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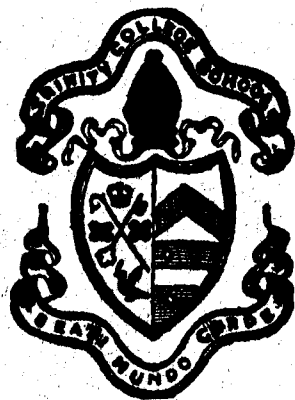
Peter

Trinity

College

School

Record



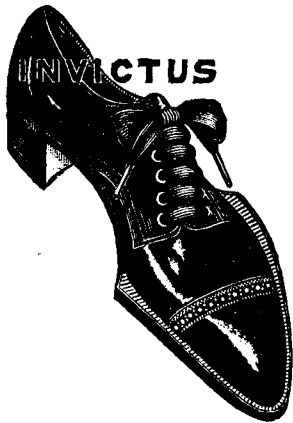
VOL. XIII

NO. 2

MIDSUMMER

1910

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Trinity College School Record.

VOL XIII TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE, JULY 1910. NO. 2



The Trinity College School Record.

GENERAL EDITOR.—Mr. F. J. A. Morris.

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Athletics & Recreation : Ings, Osler, Cockburn, J. D. Ketchum.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS.

“The Governance of Empire.”

BY REGINALD V. HARRIS.

IMPERIAL unity—the unity of the British Empire—must be built on a sure foundation. Closer union must be the consummation and result of experience and evolution, the product of an educational process, backed up by Imperial sentiment and conviction.

There must exist an inward and spiritual unity, which must precede outward and constitutional organization. The nation-States must be made to feel in a real way their Imperial interest and oneness, and their part in the shaping of Imperial destinies. They must realise that the continuance of the Empire is bound up with the Empire's problems, and that these problems are for them—all of them—to solve, and that they must come together and solve them. The continuance of the Empire, therefore, depends upon the establishment of a means whereby there shall be heard at the centre the voice of the Imperial provinces for common purposes and joint functions. The duty is upon all the Empire States to set up the ideal and work towards it ; to

preach the gospel of all-British co-operation as the gospel of Imperial salvation.

An Imperial constitution, however necessary (and in the case of the British Empire it is undeniably necessary), cannot be written in a day ; it is better to "hasten slowly" in Empire-building ; it has taken centuries to bring the Empire to its present state ; it cannot be completed by the passage of an Act of Parliament at Westminster creating a federated Empire. The question before us is not to draft an Imperial constitution, but rather to indicate the road by which the goal of Imperial unity is most likely to be reached. "We are more likely to achieve success by proceeding step by step, by a gradual advancement towards the ideal."

The First Essential.

The first need—the root of all common action—the one enduring basis of Empire consolidation—is mutual understanding between the integral and component parts. This is the spirit of Imperialism, and hardly a day passes on which something may not be done, some impulse given in the right direction, some check given to the movement in the wrong one—and there are a hundred ways of doing either in an Empire as vast as ours.

The present conception of the British Empire regards Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions as constituting a league of free nations. If there is a difference between the ordinary relations of allied peoples and those existing between the Motherland and the kindred States, it lies in the fact that there exists much greater freedom of speech and intercourse than is permissible and customary between other allies : there is a recognition on the part of the Motherland of the perfect autonomy which has accompanied the growth to full nationhood of the self-governing Dominions : and there is on the part of the latter a clear and fair conception of their responsibilities as part of one Empire. There seems to be, in short, a virtual declaration for autonomy first and combination afterwards. Nor does it appear that any other solution of the problem would be either advisable or possible.

The true essentials to any really forward step towards closer union are a recognition of the equal partnership of Empire and a zealous spirit of co-operation.

Of late years Imperial sentiment has been gradually displacing "Little Englandism." The Oversea States have manifested a desire for closer union for purposes of mutual trade and profit, and there is evident a strong national effort on the part of the Motherland to meet their wishes. The movement coincides with the looking forward of the Imperial provinces towards participation in Imperial defence. No change of political sentiment has been more marked than that towards the kindred States of the Empire. The fatalistic indifference that was widespread half a century ago has been replaced by an Empire-wide desire for closer union between all the Empire States, and much real progress has been made towards that desirable goal.

The Wider Imperialism.

Inter-State steamship lines, and submarine cable services have been established. We have Imperial penny postage. Several of the self-governing Dominions have enacted preferential tariffs. Contributions towards Imperial defence have been made by several States, and are under consideration by others.

Another important step forward was the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence. At present the kindred States are wholly unrepresented on this committee, although its elastic constitution permits the addition to it as a member, of any citizen of the Empire whose advice is thought useful.

Inter-State conferences, such as the recent Imperial Press Conference and the Imperial Defence Conference, and the coming Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, serve to educate the nation towards a wider patriotism and a closer union.

These have all helped to spread the spirit of wider Imperialism, though in no case have they been intended or proposed as part of a system of organic union of the Empire. That is a subject not only of vital interest and importance, but one of wide dimensions and great complexity, and although during the past twenty years many formal plans have been suggested for reaching a basis of mutual understanding and for strengthening the bonds of Empire, the Empire is still without an articulating agency. That progress, however, has been made is evident when we read the history of the Colonial or Imperial Conferences since 1897.

Though tentative, embryonic and incomplete in form, these conferences have been a means of getting something done and of approaching a mutual understanding imperially. While sitting they possess an official and representative character. The discussions concern the Empire's affairs, though their resolutions bind no one.

The last Imperial Conference in 1907 instituted a permanent secretariat, appointed under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, charged with the duty of keeping informed the several governments in regard to matters of past, or for future discussion; and the conduct of correspondence details. This secretariat has now been established in Downing-street, and, presumably, it is doing some useful work within its sphere of action. This is a step forward, and constitutes or can be made to constitute, a real centre of mutual information and discussion in Imperial affairs. "In that direction," says Sir Frederick Pollock, "lies the practicable line of advance."

An Imperial Council.

Let us take this as a starting point for the next conference of 1911. Let that conference take three steps:—

First: Suggest or recommend to the British Government that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be known in future as the "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs," or "for the Oversea Dominions," or "for Greater Britain."

[In the columns of the *Standard of Empire* this Minister is always referred to as the Secretary of State for Greater Britain—ED.]

Second: Recommend to each of the self-governing nation-States the establishment of a distinct department in their government, under a responsible head, for the management of their general external interests, and, in particular, the conduct of matters of Imperial concern. The establishment of such a department in each State would coordinate Imperial action.

[The *Standard of Empire* has frequently urged the desirability of including in the Government of every self-governing British State, a Department and a Minister of Imperial or External Affairs.—ED.]

Third: Constitute or arrange for the establishment of a permanent consultative committee or council, consisting of the High Commissioners, Agents-General of the various self-governing Oversea States, the Crown Agents, the Secretary of State for Greater Britain, for India, and for Foreign Affairs, and the Premier of Great Britain, to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred. Many of these men are gentlemen of great distinction and ability; their successors in office could be selected with this added duty in mind.

This Imperial Committee or Consultative Council would be constituted without legislative powers—a means of communication, an Imperial clearing house. All its members are residents of the capital of the Empire. All are in close and constant touch with their constituencies Oversea. Such a council could in an exceedingly short time consult the opinion of every Imperial province. There would be no danger of any portion of the Empire being ignored or over-ridden. Every responsible Government Overseas, federal and provincial; every self-governing State, Crown Colony, Protectorate, and "sphere of influence" would have its representative and pro-consul, and as the Crown Colonies and other dependencies became self-governing they would acquire new rights and privileges in the Council of Empire.

Mutual Understanding.

As already stated, the functions of such a committee would be advisory; the committee would be a means of arriving at a mutual inter-Imperial understanding on any matter requiring uniform or reciprocal legislation or uniform administrative action, and, while possessing no legislative powers, it would promote closer union and a step forward made.

The discussions of the committee would, of course, have particular reference to:—

(a) Imperial defence—naval and military matters, including the enlargement of the Committee of Imperial Defence by the addition of Overseas representatives.

It would seem that only by a system of representative committees can the Imperial provinces unite their Ministerial action and Imperial administration. To delegate Empire-wide powers to the holder of a Cabinet position in the British Gov-

ernment would not be entirely acceptable to the Oversea States. Direct association and representation of Greater Britain's Governments on such committees must precede any national organization of the Empire's naval and military forces, and is essential to their intelligent co-ordination ;

The formation of an Imperial General Staff ;

The interchange of Colonial naval and military officials, tending materially to strengthen the ties of Empire ;

The administration of such regiments as the King's Colonials—composed of citizens of the Oversea States resident in Great Britain.

(b) Imperial trade—including the establishment of a system of preferential tariffs bringing strength and support to the development and perfect unity of the Empire—a business basis of unity—and in this connection it may be considered desirable to establish a representative Imperial committee dealing with Customs duties throughout the Empire ;

The establishment of inter-Imperial mail services ;

The establishment of a complete inter-Imperial system of wireless telegraphy or cable service, and the reduction of cable rates, for “you cannot instruct the democracy of the British Empire at a shilling a word”);

The reduction of postage rates on newspapers circulated within the Empire ;

(c) Imperial laws—the unification of the laws of the Empire relating to shipping and navigation, patents and copyright, bankruptcy, corporations, marriage, naturalisation, and citizenship, negotiable instruments, weights and measures and coinage ;

The establishment of one Imperial Court of Appeal for both the Motherland and the Oversea States.

(d) Imperial emigration—the organisation of an Imperial system to direct the emigration of landless men from overcrowded provinces towards other Imperial States with menless land, a question bound up with the questions of defence and economic and commercial development, the maintenance of British sentiment, language, nationality and ideals ;

The establishment of an Imperial Labour Exchange, making labour an interchangeable commodity throughout the Empire ;

[Steadily and persistently the *Standard of Empire* has been urging the formation by the Imperial Government of a Department of Imperial Migration, and the making of Labour Exchanges All-British to deal with the labour supply and demand in every portion of the Empire.—ED.]

We want our trade, our emigrants, our surplus capital to go to the Empire rather than to foreign countries, thereby adding to the strength and stability of the Imperial provinces, on whom will rest in future a large measure of the responsibility of maintaining the Empire's supremacy.

(e) Imperial finance—including the establishment of a bureau of adequate information and advice regarding the issue of Oversea loans, thereby preventing that competition between States in the money market which now costs them so dearly ;

The management of Imperial debt ;

The consideration of such matters as the consolidation of the debts of the whole Empire, and the guarantee of loans by the whole Empire.

(f) Foreign policy—the direction of the Empire's foreign policy, beginning with the control of the Empire's diplomatic and consular service.

(g) Internal matters—the establishment of a system of interchange of officials between the Colonial office and the Governments of the Imperial provinces ;

One Empire-wide standard of admission to the Civil Service ;

The gradual advancement of various Colonial Governments to an autonomous state.

The establishment of a scheme of Imperial travelling scholarships.

In short such a representative committee would by proceeding step by step, secure Imperial co-operation in defence, trade and finance.

Voting by States.

Any voting upon any question under discussion would be by States ; that is, the Commonwealth of Australia would have one vote, not one for each Agent-General and High Commissioner ; similarly, the Dominion of Canada one vote, and so on. The vote of each State having more than one representative being determined by the majority of its members. In this way the greater Empire-States, such as confederated South Africa, Canada and Australia, would have representation somewhat proportioned to their size and importance, although the equality of all would be maintained on a division. In the same way the Crown Colonies would be treated as one unit, recording their vote through the Crown Agents.

As already stated there should be a limitation of the powers and functions of the council to those of consultation and recommendation ; the council would not legislate but would consider proposals submitted to them as subjects of uniform legislation or executive action, and all decisions or agreements reached would be reduced to the form of a draft Bill ready for submission to any legislature for ratification and adoption or to the British Parliament for enactment. In this way, though local autonomy would be unaffected by the discussions of the council, mutual understandings arrived at would have the same operation and effect as legislation.

Such a course of action would be more in harmony with Imperial thought. Such a system of governance would be a means of guiding the growth of the Imperial provinces and strengthening the Imperial tie ; and would "secure the unity of the Empire and insure the continuance of its growth while imposing no restraint on the best possible developement of the constituents."

Ministers in Council.

From time to time the Imperial Council would be attended by the Premiers of Oversea States, the Minister of Defence, Trade and Commerce, External Affairs and other important portfolios, and matters of great moment would be discussed—principles of Imperial trade, defence, migration, finance and foreign policy outlined. This would be, in effect, a continuance of the Imperial Conferences until they merged with the Council of Empire or something better could be evolved. The presence of additional representatives from any Imperial province would not destroy the equality of the position of all Empire States, but would merely enlarge the number of representatives. In the same way those citizens of the Empire acting on such bodies as the Committee of Imperial Defence could attend the Consultative Committee, taking part in the discussion and voting with their own state representatives. Every such additional member would be an expert in some branch of Imperial affairs.

If experience justified it, however, a more detailed and elaborate constitution could be outlined, further defining the representation and the method of selection of Agents-General and other representatives constituting the nucleus of the Council of Empire.

A Scientific Basis.

Once constituted as a representative Imperial body, it would be a natural course of action for the Parliament at Westminster (still the "Imperial Parliament") to consult this important body whenever matters of Imperial moment were under consideration; and, being representative and reflecting the sentiment of the nation-States not represented in the British Parliament, the opinion and advice of the council would undoubtedly have considerable weight and influence. In fact the stability of the Empire in conceivable instances might be prejudiced if the British Parliament should, after consultation with the council, deliberately defy its recommendation or opinion.

This system of governance of the Empire would, of course, not be responsible government; constitutional government by elected representatives, it would be a means of co-operation through selected delegates of the local governments of the Empire. It would be diplomacy and negotiation; not legislation. It would promote Imperial unity by establishing a centre of gravity, counteracting centrifugal tendencies, without affecting local autonomy. It would, however, reflect the wishes of the nation-States, and would crystallise those wishes into legislative enactment—the end would be accomplished.

As time went on there would be more precise methods of government attained; a scientific basis would be reached in which terms and phrases would correspond with some closeness to the reality. An Imperial constitution would gradually come into existence, taking the place of the loose bundle of conventions and tacit understandings which had served as stepping-stone to closer union.

The step forward from this form of governance to one of greater responsibility would not come unless and until the kindred States would consent to delegate to their representatives in the Imperial Council the right and power to bind their constituency by their decision. This might, and probably would, be a gradual change, but from the moment all States represented in the Imperial Council gave to their delegates this power, from that moment the British Parliament would cease to forego its right to bind the Oversea States by its decrees and Imperial legislation would be enacted "by the King with the consent of the Imperial Council." It would be a new House of Parliament.

In its completeness the Imperial Council would have absolute and undivided control of the Navy, the Army, the Diplomatic Corps, the Consular Service, and the treaty-making powers and foreign relations of the whole Empire. The unity of the Empire would be accomplished in the realisation of a wider patriotism.

The Imperial Provinces speak plainly for permanent unification; an outward and visible form of unity and relationship; a truly Greater Britain; a galaxy of kindred States, all acknowledging one King-Emperor, one Flag, one Constitution, one Great National destiny. The time must come and cannot longer be delayed "when," to use the words of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, "the British Empire, founded upon freedom, buttressed by affectionate sentiment, fortified by mutual interest, shall stand impregnable, unassailable, four-square to all the winds that blow."

CIVIS BRITANNICUS SUM.

Cricket.

Hon. President.—Dr. Bethune.

Vice Presidents.—Mr. Nightingale, Rev. J. Scott-Howard, Messrs. N. Seagram, S. R. Saunders.

Committee—Mr. Morris (Sec'y), Mr. Worsfold, Conyers, Laing, Macaulay.

Captain.—E. O. C. Martin.

Pro.—C. Grainger.

FIRST ELEVEN.

The opening game for the School XI was against the Old Boys on Victoria Day. The Old Boys as has been usual in recent years defeated the School.

OLD BOYS—1st innings.	T. C. S.—1st innings.
Rhodes, run out.....	7 G. Tucker b Conyers.....
Whitehead, c C. Conyers, b G. Tucker.....	5 Laing c Wilmot, b Conyers.....
Campbell, b Conyers.....	2 C. Conyers b Conyers.....
W. N. Conyers, b Tucker.....	2 Wylde b Conyers.....
H. Bethune, c Laing, b Conyers.....	1 E. O. C. Martin b Conyers.....
	4

Maynard, b Conyers	16	Macaulay c and b Conyers.....	16
Wilmot b Conyers.....	0	Fisken b Conyers.....	0
Greey b Conyers.....	0	R. T. Bethune c Wilmot b Conyers.....	1
Daw b Tucker.....	1	Bath c Daw b Conyers.....	1
Nelles c Wylde b Conyers.....	3	Lindsay c Whitehead b Conyers.....	3
Ross, not out.....	5	G. Lumsden not out	1
Extras.....	1	Extras.....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	43	Total.....	39

OLD BOYS—2nd innings.

Nelles c Martin b Conyers.....	0
Greey l b w, b Martin.....	2
Wilmot, did not bat	0
Rhodes b Conyers.....	6
Maynard c Conyers b Martin.....	0
Bethune b Conyers.....	2
Conyers c Bethune b Wylde.....	10
Campbell, not out	24
Daw c Fisken b Tucker.....	1
Whitehead l b w, b Wylde.....	1
Ross b Conyers.....	2
Extras.....	0
<hr/>	
Total	47

T. C. S.—2nd innings.

Conyers b Conyers.....	6
Laing c Nelles b Rhodes.....	7
Macaulay c Ross b Conyers	0
Wylde, b Rhodes.....	2
Tucker c Whitehead b Rhodes.....	2
Martin c Whitehead b Conyers	0
Bethune c Conyers b Rhodes.....	1
Bath std Rhodes	3
Lindsay c Whitehead b Conyers.....	0
Fisken, run out	0
Lumsden, not out	0
Extras.....	2
<hr/>	
Total	23

T. C. S. vs. R. M. C.

Played in Kingston on May 27th and won by us on the first innings.

T. C. S.—1st innings.

G. Tucker b Rhodes.....	4
Macaulay, run out	7
Conyers, b Rhodes.....	3
Wylde, run out.....	0
E. O. C. Martin b Carruthers	2
R. A. Bethune b Rhodes.....	5
G. Lumsden, b Carruthers	1
Bath b Rhodes.....	0
Lindsay, c Capt. Robertson b Carruthers.....	0
Nelles b Carruthers.....	0
Fisken, not out.....	0
Extras	5
<hr/>	
Total.....	27

R. M. C.—1st, innings.

Shine, l b w, b Tucker.....	0
Carruthers b Tucker.....	0
Rhodes b Tucker.....	8
Robertson b Lindsay c Conyers.....	0
Green b Martin b Carruthers.....	3
Young, l b w, b Martin.....	12
Irving b Conyers	0
Wheeler b Conyers.....	0
Fortt b Conyers.....	0
Campbell, not out.....	0
Arnold b Conyers.....	0
Extras.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	24

T. C. S.—2nd innings.

Tucker c Rhodes b Carruthers.....	0
Macaulay b Rhodes.....	2
Wylde c Fortt b Carruthers	0
Conyers b Fortt	30
Martin b Carruthers.....	0

R. M. C.—2nd innings.

Shine c Fisken b Conyers	3
Rhodes, not out.....	14
Carruthers c Lindsay b Conyers.....	12
Capt. Robertson, not out.....	11
Green, Young, Irving, Wheeler, Fortt,	0

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL RECORD.

Bethune b Rhodes	0	Campbell, Arnold did not bat.	
Lumsden b Carruthers.....	1		
Bath e Rhodes b Fortt.....	0		
Fisken c Green b Carruthers.....	6		
Nelles b Carruthers.....	1		
Lindsay, not out.....	0		
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	45	Total (for 2 wickets).....	42

T. C. S. VS. TRINITY COLLEGE.

Played on the School Grounds on June 2nd and lost by 6 wickets.

T. C. S.—1st innings.		TRINITY COLLEGE—1st innings.	
Macaulay b Ingles	3	Storms b Conyers	1
Laing b Ingles.....	0	Beasley c Laing b Conyers	37
Conyers c Storms b Gordon	3	E Martin, run out.....	10
Tucker b Ingles.....	1	Woodcock c Wylde b Conyers.....	8
Wylde, 1 b w, b Gordon.....	0	Morley b Conyers.....	0
Martin c Woodcock b Gordon.....	3	Bond b Conyers.....	0
Bethune b Gordon.....	0	Ingles c Laing b Martin.....	0
Fisken b Gordon.....	3	Kirkwood b Martin.....	0
Greay c Kirkwood b Ingles	0	Spencer b Martin.....	5
Lindsay, not out.....	0	Gordon b Conyers	2
Lumsden b Ingles	10	Fornoret, not out	0
Extras.....	5	Extras	16
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	29	Total	84

T. C. S.—2nd innings.		TRINITY COLLEGE—2nd innings.	
Tucker c Ingles b Gordon.....	7	Morley b Wylde	3
Macaulay c Morley b Gordon.....	2	Bond b Conyers.....	0
Laing c Ingles b Storms.....	15	Kirkwood, run out.....	0
Conyers c Ingles b Storms.....	2	Woodcock c Martin b Wylde.....	2
Lumsden c Fornoret b Storms	5	Spencer, not out.....	1
Martin, 1 b w, b Kirkwood.....	6	Martin, Storms, Beasley, Ingles, Gordon and Fornoret did not bat.	
Wylde c Morley b Storms.....	1		
Fisken b Kirkwood	6		
Lindsay c Spencer b Kirkwood.....	1		
Bethune, not out.....	7		
Greay b Kirkwood.....	0		
Extras.....	7	Extras.....	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	59	Total (for 4 wickets.)	8

T. C. S. VS. ST. ANDREW'S.

Played in Toronto on June 4th and won by 10 runs.

T. C. S.—1st innings.		S. A. C.—1st Innings.	
Tucker b Crawford.....	7	Vaz, run out.....	10
Laing b Crawford.....	0	Cassels c Bath b Martin	8

Conyers c Beatty b McPherson	16	Smith, c Wylde b Martin	6
Macaulay b McPherson	1	Beatty b Conyers	0
Martin b McPherson	3	Crawford, l b w, b Conyers	4
Lumsden b Crawford	0	Ferguson c Macaulay b Martin	6
Wylde b McPherson	0	Gooderham b Conyers	0
Bethune not out	11	Webber b Conyers	3
Fisken b McPherson	0	Large c Lumsden b Conyers	4
Bath b Crawford	4	McPherson, not out	0
Lindsay b Crawford	7	Clarke b Conyers	0
Extras	1	Extras	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	60	Total	43

T. C. S.—2nd innings.

Tucker c Vaz b Crawford	1
Macaulay b Crawford	1
Conyers b Crawford	16
Martin c Beatty c Crawford	0
Laing c Gooderham b McPherson	5
Bethune c Ferguson b Smith	0
Lindsay b Crawford	1
Bath c Smith b McPherson	1
Lumsden c Large b McPherson	1
Wylde, not out	6
Fisken c Vaz b McPherson	7
Extras	6
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Total	44

S. A. C.—2nd innings.

Vaz c Fisken b Conyers	4
McPherson b Conyers	7
Smith b Martin	6
Beatty b Conyers	0
Crawford b Conyers	2
Large c Laing b Conyers	3
Ferguson, not out	17
Webber b Conyers	2
Gooderham b Martin	0
Cassels b Conyers	0
Clarke c Laing b Martin	5
Extras	5
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Total	51

T. C. S. AS. U. C. C.

Played on the School Grounds on June the 8th and won by the School on the result of the first innings. A case of playing the time out in which the honours were with our opponents though the victory fell to us.

U. C. C.—1st innings.

Bird b Martin	5
Woods c Wylde b Martin	6
Blackstock c Lumsden b Martin	3
Roberts b Conyers	0
Gallihier c Bath b Martin	5
Essex b Conyers	2
Saunders c Bethune b Martin	5
Gouinlock, run out	1
Drummond, not out	1
Gunsaulus b Conyers	2
Brown b Conyers	3
Extras	6
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Total	49

T. C. S.—1st innings.

Tucker c Bird b Gallihier	0
Macaulay b Blackstock	0
Conyers b Roberts	45
Laing b Gallihier	15
Martin b Gallihier	0
Bethune b Gallihier	1
Fisken b Roberts	0
Bath b Gallihier	2
Wylde b Gallihier	2
Lindsay, not out	3
Lumsden c Saunders b Gallihier	1
Extras	4
<hr/>	
Total	73

U. C. C.—2nd innings.		T. C. S.—2nd innings.	
Woods, not out	40	Tucker b Galliher	1
Galliher b Conyers	3	Lindsay b Galliher	2
Roberts b Wylde	1	Macaulay, not out	6
Blackstock c Wylde b Conyers	13	Conyers b Roberts	1
Drummond, run out	4	Laing c Blackstock b Brown	2
Bird b Conyers	18	Bath b Brown	0
Gunsaulus, Essex, Gouinlock, Brown, Saunders did not bat.		Martin b Brown	1
		Bethune, Wylde, Lumsden, Fischen did not bat.	
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total (for 5 wickets)	85	Total (for 6 wickets)	13

T. C. S. VS. RIDLEY.

Played on 'Varsity Campus on June 10th and lost on the 1st innings.

RIDLEY—1st innings.		T. C. S.—1st innings.	
Tidy b Conyers	0	Tucker b Jarvis	1
Cronyn b Conyers	2	Macaulay b Jarvis	27
Jarvis c and b Conyers	19	Laing c Jarvis b Tidy	1
Taylor b Conyers	12	Conyers b Tidy	1
Barnum b Tucker	8	Bethune b Jarvis	2
Lee b Wylde	1	Martin b Jarvis	3
Daniel c Martin b Conyers	1	Wylde c Woolworth b Tidy	6
Blake b Conyers	5	Bath c Martin b Tidy	0
Woolworth c Conyers b Wylde	7	Lindsay c Daniel b Jarvis	4
Marian b Conyers	4	Fischen b Jarvis	0
Mix, not out	0	Lumsden, not out	1
Extras	82	Extras	11
Total	71	Total	57

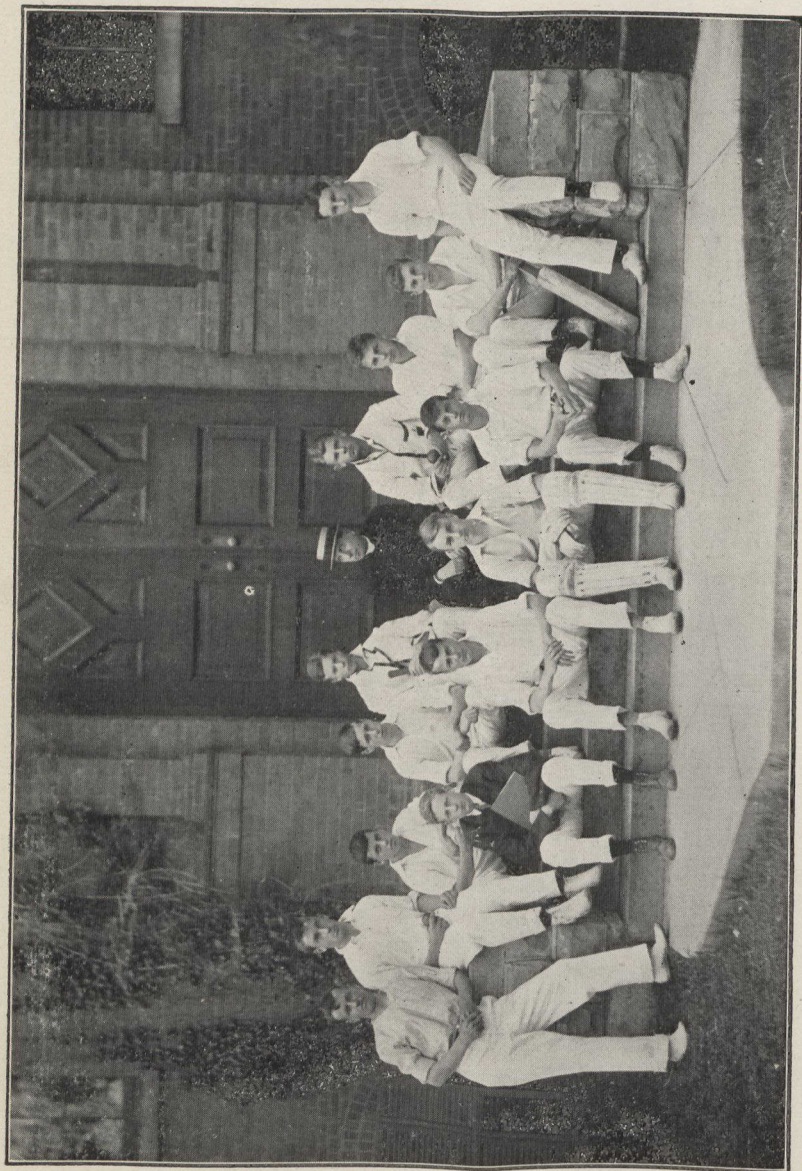
RIDLEY—2nd innings.	
Jarvis, not out	12
Cronyn b Conyers	0
Taylor, not out	20
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	33

SECOND ELEVEN.

T. C. S. 2nd vs. ST. ANDREW'S 2nd.

Played on May 21st in Port Hope and lost.

T. C. S.—1st innings.		ST. ANDREW'S.—1st innings.	
Bath, run out	5	Leishman c Ince b Greey	0
Armour b Frith ii	0	McCarter, run out	0
Roberts b Frith ii	0	Nicol c Ross b Greey	1
Clarke c Leishman b Frith ii	5	Wilson iii c Ince b G. Lumsden	1



FIRST CRICKET XI, 1910

Rev. The Head Master

G. Tucker	E. O. C. Martin (<i>Capt.</i>)	C. Conyers	G. Lumsden N. Macaulay		
Grainger (<i>Pro.</i>)	H. B. Oldham (<i>Sec.</i>)	J. Wylie	L. L. Lindsay	R. T. Bethune	G. F. Laing
	S. Fiske	C. Bath			

Shepherd b Sutherland.....	2	Evans c Roberts b G. Lumsden	6
G. Lumsden b Sutherland.....	6	McTaggart c Nelles b Greey.....	0
Greey c Nichol b Frith ii.....	2	Large b G. Lumsden	8
Nelles, not out.....	6	Frith ii b Greey	2
A. S. Ince b Sutherland.....	1	McPherson i c Roberts b Greey.....	2
P. Lumsden b Sutherland.....	0	Jackson c Sutherland b Greey.....	3
Ross b Evans c Frith ii.....	0	Sutherland not out.....	1
Extras.....	4	Extras	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	34	Total	24

T. C. S.—2nd innings.

Bath, c Jackson b Frith.....	9
Nelles b Sutherland.....	1
Roberts c McCarter b Frith.....	4
Clarke b Frith	0
G. Lumsden b Sutherland	3
Greey b Sutherland.....	2
Armour c Wilson b Sutherland	2
A. S. Ince b Sutherland	8
P. Lumsden b Leishman.....	1
Shepherd c Leishman b Sutherland	0
Ross, not out	1
Extras.....	1
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Total	32

S. A. C.—2nd innings.

Leishman c Shepherd b Greey.....	8
McCarter b Roberts	6
Nichol c Ince b G. Lumsden	5
Wilson c Ince b G. Lumsden.....	0
Evans c G. Lumsden b Roberts.....	11
McTaggart, hit wicket b Roberts	3
Large b Greey.....	1
Frith b Greey	11
McPherson c Ross b Roberts.....	5
Jackson, not out.....	1
Sutherland c P. Lumsden b Greey.....	0
Extras.....	1
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Total.....	44

T. C. S. 2nd vs. U. C. C. 2nd

Played at U. C. C. on June 8th and won by more than an innings.

U. C. C.—1st innings.

Grant b Lemesurier.....	0
Deuchy b LeMesurier.....	9
Palmer c Symons b Roberts	8
Ellis b LeMesurier.....	6
Hargraft c Roberts b LeMesurier.....	4
Tuck b LeMesurier.....	11
Garvey b Lumsden.....	9
Pipon b LeMesurier	1
Estlin c Ince b Nelles	9
Stevenr, l b w, b Nelles	2
Hersey, not out	2
Extras.....	2
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Total.....	63

T. C. S.—1st innings.

Nelles c and b Grant	2
Roberts, run out	4
A. S. Ince b Grant.....	5
Carswell b Tuck.....	1
LeMesurier c Tuck b Grant.....	30
Clarke b Grant	9
Symons c Garvey b Tuck	6
Ross c Pipon b Grant.....	7
Martin c Garvey b Hargraft	11
Armour c Hersey b Hargraft	25
P. Lumsden, not out.....	0
Extras.....	6
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Total.....	106

U. C. C.—2nd innings.

Grant b Nelles.....	12
Denuchy c Martin b LeMesurier.....	3
Palmer b Nelles	1
Tuck b Nelles.....	6
Garvey c Nelles b Roberts.....	10

Estlin c Carswell b Nelles	3
Ellis c Ince b Martin.....	0
Haugraft b Roberts.....	0
Pipon, run out	0
Hersey b Martin.....	0
Stevens, not out.....	4
Extras.....	3
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Total.....	42

T. C. S. FIRST VS. R. M. C.

Played at Port Hope June 18th and lost.

R. M. C.—1s, innings.		T. C. S.—1st innings.	
Shine b Conyers	32	Tucker b Rhodes.....	0
Gibson l b w, b Conyers.....	1	Macaulay b Shine	6
Rhodes c Wylde b Conyers	2	Conyers b Rhodes.....	0
Carruthers c Bath b Conyers.....	4	Laing c Arnoldi b Shine	13
Wheeler b Conyers	2	Martin b Shine.....	7
Campbell b Martin	0	Bethune b Rhodes.....	4
Greene c Conyers b Martin.....	4	Wylde c Arnoldi b Shine	1
Young b Conyers	5	Lindsay c Rhodes b Shine.....	0
Fortt, b Martin	9	Fisken c Campbell b Shine.....	2
Irving not out	3	Bath b Rhodes.....	3
Goldie b Murtin.....	0	Lumsden, not out	1
Arnoldi b Conyers.....	0	Ince b Rhodes.....	0
Extras.....	4	Extras.....	2
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Total.....	66	Total.....	39

SENIOR FLAT MATCH

The Upper Flat in a very close and exciting game beat the Lower Flat by 2 runs the final score being 58 to 56.

UPPER FLAT		LOWER FLAT	
Tucker i b Greey.....	1	Macaulay b Martin.....	0
Martin i b Conyers	4	Greey c Martin b Wylde.....	0
Laing b Conyers.....	14	Conyers b Martin	10
Wylde c anp b Conyers.....	10	Fisken c Laing b Wylde.....	10
Bethune i b Conyers.....	0	Lindsay b Martin	1
Symons b Conyers.....	5	Ince i b Tucker.....	7
Bath, hit wicket, b Greey	2	Nelles b Martin.....	3
Armour b Conyers.....	2	Roberts b Martin.....	0
Lumsden ii c Macaulay b Greey	5	Martin ii c Armour b Tucker.....	11
LeMesurier, not out.....	2	Clarke, not out.....	0
Carswell b Grhey.....	0	Extras.....	6
Extras	13	<hr/>	
Total	58	Total.....	56

LITTLESIDE FLAT MATCHES

The Littleside Flat Matches were won by the Upper Flat. First Match :—

UPPER FLAT		LOWER FLAT	
Ketchum ii c Mathers b Martin ii.....	0	Martin ii c Ketchum ii b Waller iii.....	2

Dennistoun ii c Stone i b Martin ii	3	Speneer c Patterson ii b Waller iii.	8
Tucker ii c Martin ii b Spencer	1	Rogers c Dennistoun ii b Waller iii.	0
Waller iii b Martin ii.	4	Smith i, run out.	0
Skinner b Spencer.	9	Allen b Waller iii	2
Coldwell ii b Spencer.	0	Mathers c Baker b Waller ii.	3
Waller ii, run out	0	Slownor b Waller ii.	0
Patterson ii, not out	3	Stone i b Waller ii	0
Greer c and b Spencer	0	Moore, not out	0
O'Brian c Mason b Martin ii.	1	Vernon c Dennistoun b Waller iii	0
Baker c Allen b Spencer	2	Thompson ii b Waller iii.	1
Extras	1	Extras.	1
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Total	24	Total.	16

SECOND MATCH.

UPPER FLAT		LOWER FLAT	
Ketchum ii c Spencer b Martin ii	0	Spencer c Dennistoun b Waller iii.	6
Dennistoun ii b Spencer.	9	Martin ii b Waller ii.	10
Tucker ii b Martin ii.	0	Allen c Coldwell b Waller ii.	1
Waller iii c Mathers b Spencer	0	Smith i c Colwell ii b Waller iii.	5
Skinner c Spencer b Martin ii	0	Moore, run out.	0
Coldwell ii c Smith i b Martin ii.	1	Mathers b Waller.	0
Waller ii b Martin ii.	8	Luard b Waller ii.	0
Patterson ii b Martin ii.	8	Stone b Waller iii	0
Baker c Martin b Spencer	1	Rogers c Coldwell ii b Waller ii.	1
O'Brian b Spencer.	0	Downer not out.	1
Greer, not out.	0	Vernon c Dennistoun b Waller.	0
Extras.	5	Extras.	2
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Total.	32	Total.	29

The Prizes for cricket were as follows :—Batting average, Conyers (10.1) Bowling average, Conyers (3.8). Fielding Cup, Wylde. Captain's Cup, E. O. C Martin.

Little'side—Batting average, D. W. Patterson (12). Bowling average, G. A. Waller (1.3).

The Cricket Colours for 1910 have been awarded as follows :—

First Eleven—E. O. C. Martin (*Capt.*), C. H. Conyers, Laing, Macaulay, Wylde, G. Tucker, R. T. Bethune, Fiskin, Lindsay, Bath, G. Lumsden.

Second Eleven—Carswell (*Capt.*), Greey, Symons, LeMesurier, A. S. Ince, Nelles, C. K. C. Martin, Armour, Roberts, Ross, Clarke, P. Lumsden.

The Athletic Sports.

Patron—The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Hon. President—E. B. Osler, Esq., M. P.

President—The Rev. The Head Master.

Committee—Mr. Morris (Sec'y), Messrs. Worsfold, Bridger, Britten, Ingles, Boulthby, Southby, Dr. Brown, Capt. Robertson.

Starter—Mr. Miller.

Time Keeper—Mr. Boyle.

Stewards (Bigside)—Ambery, R. T. Bethune, Cockburn, Conyers, A. S. Ince,

Ings, Lindsay, G. Lumsden, E. O. C. Martin. (Littleside)—Boyce, Hope, O'Brian, J. C. Waller.

In accordance with the custom instituted last year, the Annual Sports were held this year again in the Spring. Despite a chilly wind, unpleasant to contestant and spectator alike, the various events were run off with the very keenest competition. Of the eleven events contested on the first day, Tuesday, May 31st, the results of three leave three new School records to be broken in succeeding years. The 220 yards (open) was won by Macaulay in 25½ seconds, ½ a second faster than the previous record. Ings, in the mile covered the distance in 5 minutes 15½ seconds, 5½ seconds better than the old record. In the shot-putting, Conyers exceeds the record made last year of 35 feet 6 inches, by 20 inches, his distance being 37 feet 2 inches. On Wednesday, Visitor's Day, one more new record was made. Carew Martin, in the broad jump, making the distance on 19 feet 6 inches, as against 19 feet 4 inches made by Haggarty in 1902. Martin also equalled the School Record for the 100 yards in 11 seconds flat.

On the Littleside (under 15) one new record was set, Stone doing the Quarter mile in 63 2-5 seconds.

The results in detail of the two days were as follows :—

220 yards (open)—1st Macaulay, 2nd C. Martin,	25½ sec
220 yards (under 13)—1st G. A. Walker, 2nd E. Empringham.....	32 sec
High Jump (under 15) 1st F. H. Stone, 2nd E. Smith.....	4 feet 4 in
Mile (open) 1st Ings, 2nd T. Coldwell	5 min. 15½ sec
Sack Race (under 14) 1st D. McKenrick, 2nd Sharp
220 yards (under 15) 1st F. H. Stone, 2nd Vernon	29 sec
100 yards (under 12) 1st D. McKendrick, 2nd E. Empringham	15½ sec
Littleside Handicap 1st F. H. Stone, 2nd Vernon
Quarter-mile (open) 1st C. Martin, 2nd Macaulay.....	59¼ sec
Shot-putting (open) 1st Conyers, 2nd Laing	37 feet 2 in
Broad Jump (open) 1st C. Martin, 2nd Macaulay.....	19 feet 6 in
Broad Jump (under 15) 1st J. C. Walker, 2nd F. H. Stone.....	14 feet 1½ in
Half-mile (open) 1st C. Martin, 2nd Ings	2 min 21 sec
Throwing Cricket Ball (open) 1st Conyers, 2nd Hinckley.....	97 yards 10 in
High Jump (open) 1st Ross, 2nd Lindsay and Magann.....	4 feet 11 in
Bigsid Handicap, 1st Coldwell, 2nd Hebden
Quarter-mile (under 15) 1st F. H. Stone, 2nd Vernon.....	1 min 3 2-5 sec
Relay Race 1st Symons, Conyers, A. S. Ince, 2nd Lindsay, T. Coldwell, Fenton.....
100 yards (under 15) 1st F. H. Stone, 2nd Skinner.....	12 3-4 sec
100 yards (open) 1st C. Martin, 2nd Macaulay.....	11 sec
Potato Race (under 13) 1st Coles, 2nd E. Empringham.....

Hurdle Race (open) 1st Macaulay, 2nd Fiske	19 4-5 sec
Obstacle Race (open) 1st Lindsay, 2nd Greedy	
Quarter-mile (under 16) 1st T. Coldwell, 2nd Fenton	63 4-5 sec
Consolation Race, 100 yards (senior) 1st Laing, 2nd Hinckley	11 1-5 sec
Consolation Race, 220 yards (junior) 1st E. Smith, 2nd Daw	

RECORD LIST.

*100 yards—G. Campbell, 11 seconds	1909
220 yards—N. Macaulay, 25½ seconds	1910
Quarter-mile—Ridout, 56 seconds	1896
Half-mile—G. Campbell, 1 minutes 12 seconds	1907
1 Mile—E. Ings, 5 minutes 15½ seconds	1910
High Jump—Maynard, 5 feet 1 in.	1909
Broad Jump—E. O. C. Martin, 19 feet 6 in.	1910
Throwing Cricket Ball—C. Conyers, 101 yards 6 inches	1909
Shot Putting—C. Conyers, 37 feet 2 inches	1910
Hurdle Race (120 yards)—W. Taylor, 19 seconds	1909
Oxford Cup—T. Coldwell, 25 minutes 45 seconds, Upper Flat	1910

*This time was equalled by C. Martin in 1910.

LITTLESIDE.

100 yards—A. Campbell, 12 seconds	1904
220 yards—A. Campbell, 25½ seconds	1904
Quarter-mile—F. H. Stone, 63 2-5 seconds	1910
High Jump—H. Fraser, 4 feet 7 inches	1906
Broad Jump—H. Oldham, 14 feet 9 inches	1909

The Grand Challenge Cup—Won by E. O. C. Martin.

The Little side Grand Challenge Cup—Won by F. H. Stone.

Oxford Cup Race.

ON Thursday, May 5th, the Annual Race for the Oxford Cup was run off between the two Flats. Owing to objections from the farmers to crossing their land the course had to be altered slightly, making it a trifle longer over the fields, but otherwise it was unchanged.

Keen interest as usual was taken in the race, and both Flats worked hard to put a fit team into the field. On each team there were two men from last year, and naturally the Flats were anxious to see how the new men would turn out. Both teams must be complimented upon the manner in which they faithfully kept the strict training rules, and the Lower Flat may rest assured that it was not due to any laxity of training

on the part of the runners that the Upper Flat won the race and Cup. In fact so intent were they in improving their condition that some fear they were over-trained, but that only shows the zeal with which they were preparing for the the run. Also it can be said that the active interest displayed by the Upper Flat gained its own reward.

The runners lined up at the usual starting place behind the rink as follows: For the Uppers—T. Coldwell (last year's winner), Osler, (old colour), Symons, Perry and Hughes, all new men. For the Lowers—Ings and Voght (old colours), Patton, Magann, and F. H. Stone, new men.

When Mr. Miller, the official starter, rang the bell, the runners set off at a terrific pace, Ings leading. Evidently he wished to get the lead and keep it at any cost till the finish, but in this he was balked by Tom Coldwell. A few fields before the Ravenscourt Road, Coldwell sprinted, passing Ings who endeavored to keep pace with him but finally dropped back to his usual ground-gaining stride. Ings however deserves a great deal of credit considering he was in doubt whether he would enter the race or not on account of his examinations, and consequently was not in the fittest condition.

As the runners rounded the Ravenscourt Road corner Coldwell lead, Ings and Symons about 50 yards behind, Stone, Magann, Perry, Patton, Hughes and Voght stringing out behind.

From this corner each Flat had fellows stationed at regular intervals to pace and encourage the runners. Several people from town came to see the finish, and it is not likely they were disappointed. Coldwell for the Uppers finished 25.45, Ings, Lower, 26.40, Symons 26.52, and Osler 27.15, Uppers, Patton 27.53, Lower; Magann 28.20, though done out sprinted and beat Stone 28.21 both Lowers, Perry 28.43 and Hughes 28.58 Uppers, and Voght 30 minutes flat.

Although every runner was pretty well used up, yet they all had enough stamina to sprint at the end and finish fast. Magann and Hughes both made unexpected dashes before crossing the tape. Tom Coldwell still holds the reputation of being the fastest long distance runner in the School.

W. Seymour Edwards.

IN pursuance of our article in last issue we wish to speak here of our Old Boy's writings. His first book of Travel was "In the Yukon," which soon won the writer recognition and a host of interested readers. The book has since been listed in the New York Carnegie Libraries among the 26 most popular books of the season. Apart from the merits of the volume—and they are many—the author was fortunate in his subject; in fact it was a peculiarly well-timed publication. Everyone was talk-

ing of the Yukon, for it was shortly after the big boom: the public were full of curiosity about the place and the conditions of life there; the papers had plenty to say about the rush on the trails, prospectors and gold-strikes; occasionally a journalistic or a newspaper correspondent sent east some scattered first-hand impressions. But there was practically no reliable information from an unbiased and observant standpoint till Mr. Edwards published his volume.

It was well-timed, and it was exceptionally interesting. To begin with it was quite unpretentious; for it began by being a series of familiar letters, casual impressions by the way, sent home to friends with no thought of publication. The author was simply taking a holiday trip to Dawson City and back from his home in West Virginia. The impressions, however, were those of a man who had travelled much and with open eyes, in short the impressions of a well-informed cultured man of the world. Another thing that made for popularity in the book and greatly enhanced its value to a public thirsting for information was its illustrations; the author had taken his kodak with him and used it to such excellent purpose that his volume was almost interlaced with typical and beautifully clear photos of the Yukon, its landscapes, its villages, its mines and camps, its citizens; in fact everything you were looking for.

I have said the book was a series of familiar letters home; the writing was just what it should have been, easy and colloquial in expression; the style breezy and good-humoured. No wonder "In to the Yukon" took with the public.

It was followed presently by "On the Mexican Highlands;" a most interesting account of a trip through Mexico, and again liberally supplemented by snap-shots that "bagged the bird" every time and brought home through the eye the impression the author wished to convey in his description. Subsequently a trip over a somewhat more hackneyed route was put in print—"Through Scandinavia to Moscow;" all interesting in subject, and entertaining in style these books well deserved the success they attained, and we feel that the School shows brightly with a borrowed light through the writings of its Old Boy, William Seymour Edwards.

The author has kindly promised the School Library copies of his books of travel which are under revision at present. We subjoin an extract from "In to the Yukon."

A Broncho Busting Match.

THE crowd stuck to the sidewalk and seemed expectant. We did not know just what was going to happen, but stuck to the sidewalk, too, and well for us was it that we did so. There were rumors of a parade. A number of ranch maidens riding restive bronchos, some sitting gracefully astride, drew their horses to one side. The crowd was silent. We were silent too. Just then a cloud of dust and a clatter of hoofs came swirling and echoing down the street. A troop of horses! They were

running like mad. They were bridleless, riderless; they were wild horses escaped. They ran like things possessed. No, not all were riderless, for behind them urged by silent riders, each one swinging a lasso, came as many cowboys, hot on the chase. Had the wild horses broken loose? Could they ever be headed off? We wondered. Was the fun for all the day vanished by the accident? Not so, we found. This was part of the game. Every broncho buster, if he would take part in the tests of ridership, must first catch a wild horse, that later an opponent should master. And the way those lassos swung and reached and dropped over the fleeing bronchos was in itself a sight worth stopping to see. Then, as each rider came out of the dust and distance leading the wild-eyed, terrified beast by his unerring lasso, great was the acclaim given him by the hitherto silent multitude. Every loose horse was caught before he had run half a mile, and thus haltered—the lariat around his neck—was led to the corral near the big meadow, where the man who should ride most perfectly would win the longed-for prize—a champions belt and a purse of gold.

Many famous men were met there to win the trophy—the most coveted honor a Coloradan or any ranchman may possess.

There was Marshall Nuckolds, of Rifle City, swarthy and black as an Indian, who had won more than one trophy in hard-fought contests—his square jaw meaning mastery of any four-footed thing that bucks. There was Red Grimshy, long and lank and lithe as a Comanche, with a blue eye that tames a horse and a man alike. There was big, loose-limbed Arizona Moore, a new man in Glenwood, but preceded by his fame. He it was who won the cowboy race in Cheyenne, when his horse fell, and he underneath—dead, the shuddering audience thought him—and who shook himself loose, remounted his horse and won the race amidst the mad cheers of every mortal being on the course. He rode a fiery black mustang, and was dressed in gorgeous white Angora goat's hair leggings, a blue shirt, a handkerchief about his neck. Handy Harry Bunn, of Divide Creek, was there too, a dapper little pile of bone and sinew, whom broncho, buck as he might, never yet had thrown. And Freddy Conners, solid and silent, and renowned among the boys on the ranches all 'round about. And the two Thompson brothers, of Aspen, home boys, the youngest Dick, the pride of Grand River, for hadn't he won the \$100 saddle in the big match at Aspen last year, and then carried off the purse of gold at Rifle city the Fourth of last July! Slim and clean-muscled, and quick as a flash he was, with a piercing black eye. The crowd on the streets were all betting on Dick, and Dick was watching Arizona Moore like a hawk. The honors probably lay between the two.

The big meadow in the midst of the mile track was the place. H—— sat in the grandstand, my field-glasses in hand. I was invited to the judges' stand, and even allowed with my kodak out in the field among the judges who sat on their horses and followed the riders taking points.

Swarthy Nukolds was the first man. He came out into the meadow carrying his own saddle and bridle. To him had fallen a wiry bay, four-year-old, never yet touched by man. First, the horse was led out with a lasso halter around his neck, then, when it had come to a standstill, Nukolds, with the softness of a cat, slipped up and passed a rope halter over its head, which he made cleverly into a bitless bridle, then he stealthily, and before the horse knew it, hoodwinked it with a leather band, and when the horse could not see his motions, he gently, oh, so gently, laid the big Mexican saddle on its back, and had it double girt fast before the horse knew what had happened. Then he waved his hand. the hoodwink was pulled off by two assistants, and instantly he was in the saddle astride the astonished beast. For a moment the horse stood wild-eyed, sweating with terror—and then, and then—up it went like a bent hook, a bunch, then down it came, stiff-kneed, taught as iron, and then up again, and so by leaps and bounds across the wide field and back again right through the scrambling crowd. All the while Nuckolds rising and falling in perfect unison with the mad motions of the terrified horse—his hat gone, his black hair flying, his great whip and heavy spurs goading the animal into subjection. At last he rode it on a trot, mastered, subjugated, cowed, up to the judges' stand. The horse stood quietly, trembling, sweating, wet as though having swum Grand River. Wild were the yells that greeted Nuckolds. He had but added to a reputation already made.

“Grimsby next,” was the command, His horse was a short backed, spindle-tailed sorrel, with a sort of vicious gait that boded bad temper and stubborn mind. Again the halter was deftly put on and made into a bitless bridle, the hoodwink slipped on, the saddle gently placed, and man and horse were furiously rushing, bucking, leaping, rearing across the meadow, and right straight at the high board and wire fence. The horse, if it couldn't throw him, would jam and scrape him off if it ever reached that merciless mass of pine and barbed wire. Could Grimsby turn him, and without a bit? Great riding that was, and greater steering, for just before the seeming inevitable crash, the horse swerved, turned and was bucking across and then around the field again. Grimsby never failed to meet each wild movement, and sat in the saddle as though in a rocking-chair. The horse, at last conquered, stood quiet as a lamb, and the cheers for the sturdy rider quite equalled the applause given to his raven-maned predecessor.

Now the crowd had its blood up. Two native champions had proved their grit, what could the Arizonian do against such as these? “He's too big and awkward,” said one onlooker. “He's not the cut for a King buster,” grunted another. “The h—I he ain't. Ain't he the man who won that Cheyenne race after his horse fell on him?” exclaimed one who knew, and the scoffers became silent.

Arizona Moore strode clumsily under the weight of his big saddle, but his black eye shone clear and masterful, and I felt he was sure enough a man. His horse was

a dark blood bay, well knit, clean limbed, short-barreled, full mane and tail, a fighter with the grit of a horse that dies before it yields. I stood quite near with my camera. It was difficult to get the rope bridle on, it was more difficult to put on the hoodwink, it was nigh impossible to set and cinch the saddle. But Moore did it all, easily deftly, quietly. The hoodwink dropped, and instantly the slouchy, awkward stranger was riding that furious, leaping, cavorting, bucking, lunging creature as though horse and man were one. I have never beheld such riding. He sat to his saddle and every muscle and sinew kept perfect time to the fiery, furious movements of the horse. And he plied his whip and used his spurs and laughed with glee, as though he were on the velvet cushions of a Pullman car. The horse was stronger, more active, more violent than the two before. It whirled 'round and 'round until you were dizzy looking. It went up all in a bunch, it came down spread out, it came down with stiff legs, it reared, it plunged, it ran for the fence. Nothing could mar the joy of the rider, nor stir that even, easy, tenacious seat. "You've beat 'em all." "Nor can the others beat you," roared the crowd, as he rode the conquered animal on a gentle trot up to the judges' stand and leisurely dismounted. It was the greatest horsemanship I have ever seen, nor shall I again see the like for many a day.

Bunn rode next. His horse was in full and fine condition. It leaped, it bucked, it raced for the fence, it reared, it even sat down and started to roll backwards, a terrible thing to happen, and often bringing death to an incautious rider. But Bunn never lost his seat, nor did the horse stay long upon its haunches, for, stung by the rawhide and spur, it sprang to its feet and tore across the meadow, actually leaping clean and sheer the impounding fence. And Bunn, vanquishing at last, walked his quiet horse up peacefully and dismounted.

The Thompson boys each covered himself with glory. Dick's horse was tamed so quickly—a big heavy bay—that they brought him a second one to ride again—a long, lean, dun-colored, Roman-nosed cayuse, with scant mane and tail. A mean beast, the sort of a horse that other horses in the bunch scorn to keep company with and hate with natural good horse sense. He stood very quiet through bridling, hoodwinking and saddling. He had seen the others in the game. His mind was quite made up. And when Dick vaulted into the saddle, he at first stood stock still, and then, as I set my kodak, I could see nothing but one great cloud of dun-colored dust and Thompson's head floating in the upper levels of the haze. The horse was whirling and bucking all at the same instant, a hump buck, a flat buck, an iron legged buck, a touch-ground-with-belly buck, and a swirling-whirl and tail-and-neck twist at one and the same moment. Enough to throw a tender seat a hundred feet and crack his bones like pipe stems. And then, like the flight of an arrow from a bow, that dun-colored devil bolted straight for the wickedest edge of the fence. I thought Dick would be killed certain, but there he sat and drew that horse down on his hams three feet from

sure death. It was a long battle, vicious, mean, fierce, merciless—the beast was bleeding, welts stood out on flanks and shoulders, its dry, spare muscles trembled like leaves shaken by the wind.

The boy hero of Aspen was hero still, and the dun horse walked quietly up to the judges' horses and allowed himself to be unsaddled without as much as a flinch, and he, too, was drenching wet, as well as bloody.

I did not see the last rider, for my train was soon to leave, and I barely had time to get aboard. But I got some fine kodak photographs, and have promised to send a set to the old, grey-headed rancher who stood near me and who almost cried for joy to see how these men rode. "I've seven boys," he said, "and every one of 'em's a broncho buster; even the gals can bust a broncho, that they can."

I have not learned who got the coveted prize belt, but I should divide it between Arizona Moore and Dandy Dick.

Farewell.

WE are very sorry to have to say goodbye in this issue to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, our House Master and our Matron. Mr. Miller has been here for eight years. His success as a teacher has been remarkable throughout, and it will be difficult to replace him for the R. M. C. Class as well as candidates in senior moderns and mathematics. For three years Mr. Miller has added to his duties as teacher the arduous work of House Master. Here his great energy has proved invaluable; the work of discipline as well as the responsibilities of the position have been ably maintained. Mr. Miller's coolness of judgment, his sympathetic insight into boys' needs and requirements in work as well as in their character, and a certain reasonableness in explaining his point of view or in presenting a situation to the School, these qualities have all united in securing him success as a House Master. His leaving is the more serious a blow to the School in that it involves the resignation of Mrs. Miller, so long Nurse and Matron in the School. Mr. Miller has accepted a post as mathematical master in the Montreal High School. We hope their lines will fall in pleasant places and we offer them our heartiest good wishes for future prosperity and happiness.

We lose also Mr. Worsfold, who goes to the Westmount High School, Montreal, and Mr. Ingles who has decided to complete his Theology at the New York Seminary; we regret very much to lose them and they may rest assured they take with them the School's best wishes.

Old Boys at Trinity.

C. J. S. Stuart has just graduated in Classics and is in Calgary for the summer

intending to commence his Theology course in September, at the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Geo. Morley graduated in Political Science, and intends entering business in New York on his return from England and the Continent in the fall.

V. C. Spencer has obtained his M. A. and proceeds with his Theology, after which he goes to Japan as a missionary.

A. J. Johnson, who obtained 4th place in Classics for the Final Year in the University of Toronto, goes to Oxford in the fall for Lit. Hum.

Old Boys at R. M. C.

E. O. Wheeler has brought honour to the old School by passing First out of the R. M. C. In addition to the Diploma, he has won the following awards:—The Sword of Honour for conduct and discipline; The Governor-General's Gold Medal; and the prize presented by the Alliance Francaise of Paris for the highest aggregate during the entire course. His company also won the Gymnasium Cup and the Company Musketry Shield. We congratulate you E. O. and wish you every success in your new field of work in the Royal Engineers.

A. S. C. Rogers has also graduated this year, being recommended for a commission in the Indian Army. "Short" also carried off the heavy-weight boxing championship.

C. S. Hanson has been recommended for the Imperial Cavalry Commission.

"Jonsey" Merideth and "Dug," Fisken also completed their Final Year.

Jack Symons and Gordon Mortimer passed in their Second year. In the First Class, Robin Haultain obtained 3rd place, while Bev Rhodes, Edmiston, and "Buck" Pearce were also successful in passing.

Unfortunately the Entrance results have not been published up to the time of writing, but will be included in our next issue.

Chris. Willis finished Second in his year at McGill with 1st Class Honours.

J. S. Willis was 2nd in Classics of the 2nd year at Toronto with 1st Class Honours.

Keith Fisken and Martin Baldwin both obtained 1st Class Honour in Architecture at Toronto.

The School Steeplechase, run on Tuesday, June 6th, proved a very interesting race. Handicapped according to age, some 80 runners started and all finished. The first 5 to finish were: 1st T. Coldwell (scr.), 2nd Ings (scr.), 3rd F. H. Stone, 4th Magann, 5th Symons.



FIRST FOOTBALL XIV, 1909

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A. S. Ince
J. Ross

F. Ambery
E. Clarke

R. Hebden
G. Magann

J. R. McIllree

H. R. Mallory
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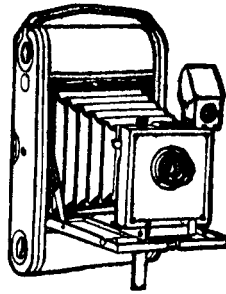
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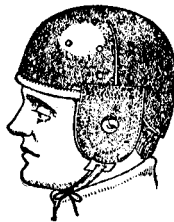
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