

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVII. No. 5.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Mr. Fletcher.

THE whole School will join in welcoming our Headmaster into our midst after his nine weeks' absence in America. But he has returned only to leave us shortly. He has just been appointed Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools for England—a great honour of which we cannot help hearing without feelings of mingled joy and sorrow.

Of the loss to the School and the City everyone is deeply conscious, but no one can doubt the gain to Secondary Education throughout the country. All success to Mr. Fletcher in his new and most important sphere of labour.

A Supplement to Current Topics.

THE British public, if one may venture to say so, bears a certain resemblance to the Cyclops. With a single eye it gazes on the narrow field towards which its face is set, and only gains a new outlook by sacrificing an old one. There results from this characteristic a disadvantage in that an immovable object must wait for recognition until the eye is turned on it. But on the other hand there is a potential advantage in the chance that the narrow gaze may be a keen one. At the present moment the public eye is turned in one direction with exceptional steadiness, and the opportunity may be taken to call attention to certain objects in that quarter, which, at another time, would be invisible, and even now are in danger of escaping notice. Let it be added that, although there is here a distinct allusion to the fiscal question, the present article is essentially non-political, except in so far as there is a slight and unavoidable connection between science and politics. Briefly, its purpose may be stated to be an attempt to examine certain influences which, under any fiscal system, would operate to prevent the commercial prosperity of this country approaching an ideal maximum.

The present age in a great measure occupies the position of a happy husbandman for whom an industrious ancestor has planted trees of which he himself was never likely to see the fruit. Science and industry are living chiefly upon the fruits of the principles and inventions of a past generation. A few new generalisations are rewarding scientific research, and these have their industrial appendices. But on the whole scientists are occupied with the application and the detailed inspection of old ideas rather than with the

enunciation of new ones. They are filling in sketches of which their predecessors have marked the outlines. The same is the case with industry. The motor car is more typical of the age than the flying machine, in spite of recent attempts in aeronautics. The latter represents a striving after new principles, the former the attainment of a harmonious combination of a number of ideas long in use in different connections. Whether one considers the driving power of the automobile, be it steam, electricity, or petrol—the materials of the structure, the springs and rubber tyres that make it run smoothly, or the acetylene that lights its path, the conclusion is the same. Success depends merely on the ingenious manipulation of old materials and principles. And it seems likely that both the motor car and the industrial system of which it is typical will continue to advance more by minor adjustments and improvements than by cardinal change of methods.

If, then, there be reason to believe that progress in this age is to be achieved rather by development and adaptation than by startling innovation, it may be of interest to inquire whether the industrial pre-eminence of Britain, founded mainly on the capacity of our forefathers for original invention, is likely to be maintained under a *régime* which principally demands the faculties of methodical deduction and exhaustive application. When the position is thus stated, it is clear that Britain has at least one most serious rival in Germany. A general opinion is prevalent that the German is a creature who, being set down on a marked area of sea beach, will be filled with a passion not merely to count the grains of sand thereon, but to arrange and classify them by shape, colour, size, and composition, ending this part of the process by writing an indigestible book embodying the results of his labour. The picture is a caricature of a real personality who will be recognised by any *connoisseur* in German monographs. The process, however, usually leads through a monograph to conclusions of practical utility. It is this personality who has made the Germans pre-eminent in chemistry, one of the most laborious of sciences. To his perseverance such productions as the aniline dyes and synthetic indigo are lasting memorials. It is true, of course, that Germany has given birth to great masters of theoretical science, and that their doctrines have contributed largely to her success. It is no less true, however, that Britain has had her great masters of theory. Where, then, are the practical results of their doctrines? Mainly in Germany. For example, in spite of the great contributions of British philosophers to optical theory, one reads German works for practical advice on optical instruments, and *buys from Zeiss of Jena* all lenses which are not modelled on standard patterns. The same assiduity characterises the German in business. If he has a material at his disposal, he considers all its possible uses, and takes care to have it ready for each of his customers in the precise form in which that customer requires it. He meets the necessity which is well stated by "A German Traveller" in a letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post*:—"People now-a-days do not want to buy what you make for them,

but want you to make for them what they like." How the German goes to work may perhaps be best shewn by an illustration. A certain young German of my acquaintance is sub-manager for a firm which possesses mines of asbestos. Recently he vanished suddenly. When he re-appeared he explained that having been engaged on a business catalogue, he had found it advisable to prepare himself by reading three or four general works on asbestos. Shortly afterwards he was in Italy, seeking information respecting a new application of asbestos to electricity. Having secured the patent of this, he has recently begun a course of technical instruction in electrical engineering, in order that he may understand electric installations from *his customers'* standpoint. Such is the German in business.

There is a similar account of him given by the British Acting Consul-General in his report for 1902 on the trade of the Republic of Hayti. The Consul writes:—"In former years the larger part of the trade . . . was in British hands. With the growth of German commerce . . . mercantile correspondence began to be carried on in German. German clerks capable of writing English and French began to replace the British clerks, and these German clerks became partners and heads of firms." The Consul adds that some of our manufacturers look upon Hayti mainly as a place where they can get rid of their surplus stock. "The foreign manufacturers, on the other hand, give careful attention to the needs of even a small market like this." In yet another connection evidence of the same fact comes from an English educational expert. Sir John Gorst is reported to have said, in a recent speech at Halifax, that "he was told by . . . the head of an important branch of a great technical school that he had among his students a considerable sprinkling of foreigners, and he was obliged to say that the foreigners took away from the school more than the British students generally did." Sir John went on to suggest an educational remedy. The present writer, however, is rather concerned to point out a disorder than to propose a general specific for its cure. Nevertheless, it may be pointed out that a cure seems possible. Were it suggested that in so far as we are failing it is from a lack of genius in any other sense than a capacity for taking pains, there might be occasion for despair. But the reverse is the case. We appear to have traded too long on our reputation for genius of the most brilliant kind. We have omitted to cultivate the humbler varieties, and they have taken root on the more receptive soil of the Continent. Perhaps in this as in the fiscal habit we have been too insular. For the supposed fiscal ill there is proposed to us the heroic remedy of seizing our neighbours' weapons. For the other, let us try the humbler expedient of borrowing his implements.

The Prize Distribution.

THE annual distribution of prizes and certificates (gained during the year 1902-1903) took place in the Lecture Hall, on Monday, 7th December. There was an excellent attendance of parents

and friends of the boys, scarcely a vacant seat being left in the hall.

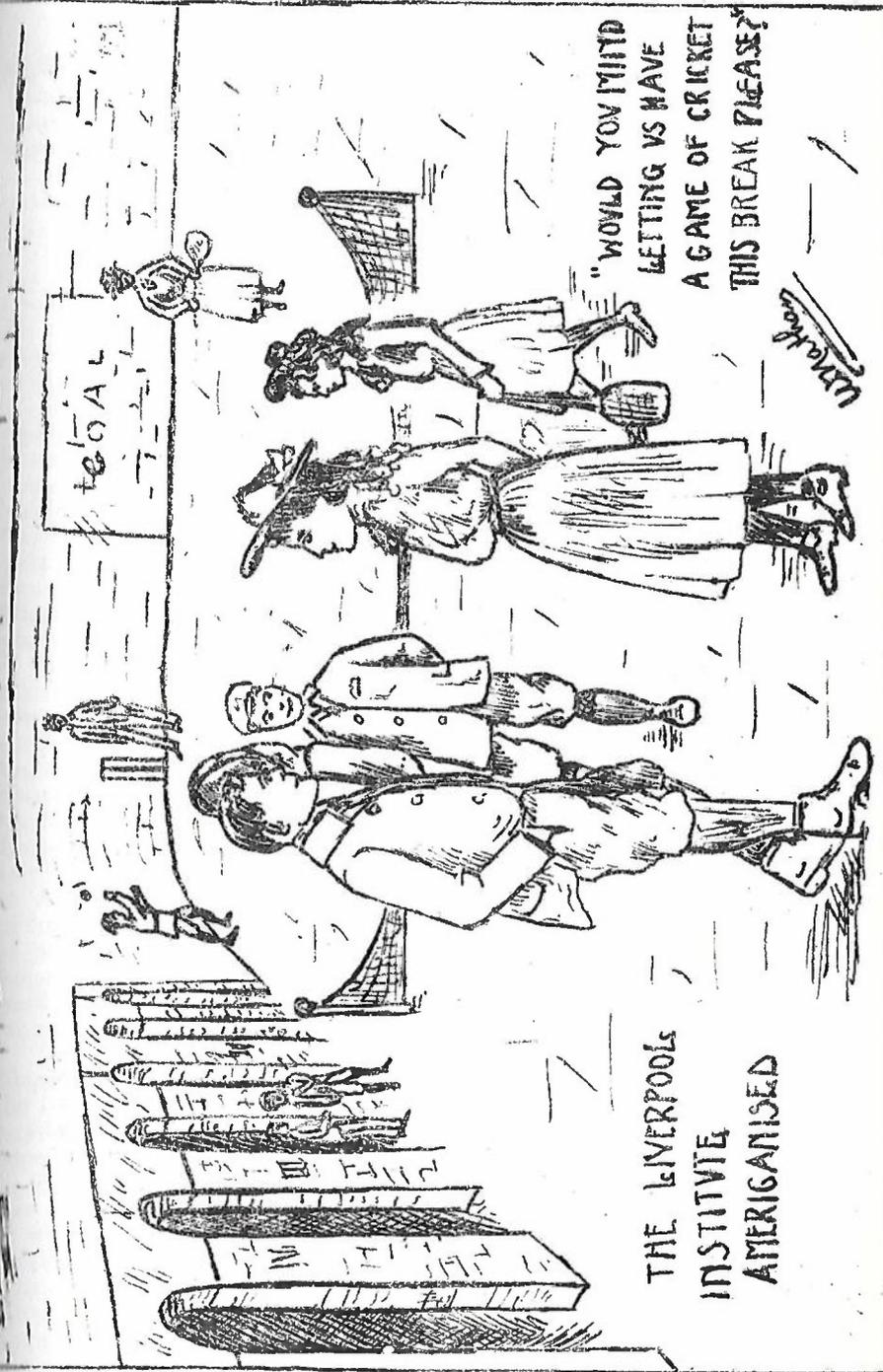
This year we were honoured by the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. Mr. F. C. Danson presided, and others present were Mrs. Danson and Miss Hampson, Messrs. J. W. Alsop, A. Holt, T. C. Ryley, P. H. Holt, B. W. Eills, R. W. Jones, R. W. Ker, A. Leicester, T. F. Abraham, B. Howarth and R. Thomas, Dr. C. J. McAlister, Mr. W. C. Fletcher (Headmaster) and Mr. Harold Whalley (Secretary). In the course of the evening, a telegram was received from Sir Alfred Jones, regretting his inability to be present, and wishing every success to the function of the evening.

The proceedings opened with a song by the Institute choir. Mr. Book, who should have conducted, was unfortunately absent through illness but with Mr. Groom's excellent accompaniment, the choir performed their part very well.

In the course of his address the Chairman said that there had never been a time in the history of the Institute when secondary education received so much attention as at the present moment. This was encouraging, for it indicated that people were alive to the importance of secondary education, and also alive to the fact that it was necessary for the development and prosperity of the nation and the empire. Fiscal reforms might or might not be necessary, but there could be no doubt that special knowledge and education would do more for the empire than any legislative measures. He spoke of the closer connection brought about between the elementary and secondary schools and the universities by the Education Act of last year, and then said that the directors of the Institute, after the most careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the enormous advantages to be derived from the Education Act would be increased if the control of that institution were placed in the hands of the Education authority—which would mean that the authority would have control of at least one secondary school. The directors had accordingly offered the institution, together with the School of Art and Blackburne House and other properties, as a free gift to the city. He was happy to be able to say that that offer had last week been accepted by the City Council. Under those circumstances they were especially pleased to welcome the Lord Mayor with them that evening. They rejoiced at the founding of the University of Liverpool, for the directors had endeavoured to get into touch with it as University College by sending their boys there, and it was gratifying to notice in the honours list how many boys were proceeding to the University.

Turning to the list of honours, he mentioned the distinguished success of Mr. J. E. Wright, to whom a fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, had been awarded. Mr. Wright entered the Institute with a City Council scholarship from an elementary school, and had worked his way up to the University, a senior wranglership, and a fellowship of his college.

There was one pathetic incident connected with the prize list,



which gave A. E. Deans as the first prize winner in the Upper Third Class in the Commercial School. Unhappily, he had died of meningitis, which, it was feared, had been brought on as a result of a plucky rescue of a little girl from drowning at Egremont.

Mr. Danson referred to the improvements about to be carried out in the school. The playground was to be extensively enlarged and a gymnasium built (loud cheers from the boys).

In conclusion, he said that during the absence of Mr. Fletcher, the directors entrusted the management of the schools to Messrs. Owen and Ewart, who had amply justified their confidence in them. He then invited Mr. Fletcher to state some of the impressions he received in the course of his tour in the United States as a member of the Moseley Education Commission.

Mr. Fletcher (who was received with great applause) said in reply, that he had been surprised at the totally different atmosphere in the American schools. There seemed to be no haste or hurrying, everybody appeared to have boundless leisure, and yet the order was excellent. Another difference was that boys and girls of from fourteen to nineteen years were educated together. But where the Americans were in advance of us in England, was that they had no idea of taking their boys and girls from school when they were fifteen or sixteen years old, but were quite content to let them proceed to the university for three or four years after the termination of their school training. He said he was not understood when he asked if any difficulty was found in procuring situations for boys when they left school aged eighteen or nineteen; in America, employers were always eager to obtain university graduates to fill the vacancies they had, having long ago given up the idea that a boy must begin at the bottom at an early age and work his way through the full course of drudgery if he was to become in any way efficient. Indeed it was almost impossible to find anyone who did not believe in education as a matter of course.

As an instance of the great disproportion between the numbers of boys who leave American schools for universities, and the number of boys proceeding to universities in England, he said that in America about half the number of those leaving school each year went to universities, while from the Institute, out of the nearly 130 boys who left each year, only two or three went to a university.

There was also a different spirit amongst parents with regard to education—though he could not complain of the parents of those at the Institute in that respect. So far as mere teaching was concerned, however, we had nothing to learn from America, for they were hopelessly behind us in this country.

The Lord Mayor said that a great change had taken place in this country in regard to educational matters, the real significance of which was in the attitude of the people towards education. In previous days we had had to be content with such education as was provided, and we were, therefore, dependent on the benefactions of the pious founders of many splendid institutions all over the country. Then came the public-spirited bodies who founded places like the



First aid to the injured - à la Pre-historic Cadet-Corps.

Institute and the Liverpool College. The people had now determined that they would themselves provide the elementary and secondary education through their representatives in the municipalities and other bodies. The interesting fact was how the people would accept their responsibility. He thought it was greatly to the credit of the directors of the Institute that they had realized the signs of the times, and had transferred that institution to the Corporation. The Institute was the first public school in the country to make such an offer, which would enable the educational authority to systematize the whole of the education in the city.

He added that the Education Act had aroused great criticism as to some of its provisions, but there was no finality about anything, and if reasonable people got together and acted in a reasonable way, it would be quite possible to make amendments where necessary. (Applause).

The Lord Mayor then distributed the prizes and certificates.

Another song by the choir followed, and the Chairman called upon Mr. Alsop to propose a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Alsop in the course of his remarks mentioned the death of Mr. David Roberts, an Old Boy of the Institute, who had lately died in India after a most successful career, beginning as a clerk in the Civil Service, and shortly before his death gaining the position of Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. Holt briefly seconded, and the resolution was carried with applause.

Prize Winners.

High School.—Form V.—A. G. Veitch, W. H. Pierce, E. J. Watson. Form IV¹.—S. E. Waddington. Form IV².—F. J. Roberts. Form III¹.—W. C. Lodge. Form III².—F. C. Robinson, J. Gamble. Form II¹.—P. C. Harris, L. Jennings. Form II².—J. D. Thomas. Form I.—C. H. Book.

Commercial School.—Class A.—R. M. Dutton. Class B.—E. B. Hughes. 2¹.—T. J. Hughes. 2².—D. B. Williams. 3¹.—A. E. Deans, A. Hickson, S. Williams. 3².—A. E. Brittlebank. 4¹.—G. Mathison, R. M. Jones. 4².—R. W. Sturgeon. 4³.—W. Morris, R. A. Latimer. 5¹.—A. Harper. 5².—W. S. Plastow. 6.—S. G. Shimmin. 7¹.—P. Wilson. 7².—W. E. Taylor, R. C. Cromie, D. R. Lewis. 8.—W. Hahner, F. H. V. Bowman.

In this Old Chair.

AIR BY BALFE.

In this old chair my uncle sat,
Behind the chair I smiled;
I hear him use strong language yet,
For he got very wild.
I see that tack stuck upside down,
I see my uncle sit on top,
That tack made uncle upward move,
And in the fireplace drop.

But oh! alas! when up he got,
And gazed upon that chair:
An awful glance around he gave,
And saw me standing there.
Then uncle went into the hall,
And howled "You 're at your tricks
again?"
Ah! When will cruel time remove
The sting of uncle's cane?
H. W. GALLEY.

David Thomas Roberts.

News has been received of the close of an interesting career in the death of David Thomas Roberts, an Old Boy, who has distinguished himself by most energetic and valuable services in India. Educated first at St. James' National Schools, and then at the Institute, he showed exceptional promise at a very early age, and obtained a high position in the Senior Oxford before his fifteenth birthday. In 1866 he obtained an appointment in the Indian Civil Service, being placed fourteenth out of 250 candidates; and then spent two years in London studying Indian subjects and law before leaving England for the North-West Provinces.

His work in India was marked from first to last by the most enthusiastic and progressive energy. Selecting the administrative, rather than the judicial branch of the service, he rose step by step to the post of Collector-in-Chief of the district of Ballia. In due time he became Commissioner, and was soon afterwards appointed member of the Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces. And then, when years of honourable service still seemed before him, his strenuous life came suddenly to an end, October 27, 1903.

Such a career is naturally of great interest and credit, not only to the City of Liverpool, but also to the school in which David Thomas Roberts received that grounding in education which has so potent an influence on future life and character.

The Annual Swimming Gala.

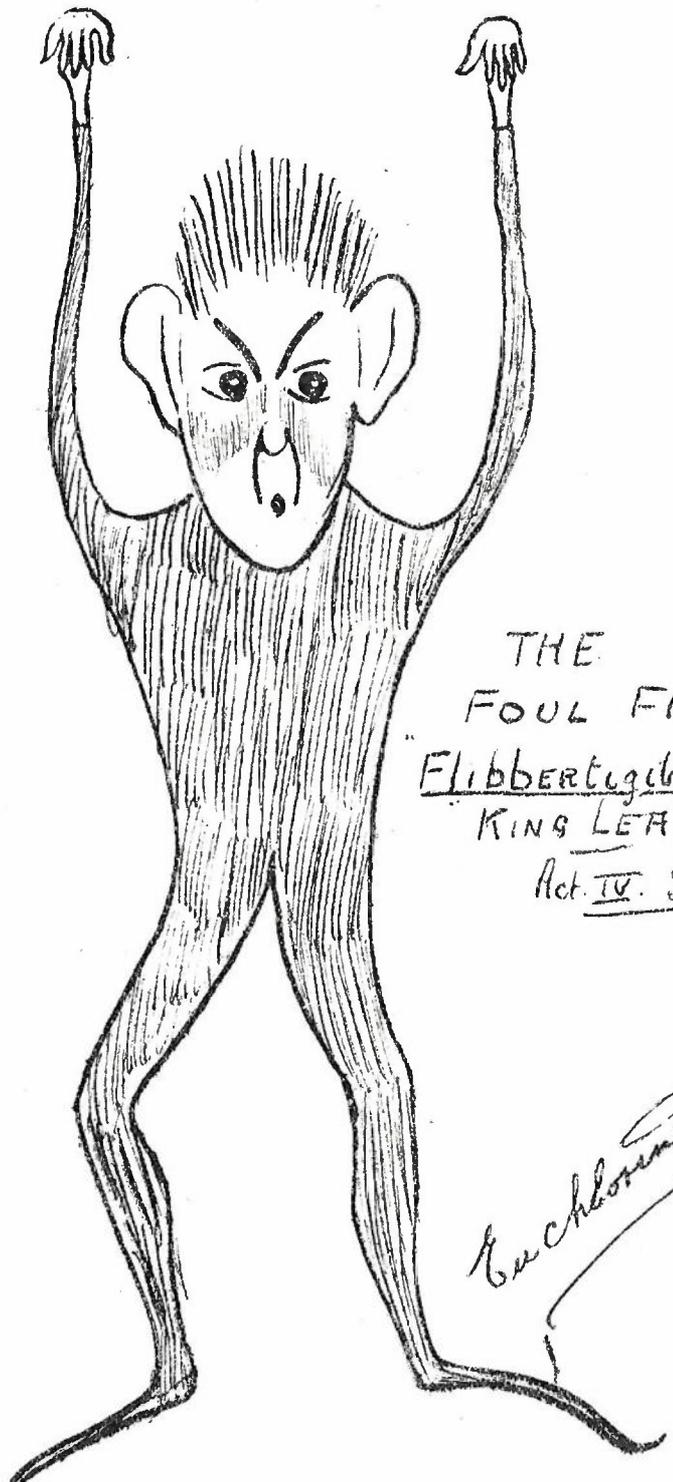
The Third Annual Gala of the Swimming Clubs of the two schools was held on Friday, October 16th. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Fletcher, the chair was taken by Mr. Owen. As usual, the weather was wretched, but this did not prevent a crowded gathering of parents and friends of the competitors assembling to watch the different competitions. The latter, however, did not seem to be quite up to the same standard of excellence as in former years—this slight falling off being due, apparently, to two main causes. The chief of these causes certainly seemed to be that the competitors, more especially from the Commercial Club, were much smaller, as a whole, than has been the case in former years. This must be either because the average size of the boys in the school is decreasing, or that the bigger fellows

are too lazy and indifferent to take their proper share in the school sports. One does not like to believe that the former is true, and so is forced to unwillingly believe that the latter is the true reason. This certainly seems to be the case when one recalls the number of big fellows in the upper classes of the school, many of whom were conspicuous by their absence from every one of the swimming competitions, and unfortunately are equally conspicuous by their absence from any branch of school sports. If one could believe that these fellows were studying so closely that they have no time for frivolous sports, one could partly excuse their slackness; but this, again, is not the case, it being generally noticed that the fellows who take most interest in the outdoor sports of the school, are usually among the best students. If these big "slackers"—not to say "loafers,"—would only develop some keenness and enthusiasm, either about their work, or, if that is too much to expect, about one or other form of outdoor sport, they themselves would benefit exceedingly, and the school would also gain through their self-improvement.

Again, the younger competitors should not show such great anxiety to use one or other of the "fancy" strokes now so much in vogue. Everyone was very much delighted with the exhibition of swimming, given by Messrs. Robinson and Warriner, but it should be remembered that these gentlemen, when they first began to swim, did not wade timidly into the water at 4-30 some fine afternoon, and emerge at 5 o'clock able to swim and float just as they do now. On the contrary, such proficiency is only attained by years of steady practice, by learning, through numerous failures (probably) the position and stroke best adapted to the different methods of progression. Yet there were lads swimming in some of the competitions who have only been able to swim at all for, at most, two years, who tried to use the stroke made famous by Tyers. No doubt these lads thought they were doing wonders, but their conceit would have been checked could they have heard the remarks of some of the spectators who knew what good swimming really is. Young swimmers should remember that a good, easy, but powerful "breast" stroke is the foundation of all good swimming, and it is much better to leave all other methods of swimming alone till that one has been thoroughly mastered. Then get some one who knows how to swim to show you the method of using both legs and arms in the other strokes, and practice one stroke till nearly perfect. In swimming, as in most other things, it is by far the best to make sure of each step, rather than to rush on to the "advanced" strokes before the "elementary" ones have been properly learned.

From most points of view, however, the Gala seemed to be a success. Indeed, Messrs. Eaves and Bickerstaff are to be congratulated on the great proficiency that many of the boys showed. The parents and friends, in spite of the usual bad weather, attended in numbers which clearly shewed their interest in the boys' efforts; the boys throughout the proceedings distinguished themselves by their steady behaviour, which was worthy of special





THE
FOUL FIEND
Flibbertigibbet.
KING LEAR.
Act IV. Sc. 4.

Guchlorine

commendation; and, lastly, but not of the least importance, the masters in their several positions contributed their part in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of all concerned, for it was due to their untiring labour and unflagging attention that the programme was carried out so smoothly that the monotony which is often experienced at such exhibitions of swimming was entirely absent. Mr. Ewart as starter, Capt. H. R. Parker, as referee, and Mr. Bailey, who has several years undertaken the thankless and undesirable task of looking after the dressing room, contributed especially to this end.

During the evening Messrs. W. W. Robinson and M. J. Warriner, of the Liverpool Swimming Club, were again kind enough to give an exhibition of floating, ornamental, and trick swimming, which was both amusing and instructing, and met with great applause.

SWIMMING GALA—RESULTS.

1—Length Handicap—

		Tie.		4
				Final.
A	Heat I—R. E. Jones.	W. G. Durrant.	C. T. Knox.	R. E. Jones.
	Heat II—D. Norman.	A. Piers.		Durrant.
B	Heat I—W. Dowd.	E. T. H. Palmer.		F. Hill. Dowd.
	Heat II—E. F. Hill.	A. Elson.		Palmer.

2—Neat Dive (under 15)—F. Latham. H. E. Williams. T. H. Myers.

3—Squadron Race—Commercial School Won.

5—Swimming on Back—
 I—J. G. Johnston. F. Latham | J. G. Johnston 1.
 II—H. Bell. D. A. Wilson. | F. Latham 2.

6 (9)—4 Lengths Scratch (under 15)—H. E. Williams. E. Muir.

7—High School Championship—R. W. T. Middleton. G. A. Lawrenson.

8—Commercial School Championship—T. H. Webster. E. C. Foster

10—2 Lengths Handicap—

A	Heat I—W. L. Wiggins.	J. Bagnall.	Final (15) Gledsdale. Muir.
	Heat II—E. Muir.	E. Gledsdale.	

B	Heat I—G. A. Lawrenson.	D. A. Wilson.	Davies. Weir.
	Heat II—J. V. Davies.	A. Crawford.	
	Heat III—J. L. Wera.	H. Robbins.	

12—Neat Dive (over 1½)—W. L. Wiggins. W. T. Hamill. Middleton.

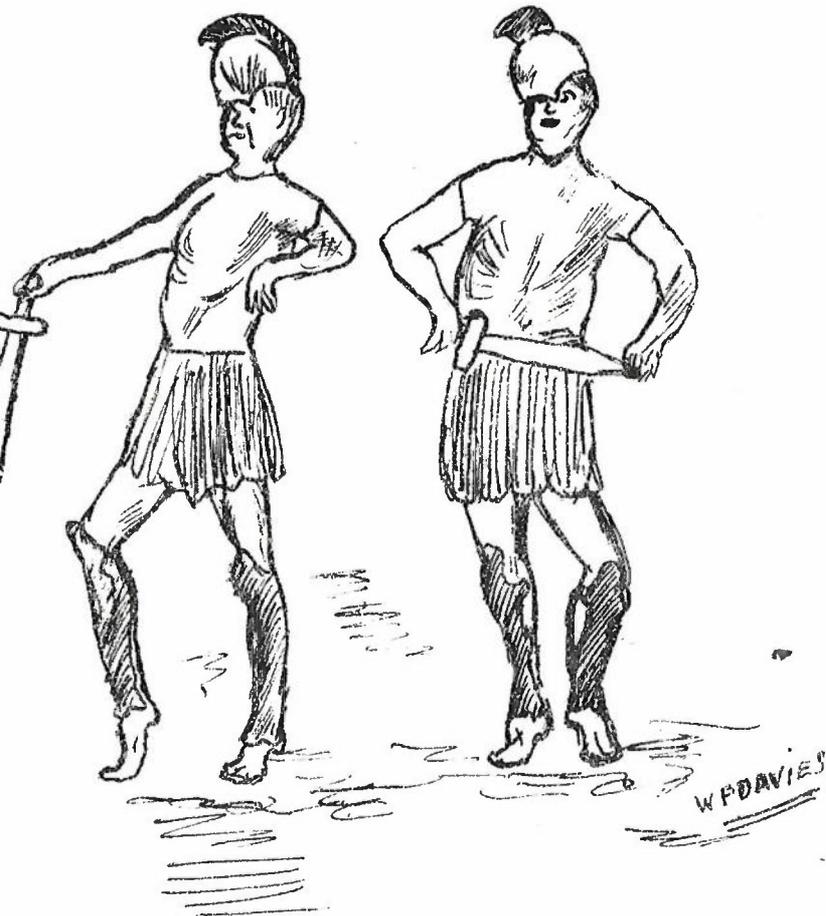
13 (17)—4 Lengths Scratch (over 15)—P. Muir. A. E. Brittlebank.

14—Old Boys' Race—1. W. White. 2. A. Hesketh.

16—Clothes Race—1. A. E. Brittlebank. 2. H. E. Williams.

18—Obstacle Race—

Final—1. E. Foster.
2. H. O. Smith.



THE CAKE WALK IN CAESAR'S TIME

Life-Saving Competition for the Humane Society's Medal.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THE above competition took place on 29th October, at Cornwallis Street Baths. About a dozen boys entered, and they gave an extremely good display of the different methods of rescuing

drowning persons. The tests were three: (1) Rescuing a drowning person who is still afloat; (2) Rescuing a person attacked by cramp; (3) Rescuing a person who has sunk to the bottom. The method in which the boys did their work reflected great credit on their instructor, Mr. Bickerstaff. It was no easy matter to discriminate between the competitors, but finally the medal was awarded to H. Gledsdale, with Corkhill running him a close second.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The tests were the same as in the preceding. There was a very close competition, the seven or eight boys who entered having well profited by Mr. Eaves's training. The judge (Mr. H. R. Parkes) awarded the medal to J. Frank. A. F. Pugh (2nd) was only one mark behind.

The Burial of Sir Plum-Jam.

Not a sound was heard, not a master's
step,
As down to the pantry we hurried;
Not a fellow uttered a single word,
As back up the staircase we scurried.

We buried it darkly at dead of night.
The jam with our pocket-knives spread-
ing,
By a borrowed candle's misty beam
Which light all around us was shedding.

No useless plates got in our way,
No forks or knives did us hinder.
But we piled on the jam as thick as we
could,
Mixed well with preserved ginger.

We thought as we lay on our narrow bed,
And found that the jampots were hol-
low.
That if we were caught it would not be
nice,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

But half of our jammy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour of up-
rising.
We could tell by the other chaps' shuffling
feet,
That they out of bed were capsizing.

Slowly and sadly we all went down,
And after a period of searching,
The pots were produced, our guilt was
deduced,
And we got a thorough good birching.
BEEFEATER.

The Debating Society.

IT has been proposed, not for the first time in the history of the Institute, to inaugurate a Debating Society. Little has been definitely arranged as yet, but it is suggested that a beginning should be made next term by admitting into the Society members of the Sixth and Fifth Forms, and also holding "open" meetings which everyone may attend. Early next term a meeting may be held of all those interested in the question.

Debating Societies generally lead a vigorous life at first. Many boys like the novelty, the excitement, the general interest aroused by such gatherings, which are a really valuable means of learning to express oneself methodically and well, to argue effectively and without getting "riled," and, above all, to take a wider and more intelligent interest in things in general. But the former Societies that have existed in the Institute prove the fact that the early

vigour and enthusiasm of Debating Societies is not always maintained.

It is to be hoped that if the prospective Society really comes into being, it will not be a mere "flash in the pan." After all, the chief safeguard against such a contingency seems to be this:—Let no one join the Society who is not seriously prepared to sacrifice some little time and trouble for its welfare.

Chat on the Corridor.

THE name of Mr. J. E. Wright, B.A., has often appeared in the "Chat on the Corridor" in connection with his brilliant successes at Cambridge. We have now to record that he has been elected Fellow of Trinity College, and holds the post of Mathematical Lecturer at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. In recognition of these exceptional distinctions, the school was granted a whole holiday.

Some very interesting and graphic articles have recently appeared in the *Daily Post* about the country of Kelantan, in the Malay Peninsula. Their writer, H. H. Hipwell, is an Old Boy who has spent several years in that country.

Another Old Boy, also a former contributor to the *Daily Post*, and a colonist in the Malay Peninsula, is H. Hind, who left school in 1896. After passing safely through the South African War with the Yeomanry, he has had the misfortune to receive severe injuries as the result of a gun accident in the neighbourhood of Singapore. It is pleasing to note that he is now well on the road to recovery.

It is pleasing to record the successes of Mr. Waude Thompson, an Old Boy, who after leaving school obtained the responsible position of Deputy Surveyor of Burton-on-Trent. In recognition of a paper read before the Birmingham Branch of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Executive of that Organisation has awarded Mr. Thompson the Forrest Medal and the Millar Prize of £10.

A. C. Reynolds who left school the year before last, and is pursuing a course in Berlin, has distinguished himself lately by passing a Pianoforte Examination which entitles him to admission into the famous Hoch Schule. The Director of this Institution is the celebrated Dr. Joachim.

Next year, with the beginning of another volume, we intend to introduce a new feature into the *Magazine*, one which will, we hope, help to create greater interest in it, and at the same time give an opportunity to those who choose to take the idea up of showing their proficiency in a certain widespread hobby. Seeing how many there are who have cameras, and who are able to use them really well, we thought that it would be a rather interesting plan to reproduce in the *Magazine*, in each issue, two or three of the most picturesque

or interesting photographs which boys might have taken and might think worthy of reproduction. The best part of the idea is, of course, that there is nothing whatever to do, except to send in to the Editors a print of the photograph. The reproductions would be printed regularly from blocks, not taken from hand-drawn copies of the photographs. If contributors like to send in a short descriptive paragraph with the photo. so much the better, but it is not at all necessary and a pretty or interesting photograph, without a descriptive paragraph, will be more acceptable than one of little interest with a descriptive paragraph.

Photographs must not be above quarter-plate size. Old Boys will specially read, mark, and learn, that this is not restricted to present boys only, but that contributions will be welcomed from them as well, and it is hoped that, since they are sure to have had more opportunities of using their cameras, they will not be behind-hand in sending in photographs for reproduction.

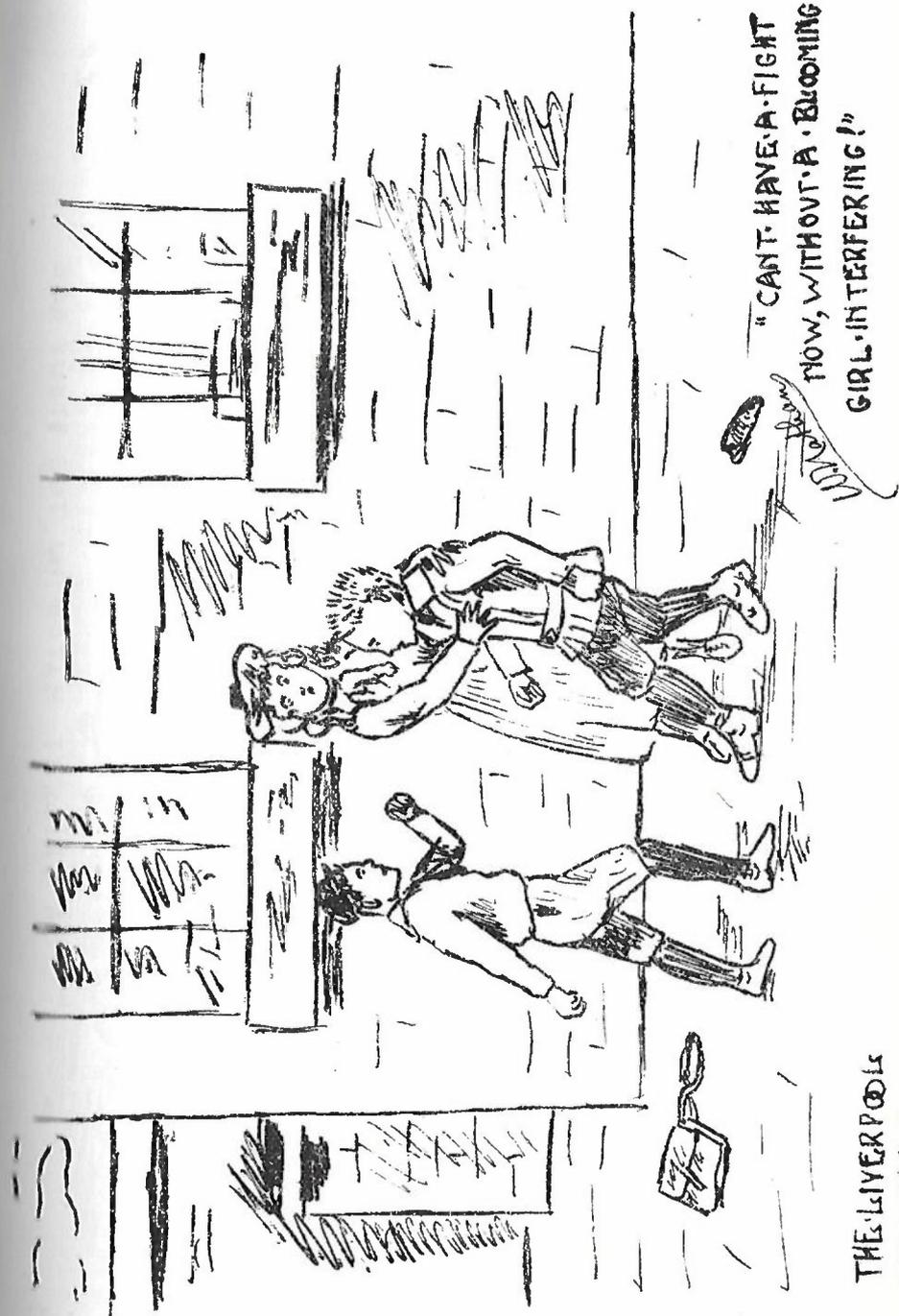
In conclusion, if, it is found that boys show their appreciation of this plan by increasing the sale of the *Magazine* and so helping to defray the extra expense incurred, we shall be easily able, on our part, to increase the number and size of the photographs reproduced.

Junior School Notes.

WE propose to hold again this year an exhibition of Hobby-work similar to that held last year. Exhibits of every description are welcome, the only condition being that they must be in essence the work of the exhibitor. Some of those already received are very quaint, while others shew considerable ingenuity and skill. The exhibition will be held on the evening of Wednesday, December 16, at 7 o'clock. It will be followed by a short concert, during the course of which there will be a brief gymnastic display, and a modest attempt to render the Mad Hatter scene from *Alice in Wonderland*.

There have been two football matches with the Commercial School Juniors, the result being 5-1 in our favour, and 1-1. We should like to have more regular football, but under present circumstances this seems to be impossible.

The meetings for Chess and Draughts have succeeded in inspiring one member with confidence in himself; it is rumoured that he intends to challenge all comers for the supremacy of the room in the former of these games. However this may be, certain it is there never were such sudden overpowering reverses as those inflicted on the vanquished on Thursday nights in the Upper Second Room. It is possible our generals might learn something of the art of war from a study of the methods that bring about these catastrophes.



Games Reports.

FOOTBALL.

OUR Football Season is now in full swing and so far success has to a fair degree followed our steps. Our forward line has several good characteristics, the only real lack being a trustworthy outside left to co-operate with Probyn. They ought indeed to do yeoman service in the near future, not less also our halves. In J. Lee we have a steady, quick, hardworking centre half. The rest of the defence are also worthy of notice, especially Pugh, and Muir who is turning out to be an efficient goal-keeper. We also see that there are several promising spirits in our second eleven. Just a word to them to say that we are looking out for a quick outside left, with plenty of dash and weight. I am sure that all the footballers in the Institute would greatly welcome the appearance of more interest from the masters, but, on the other hand, I must say that we appreciate to the full the self-denial of those who do turn up.

As regards our goal average, we have no cause for complaint, having scored 23 goals, and having a record of 14 against us. Our second eleven also are correspondingly successful, their reckoning being 12 goals for, and 8 against. We must lament at the doleful defeat sustained at the hands of the Liverpool College, but besides putting out a weak team, the ground was such an awful bog, that the merits of the team were not properly brought out. The following are the matches that have been played:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The second match of the season was played against the above school in pleasant weather. The Institute lined up as follows:—Muir, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Milliken, Mackenzie and Hughes, half-backs; Galley, Frank, Rumjahn, P. Probyn and Lee, forwards. From the kick-off, much mid-field play ensued, rather in favour of the Institute. Lee obtained possession of the ball, and our forward line showed to advantage. Their defence, however, remained staunch, and then the Grammar School broke away on their right, but Pugh checked their outside-right (a master), and then a rapid interchange of shots was carried on between the backs, resulting in their left making headway. At this juncture, the ball was sent back into play, and our left took up the offensive, from which a *melée* took place in front of the goal, in which Probyn succeeded in placing the leather safely between the uprights. Following on this, fast play was the chief characteristic on both sides until the interval. Much trouble was occasioned by the repeated attempts of their wings, especially their right one, to equalise; but our backs succeeded in keeping them at a safe distance from our goal. On restarting, the Grammar School slackened down perceptibly in their play; but our forwards kept pegging away at their goal, Lee succeeding in bringing the score up to 2-0. Their defence was completely occupied in kicking out, but we kept returning to the attack, and were again rewarded by Rumjahn scoring close up on their goal-mouth. The game being resumed, we obtained a penalty through their half-back fouling the ball, but Pugh put the ball over the crossbar. The latter half of the game was disappointing, play being entirely one-sided, except from a bouncing ball from their left half, which gave our goal-keeper difficulty in clearing. Our score was brought up to 4-*nil* by a goal of P. Probyn, who, after a nice exhibition of dribbling on the left, shot past their goal-keeper, who had played a very good part in keeping down the Institute's score. The whistle went for full-time, leaving our score at 4-*nil* against the Grammar School.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

The Institute met the above school at Waterloo on Saturday afternoon, October 10th. Our team was:—Muir, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Leece, McKenzie, and Strype, halves; Galley, Frank, Lee, Probyn, and Hamill, forwards. From the commencement the Institute took up the offensive, Frank being prominent in an attempt to get past their left back. Play then became general in our half, and their outside left tried to break through. Their advance being checked, Galley was put on the run, sending in finally a good sound shot



which, however, their goalkeeper successfully negotiated. Their centre then took up the offensive, and their centre-forward, dribbling cleverly, made a dangerous rush on our goal. However, again and again, their attacks were staved off, and the leather at last being sent near their goal, McKenzie tried a shot which unfortunately went over the cross-bar. Play then slightly slackened down, being confined mainly to midfield, and remained of an uninteresting character until the interval. After the restart the Institute determined to score, and kept pressing hard on the High School's defence, but time after time their goalkeeper saved stiff shots from Probyn, Lee, and Hamill, who were playing a good combination game. Probyn now succeeded in beating their goalkeeper, and Frank and Galley advancing on the right, tricked their left-back, Frank getting in a shot that proved successful—2-0. Waterloo then broke away on the left; but their inside left being knocked off the ball, it was sent out to our forwards. Again the High School pressed, and their centre forward just missed the inside of our goal post with a nice shot. The Institute now took up the attack, but were repulsed, and our opponents again tried our defence. Pugh checked an attempt of their right wing which might have proved dangerous, and putting Lee into possession of the ball, the latter broke away, and eluding their backs ran close in, placing the leather quite out of the reach of their custodian. After this the Institute had the best of the play, and full time was proclaimed by the referee during a stiff bombardment of their goal.

INSTITUTE v. COLLEGE (COMBINED TEAM).

Played at Fairfield. The Institute went away with a very weak team—Galley, Rumjahn and Milliken not being available, their places being taken by Paterson, Scaife and Hughes, respectively. When they turned out, the Institute found the ground to be a veritable quagmire. From the kick off the College at once took up the attack, but were repelled by good tackling on the part of the Institute backs. For 15 minutes an end to end game ensued, and it seemed as if the play was going to be evenly contested. However, the superiority of the College forwards over the Institute wing halves soon asserted itself, and resulted in two goals for the College, which was the score at half-time. On resuming the College attacked at once, and increased their lead within one minute of the restart. There was no holding of the Collegians now, and the comparative weakness of the wing halves on our side allowed the home team to put on three more goals before the finish.

Muir in goal was not at all blameable for any of the shots which went past him. Our backs received little or no help from our wing halves, and therefore could not be expected to check the rushes of the College forwards. At forward we had not much chance to shine, but Frank, Scaife and Probyn made some determined attacks on the home goal. The state of the ground, coupled with the fact that we had a weak team out, may, in some way, be accountable for the disappointing display of the Institute.

[AN OLD BOY.]

INSTITUTE v. UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

At Wavertree, Wednesday, 23rd October, we met the above team in dull and heavy weather. We were represented by:—Muir, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Leece, H. W. Probyn, J. Lee, halves; Galley, Frank, Smith, P. Probyn, Hamill, forwards. As soon as the ball was put in motion, the University began to make headway, but their heavy attack was repulsed. Our left wing now received the ball, and after repeated attempts, P. Probyn got past their backs, but failed to score. Then our opponent's right wing tried to get away, but Pugh rose to the occasion, and relieved the defence for a time. However, the University kept pegging away, and their left coming into possession of the ball, tried to have a near shot, but was finally forced to put it outside. From the free-kick much midfield play ensued, but was relieved by several rushes on the part of one of their players, who kept continually changing his position. They were successfully checked by the right defence, and then H. Probyn gave an opportunity to Galley, who broke away on the right, but failing to score, put the ball outside. Their goalkeeper kicked out well, and their centre sent in a low hard shot

which, striking the right back, misled our goal-keeper, and gave the University the first goal, 1-0. Half-time now intervened, and from the restart we pressed hard on their defence, but failed to equalize. Their left wing now became rather dangerous, but the wing being rather forcibly deprived of the ball, the latter was sent back into play. Frank and Galley now began to show to advantage in a forward move, and succeeded in coming to close quarters with their goal-keeper, but the shot proved too weak, and their goal-keeper sent it well down the field. Their centre now took up the advance, and severe pressure was brought to bear on our goal. From this, a scrimmage near the goal resulted, and a goal was scored to the joy of the University players. Now midfield play predominated, only interrupted by futile attempts on both sides, and the whistle blew for full-time soon after an attack on their goal by our right wing, leaving the score 2-0 against us.

INSTITUTE v ST. FRANCIS XAVIERS.

On Wednesday, 11th November, we met the above team on their ground at Wavertree, our team lining up as follows:—Withers, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Leece, Lee, Milliken, half-backs; Galley, Frank, Rumjahn, P. Probyn and Hamill, forwards. From the kick-off the Xavierians pressed on our left, but play being transferred to the forward line, Probyn ran down. He was, however, checked, and their right again receiving the ball repeatedly broke away, but being always kept well in hand by Pugh and Milliken, resulted in nothing. Then ensued some steady midfield play, in which Lee showed to advantage, finally succeeding in giving Galley the ball. Our outside right now slipped past their back, but his attempt to score ended in putting the ball outside. From the goal-kick their right again got away, and managed to pass over to our right wing, but the defence remained intact. Now Frank received the ball, and, running down the field, took a shot which again resulted in an outside. Then the opposing backs kept the ball going up and down the field, and finally, our right wing received the leather, Galley sending in a bouncing shot, which, luckily, our centre-forward helped over the goal line—1-0. The Xavierians, now urged on by their masters—of whom there were quite ten present—taxed our defence severely, and after their spasmodic effort had died away, play centralized more in their half, and remained of an uninteresting character until the interval. On the resumption of the game, the Institute kept their backs very busy, but it proved of no avail, and then their centre-half shot far behind the backs. The goal-keeper ran out, and all but missed his kick; and their outside left, running up in the meantime, just popped the ball behind him. After this we kept up a continual bombardment of their goal. Galley took the frequent corners very well, and we ought to have scored several goals from some of them. Their right wing, I suppose to relieve the monotony, attempted to break past our defence, but failed utterly. During the latter half the ball was almost entirely kept in their goal, and we ought certainly to have scored several goals, there being plenty of opportunities.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

On Saturday, 14th November, the above match was played at Wavertree in dull weather. The Institute only numbered nine men as against ten from Waterloo, being represented as follows:—Smith, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Lee and Hughes, halves; Galley, Leece, Rumjahn and Probyn, forwards. Had to relate, no referee turned up. At 3 o'clock Waterloo kicked off, and during the whole of the first half the visitors were kept penned up in their own goal, except for several rushes on the part of their forwards, who seized the opportunities offered by the frequent free kicks by their goal-keeper, a master. All these were easily checked by the Institute defence, and nothing more worthy of interest happening during the first half, the interval came with the score standing at 0-0. This was chiefly due to the splendid defence of their goal-keeper. For about ten minutes after the re-start midfield play was the character of the game, until the Institute forwards forged ahead. Then Leece sent in a hot shot at close quarters with which the Waterloo goal-keeper had no chance. Shortly after this change, Galley put in a shot which the visitor's goal-keeper failed to stop. Play now became more even in character, but the Institute kept pressing hard, as a result of which, Rumjahn scored three goals in rapid succes-

sion, and thus brought up our score to 5 *nil* against Waterloo High School. For the rest of the game the home team kept "potting" away at their goal, but without further success. Our men only wished that we had played longer, so as to increase our goal average, but this could not be, owing to the poor light.

A. F. PUGH.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER G.S.

The above match was played at Wavertree, the weather being of a fine, frosty, football character. Our school was represented by Muir, goal; Middleton and Pugh, backs; Milliken, Lee, Leece, halves; Galley, Frank, Rumjahn, P. Probyn, Strype, forwards. Manchester, who pressed hard all through the first half, scored twice during the first few minutes of the game, one of which was added through a well placed corner. Middleton, who was kicking very well, stopped a good many attacks on our goal. The Manchester right wing was very fast, and kept our backs well occupied. Just before half-time they again scored, leaving the score at 3 0 when the whistle blew. On changing ends, the Institute played much better, seeming to have entered upon a new lease of life. Leece kept their right wing well in hand, and now the game was kept on fairly equal terms. Rumjahn receiving the ball from a scrimmage near the centre, ran right down the field and scored a good goal, fairly overwhelming their goalkeeper. Probyn now received a long shot from the right back, a few yards outside their goal, and with a good "header," sent the leather to the far side of the goal, well out of reach of their goal-keeper, thus bringing the score to 3 goals against our 2. Frank and Galley were now working well, but were robbed of the ball, which came to J. Lee. The latter shot a few yards wide of their goal, and Galley being just near received it on his foot, and hooked it into their goal. The game was now on equal terms, and consequently became very fast, and was well fought. No more goals being added, we drew (3 all) the most interesting match this season. The team as a whole played well, but would do much better with more dash. Middleton and Lee have improved very much since last year. The half-back line, moreover, are better at attacking than on the defensive, and must learn to tackle more smartly.

J. WHITING.

Editorial Notices.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of subscriptions from the following:—Messrs. H. Winstanley, E. J. Blevin (two years), J. N. Corlett, R. Burn, and B. Cowan.

We also thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contemporaries:—*King Edward's School Chronicle*, *Birkenhead School Magazine*, *The Sphinx* (2), *The Savilian* (2), *The Hymesian*, *Ulula*, *The Plymothian*, *The Fettesian* (2), *The Olavian* (2), *Esmeduna* (2), *The Kelly College Chronicle*.