

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

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VOL. VI. No. 6.

APRIL, 1892.

Editorial.

UNDOUBTEDLY the events which have evoked the greatest interest during the past month, have been the Shield Matches. That the Institute should have been drawn against a strong team in the first round was a matter of surprise to no one, for the Institutes luck in such matters is proverbial. But that it should suffer such a severe defeat caused a good deal of astonishment in most quarters. However, it is all over now, and the only thing to do is to wish for better luck next time. Meanwhile, the Cricket Club has been restarted, and we have entered for the Cricket Shield, and some twelve League matches have been arranged. The ground which we had at Wavertree two years ago has been taken on again, and now that we have so many masters who take an interest in the Athletics of the School, it is to be hoped that the club will not be allowed to fall to the ground again for want of support from the boys, but that every one in the School will recognize the fact that it is a standing disgrace that a School of the Institute's dimensions should have no Cricket Club, and do all in his power to support it by becoming a member, and playing at every opportunity. Another fact to which we would call our readers' attention is the proximity of the High School Sports, a notice of which we give elsewhere. We have fully indicated every boy's duty in regard to them elsewhere; and yet, so important do they seem to us at least, that we venture here to give them greater prominence than is usual in an editorial; let every boy see to it then that they shall not be a failure in so far as he is concerned. And now that the Easter holidays are drawing on, let us wish every boy the best of times, and conclude the term by hoping that all our readers may come back refreshed and invigorated for both work and athletics.

Literary and Debating Society Notes.

A MEETING was held on February 25th, J. H. Grace presiding. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on Mr. F. E. Marshall to open the Debate "Can any circumstances justify a man committing suicide?" He gave instances of what he maintained was justifiable suicide, among others, Samson and Saul from Holy Scripture, Elcazar from the Apocrypha, Cato, Seneca, Epictetus, and Lucretia, from profane history. He declared that the Christian martyrs, the sailor who willingly gives up his life for his comrades, the soldier who goes to certain death, are all instances of perfectly justifiable suicide. He propounded the doctrine of the Stoics upon this subject, and taking as a typical instance a wife habitually abused by a drunken husband, maintained that in such a case suicide was fully justified. He declared that he was no advocate of suicide for frivolous reasons, but that he regarded it as a last resource which certain quite probable circumstances could justify. A. P. Banks replied. He first classified the various opinions on the subject, and showed that the upholders of suicide naturally fall into two divisions, of which the first maintained that man can absolutely keep or dispense with his life, just as it suits him, the second, that urged by certain possible motives, a man as a last resource may take away his life. Since his opponent was of the latter opinion, he devoted his remarks to the refutation of that in particular, and out of a list of ten possible motives treated mainly of three:—1, disease; 2, domestic affliction, &c.; 3, weariness of life; with each of which he proceeded to deal in turn. He asserted that while many cases of suicide rightly excited the deepest pity, the circumstances under which a man killed himself could only extenuate and not excuse the deed. In conclusion, he reviewed suicide in its general aspect, and emphatically declared that it was quite unjustifiable. A heated discussion then ensued, in which Inman, Braham, Millard, and Fall supported the affirmative, and F. M. Baddeley, Mr. Harvey, Wolde, C. M. Jones, and R. J. Ewart the negative. After the Chairman had spoken and the leaders had replied, a vote was taken with the result of a majority of 6 for the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

March 3rd. A meeting was held on this date, J. H. Grace in the chair. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Mr. A. J. Ewart, Demonstrator in Botany at University College, Liverpool, and Ex-Chairman of the Society, proceeded to read a most interesting paper on "Food and Digestion." Speaking first of the general process of digestion, Mr. Ewart treated of the mastication and swallowing of food, and the action of ptyalin upon it: the condition of food in the stomach, the discovery and properties of gastric juice: the pancreatic fluid: the formation and action of peptones, &c. In the second place he spoke of food in particular, detailing the various properties of the kinds of food in daily use, and stated what combinations were most suitable and nutritious, and what foods combined these properties in the best proportion. He gave an account of a number of most interesting experiments, illustrating the effects of living wholly upon one food—as sugar, meat, products wholly starchy, and the like. He concluded a thoroughly

excellent paper by devoting a few remarks to accessory foods, such as alcohol, condiments, tea and coffee. The paper was discussed by Mr. Harvey, F. M. Baddeley, Millard, Wolde, Marshall, and the Chairman. Mr. Ewart then replied to the various questions raised, and added a few words on the food to be eaten when in training. A very hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of Wolde, seconded by Addinsell, unanimously accorded him. The meeting then adjourned.

March 17th. A meeting was held on this date, J. H. Grace in the chair. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called upon Mr. E. J. Phillips to read his paper "Some Victorian Poets." Mr. Phillips explained that owing to various reasons he had decided to confine his remarks to the poets Browning and Matthew Arnold. In considering the first of these, he stated that his object was to remove to a certain extent the prejudice which is always excited whenever the name of Browning is mentioned. While admitting that he was not easy to read, and at times was mannered, he maintained that everything was not difficult, and that by beginning with the smaller poems, many of which are of the simplest, by a gradual ascent a love and enthusiasm for the poet might be kindled. Leave the critics and their disputations, he advised, and go to what is really lasting in him. Turning to Matthew Arnold, he sketched most admirably the difference between the men and their poetry. He spoke with great enthusiasm of his work, and read, *en passant*, a number of well-chosen extracts, among others, *Lines Written in Kensington Gardens*, and the *Memorial Poem on Wordsworth*. He spoke of and criticised others of Arnold's works, and affirmed that his future was to be more widely known and appreciated than at present. In closing, the essayist read the poem entitled *A Wish*, which was so strangely fulfilled some four years ago in our own city. Wolde and Mr. Harvey, who subsequently spoke, testified to the great pleasure with which they had listened to Mr. Phillips' paper. After the Chairman had spoken, Mr. Phillips replied, concluding with an affectionate tribute to Mr. Sach's memory. A vote of thanks, proposed by Wolde and seconded by Addinsell, was afterwards unanimously accorded him. The meeting then adjourned.

Chat on the Corridor.

THE all-absorbing topic of conversation this month and the chief interest round which everything else centres is the Athletic Sports, which are this year to take place in the middle of this month. There are good and sufficient reasons for thus changing the date, and if we want a precedent surely no better could be found than that of the Oxford University Sports, which came off on the 24th and 26th of March last; Rossall and Repton Schools, too, hold their sports at this time of the year, to mention two only out of many. Certain conservatives pointed out, at the meeting held in Mr. Ewart's room, that by having our Sports in April the number of spectators—an important consideration—would be very appreciably lessened; but we think that that is fully counter-balanced by the facts that a considerable number of fellows are in capital

athletic trim, as Mr. Caldicott remarked, that the Cricket Club, which we earnestly trust is to be something more than a phantom this season, will materially benefit, and that the time of the races—*non nobis solum*, gentlemen—will be generally better.

While on this subject we would press home upon our readers how necessary it is for each of them to do something, however little, towards making the Sports a success, and with that end in view would direct attention to our article on them, which deals with the subject far better than we can and comes from the pen of one well qualified to speak. Our part is the humbler one of commending that article to all our schoolfellows and of saying that we are as much responsible now for the well-being of the school as we shall be hereafter for the well-being of the country at large, and that we can never hope to improve ourselves or anyone else "till each one realises his responsibility and learns never to forget that in this or that degree he is a steward for the community and that it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful."

This applies preeminently to the Cricket Club which absolutely must this season be more than a mere vision from the ivory gate, as we blush to admit was practically the case last year. After strenuous exertions and infinite trouble our committee has at last procured a ground—the one in Sandown Park which had to be given up three years ago—and now only the schools co-operation is needed to make the Club an accomplished fact. And with regard to this ground, we would call our readers' attention to this fact in particular: that the rent of the ground has been most generously subscribed, but we have been given to understand that it will never be subscribed again unless it is very well used and supported by the boys themselves. Let our readers decide if we are over bold in asking every boy to pay his subscription and become, whether a playing or non-playing, at least a thoroughly patriotic and enthusiastic member. We make this appeal with confidence; you alone can show us if we are justified or not.

We publish this month an article, by a schoolfellow, which we unhesitatingly pronounce capital. It incontestably convinces us of what indeed we had begun to doubt, that there are still readers in the Institute who really are ready to give us the help we need and invite, and the article in question, coming from a *bona fide* school-boy has, we confess, cheered us greatly; we value it for itself, but we value it far more as a proof of kindly goodwill and generous public spirit, for which we take this opportunity of thanking the writer from the bottom of our hearts. If what we are told is true, namely, that a society of brilliant youths exists, a society which has for its title "Literary and Debating," which devotes itself to work of a profound and original nature, if, moreover, it is true that Professor Raleigh expressed surprise at the depth of knowledge displayed by candidates in a Shakspeare examination at the Liverpool Institute, not a hundred years ago, why, oh why, are we left without tangible proof that such is the case? Why, if such talent exists among us, are we suffered to grow prematurely bald and ruin what might otherwise have been fine constitutions, when we have

upper forms capable of anything from a philosophical treatise to a diatribe against "The Study of the Classics?" As we leave this alluring subject we murmur the words made familiar to us by the late lamented Mr. Arnold "*de hac re viderint sapientiores.*"

It is surely a very lamentable thing that at this stage in our career it should be needful to complain of our low circulation; yet this is unfortunately the case. In the High School we are happy to say only three boys refused the Magazine, but the falling off comes from the Commercial, and so far as we can see, for no special reason. The Association Football Club sent us in a most excellent report which we printed *verbatim*, the Chess Club had quite its usual share of space, while the Harrier and Swimming Clubs received full attention, and lastly notice was given of a matter which had, as we thought, the greatest interest for our Commercial readers, J. H. G. Wood's plucky conduct at Milford Haven. We cannot quite understand this decrease, and sincerely hope that it is only one of those extraordinary occurrences, the *rationale* of whose existence would seem to be to vex the souls of those most patient of beasts of burden—the editors of a School Magazine.

Shall we or shall we not refer to Wednesday, March 9th? On the whole we think it better to refrain, for the defeat was due to so many causes combined, that only the brain of a captain could possibly rise to explanations, and that organ being, as some critics frequently complain, not over-developed in ourselves, the wiser plan would seem to be a judicious silence. Nevertheless we cannot too strongly denounce that absurd and childish policy, not wholly confined to the school "babies," of abusing the team as incapable and inferior. Incapable and inferior it is not, and never was, and we have a very low opinion of those small-minded individuals who, after a defeat bad enough in itself, lose no opportunity of depreciating the merits of a team which, whatever may be its faults, has worked hard and pluckily, and has done much for the school.

As the Literary and Debating Society has just closed its seventh session, non-members will forgive us if we devote a paragraph to its history. It was founded in 1885 and to a large extent has been intimately connected with the working of the Magazine. R. Burn was its first chairman and H. R. Armstrong its Secretary, and we know we shall offend no one in saying that we shall never look upon their like again. Burn held the chair until he went to Oxford in 1889, as long a tenure of office as there has, perhaps, ever been in any School Society. Dale succeeded Burn, and Ewart Dale, and everyone we presume knows that Grace reigns in Ewart's stead. The secretaries have been of exactly the same number, that is, beside Armstrong, V. C. H. Millard, H. E. Long, and the present functionary. The Society has made, we believe, steady progress since its foundation, and although the report is not yet issued, we believe we are right in saying that it is now one of the most firmly established and (dare we write it?) most important of school institutions. The annual play will be performed somewhere about

July next, and the actors will once again be under Mr. Book's capable managership.

First and foremost of any sport which calls for our attention, we put, of course, the Cricket Club; but we would suggest that we cannot always be playing Cricket, or rather, that at times we might find it well to vary our exercise, and then we imagine the Swimming Club might well be patronised. Mr. Bickerstaff and Mr. Eaves, in their respective schools are the life and soul of the two clubs, and as the usefulness of swimming simply cannot be over-estimated, we recommend our readers, one and all, to pay the exceedingly moderate fee, and take advantage of the Club. We can, from experience, assure them they will never regret doing so.

We are very glad indeed to note the formation of a Cricket Club in the Preparatory part of the Commercial School. The existence of such a club among the Juniors, sending up its quatum of players to the Seniors every term, will, we feel sure, be most beneficial to the athletics of the schools, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Bain and his assistants for their enterprise and forethought. A meeting was held in Mr. Bain's room on Thursday, March 31, at 4.15 p.m., at which over forty members joined, and officers were elected. We congratulate the Preparatory most heartily, and wish them all success in their new venture.

Another interesting thing we have to record in connection with this part of the school and a few other classes, is a ceremony performed by the Head Master every time the Commercial practises the school songs in Hall. The boy who has gained the highest marks in his class during the two weeks has the honour of carrying the class-lists to the Head Master in the presence of all his school fellows. Appended is a list of boys who have obtained this distinction:—

LOWER SIXTH.—W. Peterkin, J. Hood, F. Shepherd (twice).

UPPER SEVENTH.—R. C. Scott (twice), H. Cheeseright (twice).

LOWER SEVENTH.—J. W. Longcake (twice), C. W. White (twice).

EIGHTH CLASS.—W. Logan (every time).

We trust that, in the demands made upon our generosity by the Athletic Sports and Cricket Club, the Sachs' Memorial Fund will not be forgotten by the boys of the Upper Classes. We make this appeal with the very greatest reluctance, and only in the strong conviction that it is our clear duty to do so. We do not know if our readers are fully aware how real is the need for them to subscribe. Mr. Sachs left his family (we repeat, we say it with the utmost reluctance) in circumstances which gave his friends the greatest anxiety on their behalf; and were it not for Mr. Burton's unwearied efforts, that anxiety would have been greater still. Such being the case, let us impress upon our readers the necessity of subscribing, and doing all in their power to swell the list. We most sincerely trust we have not asked in vain.

We beg to apologise for having omitted in our last issue to acknowledge a subscription to the *Magazine* from H. Watts, Esq., M.A.

A Day in Lower Burmah.

"HOW would you like a day's trip in the country?" Mr. — asked me one very hot afternoon just about a year ago.

We were sitting in an office in one of the principal streets in Rangoon, whose close atmosphere was somewhat cooled by the large punkah which was worked by a native servant.

"Very well, thank you, sir," I replied.

"All right, Mr. P. and I are going up as far as Prome, to see some elephants there. Meet me at the Railway Station, at a quarter to eight.

You may be sure I was not late in keeping the appointment. Such a stroke of good luck had never crossed my mind.

"This is our train," said Mr. —, when I reached the station, "but we have ten minutes to spare yet."

The ten minutes were easily spent in walking up and down the platform, watching the natives, in their gaudy yellow or red turbans and white dresses, or the six-foot sentry, with his polished snider and fixed bayonet, looking very grand in contrast with the jabbering crowd.

The railways in Burmah are in the hands of the Government, and the porters, ticket collectors, signal men, etc., are all what are called, out there, "Military Policemen." These men are trained as soldiers, and in some of the most out-of-the-way stations work the traffic there by themselves. However, we were soon comfortably settled in a first-class carriage, which had all the latest improvements attached to it, as the English first-class has. Of course it was very different from the latter style. It was more like a Pullman Car than anything I can think of. It was divided into two sections, and from the top of each section you could lower a sort of mattress, which was intended to represent a bed. With the two seats, there was, in each section, sleeping accommodation for three people. But to continue, soon after leaving we found ourselves quickly travelling through low fields of "paddy" or rice. Not a tree, not a hill, not an elevation of any kind was to be seen. Nothing but an old hut here and there in the corner of some field, which was dry enough to permit a human being to live in it. Gradually the aspect changed, and instead of "paddy" fields, nothing but jungle was to be seen. About ten, when we were all getting pretty tired, one of us suggested taking a little sleep. So, after we had seen our revolvers were loaded, and after taking a little supper, we let the bed down from the roof, wrapped ourselves up in our blankets and turned in. I was awakened at one o'clock by Mr. —, and told that another half-hour would bring us to our destination. So I packed my rug up, made the bed right, and then went out on to the sort of platform which separated the two carriages.

On arriving at Prome we immediately made tracks for the Government Bungalow. Here we made ourselves as comfortable as possible. About five, we again rose and commenced a great work, namely, scraping up something to eat. Mr. — brought out of his pocket a bottle half-full of a yellow liquid, which had the appearance of olive oil. I was rather astonished when I was told that it was butter. However, with the help of a sort of little refreshment room, at the station, we made a very good

breakfast. After that, we set out to see the elephants. Our road took us through the village. A Burmese village is, of course, built entirely of wood. The method used in building is this:—They firmly fix four large bamboos in the ground, in the form of an oblong or square, about eight feet from the ground they then lay the floor of the hut, which is securely fastened to and rests entirely on the bamboos. On the floor are laid some mats, made from the leaves of trees, which serve to protect the feet from the bamboos, and to stop up holes. The roof and sides of the house are soon run up. The object of building the house on the bamboos is to prevent snakes, or scorpions, or reptiles of any kind, entering and stinging the persons inside. After walking for about a mile, we entered the jungle and sat down under the shade of a large tree. The natives told us that the elephants would soon come up. After waiting for about ten minutes, five or six of them came. They were large brutes, some eight or nine feet high. After taking a good look at them, Mr. — examined them one by one. By the time he finished, more had arrived. One of these was eleven feet high. They had also to be examined. In the meantime, I was taking a ride on one of them. It was not very comfortable, for I had to sit on its bare back, which was uncommonly hard. The elephant was managed by a native, who, with a sort of small spear with a wooden handle in his hand, sat on its neck. When he wanted it to go to the right he gently hit on the left side of the head, and *vice versa*. After we had been trotting about for some ten minutes, it took a sudden fancy to have something to eat. So it jogged up to a good sized tree, got hold of the largest branch it could find and wrenched it off the tree. Then it stripped all the leaves off and soon stowed them away in its big mouth.

Meanwhile I was getting rather sore, so the native brought the animal on to its knees, and off I jumped. I then went off on an exploring expedition on my own account, and was nearly bitten by two large native dogs, for trespassing (unwittingly though) on their master's property. When I had twisted my ankle and damaged myself in various other ways, I thought it best to return. When I arrived at the tree the gentlemen had finished their work, and as the sun was now high, we thought it best to return to the bungalow. We arrived there at about nine o'clock, and found that a train left for Rangoon at eleven. So Mr. P — and I went for a walk through the garden (if you may call it a garden) attached to the building. Suddenly Mr. P — said "look out, there's a snake." Sure enough, just in front of us was a snake creeping on the grass. At the same time Mr. P — brought his stick whack down on the top of the poor old snake's head in such a manner also as to crush the life pretty well out of it. After this we employed our time practising with revolvers, and about eleven marched down to the station, where we got a little dinner. It was funny to see at this little out-of-the-way station a stall where they actually sold all the latest newspapers from England. The Rangoon train was not long in arriving, and as train, time and tide wait for no man, we had again to make ourselves comfortable in the carriage. On arriving at one of the stations midway between Prome and Rangoon, which had a native name which I would not attempt to spell, I got out to stretch my legs, as we had almost

ten minutes to stay there. I was suddenly startled by a loud clanking of iron. Turning round, I saw about fifty dacoits getting out of some two or three prison vans, which were attached to our train. They were under a strong guard of Indian soldiers, and were chained together in companies of nine or ten in each. They did not appear to mind much, and were laughing and talking among themselves. Two of them I noticed were under a very strong guard, these, I was afterwards told, were the ringleaders of the band. They were formed up in the station, and on the word "march!" being given they all filed out, followed by several natives carrying on their heads large baskets, filled with the arms of the captured band. I could distinctly hear the clank, clank of the chains, keeping time to each step they took, for about five minutes after. Dacoits are native robbers, who generally kill all the Europeans and Hindoos that fall into their hands. They sometimes even kill the Burmese themselves. After this, nothing of any interest occurred until we arrived at Rangoon at about four in the afternoon, after spending a very enjoyable twenty-four hours. Don't you think so?

Football Notes.

RUGBY.

AS regards members, the season which has just closed has been very flourishing; there being 81 Ordinary Members out of the School, and 28 Honorary Members (masters and old boys), making a total of 107 Members in all.

The first team, however, cannot claim to have had a very prosperous time of it as far as results go, for out of 16 matches played, 6 only have been won, while 2 have been drawn and 8 lost. Yet, this is largely due to the comparatively few school matches which have been played, and also, to a great extent, to the comparative youth of the team, which only contains two members of last year's team.

From this it is natural to expect that the second team has also done very poorly, for nearly the whole of last year's second has been drafted into the first. It has, however, some very good men in it, and should show up very much better next year.

Somewhat later in the season a third team was started, but as there are only two other schools which run a third team, its fixtures have been naturally very few. The practices, however, have been very well attended, and there are some very promising footballers in it.

NOTES ON THE PLAYERS.

S. FALL (full back). Tackles, kicks and picks up capitally. Has done excellent service.

J. DALE (left three-quarter). Is a fast runner, tackles and hands off well, but might pass more.

W. L. KER (centre three-quarter) (captain). Knows the game well, and is usually where he is wanted. Kicks, tackles and passes well. He

is perhaps too unselfish. Has made a good captain, and set his men an excellent example of energy.

W. A. JONES (right three-quarter). Fast runner, tackling and kicking brilliantly, would be much better if he could dodge and hand off more.

A. C. ARMOUR (half). Has developed into an excellent half-back. Is always in the right place with a neat bit of work. The best half in the Schools.

A. C. MARSHALL (half). Has played forward most of the season, where he did good work. Tackles well, and is always on the ball.

H. L. H. MILLARD (half). Has improved wonderfully. Tackles well, but is rather inclined to let his men off too easily. His passing is sometimes rather wild.

H. C. SQUIRES (forward). One of our heaviest forwards, but is rather afraid of the scrummage, and tries to run too much. At times very good on the loose.

F. CHEESERIGHT (forward). Tackles well, but should go lower. Good scrummager, but rather slow with his feet.

D. D. BRAHAM. Fair forward. Plays very energetically, and has improved wonderfully since he began.

R. J. EWART. A compact forward; plays a very good hard-working game, dribbles well, and is always on the ball.

A. P. KER. Good though somewhat small forward. He follows up capitally, and can always be trusted to work hard. Has improved greatly as the season progressed.

J. D. CRICHTON. A good scrummager, works very hard, and is pretty good on the loose, but is not very fast.

H. W. DAVIES. A good forward. He is too slow and does not pass sufficiently well for a three-quarter.

W. K. WILLIAMS. Forward. Plays a hard game. Good on the loose.

W. BEATTY (forward). A good heavy forward. Shoves hard at times, but rather inclined to shirk the scrums.

Liverpool Schools Shield Competition.

FIRST ROUND, (Wednesday, March 9th).

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE *versus* LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (U.S.)

PLAYED on the Old Boys' Ground, Fairfield. The College kicked off, and a good return being made, play was located at the half way flag. The Institute was only playing three three-quarters to the College four, so that on the College backs obtaining the ball, the fourth three-quarter having walked over the line, and obtained an easy try, a goal resulting. The same process was repeated twice, the score within ten minutes of the kick off, standing at 2 goals and a try to *nil*. The Institute now played four three-quarters, and for the remainder of the

first half kept the College within their own half, pressing them once or twice very severely, but being unable to break through their defence. The heeling out, and indeed the whole of the forward play of the Institute was lamentably weak at this juncture.

After the interval, Squires kicked off and play was for a time even. W. L. Ker and W. A. Jones were both hurt, and the College were cautioned for rough play, and for picking out of the scrummage. Todd obtained the ball, and eluding the Institute backs, after a magnificent run scored behind the posts, repeating the same performance within five minutes. Nothing more was scored, and the final result was—disheartening—College 4 goals 1 try, Institute *nil*.

REMARKS.—The result was decided in the first ten minutes. The game was another example of the efficiency of the four three-quarters game, (at least for schools) and how easily four three-quarters who can pass well can romp round three. Had the Institute played four from the very beginning, the score would have been not more than two runs in, and might have been less or even a minus quantity. The College were by far the heavier and stronger team weighing between four and five lbs. per man more than the Institute, and thus the heavy and sloppy condition of the ground gave them an advantage, which they did not fail to make the utmost use of. However there is no doubt the best team won, and we can only look forward to a good match between them and the Merchant Taylors', in the final round.

A. J. E.

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL *versus* ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The match should have been played at Aigburth, but the Royal failed to turn up.

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL *versus* WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played on the Birkenhead F. C. Ground, and resulted in an easy win for the Birkenhead School by 12 goals 3 tries to *nil*.

WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL *versus* PARKFIELD SCHOOL.

Played at Waterloo, on the Waterloo F. C. Ground, resulting in a victory for the Waterloo High School by 6 goals 6 tries to *nil*.

BYE (Wednesday, March 16th).

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL *versus* LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (M.S.)

Played at Stanley, when the Merchant Taylors' won by 4 goals 3 tries to *nil*.

SECOND ROUND (Wednesday, March 23rd).

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL *versus* BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

Played at Waterloo, before 400 spectators, when the former team won easily, by 3 goals 4 tries to a try.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (U.S.) *versus* WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

Played on the Old Boys' Ground, Stanley, where the College won by 10 goals 8 tries to nil.

The Final Round will be held at the Old Boys' Ground, Stanley, on Wednesday, April 6th, between the Liverpool College (U.S.), and the Merchant Taylors School.

Association Football Notes.

THE Association Club has just closed an extremely successful season. Out of 10 matches which have been played, no less than 9 have been won and only 1 lost. The first match against the Ormskirck Grammar School, in December, was lost; later on, however, in February, when the return was played, the Institute was victorious by 9 goals to 1. The total number of goals scored by the team is 52, while the united scores of their opponents only amount to 23.

The Athletic Sports.

HELLO! what's all this fuss about?
Only those beastly Sports.

The above is a fragment of a conversation heard the other day, from which I should wish to draw a moral. Evidently, in the opinion of the second speaker, the prospect of the approaching Sports was anything but pleasing. Perhaps his reasons for not taking an active interest in them may have been very good, but yet his words, even then, showed a painful lack of spirit. Why should the Sports, on which in some form we all as Englishmen pride ourselves, be characterised as beastly? Probably, in the speaker's mind, there were several feelings at work, one of which, and the most prominent, being the fact that he would not win anything if he did enter. What a pity that such a thought should weigh for a single instant. It characterises the speaker, whoever he may be, as an absolute coward. "I will not try because someone else is better." If that is to be his motto through life he never will succeed in anything. Secondly, he may feel that the Sports do occupy a place in the minds of most of his friends, and that they will in this way distract them from him, or from "loafing" on half-holidays. Thirdly, there may be the feeling that Sports necessitate putting his hand in his pocket, and he may have a dislike to that operation, which is undoubtedly an unpleasant one. At the same time, he may feel an unpleasant feeling at being compelled to refuse to do anything towards helping, and he may have the idea that he is being looked down upon. Fourthly, he may say, I could not win

unless I trained, and training is such a bother. So much for the boy who makes the answer, but is it not possible to point out that there are some considerations on the other side? First and foremost. Sports are a School Institution, and to make them successful adds to the credit of a School, while, if they fail, they act in a great measure against its interests. If, however, Sports are to be successful, there are two things necessary, first of all money, and secondly, entries and competitors. Now as regards the first, even those boys who have never run a race, or taken any violent exercise can help, while in the second, we can most of us try to run in some race. Those boys who say they cannot run may remember that there are handicaps, and if they really cannot run well, they can and will get long starts. Secondly, training is not so hard as it sounds, and here our training can help our public spirit: train by avoiding the sweet shop, and put the money saved in that way to the credit of the Sports. You will help the prizes, and you will do yourselves good.

To every boy then I would say do not call the sports "beastly," but make up your minds they shall be good. Remember that each one of you is responsible for any failure in them, whether it be in prizes or in entries, and finally remember that your enthusiasm for its Sports is the best way in which you can show your affection for your School.

Swimming Club.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A MEETING was held in Mr. Ewart's Room, on Friday, March 28th, when the following Officers were elected:—Secretary, A. P. Ker; Captain, W. Woodward; Committee, J. Dale, S. Fall, W. A. Jones, A. C. Marshall, R. J. Ewart, W. E. Gething.

The subscription for the season is 1/-. The card of membership is 1d. extra, in order that all the money may go towards the prizes, which will be competed for in July.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

A Meeting was held in Mr. Bickerstaff's room, on Monday, March 28th, for the election of Officers. The following were elected:—President, Mr. Hughes; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Ewart and Mr. Bickerstaff. J. Douglas was unanimously elected Treasurer and Secretary. The following to be Captains:—W. C. Wilson, W. U. Williams, J. English, J. Douglas. To serve on the Committee:—E. Brown, C. Cole, F. Frazer, P. Fisher, H. Johnson, J. Douglas.

Already there are over 80 members. A special feature in the events for the season is the competition for a cup among boys in the Preparatory School.

Chess Club.

MARCH 15th. On this date we were to have played Hudson's, but only two of our team turned up, and the match had to be scratched in consequence. It is to be hoped that every member next year will do his best for the Club, and not desert it when their aid is needed.

March 22nd. On this date we played the North End third team, and lost by 4 to 3. T. Hinde and F. Cheeseright won their games, the latter winning in brilliant style, G. Bell won his game by absence.

The season is now over, and the members have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the matches, there being a great improvement on last year's style, when we lost all our matches.

The following is the result of the matches played:—

2 Won; 3 Drawn; and 5 Lost.

We have won 23½ games to 36½ of our opponents.

High School Sports.

A MEETING was held in Mr. Ewart's room, on to elect Officers. The following were chosen:—Treasurer, Mr. Snow; Secretary,—Addinsell; Committee—W. L. Ker, Fall, Armour and Squires.

On the following day the following class representatives were chosen:—

VI.	W. A. Jones.	IV. 3.	W. E. Gething.
V. 1.	R. J. Ewart.	III. 1.	F. B. Cox.
V. 2.	A. C. Armour.	III. 2.	S. A. Wood.
IV. 1.	J. Dale.	II. 1.	W. Paterson.
IV. 2.	R. U. G. Adamson.	II. 2.	G. W. Davies.

I. H. Phillips.

It was determined that they should be held before the Easter Holidays, so as not to interfere with the Science and Art Examinations and the Cricket Club. And it was subsequently decided that they shall be held at the Athletic Grounds, Stanley, on Saturday, April 9th. Mrs. W. Crosfield has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of subscriptions to the Prize Fund from the following:—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Liverpool; the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Right Honourable the Earl of Sefton, K.G.; T. F. Abraham, Esq.; P. H. Holt, Esq.; A. Holt, Esq.; J. T. Danson, Esq.; W. Crosfield, Esq., J.P.; R. R. Meade-King, Esq.; J. T. Bickerton, Esq., M.D.; R. W. Jones, Esq.; W. Oulton, Esq.; G. Booth, Esq.; T. Holder, Esq., J.P.; H. Watts, Esq., M.A.

Correspondence.

To the Editors "Liverpool Institute Schools Magazine,"

GENTLEMEN,—I was much interested and amused by the vigorous letter, signed "Anglo-Saxon," which appeared in your last issue, and would, with your kind permission, venture to criticise some of the statements contained in it.

May I point out in the first place that it is no argument to question the reality of the characters in "The Study of the Classics," or to debate upon their argumentative capacity. I would rather suggest to your correspondent either not to make such rash assertions as that the excessive study of Latin and Greek "benumbs" the intellect, or to come into the field armed with such proofs of the truth of his statements, that we may at least have something tangible to go upon. So far as I can see indeed excessive study of Latin and Greek was the last thing of which your contributor's characters could be accused; indeed Robinson, the only one who would seem to have "studied" at all in excess, and whose reasoning powers, according to your correspondent, ought therefore to be more "benumbed," was the only one who displayed any "argumentative capacity."

Your correspondent also asserts that "to apply as an argument for the continuance of the study of Greek and Latin, the fact that some people will become teachers of it is a true *reductio ad absurdum*"; this, I submit, is distinctly unfair, for your contributor, with what I cannot help considering some art, only makes Robinson suggest that, when apparently overwhelmed by his opponents' logic, and immediately pass to other arguments.

Anglo-Saxon further questions the educational value of Latin and Greek. I maintain that the severe mental discipline entailed in the mere "learning by rote" so scorned by your correspondent, the thoroughness necessary to obtain even a slight knowledge of Greek, even the constant reference to a lexicon have an invaluable effect upon the mind; Mr. Welldon himself, the great champion of the "Trojans," admits that in application and intelligence the "classical-sider" is superior to his brother on the "modern" side. Whether "Anglo-Saxon" will dispute the statements of the Head Master of Harrow remains to be seen, but I venture to think that he will agree with the late Professor Freeman, who says in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, when criticising Mr. Welldon's statements, "Marry, this is somewhat! this is everything!" But I would go further and say that the human character of the Latin and Greek classics, the wide range of their sympathies, not to speak of beauties incidental to the various authors, go far to make up that educational value, of which your correspondent so summarily disposes.

Furthermore, credit must be given to "Anglo-Saxon" for profound original research, for never in all my excursions into the realm of the Philistines (and I have been many) have I ever encountered "the dreamy retrospection induced by an excessive study of classics"; a very Goliath, "Anglo-Saxon," who has moreover brought up a substantial re-inforcement with him!

But he asserts, you will doubtless remember, that "it is impossible for any *boy* under sixteen, who is not a genius, to translate a Latin author into *good* English." What proof he may have of this I do not know, but I affirm as unhesitatingly as he does, that I have heard *boys* under sixteen, who were anything but geniuses (or *genii*) translate authors both Latin and Greek into excellent English; and I am perfectly willing to furnish "Anglo-Saxon" with a list of such, if he likes.

Again, I take exception to his words, "an utterly alien and obsolete language" in reference to Latin and Greek, as grossly false. They may not, indeed, be of use commercially, but, with the late Mr. J. K. Stephen ("J. K. S.") they are "the living languages;" and when the philosophers and scientists of the future are scorning our theories and ideas of nature as the fables of an elder age, we may well believe, as did Lord Macaulay, that the literature of Greece and Rome will live then, aye, and live for ever.

Will he elucidate for the benefit of myself and others the following phrase? "The lesser stars adorning more modern times"; does he allude to Tennyson or Martin Tupper? To Thackeray or Mr. G. A. Henty? Surely his enthusiasm is small, if he believes that no modern can rival Bacon. But if I might venture on comparisons, I would institute one between Homer and Shakspeare, and would consider Homer (mainly for Mr Andrew Lang's reasons) superior; I would remind "Anglo-Saxon" that John Milton is the most classic of all our poets, and the classics are often better than Milton's best; I would compare Aristotle and Bacon, strange as it may seem, but I doubt whether even "Anglo-Saxon" would hesitate in his choice, and finally I would add that he who penned "Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man," falls far below his Virgilian master, if not in power at any rate in rhythm and as a word-artist.

With all apologies for trespassing on your space,

Yours etc.,

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