

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

Editor:—P. J. ROSE.

Sub-Editors:—C. H. GRIMSHAW, J. E. WRIGHT.

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OCTOBER, 1897.

Cleber Impostures.

II. GEORGE PSALMANAAZAAR.

TRAVELLERS' tales have so long been in evil repute—for the most part deservedly—that it is, perhaps, little wonder that some great attempts should be made on occasion to deceive even those most skilled in detecting errors in such matters. But that such an attempt should have been successful, and that widely and for long; here is the wonder. A recent issue of a popular magazine gave instances of some "Old Travellers' Yarns," and quoted from such books as Munster's *Geography* of 1580, and De Bry's *Travels* of 1590. Most of the "yarns" instanced, it might be remarked, will be found in *The Marvellous Adventures of Sir John Maundevile, Kt.*, which purports to be written by an old traveller some time between 1322 and 1382. There you may read of the generation of Barnacle Geese. "And, nevertheless, I told them of as great a marvel to them, that is amongst us, and that was of the Barnacle Geese. For I told them that in our country were trees that bear a fruit that become birds flying, and those that fall in the water live, and they that fall on the earth die anon, and they be right good to man's meat. And thereof had they so great marvel, that some of them trowed it were an impossible thing to be." And well they might! Sir John has seen, too, the boar-headed, bear-bodied, lion-tailed, six-legged beast, and "mice as great as hounds," and men with precious stones in their eyes. He tells of the flat-faced folk, and the men with one eye, and best of all, the "folk that have but one foot, and they go so fast that it is a marvel. And the foot is so large that it shadoweth all the body against the sun, when they will lie and rest them."

All such tales as these gained ready credence down to the sixteenth century, but it is almost as marvellous as one of Sir John Maundevile's fictions, that after the extensive discoveries and travels of the two preceding centuries, the men of the early part of the eighteenth should have been so easily deceived as they were by George Psalmanaazaar.

In 1704, when the wits at Will's were discussing the "Campaign," for which Addison was later made under-secretary of State; when Swift was hidden at Laracor, in Meath, and his *Tale of a Tub*, published anonymously with its appendix, "The Battle of the Books," was exciting the theological and literary world; when the last works of Congreve and Wycherley were still holding the stage; while Pope, only sixteen years old, was yet unknown to

fame; before the issue of the *Tatler* had provided amusement for the man about town; society was pleasantly stirred and interested by the advent of a young man giving himself the name of George Psalmanaazaar. He was a young, "middle-sized, well-shaped" man of fair complexion; but that which arouses such attention is that he proclaims himself to be a converted savage from the tropics, who still retains a preference for his old diet of roots and raw meats; but in all other respects conforms to the usages of civilised society. He came to England at the invitation of Doctor Compton, Bishop of London, and was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Innes, chaplain of a Scotch regiment in the Dutch service.

According to his own account of himself, Psalmanaazaar was born of a noble family in the island of Formosa, situated, as all the world knows, in the Pacific, off the coast of China. At an early age he was placed by his father under the tuition of a learned man, who passed for a Japanese, then on a visit to the island. From him he learnt Latin, and received a good education. At length, inflamed by his tutor's accounts of the glories, the pleasures, the wonders of Europe, he helped himself to his father's money, and ran away, accompanied by the obsequious teacher. They embarked for one of the Philippine Islands, sailed thence to Goa, at length reached Gibraltar, and through Toulon came to Avignon. Here the pretended tutor announced himself as a missionary brother of the Jesuit's College, Father de Rode, and attempted to gain the proselytism of his former pupil, giving out to the rest of the order that the stranger was the son of a king: "how truly" writes Psalmanaazaar, "God knows." But the young man's ready mother-wit, it appeared, was sufficient to thwart the Jesuit's intention, and after long arguments in which the "savage" exposed the inconsistencies of the Romish Creed, he escaped. He was, after some wandering, pressed into the service of the Elector of Cologne, and while the regiment was at Sluys, successfully turned the flank of attempts to convert him to Lutheranism and to Calvinism. Mr. Innes, the chaplain of Brigadier Lauder, Governor of the Town, then entered the lists as champion of the Church of England. After a little discussion, in which the tenets of the English Church were put in the shape of geometrical axioms, postulates, definitions and theorems, Psalmanaazaar becomes (in his own words), a willing proselyte to "a religion that was not embarrassed with any of those absurdities which are maintained by the various sects of Christendom."

This conversion it was that took London by storm. Innes and his disciple came over at the Bishop's bidding, and were received with enthusiasm. Psalmanaazaar dined with "my lord Pembroke" and with "my lady Powis," was introduced to the Royal and other learned societies, and won golden opinions everywhere. (One can't help wondering whether he adhered to his habit of eating roots and raw meat). Soon after, the young "savage" added to his fame by publishing in Latin, and then in English, an account of the island of Formosa.

In the Picton Reading Room there may be found a first edition of this work, which volume, curiously enough, was presented by the "Institute" or "Mechanics' Institution," bearing the voluminous title: "An Historical and Geographical description of Formosa, an island subject to the Emperor of Japan, giving an account of the Religion, Customs, Manners, &c., of the inhabitants. Together with a relation of what happened to the author in his travels; particularly his conferences with the *Jesuits*, and others, in several parts of Europe. Also the History and reasons of his Conversion to Christianity, with his objections against it (in defence of Paganism) and their answers. To which is prefixed a preface in vindication of himself from the reflections of a *Jesuit*, lately come from China, with an account of what passed between them. By George Psalmanaazaar, a native of the said island, now in London. Illustrated with several cuts."

In the very preface to his book, Psalmanaazaar attacks the Dutch historian, Canidius, and all other writers on Formosa, on the charge that they wrote of what they knew nothing, and invented or adopted lying tales. The capital error of all these historians seems to be their concurrent assertion that the sovereignty of the island is vested in the Emperor of China. To set this right, the author details the history of Formosa, or *Gad Avia*, as it is in the Formosan language (*Gad*, beautiful; *Avia*, isle), for 250 years, and shows how Meryaandancoo, a Chinese fugitive, had long before usurped the throne of Japan, and subsequently that of Formosa. In support of this, the letter of Meryaandancoo to the former native monarch of Formosa, is quoted in full. But the writer not only quotes this letter *verbatim*, he also makes copious extracts from their *Jarhabadiond* or Holy Scriptures, enjoining religious forms and ceremonies. It must be remembered that Psalmanaazaar, by his own account, had left Formosa when under nineteen years old, so that his memory was veritably prodigious to retain impressions so minutely.

Among some interesting customs, he tells us how the nobility are used to go into caverns underground, or dense woods, or into tents over which water is continually flowing, in order to preserve their fair complexions. He also relates how they beat a viper with canes till all the venom flows to the head, which is then cut off; the remainder of the body is in this way fit for eating. He does not say, however, what remarks the viper makes while it is being hit. "All who can live without working" he writes, "eat their breakfasts about seven of the clock in the morning; first they smoke a pipe of tobacco, then they drink bohea, green or sage tea; afterwards they cut off the head of a viper and suck the blood out of the body. This, in my humble opinion is the most wholesome breakfast a man can make." Some time afterwards he told a lady that the average life of a Formosan was from 100 to 120 years, and set down as a reason this same fondness for fresh vipers. Flesh is usually eaten raw by the islanders. Though not habitually cannibals, they eat the bodies of their enemies taken in war, and

also of "malefactors legally executed. The flesh of the latter is our greatest dainty, and is four times dearer than any other rare and delicious food."

To proceed to details not so revolting. Fruit-trees bear twice a year, and fig-trees four or five times. The Charpok-tree, singularly, bears fruit that does not hang down, but points ever upward. The masters who teach children in Formosa, are called *Gnosophes Bonzos*, and the "House of God for the Poor" (otherwise the Workhouse), is *Caa tuen pagot ack chabis-collinos*. A full alphabet is given, the writing being read from right to left. Sketches of the garments worn by the Formosans, of the houses they inhabit, of their temples, their boats and vessels, are interspersed through the volume, and tend to give it an air of veri-similitude. One sketch depicts a funeral. The elephants carry on their trunks, men who seem to be all but impaled on the tusks behind them, and on the bier, borne by two elephants, stands a figure of death, as a skeleton, with a bow in his hand. Greek, we are told, is taught in the schools, and some of the words look suspiciously like Greek derivatives, such as *Gnosophes*, "wise men"; *Koriam*, "lord"; *Kay*, "and," with others. No explanation of this curious fact is offered.

Many criticisms were offered to the statements in the book. But Psalmanaazaar met most with clever answers. When asked how he could remember Meryaandanoo's letter so perfectly, he answered, simply, "My father has a copy of the letter by him."

In a later edition, it is casually mentioned, in the chapter on the "Situation of the Isle," that the sun is vertical in midsummer. This was the outcome of an interview at which Psalmanaazaar, for once, was not completely successful. He himself states that, meeting with "Captain Halley, Savilian Professor of the Mathematics, Oxford, and some other gentlemen" (Doctors Mead and Woodward), he satisfied their questions about the duration of the day and twilight in Formosa. In very fact Psalmanaazaar was non-plussed at the questions and could answer nothing. The report of this interview pricked the bubble of his popularity, and the "converted savage" soon after retired into comparatively obscure life, supported, doubtless, by a pension of £20 or £30 subscribed by some zealous persons in 1716. We hear of him again, when a certain Pattenden advertised "White Japan Enamel" from a Formosan recipe, as supporting the venture, but that is the last mention till his death in 1763. In 1764 appeared his autobiography and confessions, under the title "Memoirs of —, commonly known as George Psalmanaazaar, a reputed native of Formosa, written by himself." From this it appears, he was born in the South of France, received a good education, became a vagabond, deceived Colonel Lauder, but was used as a tool by Innes, a man equally acute and unprincipled, for advancement in the church.

Psalmanaazaar merits the very highest rank among those who have duped mankind. Others have palmed off falsehoods on the public, but he is the only man who ever succeeded in deluding a

large section of the public, in the face of indisputable and wholly damnatory evidence. It was well-known and established that Formosa belonged to China; it could have been as easily concluded that Greek was not taught in Formosa, then, as it is to gather that Greek is not taught to the tribes of Central Africa at the present day. Goldsmith, indeed, in his *Animated Nature* had informed his public that the cow sheds her horns every two years, and that the tiger inhabits the back-woods of Canada. But he had not been believed. And that Psalmanaazaar should have been successful, will remain as great a witness to the credulity of the eighteenth century as the success of Home, of the Brothers Davenport, and others of that ilk, to the folly of the middle of the nineteenth. The present writer has heard a lecturer record to an audience the adventures of "A week in Spain, and a day in Morocco," and speak familiarly of many places abroad, gaining intense interest and applause, when the fact was that the clever speaker had never left his native land, or travelled further than the Isle of Man. But what is easy now to do, was, at the beginning of last century, much more difficult in this direction, and to the credit of Psalmanaazaar must be placed the talent, the ingenuity and the resource which he displayed in keeping up the deception, as well as the curious felicity with which he invented a language, compact and somewhat complex in structure; and was able in virtue of a memory not less than astonishing, to defy the ordinary methods of detection.

As a culminating honour to his name must be placed the fact that he deceived the microscopic investigation of the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, himself. He loved to converse with Psalmanaazaar, told Boswell he would "as soon think of contradicting a bishop," asserted that no one wrote better English than this foreigner, and confided to Mrs. Piozzi that Psalmanaazaar was "the best man he ever knew; his piety, penitence and virtue exceeded almost what we read as wonderful even in the lives of the saints."

Having shown in this way two great impostors in daily life, it is intended to continue next month with an example of a great imposition in literature: W. H. Ireland and the Shakespeare Find.

A Crying Grievance.—Continued.

But it was no good, for we were on the wrong sides. The rush of air simply discomfited me without silencing him. He didn't want me to talk; my interest was all he required. So I determined to face it out and pulled up the window. Station after station flew past whilst I continued to gaze at the filling of his teeth, and added an appropriate "No" or "Very" here and there. At last I yawned, and trembled fearing an outburst. But he ignored my rudeness, and again and again I heard "Seven years—scandal—crime—thousands of cases," and those tragic words, "upheaval" and "eruption." Another yawn, and with it a cunning thought.

Dare I go to sleep? Yes! I would make the attempt. I pull down the window shade, and put my feet on the cushions. Then very gradually I shift my eyes off him. He pours out his confidences apparently heedless of my actions, till suddenly I take courage and close my eyes.

Now it is very hard to go to sleep at mid-day in a third-class carriage on a fast train. However, I preferred to be proven a hypocrite and a cajoler than to stand it any longer.

He murmured to himself for a time about "murder," and always either "eruption" or "upheaval." Then silence reigned.

It was dangerous to think, but I could not help myself. Who was he? Was he a native of the submarine regions, in whose geography he was so proficient? Kipling has some story about the casting up of some infernal creature, but I had had a lesson not to believe idle tales. At any rate he was a mystery, and so a nuisance. And I was a fool, a craven, a martyr.

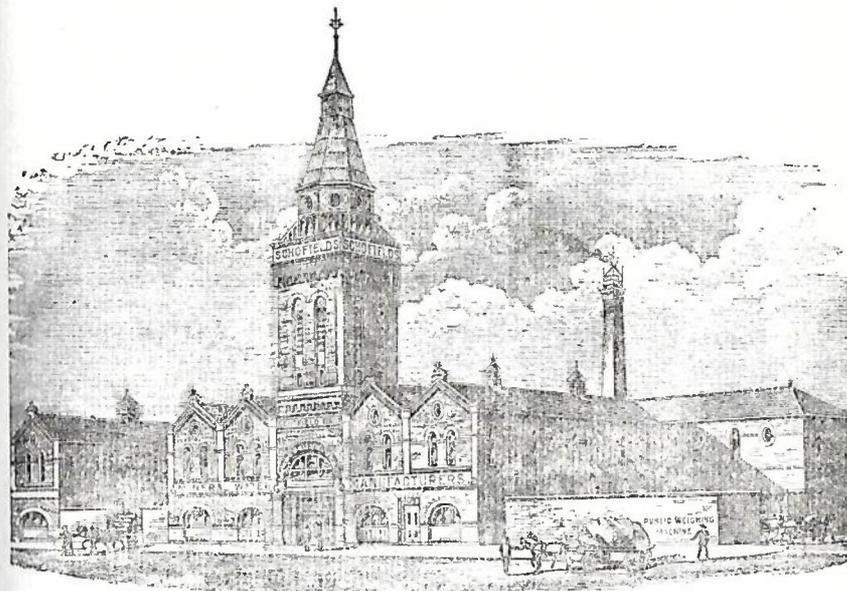
But here was R——, and "Tickets, please." I wisely slept till the collector shook me, when I yawned and made a stupid remark, which fell flat. I did not dare to sleep again. I feared nightmares of sea voyages, with peaks poking up through the bottom of the ship; dreams of living with a submarine people, who fired up "upheavals" like sky-rockets. I yielded myself up entirely for the fifty miles which completed our journey. I was a model listener (we still had the compartment to ourselves, or rather, he had). I found his conversation brilliant (on the one subject). I accepted his arguments, assertions, and his exclamations of pious horror with unflinching eagerness. But (I hope he does not see this) I cannot honestly say that the first sight of the great city was displeasing to me. He was untiring in his eloquence, and expressed profound disappointment when I made him understand that our ways must part at the terminus.

So we parted, with a cordial shake of the hand. He hoped I had had a pleasant journey, and with equal politeness I thanked him for the pleasure of his company. Then I hastily dived into the noise and din before another eruption should take possession of me.

Prize Day.

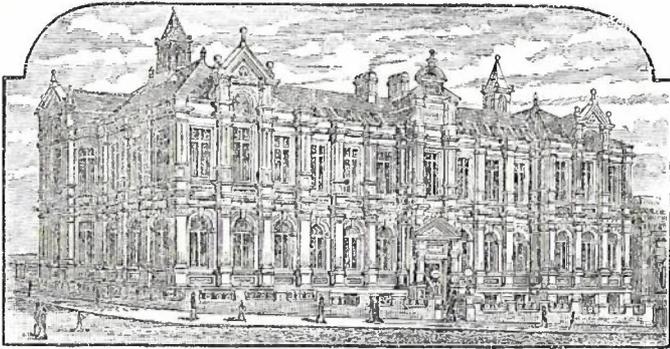
THE Annual Distribution of Prizes and Certificates took place in the Lecture Hall, on the evening of Friday, July 23rd, the Lord Mayor (Alderman Thomas Hughes) presiding. Amongst those present on the platform were the Rev. C. C. Elcum, Dr. R. J. Lloyd, Messrs. H. Watts, M.A. (President), Alfred Holt, H. E. Davies, H. D. Horsfall, R. W. Kerr, T. C. Nichols, E. Crompton, S. Spoonley, T. F. Abraham, P. H. Holt, R. W. Jones, A. M. Kennedy, W. C. Fletcher (Head Master), H. Whalley, and E. B. Ewart.

The Head Master presented his annual report, which showed favourable results in regard to the work of the School, and also as



SCHOFIELD BROS.' MINERAL WATERS

ARE THE BEST.



LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ART,

MOUNT STREET.

Head Master - MR. FREDK. V. BURRIDGE, A.R.E.

Assistants—R. HARTLEY, J. R. BROWN, R. R. CARTER, Miss K. FISHER
AND MISS K. COLLIE.

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IN

Drawing, Painting, Etching, Engraving, and Design.



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* Fees. *

DAY CLASSES	- - -	£2 2 0 and £3 3 0	per quarter.
PRIVATE CLASS FOR LADIES	- - -	£4 4 0	"
EVENING CLASSES (four evenings per week)	-	£0 5 0	"

Day Students and Pupils of the Liverpool Institute or Blackburne House are admitted to the Evening Classes at a Special Fee of 2/6 per quarter.

For detailed Prospectus apply at the School, or to

HAROLD WHALLEY, *Secretary.*

to the results which had followed the improvement of the building recently carried out. The School, he must acknowledge, was under a debt of gratitude to the Technical Instruction Committee of the Corporation. He pointed out that one of the drawbacks under which they suffered lay in the fact that they had no playground. He had to thank the managers and staff for the cordial manner in which they had co-operated with him.

The Lord Mayor, in addressing the gathering, said that he always looked with interest upon the work going on in the School. He was convinced that the Head Master would leave nothing undone to carry on the work in an efficient manner. Notwithstanding the increased competition and the disadvantages under which they suffered, he was rejoiced to find that the School had given remarkable evidence of upholding its old character of turning out successful boys. Also, he was pleased to find that the Master had seen fit to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Technical Instruction Committee of the Corporation in the work they were doing. During the last few years there had been a great awakening in the cause of education. They were too apt to think themselves superior to their neighbours, and to rest content upon their oars a little too much. It was not until they began to have their eyes opened as to what their European competitors were able to do that they began to put their house in order. They were doing something to bring this School up to date. They were on the high road of putting themselves in a proper position of being able to compete with the world. The battle of life had become a very different one; it was now one of high pressure, and one which would allow practically no cessation. They were bound to go on, or find themselves very much behind in the race. The old spirit of competition still existed amongst them. In regard to the playground of the School, he hoped that very soon, by the introduction of electricity to tramways, they would have very much more rapid locomotion. Whilst they could not make sufficient vacant places in the centre of the city for the laying out of playgrounds, it was possible, at all events, to have cheap and quick locomotion, which would take them to playgrounds on which they might obtain plenty of enjoyment.

The Lord Mayor then distributed the prizes.

Mr. Herbert Watts, M.A., in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said that from personal knowledge of the work of the School in the present and the past it was his conviction that it was never in a more efficient state. He believed that in the near future the most brilliant successes of the past would be repeated. Allusion had been made to the fact that they had no playground, and he had the greatest pleasure in starting a fund for that desirable object by giving a cheque for £100. (Applause.)

Dr. Lloyd seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause, and a brief reply from the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

Oxford Local Examinations, 1897.

SENIOR CANDIDATES.

HONOURS LIST.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
J. B. Affleck (5th).	T. J. Williams (7th).	C. M. Long.
E. Tebbutt (17th).	H. B. Jenkins (9th).	

PASS LIST.

E. A. Askwith.	R. R. Cormack.	F. C. Lenton.
F. P. Cheesewright.	W. R. Houghton.	

The following Candidates have shown sufficient merit to be excused from Responsons:—

- I. In Stated Subjects—J. B. Affleck.
 II. In an Additional Subject:—(a) In French—C. M. Long, J. B. Affleck, H. B. Jenkins; (b) In German—C. M. Long.

DISTINCTIONS.

Religious Knowledge—
 J. B. Affleck (16th).
 T. J. Williams (74th).

Mathematics—
 E. Tebbutt (3rd).
 T. J. Williams (8th).
 R. R. Cormack (15th).
 H. B. Jenkins (16th).

Greek—
 J. B. Affleck (12th).

French—
 C. M. Long (14th).
 J. B. Affleck (37th).

German—
 C. M. Long (2nd).

Mechanics and Hydrostatics—
 J. H. Thwaites (1st).

English—
 J. B. Affleck (10th).
 T. J. Williams (56th).

Geography—
 E. Tebbutt (3rd).

Latin—
 J. B. Affleck (8th).

Heat—
 E. Tebbutt (2nd).

Practical Chemistry.
 J. H. Thwaites (4th).

JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

First Class.	Second Class.
T. Lodge (6th).	W. Winstanley (1st).
E. G. Turner (9th).	H. C. Weaver (18th).
F. T. Ellis (10th).	
H. Chawner (26th).	

PASS LIST—First Division.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
E. H. Davies.	H. F. Howorth.	K. J. Mackenzie.
P. L. Davies.	C. Hill.	H. Naftel.
J. S. Dowling.	J. H. Jones.	E. L. Owen.
B. Glover.	A. J. Lodge.	W. H. Pickles.
J. Pool.	H. F. Pugh.	H. B. Ward.
G. D. Watts.	R. S. Whitwell.	E. J. Williams.

PASS LIST—Second Division.

F. Beckett.

DISTINCTIONS.

Religious Knowledge—
 E. G. Turner (33rd b).
 F. T. Ellis (33rd b).
 H. Chawner (33rd b).

French—
 T. Lodge (11th).
 E. G. Turner (16th).

Spanish—
 C. Hill (2nd).

English—
 E. G. Turner (5th).
 H. Chawner (10th).
 T. Lodge (33rd).
 J. H. Jones (78th).

Mathematics—
 F. T. Ellis (2nd).
 T. Lodge (3rd).
 E. G. Turner (13th).
 H. Chawner (17th).
 W. Winstanley (21st).
 H. C. Weaver (54th).

Greek—
 T. Lodge (12th).

Government Science and Art Examinations, 1897.

MATHEMATICS.

SEVENTH STAGE. *Second Class*—Jos. E. Wright.

FIFTH STAGE, HONOURS. *First Class*—Jos. E. Wright.

FOURTH STAGE. *Second Class*—T. J. Williams, H. B. Jenkins.

THIRD STAGE, HONOURS. *First Class*—Jos. E. Wright.

THIRD STAGE. *Second Class*—R. R. Cormack, T. J. Williams.

SECOND STAGE. *First Class*—F. T. Ellis, H. B. Jenkins.

SECOND STAGE. *Second Class*—Wm. Tyrrell, H. E. Bentley, F. P. Cheeseright, H. Chawner, W. Winstanley, J. E. Nicholson, R. S. Whitwell, H. C. Weaver, A. W. Tait, E. Tenneson, R. Pringle, E. G. Turner, T. Lodge, F. C. Lenton, H. F. Howorth.

FIRST STAGE. *Pass*—P. G. Edwards, H. S. Brown, F. H. Thornton, H. W. McCay, G. D. Watts, A. W. Watt, F. J. Williams, H. G. Mahon, E. W. F. Falkner, H. St. J. Naftel, T. J. O'Feeley, B. T. J. Glover, A. J. Lodge.

THEORETICAL MECHANICS (SOLIDS).

HONOURS STAGE. *Second Class*—J. E. Wright.

ADVANCED STAGE. *First Class*—T. J. Williams.

ADVANCED STAGE. *Second Class*—H. B. Jenkins, W. R. Houghton, E. A. Askwith, T. Lodge, E. G. Turner, R. R. Cormack.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

ADVANCED STAGE. *Second Class*—E. A. Askwith.

ELEMENTARY STAGE. *Pass*—T. Lodge, R. R. Cormack.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

ADVANCED STAGE. *Second Class*—E. A. Askwith, W. R. Houghton.

ELEMENTARY STAGE. *Pass*—G. D. Watts, R. R. Cormack, B. T. J. Glover.

Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes' Examination, 1897.

FRENCH.

ADVANCED LITERARY. *With Distinction*—E. J. Turner. *First Class*—H. B. Jenkins, F. C. Lenton, T. Lodge, G. P. Williams. *Second Class*—H. D. Capstick, D. Elder, C. Landouzy, T. J. Williams. *Third Class*—H. Percy, H. C. Weaver. *Not Classed*—C. M. Long, E. Tebbutt.

ELEMENTARY. *First Class*—H. S. Brown, H. Chawner, R. R. Cormack, G. B. Elder, J. Goldberg, W. E. Hipwell, H. H. Ker, H. A. Lee, A. J. Lodge, W. R. Long, H. W. McCay, W. H. Pickles, J. Pool, W. Scott, T. L. Walker, G. D. Watts, F. J. Williams. *Second Class*—E. A. Askwith, J. Bowden, H. A. Bell, W. Bell, F. J. Berriman, J. N. Blake, A. W. Brooke, A. C. Crichton, J. Daniels, P. L. Davies, I. Heilbron, T. Heywood, C. Hill, W. R. Houghton, H. Jacobs, S. H. Nixon, C. E. Pitts, F. J. Smith, A. S. Thomas, J. H. Thwaites, W. K. Townson, R. C. de Zouche. *Third Class*—A. B. Aris, F. A. Cross, W. Deans, C. B. Elder, W. Haigh, W. Lythgoe, H. W. McCann, T. O'Feely. *Not Classed*—B. T. J. Glover, P. T. Jackson, K. de Kusel, J. McGranahan, A. W. Watt.

GEOGRAPHY.

First Class—F. J. Berriman, J. Brooke, S. Dorffman, J. S. Dowling, G. Ferguson, J. Ll. Jones, J. A. Owen, E. H. Roberts, I. T. Roberts, W. Scott, A. Sinclair, W. A. Taylor, H. C. Weaver. *Second Class*—F. Beckett, E. Coates, H. J. Easley, E. D. Latham, J. Maitland, R. G. Marsden, T. G. Paterson, H. Steidelmann.

Chat on the Corridor.

WE are already in the thick of the work and play of a new school-year, yet as this *Magazine* is the last number of the old volume, it is fitting that some review of the successes and disappointments of the past should precede our anticipations and hopes for the future. In examinations our successes have at least equalled those of former years; Four Scholarships to the greater Universities have been won in public examinations, and, in addition, two boys have obtained City Council Scholarships to University College. The results of the Oxford Locals, the Science and Art, and the Lancashire and Cheshire examinations are to be found elsewhere in this issue. In sports we have achieved no great success. Football was moderate, cricket desperate. Such in brief is the tale of our measurable results; time alone can reveal the value of the more lasting influences of the training of this or any school.

The most important change in school work this term is the

opening of the new Manual Instruction Laboratory in the Commercial School. This, combined with the new Chemical Laboratory opened last year, completes our equipment as an Organised Science School. In games, a great change has been carried out. As was pointed out in a letter published in a recent issue of this *Magazine*, the continued existence of private clubs in the school was an impossibility, and we are pleased to say that all such clubs have given place to a system of school games combined under the management of a representative committee. It is intended that every school game and sport shall be included in this system, so that a boy who has paid his general subscription of one shilling per term may join in whatever game he chooses without any additional cost. The committee have endeavoured to provide sufficient accommodation for both Rugby and Association Football for all who will turn up to the fields. Chess and draughts will be provided for, according to the demand, and the committee are willing to consider any suggestion concerning the games if put in a reasonable form. It must be remembered that the change is made for the benefit of the whole school, and particularly in the interest of those who would be unable to get into a first or second school team under the old arrangement. Therefore we trust that all will join willingly in the enterprise, and that those who have not already done so will pay up their subscriptions immediately.

Our victory in the School's Squadron Race is specially encouraging coming as it does at a time when the management of our other sports is undergoing a change, which it is hoped will result in a general improvement. The swimming clubs have always enjoyed a good measure of popularity, and there has been no feeling that a boy must wait till he comes to the top of the school before learning to swim. Such a feeling has unfortunately existed with regard to cricket and football, in spite of much that has been done to induce boys to begin as soon as they enter the school. Hence it is that, whilst at cricket and football our successes have been at best irregular, swimming has always flourished; the Games Fund scheme will succeed if it results in a substantial increase in the number of younger boys who play cricket and football. Meanwhile we congratulate the Gymnasium S. C. on the success of their first attempt to encourage such a healthy and useful sport as swimming, and trust that the competition will become an annual institution, and that more schools will enter and make the competition keener. Meanwhile we heartily congratulate the Institute team, and hope that they may have successors as worthy as themselves to uphold the precedent they have established.

The following constitute the Games Committee:—The Head Master, Messrs. W. Snow (Treasurer), G. H. G. Goddard, G. H. Hemsley, G. Bain, C. M. Long, F. Beckett, P. J. Rose, W. R. Long, C. Hill, H. Hall, W. R. Carruthers, W. H. Pitts.

In Memoriam.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of a former master in the High School. Mr. A. B. WOLSELEY LEWIS, tutor to the sons of the King of Siam, died in Bangkok, on July 8, after an illness of only three days. Though it is five years since Mr. WOLSELEY LEWIS left us, and few of the present members of the School will remember him, it is fitting that the *Magazine* should give expression to the sorrow that will be felt by his old pupils and friends. We offer our most respectful and sincere condolences to his father and mother. There were many in Liverpool who knew him well, and these, as well as his former pupils, to whom he endeared himself by his enthusiasm and kindness, will not soon forget him. Those of us who were intimate with him will never cease to mourn the loss of a delightful companion, a striking and original personality, and a true and sincere friend.

We deeply regret also to learn of the death of Charles R. Jones, aged 18, a former pupil in the Commercial School, which took place at his home on August 14th. His death is rendered sadder by the fact that he was of a robust physique, and up to the time of his last illness he had always enjoyed excellent health; he left the Institute in 1895.

Club Report.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS SWIMMING COMPETITION.

A squadron race for the swimming championship of the Liverpool Secondary Schools was inaugurated this year by the Liverpool Gymnasium S. C. The race formed an item of the Programme of the Gymnasium Gala, held at Lodge Lane Baths on September 23rd. Teams were entered by Merchant Taylors', Liverpool College (Middle School) and the Institute. A. S. Thomas made a good start for the Institute, finishing nearly half-a-length ahead, T. J. Williams going off with a neat dive increased this advantage, and F. C. Lenton added yet more to our lead. P. G. Edwards, our last man, had thus the race well in hand, and swimming well, he finished a length and a quarter ahead; the Middle School were second. The winning team each received a neat medal.