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Editorial.

THE outstanding feature of this issue is undoubtedly the new cover. There have long been vague rumours in the air of a change in the design, and at last they have assumed definite shape; and having taken the momentous step—for it is no light undertaking to change a cover so long associated with the Schools Magazine, so bound to it by ties of many years—the Editors await with confidence the criticism of their public.

From an artistic point of view, our opinion is that the late cover was valueless; but the sentiment inseparably connected with every School Magazine has previously withheld the Editors from making such a radical change as was necessary—if change were to be made at all. However, taking our courage boldly in our six hands, we interviewed the powers that be; and after much discussion the change was decided on.

The name of Wilfred Nathan is too well known in the School, and amongst the Old Boys of a few years ago, to need any introduction in our pages; and the laurels he has won at the School of Art well testify to his artistic ability, and of this we have further evidence in our new design.

The task of selecting the design was no easy one—so many qualities must be fulfilled; but the artist rose nobly to the occasion, giving us so much of his time, and begrudging not his wasted labour over various attempts, that we venture to think the new cover possesses every quality that might be demanded of it; it is striking, yet not too striking; emblematic of both our City and our School; and artistic above all.

We cannot thank our Old Boy in so many words or deeds; but the feelings of pleasure and pride sure to arise in the breast of many a one of our successors, and the silent thankfulness of all members of the School, will do more to assure him of our gratitude than any formal speech.

Paris.

AMONG the most delightful holidays within the reach of almost everyone is certainly a trip to "Gay Paris." By this we do not mean an excursion under the guidance of some tourist agency—to be clapped into a "Black Maria," and driven round the streets like so many criminals. No; our suggestion is to go *en pension*; and with a Baedeker guide in one's pocket to wander about at one's own sweet will.

Pages might be filled with descriptions of Paris, with its beautiful boulevards, enchanting squares and splendid buildings. Regardless of time, the narrator's pen could draw picture after

picture of this lovely city, which makes our native town seem so dull and prosaic.

So lavish have the Parisians been in adorning their city, that scarcely is there a *place* which is not beautified by some ornament or fountain. Everywhere in Paris, even in those parts less pretentious than *les grands boulevards*, one is struck by the width of the streets, the rows of trees, and the whiteness of the houses. The French seem to have realized almost to excess the value of sculpture as ornament, and in their parks and gardens we find statuary on every hand. In our English parks we see occasionally, it is true, a solitary statue of some eminent man in a high collar and frock coat; but in France, they prefer to reproduce the creations of classic mythology, and when they do immortalize in this way the memory of some great man, they adopt the more artistic method of sculpturing merely the bust and surrounding it with allegorical figures.

There is something scarcely definable about Paris and the people in its streets which gives one a feeling of liberty. We speak of England as above all the land of freedom, yet are we not the bond servants of convention and business? Here, in Liverpool, it is almost tragic to notice the horde of grim-faced business men who flock into town every morning—slaves to business every one of them. Imagine attempting to get into conversation with one of these on the tram! But it is not difficult to open a conversation with a Parisian on the tramcar; quite the reverse. In Paris, people wish to enjoy life and see more than one side of existence. They are able to appreciate the ethical value of the beautiful. We, in England, build hideous erections merely to make money, but even the bridges over the Seine are graceful and beautiful.

Among the museums of the world stands pre-eminent the Louvre. This palace is remarkable from an architectural point of view on account of its dimensions. One could spend day after day for weeks inside before exhausting its wonderful contents. Perhaps the most fascinating of its treasures are the sculptures of ancient Greece. There one looks upon the priceless originals of world-famous statues—immortal creations of genius. It is then for the first time that we realize the utter feebleness of the plaster copies; for, apart from the hand of the sculptor, marble expresses the delicate elasticity of flesh with a perfection of which no other substance is capable.

The *Venus de Milo* stands conspicuous at one end of the gallery. Round this masterpiece are arranged seats, and people with artistic souls may be seen sitting here, for hours at a time, drinking in its beauty from every point of view. At the foot of the pedestal is a list of restorations, pointing out the few parts which are not of the original work. What if ladies of the present generation adopted this system—imagine how it would read: "Restored: Fringe, part of back hair (1880)—complexion (regularly)"!

It is interesting to compare the works of Michael Angelo, in the mediæval collection, with the productions of Greece; the latter

the embodiment of beauty and the canons of proportion; and the former the embodiment of action, sacrificing exactitude to effect. The genius of Michael Angelo's works lies in their mighty composition and life-like movement. His figures seem to be starting out of the marble into life.

Among the artists represented in the galleries of paintings the name of Raphael is supreme. One can stand in front of a masterpiece of his for an hour—for the whole afternoon—and still it seems more beautiful—but we must pass discreetly over the Old Masters, for Old Masters, Bach's Fugues, and Gorgonzola which is—well—*profectus ætate*, are things one must be "educated up to." The general mass of people prefer art which hits them in the eye, so to speak, and therefore consider the Luxembourg, which is a gallery of modern art, a much more entertaining place. Yet even there are works of art which one must be "educated up to"; for who can make at first sight head or tail (literally, please) of some of Rodin's sculptures?

The works of no artist, however great, are admitted into the Louvre until after his death. The Louvre can afford to wait.

If Paris is rich in art galleries she is still richer in ancient churches, chief among them being Notre Dame. Can anyone who has read Victor Hugo's famous novel help feeling a thrill as he approaches Notre Dame? That strange old cathedral standing there on an island in the Seine, that sombre building which has been the scene of so much of the most stirring history in Europe! It is said that if the pillars of Notre Dame could speak they could tell the whole history of France. But if the general appearance of the building with its air of mystery is impressive, no less interesting are the details, from the reliefs on the façade to the strange gargoyles which are to be found up aloft. To walk around the solemn interior gives one a new reverence for Gothic architecture. From the top of one of the twin towers is to be obtained a unique view of Paris. It is up here, on the roof, that one comes across these weird gargoyles, chimères carved in stone and perched in curious places. There is something almost uncanny about these wildly conceived monsters—impossible beasts gazing over Paris with an expression one longs to fathom.

Behind Notre Dame is the Morgue—temporary resting place of the victims of the Seine—surely a strange place for the holiday-maker to visit! The Morgue can be seen in a minute—half-a-minute, but it haunts one for long enough. How often, when falling to sleep, do those figures start up before us—so still. And that once human form, with its pale face upturned—poor peddler in his Eastern-looking garb—what does he see in yonder dark corner that he stares into it with such a look of wild despair?

A visit to the "stately Pantheon" is an experience well calculated to drive away the memory of the scene last described. This edifice, one of the noblest in Paris, is constructed in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a dome supported by Corinthian pillars. The effect is grand and imposing, yet not without a certain grace

due to well-chosen proportions. It is here that the memory of many of the great men of France is enshrined: in the crypt are the tombs of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Victor Hugo. The interior is decorated in classical style, and many of the mural paintings are of almost classic fame. From the beautiful dome there used to swing a huge pendulum, a mathematical device utilised to prove the rotation of the earth on its axis. The pendulum, being set in motion so as to oscillate in one plane, strewed sand on the floor as it swung to and fro; and the path thus traced seemed to indicate that the ground revolved beneath the pendulum once in twenty-four hours.

In concluding a description of this great monument, we might appropriately mention that in Paris one spends one's existence climbing steps, either to descend almost to the bowels of the earth or else to mount some dizzy eminence. Here in the Pantheon we had the opportunity of doing both, and from the crypt to the top of that lofty dome is no mean distance; but those who will expend the necessary energy will not find it labour lost.

Of the modern buildings in the French metropolis, Les Invalides, including as it does the tomb of Napoleon, is one of the most famous groups. Napoleon's tomb is perhaps the most imposing sight in all Paris. Right opposite, as we enter the building, is a magnificent altar with spiral pillars on either side lit up by the coloured windows at the side with a flood of golden light which mingles curiously with the pale blue light which streams from the roof. Between the altar and the entrance, just under the vast dome, is the crypt.

The most impressive of all occasions on which to visit the tomb is during a thunderstorm: at such a time, looking down upon the sarcophagus as the thunder peals and the lightning flashes, we can imagine that once again the spirit of the mighty conqueror is abroad, while at our feet lie his ashes.

Much more of Paris than we have described can be seen in a few days—days which we must treasure up as a pleasant memory, for too soon, alas! the time comes when with a feeling akin to sadness we bid farewell to that all too-enchanting city.

"Enfer! Eden du monde!

Paris! principe et fin! Paris! ombre et flambeau!"

G. H.

Impressions of the Dramatic Entertainment.

By STREBOR.

TOWARDS the end of the Easter term—on the evening of the 3rd of April, if I remember rightly—who should pay me a visit but "worthy Menenius Agrippa"? He had with him some tickets for the Dramatic Entertainment on the 10th; Would I buy some,

and come? Of course I jumped at the idea; got some tickets, set sail for the Institute when the eventful day arrived, and unexpectedly collided with a member of the Editorial staff, who, two years ago, had enacted the part of fair Portia. Down we sat, spectators this time, not actors, and awaited the rise of the curtain with delighted anticipations, which were soon fully realised.

The naturalness and energy of the acting impressed me most: there was so much life in it. The Institute actors seem to comprehend better than ever the great truth that acting should present the actual *life*, the living personality of the different characters in the drama; and that without this, any amount of words, correctly learnt off and recited, must needs be vain and useless, "signifying nothing."

Coriolanus, I thought, was impersonated very cleverly throughout. The actor knew how to exercise due restraint, and so gave a due dignity to the part; he showed no inclination to "out-Herod Herod" with rant and rhetoric, but his every look and movement was full of suggestiveness. He seems to know that in acting, as in nature, it is the lightning, and not the thunder, that does the execution. Menenius was fully alive to the varied possibilities of his curious part—the humorous, the dignified, the sensible, and the grotesque. In spite of one startling but truly delightful anachronism, his performance was a capital one. Sicinius acted his part cleverly, and looked it to perfection; and I offer Brutus my heartiest congratulations. A more consummate stage villain never trod the Institute boards—I hope he appreciates this compliment. His performance riveted my attention throughout. The tribunes are, in my opinion, two of the most despicable curs in Shakespeare; and to act them properly is a hard and thankless job; but the greatest credit is due to Lee and Kinninmouth for their really clever and painstaking performances. Cominius' great speech "came off" gloriously. He thoroughly deserved the applause at the end of it. Moreover, he looked his part well. Gledsdale as the first citizen was magnificent, and his attendant wielders of the "bats and clubs" kept up well that spirit of turbulence, restlessness, and discontent which is the very essence of the play of "Coriolanus."

There is a dictum universally obeyed in the civilised world now-a-days—"Ladies first." I fear much that in this little critique of mine I have disobeyed it. No matter, however, "Coriolanus" is a Roman play, and the Romans had no such idea; quite the contrary. To mention Roman ladies *after* Roman gentlemen is, in my opinion, quite *comme il faut*, and I make no apology. The ladies, then, were superb. Voices, action, costumes, were astonishingly appropriate and natural. Volumnia I admired for her matronly dignity and repose; Valeria for a certain winsomeness, and a statuesque grace of deportment; *but Virgilia!*—hers was a small part, but I thought she spoke and acted it to perfection. Altogether, the reversion to the custom of Shakespeare's time (when boys with

voices, more or less unbroken, always took the female parts) was triumphantly successful.

That same evening I had the felicity of hearing for the first time the "stately new grand" (to employ an eloquent phrase I noticed some time back in a poem in the *Magazine*). What a lovely instrument!—sweet-toned, yet sonorous, with a touch that seemed ideally responsive and light. The Schubert pieces were beautiful. But the first strains I ever heard on that instrument were those of Beethoven. A glorious surprise at the moment! For how curious that, in thinking of the play, I had never associated it with the immortal overture! But such is the case. A few thoughts, then, suggested by that masterpiece which so grandly reflects the spirit and the significance of Shakespeare's tragedy:—

What mean those insistent, hammering chords, that strenuous rhythmic figure, the almost savage sternness, agitation, and vigour of the opening section? Surely they all suggest the main character, the pervading spirit of the play—a play which throughout is one clash of arms, and of chiding, menacing, feverish tongues; the stir and bustle of strife is in the air, and pervades the wonderful music. Beethoven's nature was a stormy one; the whole Overture reflects his own nature as much as it reflects the spirit of "Coriolanus;" and this turbulence forms the main element of the whole work. But listen! a lovely melody sings to us; and twice sings to us; and it sings of tender sadness, of peace and hope and consolation. This is the "second subject," and like it are many other second subjects of Beethoven—that glorious strain in the first movement of the Waldstein Sonata, and that in the first movement of the C minor symphony. Then it is that the tenderness of his rugged nature is laid bare; though we never fail to notice the undercurrent of *heroism* that pervades even his sweetest strains.

Often Beethoven's music seems to embody all that is sternest and all that is sweetest in humanity. Often, again, it reflects all the terrors and all the charms of elemental nature. Again and again such extremes meet; and, in the words of Carlyle, "Peace has established herself in the bosom of strength."

Beethoven must have felt deep pity for the tragic fate of Coriolanus—for the ruin of his noble nature, and the violence of his end. We see this in the second subject; still more in the wonderful Coda which concludes the work. Broken fragments of the strenuous first subject appear; they speak feebly, falteringly, choked with grief; gradually the music fades, and dies away pianissimo into a "silence that can be felt."

And is this a silence devoid of hope? I think not. It strikes us with sadness at first. but the sadness is not enduring. Often, after listening to Beethoven, we sit pondering on the music; and heaviness gives way to radiant hope. Is there not hope for a fallen nature that yet had gleams of nobility, that was capable of

generous deeds and tender affections? Yes, the noble music sings it to us, and Browning also sings:—

All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not in semblance, but itself; no beauty, nor good, nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist,
When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

Chat on the Corridor.

THE present issue comes opportune for inserting a list of the successes achieved by present and old boys of the Institute. The list, we are glad to say, is a much longer one than usual, and one which affords us extreme pride and gratification, for every one of these successes reflects credit upon the school.

At the Liverpool University, in the Faculty of Arts, G. S. Veitch took his degree of B.A. in the School of Hist. (II) with first-class honours, and he has been further awarded the Charles Beard Fellowship in History. J. G. Williams took the degree of M.A. in the School of Philosophy, while G. S. McNaught and R. W. T. Middleton passed their Intermediate in Arts. In the Faculty of Science J. G. Dutton passed his Intermediate. In the Faculty of Law S. Watkins gained his degree of LL.M.

Whilst the ceremony of conferring the degrees was proceeding in St. George's Hall, an amusing incident occurred, which is worth relating. As it is not our opinion that University students are remarkable for the brilliance of their wit, but rather, on the contrary, for its shallowness and lack of point, we quote the following as an exception. The moment had arrived for the Law Students' degrees to be conferred, and as the first reached Lord Derby he naturally received a handshake as a mark of congratulation. Just then a voice which resounded through the hall, issuing from the gallery, exclaimed, "That will be 6s. 8d. my Lord." It is needless to add that his Lordship fully appreciated the joke.

In the Faculty of Engineering, J. Morrow received his degree of D.Eng., the first to be awarded this degree at the Liverpool University. Doctor Morrow received the basis of his education in the High School, and afterwards went to Germany, where he studied engineering in its practical aspect. In 1893 he entered the University, and took his degrees of B.Sc., M.A., and M.Eng. in successive stages, and this year his D.Eng. Dr. Morrow has gained a wide reputation in scientific matters, contributing valuable information on the subject.

H. Grace gained 1st class honours in the Final B.Eng. examination, and has been elected to the David Rew Memorial Scholarship. H. Parry, E. J. Watson, J. McGill, C. H. Jennings, and J. J. Clarke passed their Intermediate Eng. Those who also passed in

Applied Mathematics were H. Parry, E. J. Watson, J. McGill, and J. J. Clarke.

J. L. Hawkes has taken his degree of M.D.

From the school, of three who sat for the University Scholarship Examinations, two were successful. H. A. T. Smith was awarded the Sinclair Scholarship (£45 per annum for three years), and W. E. Gibbs the Tate Technical Science (£35 per annum for three years). These results speak for themselves.

We were pleased to see Messrs. J. Wright and H. B. Jenkins at the Sports on Saturday, June 30th. Mr. Wright resides in Philadelphia, where he has just been elected Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College.

We have been informed that Mr. J. A. Twemlow is in the Government Record Office at the Vatican, Rome, where he is engaged in research matters, and that Mr. J. J. Bell has been appointed Professor of History at Goldsmith's College, London.

It has also come to our notice that Mr. Baddeley, who was 21st Wrangler, and who holds an appointment in the Eastern Civil Service, was married in the Straits Settlements a short time ago.

The excitement which the Sports aroused has long since died away, but we must extend our sympathies towards Herbert and Sibbitt, who were prevented from taking part in them, owing to accidents. The last-named was unfortunate enough to fracture his wrist while practising for the high jump. No amount of caution can obviate, however, these deplorable happenings, yet it is worth noting that the casualties were not nearly so heavy as those of last year.

The slope of the Sandown Lane enclosure influenced the Sports in more ways than one. The fact that the tugs-of-war were won, almost without exception, by the teams which had the choice of ends, is extremely significant.

The Athletic Sports.

It appears that the British schoolboy has at last vindicated himself, and that it can no longer be said that the reason why athletic sports have failed to get a hold upon the majority of the boys in a day school, is that boys will run only when they have hopes of obtaining valuable prizes for themselves. Rather it is that they fail to see any reason for subscribing to a sweepstake whose winner they can probably name, and that therefore they condemn the whole business as being, for the majority of the competitors, no real sport at all. Moreover, it appears that the natural diffidence of the average British boy does not set a very high value on the mere distinction of doing a thing better than his fellows. To know that

he does it well pleases him, and rightly so, more than to know that he can surpass others in doing it. To get him at his best, then, you must give him something more than mere personal profit and glory as an incentive, and to do this in athletic sports has hitherto been a problem which we may now venture to claim that we have solved. Such at least are the reflections with which we review the sports of 1906.

For those of our readers who were not present, we will give a short outline of what was done. In the belief that we do not fall behind our rivals at Manchester in sportsmanship, it was decided to make an experiment which they found successful earlier in the year, and to offer no prizes of any money value to the winners. A bronze medal alone, with his victories engraved upon it, will be given to each successful competitor as a permanent record of his success. In addition to this the school was divided into five groups, the group to which each form was assigned being fixed by the average age of the form on July 1st. This grouping is expected to be permanent, as, though some forms may appear now in one and now in another of the groups, it may be presumed that the number of forms in each group will remain approximately the same. For the purposes of competition between the forms in each group, marks were assigned to the successful competitors in each event, and in order to increase the possibilities of winning marks, a small allowance was made to the winner of every heat, and a still larger one to those who attained to a fixed standard of time or distance. Thus every boy who entered had a fair chance of making some addition, however small, to the total number of marks which his form obtained, and when it is added that 120 individuals were credited with marks, it will appear that the chance was a very good one. For the sake of fairness, the marks gained by each form were divided by the number of boys which it contained.

In order, also, to stimulate the form spirit, and to bring out the diffident boy, who is unconscious of his own powers, each of the middle forms had a day's practice by itself, at which all who could turn out were put through a little jumping, running, and throwing. No finality of result was sought for, but the captain of each form was expected to urge all boys who proved to have any capabilities to enter for such events as seemed suited to their powers.

Such, in outline, was the scheme, and we may fairly claim that it proved a great success. Though the time for drawing it up, and for familiarising the school with its details, was unduly short, it seemed to find favour with the majority of the boys at once, and a proof of its popularity may be found in the fact that, at a rough calculation, this year 394 individuals entered, and the entries numbered 1,291; as compared with 145 boys and 483 entries last year. The entrance fees were reduced to one third, but nevertheless the total sum realised was considerably greater than last year. Moreover, those who entered did really turn out, and, having started, ran their races through to a finish in a most satisfactory manner. If it be complained that the marking system was too complex to be

followed while the races were going on, we would reply that this was an advantage to the sport, as it prevented the position of any form being known to be absolutely hopeless until the marks were finally made up.

As to the athletics themselves, the most striking point is the absence of any conspicuous individual merit, especially among the seniors. The Championship Cup goes for the year to J. C. Lee, who obtained the highest aggregate of marks in the open events; while the highest total was gained by W. Lunt, who thereby wins the Junior Championship. And here we must express our sympathy with P. F. Herbert, whom an unfortunate accident robbed of a very good chance of the championship, and with B. Sibbitt and J. D. Thomas, who were similarly deprived of their chance of other successes. For those who failed to come up to our expectations owing to want of training, our sympathy is far less. Once more the lesson of last year is driven home, that the untrained boy will probably find himself so stiff after the heats that he cannot do himself justice on the final day. It is no doubt difficult for many to find an opportunity for training in the middle of a large city, but the energy and determination which overcomes such difficulties deserves its reward, and we cannot think that success in athletic sports is fairly won unless some preliminary training has been done.

Perhaps the winning of the mile and the half mile by S. Pearce stand out as the pluckiest performances of the day, while Kininmonth may be congratulated on his success in the 100 yards, and also R. Martin, J. D. Thomas, and W. D. F. Bellamy, who won the throwing the cricket ball in their respective divisions. In the middle events R. Shand's 100 yards, 220 yards, and 440 yards were the best individual feats; while J. A. Fox showed considerable promise in the High Jump. Among the juniors, S. T. Jones and J. R. Preacher showed a turn of speed which may some day qualify them for service in some army other than our own; while Gray displayed the true colonial capacity for overcoming obstacles. The tug-of-war went to the Commercial School, who thus retrieved any loss of reputation resulting from the tugs of the form-groups.

With regard to several points in this year's arrangements, we do not claim to have reached finality. The standards, for instance, will need revision. Those for the cricket ball were evidently fixed too low, while it may seem advisable to lower still further those for the mile and half-mile and 300 yards (under 13). For the jumps, although but few attained to the standard fixed, we cannot think that it will be wise to make any change, as we hope that, with more opportunities for practice, the general standard attained in these events will in future be considerably higher than at present. The committee are also of opinion that marks should be given to winners of heats in the quarter mile, and that no boy should be allowed to win marks for two events of the same kind but for different ages, as was the case in the cricket ball this year. Probably, also, with the increased number of competitors, it may seem advis-

able to increase the number of running events. Junior divisions to the cricket ball and the jumps were added this year, and we do not propose to go further than this; but there does not seem to be sufficient provision in running for the number of boys between 15 and 16, and for those under 14 and under 12 years of age. All these points must remain for the consideration of next year's committee, as well as the task of finding a simple explanation of the marking for the heats: the best yet attained is that six marks are given (eight in the open 100 yards) to all who qualify to run in the final heats, and three to those who win any heats preliminary to the semi-finals: these marks, however, are not cumulative, nor are they added to those given to those who win places in the final heat. Is that simple enough?

Another question which will need early consideration is how the heats and events are to be got through. This year the heats of necessity occupied far more time than they have hitherto, and, thanks to the continued favour of the weather, the School enjoyed three thoroughly satisfactory days of sport. That these will require to be extended in the future seems to be almost certain, and, if we may venture a suggestion, it is that the first round of heats for such events as the sack race, the egg race, and the cricket ball should be taken nine or ten days before the final day. Then, no matter how unfavourable the weather should prove, two other days could surely be found on which the other heats could be run off, and we should also very much like to see the half-mile, and perhaps one or two other events, completed before the final day. At present, the last day's programme is far too trying, and makes the championship practically a gift to the sprinter, who can easily manage to pull off his three events without unnecessary strain, while his long distance rival cannot be expected to undertake more than two events on one afternoon, no matter how thorough his training may have been. Such a change would necessitate the collecting of the entries a good deal earlier, and would thus give the Committee more time for their arduous labour of programme-making, and also, by getting the boys to work earlier, might do much to encourage that systematic training which is at present so sadly lacking. How the sports are to be prevented from interfering with the work for the School examinations is another difficult problem, though the selection of an earlier date in June, or even the putting them into the last ten days of term may possibly afford a solution.

In conclusion, it is impossible for us adequately to express our gratitude to all those who so cordially co-operated in carrying the sports through. Perhaps no one knows so well as the present writer how many of both masters and boys readily gave their assistance to the Committee, and how thoroughly the whole School earned the successful result which they may fairly claim to have achieved. It was gratifying also to find that so many parents and others showed their interest in our proceedings by coming to look on, and we can only hope that they were so well pleased by what

they saw that they will confer a like favour upon us on similar occasions in the future.

The list of marks, standards, and winners is as follows:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball—12-9. St. 6.

Open (St. 60 yards)—R. Martin (80 yards), J. C. Lee, and 17 above standard.
Under 15 (St. 50 yards)—J. D. Thomas (61½ yards), L. Price, and 11 above standard.
Under 13½ (St. 40 yards)—D. W. Bellamy (50½ yards), L. Price, and 19 above standard.

Long Jump—14-11. St. 8.

Open (St. 16 ft.)—A. M. Kininmonth (16 ft. 2 in.), J. C. Lee, and 1 above standard.
Under 15 (St. 13 ft. 6 in.)—W. Lunt (14 ft.), H. J. Bagnall.
Under 13½ (St. 13 ft.)—C. Clarke (12 ft. 2 in.), R. H. Clarke, and 1 above standard.

High Jump.

Open (St. 4 ft. 6 in.)—S. S. Jackson (4 ft. 9 in.), J. C. Lee, and 2 above standard.
Under 15 (St. 4 ft.)—J. A. Fox (4 ft. 2 in.), W. Lunt, and 2 above standard.
Under 13½ (St. 3 ft. 6 in.)—H. N. Rogers (3 ft. 10 in.), W. G. Thomas, H. Gee, E. H. Reid equal, and 4 others above standard.

100 yards (open)—16-12. Heats 8. A. M. Kininmonth (11 4/5 secs.), A. Watters.
Under 15—14-11. Heats 6-3. R. C. Shand (12 secs.), W. Lunt.
Under 13½—14-11. Heats 6-3. J. R. Preacher (14 1/5 secs.), W. P. Littler.
Under 10—14-11. Heats 6-3. J. W. Morris (14 4/5 secs.) J. Hayhurst.

220 yards—14-11. Heats 6-3.

Open—A. Watters (28 4/5 secs.), R. H. Dutton.
Under 15—R. C. Shand (30 1/5 secs.), W. Lunt.

300 yards (under 13)—14-11. (St. 50 secs.)—8.

S. T. Jones (47 secs.), J. R. Preacher.

440 yards (open)—16, 14, 12. (St. 65 secs.)—10.

R. H. Dutton (63 3/5 secs.), R. Brown, and 2 above standard.

440 yards (under 15)—14-11. (St. 75 secs.)—8.

R. C. Shand (69 secs.), J. B. Irving, and 8 above standard.

440 yards handicap—6, 4, 2. G. H. Greer—14 yards (65 secs.)

A. S. Davies—8 yards. J. Barrow—19 yards.

Half-mile (open)—16, 14, 12. (St. 2 mins. 45 secs.)—10.

S. Pearce (2 mins 51 secs.), H. G. R. Scaife, B. Williams.

1 Mile (open)—20, 18, 16, 14. (St. 6 mins.)—12.

S. Pearce (5 mins. 37 3/5 secs.), E. Sephton, A. Faint, and 3 above standard.

Half-mile handicap—6, 4, 2.

S. M. Roberts (110 yards), A. G. Davies (35 yards), W. Lunt (30 yards).

Time handicap—6, 4, 2.

A. S. Davies, S. W. Smith, B. W. Brown.

Egg Race—12-9. Heats 6-3.

C. J. Pass, E. Hill.

Sack Race—4-2.

F. J. Williams, H. N. Rogers.

Obstacle Race—14-11. Heats 6-3.

Open—S. H. Howlett, G. Kingan.
Under 13½—D. H. Gray, N. C. Selater.

Three-legged Race—2, 2 and 1, 1.

R. Martin and J. Barrow. H. Gardner and W. Ball.

Slow Bicycle Race—6-4. Heats 2.

W. Ball, A. Faint.

Bicycle Obstacle Race—14-11. Heats 6-3.

R. D. Wands, A. S. Davies.

Tugs of War—Group 1—VIa. Group 2—Vb. Group 3—IVb. Group 4—IIIb. Group 5—IIa

School Tug of War—Commercial School.

Form.	Boys Winning Marks.	Highest Aggregate.	Total for Form.	Boys in Form.	Average for Form.	Form.	Boys Winning Marks.	Highest Aggregate.	Total for Form.	Boys in Form.	Average for Form.
GROUP I (over 16).						GROUP IV (13-14).					
VI A	6	45	124	10	12.40	III B	5	31	77	25	3.08
V A	5	41	96	15	6.40	III C	6	20	82	28	2.95
VI B	6	36	72	16	4.50	Shell	7	26	72	31	2.32
5 A	3	57	71	16	4.44	2 B	4	25	44	22	2.00
6	4	20	35	13	2.69	III A	4	19	45	25	1.80
GROUP II (15-16).						GROUP V (under 13).					
5 B	4	20	54	17	3.18	I	6	12	35	17	2.06
4 A	5	18	39	13	3.00	II B	3	17	30	17	1.76
V B	3	24	62	23	2.69	II A	2	14	30	27	1.10
4 B	5	20	44	17	2.59	I B	1	11	11	15	.78
4 C	2	13	20	18	1.11	I A	1	6	6	19	.31
GROUP III (14-15).											
IV B	5	48	163	23	7.09	High Sch.	56	48	883	265	3.09
2 A	7	28	93	21	4.42	Com.	64	57	666	267	2.49
3 A	4	36	69	26	2.65						
IV C	5	18	56	24	2.33						
3 B	10	9	58	28	2.06						
IV A	4	14	29	18	1.60						
3 C	3	11	16	28	0.57						

The Musical Society's Concert.

MUCH as Mr. Weisse has done and is doing for our "School out of School," we doubt whether his efforts have ever directed our energies to better or deeper channels than when he laid the foundations of our Musical Society. Mr. Weisse's whole-hearted devotion to all that is best in music is so well known, that we all knew what a treat there was in store when the first whispers of a "School Concert" were heard "on the corridor." Our Head seemed verily to have breathed the "*semina flammæ*" into the minds of the choristers, for their enthusiasm, kept in bounds and well directed by Mr. Weisse himself, made light of every obstacle. Mr. Weisse is not one to carry his heart on his sleeve, yet even he was visibly delighted with the consummation of his labours on the evening of 28th May. If it be permitted us, we most heartily felicitate the Head on the success of the Concert, which is now an established annual (or, perhaps, bi-annual) function.

The proceedings opened well with the performance of Mozart's Overture to "Figaro's Hochzeit" by the Orchestra (largely supplemented by professional aid for the occasion) and two performers on the pianoforte, who had the rather ungrateful, but highly interesting, task of filling in the missing parts. Mr. Norman had this duty during the whole performance, and the skill with which he carried out his task was at times almost amazing. It is no easy thing to sum up at every moment exactly what instruments are playing, and to supply the missing parts from the pianoforte score!

We were then favoured by Percy Collier, who sang with exquisite taste Sterndale-Bennett's ever-fresh "Maydew." Collier's voice is undoubtedly one of the most sweet and perfectly trained we have ever had the pleasure of hearing. Mr. Collier smilingly told us "there are more at home like Percy," and as we have received his assurance that they shall all attend the Institute, we are sure of good times in store! He was deservedly encored, and gave us the last verse again.

Mr. L. E. Dennis, the guest of the evening, who had come all the way up from Erith to sing for us, rendered with beautiful taste "I'll sing thee Songs of Araby," and for an encore an exquisite little serenade by Lord Henry Somerset. Mr. Dennis is the happy possessor of a voice with real pathos and tears in it—an ideal tenor voice, and the restraint he shewed in his encore well brought out these qualities: that he can sing in the "*tenore robusto*" style as well as to be exemplified later.

After a singing of "God Save the King," the "May Queen" was opened by the Chorus "Wake with a smile, oh, month of May" which was sung so well that the audience would fain have demanded an encore. The pathetic Aria "Oh, meadow clad with early green" was beautifully sung by the Lover (Mr. Dennis), and after a short choral interlude, we were well-nigh carried away by the impetuosity of "With a laugh as we go round," sung splendidly by the Chorus, and the Queen (Collier) alike. The sweet duet for the Lover and the Queen followed, and the blending of their voices was beautiful indeed. The Forrester (J. C. Lee), (we wonder what there is to which Lee has not turned his hand with success!), then sang "'Tis jolly to hunt" with great effect, and was vociferously applauded by the School; but he excelled himself in the next number, the sweetest trio perhaps ever written, "The hawthorn in the glade." Herein all three voices were heard to the best advantage, and we doubt if such a beautiful example of the possibilities of vocal effect has ever been heard within our Hall. In the struggle scene Mr. Dennis shewed us what fire and energy he can put into his singing, and this number closed with a very realistic rendering of the chorus "Ill-fated boy, begone", into the spirit of which the choir entered with evident zest. The Real Queen (Wishart) next made her appearance, and sang in a rich deep voice, strangely contralto in its tone, the reproofs of the Lover and the May Queen; and then the Concert was brought to a close with the chorus, in which Collier's

voice was heard soaring high above the rest, "And the cloud hath passed away."

Verily indeed hath the cloud passed away that bedimmed our musical reputation, and the whole School's thanks are gratefully offered to one and all, and in especial to Mr. Dennis, whom we soon hope to have again amongst us: tenors like Mr. Dennis are not heard every day.

And now comes the least pleasant part of our task. Reference to the orchestra has been studiously avoided; and with reason, for mention can only be made in terms of condemnation. That a professional orchestra should have to be stopped during the performance of a number and be sent back to the commencement, is nothing short of scandalous: and their playing in many other portions of the "May Queen" was by no means above reproach. It is a hard thing to say, but the orchestra nearly succeeded in wrecking the chorus, whose strict attention to the beat alone saved them. It is our opinion that two skilled performers on the Piano and an American Organ are far more tractable and successful than any small orchestra, though we would not see the latter done away with, for the sake of its few devoted amateurs.

Football Shield.

SEMI-FINAL.

THE above match, after being postponed by the College, took place at Fairfield, on Wednesday, 28th March. The Institute was represented by Middleton, goal; Crosbie and Jones, backs; Mackenzie, Lee and Thomas, half-backs; Cookson, Scaife, Sturgeon, Probyn and Burnett, forwards.

In the first-half, though kicking against the wind, our team held their own. After about twenty minutes even play, Jones conceded a corner. From a good corner-kick by Saxon, the College scored. On changing ends the Institute looked like scoring any minute, Probyn sending in some very hot shots. McCulloch, in their goal, however, played a sound—if at times lucky—game, and kept his charge safe. At the end of a quarter-of-an-hour of this, Allen broke away and scored their second goal. The College team at this point played a very good game and, combining well, again scored through Allen a few minutes from time.

The score was not added to, and we thus finished losers by 3 goals to nil.

Junior School Notes.

THE library has been used a great deal more this term than for some terms past, largely owing to the interest of some of the smallest boys. This is good, though the books are in many cases

beginning to shew in their bindings signs of the interest taken. A thorough overhauling of the library shortly is not improbable. A few new books have been added.

T. V. Carefull and O. Gerard have done satisfactory work as the cricket captains this year. Several other boys are keen, and on the whole there are more promising cricketers than usual. S. T. Jones, Burnett, Dowler, Ingram, Houseman, Pickford, Symes, and Groom have been very regular, and have done good service. We hope to play the Liverpool College (Shaw Street) Juniors before the end of term.

Some of the Juniors belong to the Camera and Field Club, and what is more go out with it. We hope to have from them a fine show of photographs for the next Exhibition of Hobby Work.

When is a Junior School poet going to arise? Or, for that matter a Senior School poet either? Have the Welsh hills no touch of inspiration to spare to Lancashire?

In the Sports we secured but one first, and four seconds. But everyone who entered enjoyed himself, which is the thing. We are of the unanimous opinion that there have never been jollier or more successful sports.

Cricket.

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

PLAYED at Sandown Lane. Owing to the unfavourable weather at the commencement of this season, our fixtures have had to be considerably curtailed. Our opening match should have been played against the University on 5th May, but this fixture was scratched, and we had to play Manchester in our first game. Manchester were dismissed for 117, Howlett and Scaife doing most of the bowling, but against this total the Institute could only make 23. It is only fair to say that lack of practice was the main reason for our defeat, as the term had commenced only five days before. Score:—

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.	
E. Prestwick, run out	0	A. Watters, c Crump, b Wood	3
R. H. Crump, c Sturgeon, b Howlett	31	F. J. Roberts, c Stathan, b Wood	6
H. Nichols, c Challenger, b Lee	22	E. R. B. Middleton, b Wood	1
A. Heathcote, b Howlett	17	G. E. Schweitzer, b Wood	0
R. S. Young, run out	11	D. Dalzell, b Wood	1
A. E. Snape, b Scaife	0	R. W. Sturgeon, st Crump, b Prestwick	0
J. Booth, b Scaife	18	J. C. Lee, b Wood	8
D. Worsley, b Scaife	1	H. G. R. Scaife, c Crump, b Prestwick	1
G. W. Wood, c Watters, b Roberts	5	S. H. Howlett, b Wood	0
R. L. Stathan, c Lee, b Howlett	4	A. C. Challenger, c and b Prestwick	0
F. Lees, not out	0	R. P. Gourley, not out	0
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	117	Total	23

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

Played at Oxtou. Owing to the abandonment of another match, our Shield Match with Birkenhead School was our second engagement. Birkenhead batted first, and when 4 wickets were down for 9 and 6 for 33 we had considerable expectations of victory. Ashcroft and Reiner, however, put an end to our hopes by a partnership realising 77 runs, carrying the score from 33 to 110. The remaining 3 wickets only put on 21, and we were left with 132 to get to win. Lee had been our most successful bowler, taking 7 wickets for 51. We started rather well, our first four batsmen all getting double figures, but collapsed badly later. Gourley and Challener just saved us from defeat by playing out time. Score:—

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

W. L. Irvine, b Lee	0
F. C. F. Brown, c Dalzell, b Lee	1
G. V. Reiner, c Watters, b Gourley	8
A. H. Ashcroft, b Lee	70
A. F. Willmer, b Gourley	0
R. Holt, b Lee	2
E. E. Billington, b Lee	4
N. A. Reiner, b Lee	28
E. L. Hinson, b Scaife	4
E. M. Locke, b Lee	0
W. H. Pemberton, not out	1
Extras	13

Total..... 131

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

A. Watters, b Hinson	11
F. J. Roberts, c Billington, b G. V. Reiner	13
D. Dalzell, b Hinson	12
E. Middleton, c Irvine, b Hinson	14
G. Schweitzer, b G. V. Reiner	7
J. C. Lee, b Hinson	5
H. G. R. Scaife, b Hinson	0
R. W. Sturgeon, c Reiner, b Hinson	0
A. Crosbie, b Hinson	1
A. C. Challener, not out	1
R. P. Gourley, not out	7
Extras	10

(Total (for 9 wickets)..... 81

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

After the preceding match two more matches were scratched owing to the weather, and the return match with Birkenhead School was our next engagement. We went in first on a very wet wicket and only scored 40, none of our batsmen getting into double figures. Schweitzer batted well, and played a very patient game. Birkenhead School soon passed our total with one wicket down; their score at the close of play being 119 for 6 wickets. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

A. Watters, b Hinson	6
F. J. Roberts, c Holt, b Billington	6
D. Dalzell, c Robertson, b Hinson	4
E. R. B. Middleton, c Irvine	3
G. E. Schweitzer, c Robertson, b Hinson	9
J. Lee, b Irvine	0
H. G. R. Scaife, c Reiner, b Brown	3
S. H. Howlett, b Brown	0
R. W. Sturgeon, run out	1
A. C. Challener, b Hinson	1
H. Cookson, not out	1
Extras	6

40

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

W. L. Irvine, c Middleton, b Scaife	31
A. F. Willmer, b Scaife	8
N. A. Reiner, c Middleton, b Roberts	19
A. H. Ashcroft, b Howlett	36
E. E. Billington, b Howlett	12
W. E. Woodhouse, c Middleton, b Howlett	0
A. Holt, not out	7
F. G. F. Brown, did not bat	
E. L. Hinson	
J. Robertson	
C. B. Williams	
Extras	6

Total (for 6 wickets)..... 119

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Played at Sandown Lane. Although played on June 2nd this match was only the fourth of the season. We went in first and

scored 80. Roberts and Fergusson being chief scorers with 29 and 11 respectively. Birkenhead found runs very hard to obtain from Lee and Gourley, who got 6 wickets for 6 runs, and 4 wickets for 4 runs, respectively, and could only scrape together 12. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

A. Watters, b Brown	8
F. J. Roberts, c Beddoes, b Brown	29
E. R. Middleton, b Nugent	8
D. Dalzell, c Nugent, b Mr. Matthews	1
J. C. Lee, lbw, b Mr. Matthews	2
G. E. Schweitzer, b Nugent	0
J. A. Fergusson, run out	11
R. P. Gourley, lbw, b Brown	2
A. C. Challener, b Brown	6
S. H. Howlett, b Brown	0
H. Cookson, not out	5
Extras	8

Total..... 80

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Mr. Matthews, b Gourley	4
G. Grant, c Watters, b Lee	3
J. Williams, c Watters, b Gourley	0
T. Lloyd, c Gourley, b Lee	1
R. Nugent, c Dalzell, b Lee	1
H. Brown, b Gourley	1
R. de Lausmarz, b Gourley	0
T. Beddoes, c Challener, b Lee	0
C. Ironside, c Watters, b Lee	0
P. Williams, not out	0
W. Perrin, b Lee	0
Extras	2

Total..... 12

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. H.M.S. "CONWAY."

Played at Sandown Lane. This match was our only fixture with the *Conway* this year, so we have no chance of avenging our very narrow defeat. We went in first, but could only make 38. We had, of course, lost all hopes of winning the match, but when there were 8 *Conway* wickets down for 22 our hopes revived. A good ninth wicket stand, however, enabled *Conway* to win, but only by 2 runs. We went in again, and made 54 for the loss of 1 wicket, Middleton and Roberts contributing 25 not out and 27 not out respectively. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

F. J. Roberts, run out	7
E. R. B. Middleton, b Trees	1
D. Dalzell, b Trees	4
G. E. Schweitzer, b Trees	0
A. Watters, c Henderson, b Goddard	1
J. C. Lee, run out	0
H. Cookson, c Jones, b Trees	6
H. G. Scaife, b Trees	1
A. M. Kinnimonth, b Goddard	7
R. P. Gourley, b Goddard	4
S. H. Howlett, not out	1
Extras	6

Total..... 38

H.M.S. "CONWAY."

R. H. Jones, b Gourley	11
Henderson, c Watters, b Gourley	6
Coates, b Gourley	2
Footner, b Howlett	2
Trees, b Howlett	0
Goddard, b Howlett	0
Appleford, b Howlett	0
Lemon, not out	5
Nance, b Howlett	0
Dingwall, b Howlett	11
Cumming, run out	2
Extras	1

Total..... 40

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Wallasey. Owing to our easy victory over Wallasey last year, we expected at least to win this match. However, we were disappointed. Wallasey went in first and made 67, by no means a very large total. However, when we went in we could only score 36, of which Gourley made 16. In a second innings Wallasey made 45, and the Institute 22 for 5 wickets. Gourley and Cookson again played well, both being not out when stumps were drawn. Score:—

WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

N. McCaig, c Howlett, b Lee	0
G. Coleman, c Ferguson, b Gourley	4
E. Cooper, c Middleton, b Gourley	5
A. H. Cowie, c Howlett, b Gourley	8
T. G. Bowman, not out	35
G. Roche, b Gourley	0
W. Thaannum, b Howlett	0
R. W. Walker, b Howlett	1
H. T. Springings, c Gourley, b Scaife	3
W. K. Hall, c Gourley, b Scaife	0
C. Tyrer, c Gourley, b Howlett	0
Extras	12
Total	67

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

F. J. Roberts, c McCaig, b Hall	8
D. Dalzell, b Bowman	0
E. R. B. Middleton, b Hall	0
G. E. Schweitzer, hit wkt, b Bowman	0
J. C. Lee, b Hall	0
H. G. R. Scaife, b Bowman	0
H. Cookson, c Cooper, b Tyrer	9
R. P. Gourley, c Theanum, b Tyrer	16
A. C. Challenger, b Bowman	0
J. A. Fergusson, lbw, b Bowman	2
S. H. Howlett, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	35

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

Played at Sandown Lane. This match was our third Shield played of the season. Considering our poor performances previously, we expected to receive a much heavier beating than we did. Merchant Taylors went in first and made the rather good total of 82. Against this the Institute scored 59, Lee and Cookson batting well. Score:—

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

W. Shepherd, c Schweitzer, b Lee	0
C. A. Whitton, b Lee	7
N. P. Johns, lbw, b Gourley	6
F. C. S. Milton, b Howlett	35
G. E. Chambers, c Watters, b Gourley	7
C. Wright, b Howlett	3
W. Duncan, c Roberts, b Howlett	5
A. Roberts, c Middleton, b Roberts	3
R. T. Annesley, b Howlett	8
D. Rowatt, c Gourley, b Roberts	0
T. B. Stonewell, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	82

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

A. Watters, b Chambers	3
F. J. Roberts, c Rowatt, b Annesley	2
E. R. Middleton, c Milton, b Chambers	4
D. Dalzell, c Johns, b Annesley	0
G. Schweitzer, b Annesley	1
H. Cookson, b Chambers	16
R. P. Gourley, lbw, b Annesley	1
J. C. Lee, b Chambers	14
J. M. Wood, c Chambers, b Rowatt	7
J. A. Fergusson, not out	4
S. H. Howlett, c Whitton, b Rowatt	2
Extras	5
Total	59

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Manchester. In this match, our away fixture with Manchester Grammar School, we hoped to retrieve our beating in the first match of the season. Manchester went in first and made 172, our bowlers having a rather bad time. This was a big score to beat, and our hopes were rather low. However, we managed to score 84, thanks mainly to a good partnership between Lee and Middleton, the latter being content to keep his end up, and let his partner do the scoring. During our innings rain was falling continuously, which was very unpleasant for batsmen and fielders. Score:—

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

R. H. Crump, run out	26
F. E. Woodall, b Howlett	32
E. Prestwick, c Ferguson, b Gourley	44
H. Nicholls, c Middleton, b Scaife	1
A. Heathcote, b Lee	14
R. S. Young, lbw, b Lee	4
J. B. Booth, run out	21
A. E. Snape, b Scaife	14
G. W. Wood, b Howlett	9
R. L. Strathan, b Scaife	0
J. A. Miller, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	172

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

F. J. Roberts, c Woodall, b Wood	3
D. Dalzell, b Wood	3
E. R. B. Middleton, b Wood	13
G. E. Schweitzer, c Nichols, b Prestwick	10
H. Cookson, b Crump	3
J. C. Lee, c Strathan, b Wood	33
H. G. Scaife, b Wood	1
R. W. Sturgeon, b Wood	10
J. A. Fergusson, b Wood	0
R. P. Gourley, not out	4
S. H. Howlett, c Crump, b Wood	1
Extras	3
Total	84

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. THE MASTERS.

Played at Sandown Lane. For this match the masters brought a strong team against us, though they lacked the services of Mr. Tiffen. The school went in first and scored 68, Mr. Hall being the masters' most successful bowler. Then the masters went in, and we were treated to a display of vigorous hitting by Mr. Hall and Mr. Groom, both taking risks freely, and putting on 79 in a very short time before their separation. The masters' "tail" did not do so well, and the last six wickets fell for four runs. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

E. Middleton, lbw, b Mr. Kennard	3
F. Roberts, c Mr. Parkes, b Mr. Hall	14
D. Dalzell, c Mr. Hall, b Mr. Norman	9
H. Cookson, c Mr. Parkes, b Mr. Kennard	0
G. Schweitzer, b Mr. Norman	4
J. Lee, c Mr. Jackson, b Mr. Norman	2
H. Scaife, b Mr. Hall	8
R. P. Gourley, lbw, b Mr. Hall	3
S. Howlett, b Mr. Hall	4
D. A. Machray, b Mr. Norman	2
T. Atkinson, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	68

THE MASTERS.

Rev. S. Jackson, c Middleton, b Gourley	13
Mr. Groom, b Gourley	60
Mr. Hall, b Mackray	41
Mr. Kennard, b Gourley	12
Mr. Ryan, c Lee, b Roberts	5
Mr. Norman, c Middleton, b Roberts	8
Mr. Parkes, b Gourley	0
Mr. Turner, b Roberts	0
Mr. Hardman, b Gourley	2
Mr. Bain (absent)	0
Mr. Elliot, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	154

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

Played at Crosby. This was our last shield match, and thus far we had not won one. The Institute won the toss, and went in first, but, however, only scored 42, Lee alone reaching double figures. Then, owing to some very good bowling by Lee and Howlett, we managed to get seven wickets down for 33. The remainder of the opposing batsmen then played a very cautious game till our score was passed, and Merchant Taylors' eventually won by 13. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

F. J. Roberts, b Annesley	1
E. R. B. Middleton, lbw, b Annesley	6
D. Dalzell, b Chambers	0
G. E. Schweitzer, b Chambers	2
J. C. Lee, b Chambers	11
H. G. R. Scaife, b Bottomley	2
R. P. Gourley, b Chambers	0
J. A. Fergusson, c Rowatt, b Bottomley	4
H. D. Roberts, c Chambers, b Bottomley	1
S. H. Howlett, not out	7
D. A. Machray, b Bottomley	1
Extras	7
Total	42

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

D. Rowatt, c Howlett, b Gourley	2
C. A. Whitton, c Middleton, b Lee	0
F. C. S. Milton, c and b Lee	1
G. E. Chambers, b Lee	6
N. P. Johns, c H. Roberts, b Howlett	18
C. Wright, b Howlett	2
R. T. Annesley, c Gourley, b Lee	3
A. Roberts, b Howlett	12
W. Duncan, b Scaife	7
W. Shepherd, b Howlett	0
J. M. Bottomley, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	55

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

Played at Smithdown Road. This was our first match with the University this year, the other, our first match of the season, having been scratched owing to rain. Our captain lost the toss, and the University elected to bat first. However, Lee and Howlett bowled very well, and, as our fielding was also good, the University could only score 37. Lee took four wickets for 20, and Howlett four for 15. The University's total could not have been thought a very hard one to beat, yet it was not till eight wickets had fallen that it

was passed. Then, however, Watters and Fergusson made a splendid last-wicket stand of 71. Fergusson was generally content to keep his wicket up, but Watters played a hitting game. His 62 not out included eight 4's and a 5. Score:—

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.		LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.	
T. W. Clarke, c and b Lee	10	F. J. Roberts, c Bradshaw, b Davey ..	2
A. R. Entwistle, run out	4	E. R. B. Middleton, run out	6
W. P. Harrison, c Scaife, b Lee	0	J. C. Lee, lbw, b Davey	1
G. M. Davey, c Middleton, b Lee	1	G. E. Schweitzer, b Harrison	1
L. D. Heyworth, b Howlett	0	D. Dalzell, b Davey	1
G. E. Scott, b Lee	6	A. Watters, not out	62
R. A. Dale, c Middleton, b Howlett ..	2	H. G. R. Scaife, b Davey	0
D. Parkes, not out	12	S. H. Howlett, b Harrison	0
G. E. Hardman, b Howlett	0	J. M. Wood, c Dale, b Harrison	4
T. C. Bradshaw, c Fergusson, b Lee ..	0	D. A. Machray, b Davey	1
P. Laithwaite, c Watters, b Howlett ..	0	J. A. Fergusson, c Hardman, b Entwistle	18
Extras	2	Extras	13
Total	37	Total	109

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. CALDY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Sandown Lane. For this match the Institute had a very poor team, no fewer than six of the regular eleven being absent. This, no doubt, accounts to some extent for our defeat. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.		CALDY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
G. E. Schweitzer, b Cosgrove	3	Massey (ma.), b Cookson	19
H. Cookson, c Massey, b Cosgrove ..	2	Mason, run out	5
D. Dalzell, b Massey	24	Glunich, run out	4
A. Watters, b Massey	5	Prince, b Cookson	3
J. Wood, b Mason	5	Cosgrove, not out	15
J. A. Fergusson, b Massey	7	Bradbury, b Watters	15
A. C. Challenger, lbw, b Massey	0	Massey (mi.), not out	0
R. H. Dutton, b Massey	0	Atkinson, did not bat	0
T. Atkinson, b Elsworth	5	Thorburn	0
D. A. Machray, b Elsworth	11	Mitrovich	0
N. M. Wilson, not out	1	Elsworth	0
Extras	7	Extras	19
Total	72	Total (for 5 wickets)	80

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BOOTLE EXTRA XI.

Played at Sandown Lane. This match was our only game with Bootle this year, the former having been abandoned owing to rain. Bootle won the toss, and went in first, but were soon disposed of for 54, mainly owing to the good bowling of Lee, who obtained 6 wickets for 20 runs. We soon passed Bootle's total with four wickets down, several of our batsmen performing creditably.

Score:—

BOOTLE EXTRA XI.		LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.	
J. W. Rogers, c and b Lee	12	F. J. Roberts, c Tyson Ibbs, b Dew ..	24
F. A. Seanor, c Middleton, b Lee	4	E. R. B. Middleton, lbw, b Dew ..	2
F. C. Rogers, b Howlett	0	D. Dalzell, b Lucas	3
F. A. Dew, b Howlett	0	G. E. Schweitzer, c Rogers, b Dew ..	7
F. W. Lucas, b Howlett	2	J. C. Lee, b Rogers	19
J. F. Smith, c Middleton, b Lee	17	H. G. R. Scaife, b Smith	1
J. J. Meek, b Lee	2	R. P. Gourley, b Rogers	3
Tyson Ibbs, not out	7	H. D. Roberts, c Lucas, b Seanor ..	16
D. Coleman, c Middleton, b Howlett ..	0	J. M. Wood, c Seanor, b Tyson Ibbs ..	23
W. D. Litt, c and b Lee	1	D. A. Machray, not out	8
E. Alcock, c and b Lee	4	S. Howlett, b Tyson Ibbs	0
Extras	5	Extras	20
Total	54	Total	126

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. THE MASTERS.

Played at Sandown Lane. This was our second match of the season with the Masters, who this time had their best team to oppose us. Watters lost the toss, and Mr. Hall sent us in first. Owing to splendid bowling by Mr. Norman, who obtained 8 wickets for 20 runs, the whole side was dismissed for 26. The Masters scored 138, mainly through Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Norman. In our second venture we made 81, Cookson and Fergusson being the chief scorers. The Masters thus won by an innings and 31 runs. Score:—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.		THE MASTERS.	
F. J. Roberts, b Mr. Norman	0	Rev. S. Jackson, c Watters, b Howlett	39
E. R. B. Middleton, b Mr. Norman ..	6	Mr. Groom, b Howlett	4
D. Dalzell, b Mr. Norman	6	Mr. Kennard, c Middleton, by Howlett	1
H. Cookson, b Mr. Norman	9	Mr. Tiffen, c Cookson, b Howlett ..	13
A. Watters, b Mr. Norman	0	Mr. Norman, c Middleton, b Cookson	27
H. G. R. Scaife, not out	4	Mr. Hall, b Scaife	31
J. A. Fergusson, b Mr. Norman	0	Mr. Parkes, b Scaife	0
R. P. Gourley, b Mr. Norman	0	Mr. Malkin, not out	16
D. A. Machray, b Mr. Norman	0	Mr. Hardman, b Scaife	2
T. Atkinson, run out	1	Mr. Willis, b Scaife	0
S. Howlett, c Mr. Kennard, b Mr. Tiffen	0	Mr. Hanbury, b Cookson	0
Extras	0	Extras	5
Total	26	Total	138

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE 2ND XI.

Our 2nd XI have performed rather well this year. Out of six matches played they have won three, lost two (those against Birkenhead School 2nd XI), and drawn one. Williams, Roberts (H. D.), Dutton, and Sturgeon have been the most successful batsmen, while Fox (D. A.), Mackray, Roberts (N.), and Atkinson have performed best with the ball.

Cadet Notes.

LAST Easter the Battalion paid its annual visit to Chester. As a mark of special favour, the officer commanding the Cheshire Regiment allowed the Cadets to be quartered in the Castle, provided they were treated the same as the Regulars. The muster this year was exceptionally good, D Company turning out in strong numbers. The march to Chester was completed in very fine style, and in spite of the number of recruits, and the consequent proportion of rather small soldiers, a pace of four miles an hour was maintained for the whole fourteen mile route.

The first night could not be described as a night of rest and sleep, as the members of the company took a strange delight in stealing each others blankets, uttering weird sounds, and recalling the latest phrases from the pantomime. It was impossible to enforce sleep, as the disturbers of the peace could not be located in the darkness. The following night, however, the effects of the march became apparent, for no sooner were the blankets served out than the whole room reverberated to the snores of its occupants.

On Sunday the Battalion attended Divine Service with the Regulars. The march to church on this occasion was the finest the writer has ever known the corps to perform.

On Monday the Battalion marched home, and had a sham fight with a detachment from Liverpool. During the week-end the Battalion was accompanied by a cyclist section under Mr. Norman.

Upon the reassembling of school the usual weekly drills were resumed. Haymarket parades on Thursday nights were started, though they don't appear to have been very attractive.

About a month ago a parade was held at Wallasey Sandhills; the day was extremely hot, and the Cadets seemed more inclined to sleep than anything else, but in spite of the heat and the lassitude of the company, some instructive exercises were performed.

Our next item is one of the utmost importance, namely, our invitation to Pexhill by Mr. and Mrs. Ellison. Last year, it will be remembered, a similar invitation was extended to us, and our enjoyment and appreciation of it will also be recollected. This year, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison exceeded, if possible, their kindness of last year. After a sham fight, in which our new cyclist section, under Mr. Norman and Sergeant Walley, held Pexhill while the rest of the company attacked it, we marched through the fields to Mr. Ellison's house. A much needed wash was enjoyed, and then we set to work on a sumptuous tea. We were thus occupied for a solid three-quarters of an hour, and then the majority reclined on the lawn. At 7.30 we fell in, and Captain Parkes expressed his thanks on behalf of the company to Mrs. Ellison, whose kindness to the Cadets has been past all gratitude. The Captain then called for three cheers, which were heartily responded to. The company then marched to Rainhill Station to the accompaniment of various songs, entrained, and arrived back at Seel Street at 9.15. Our Headmaster and Mrs. Weisse were present throughout the afternoon, and evinced great interest in us. So ended one of the pleasantest outings we have had this year.

There is no more to be chronicled, except that the Battalion proceeds to camp on the 4th August. This year the camp will be held at Five Ashes Farm, about a mile outside Chester on the Wrexham Road, the Duke of Westminster has accorded us special permission to exercise on the estate.

We have to congratulate Mr. Norman on the success he has met with in his efforts to form a cyclist section, offering as it does an added interest and a distinct gain to the Company.

Empire Day.

IT has become an established thing, evidently, that the late Queen's birthday, 24th May, should be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the British dominions as a universal holiday. At any rate the Education Committee deemed it wise

that the schools over which it held sway, and ours was one of them, should be granted a half-holiday.

During the morning of the 24th, therefore, the School assembled in the Hall, where the Head delivered an address befitting the occasion. He revealed the deplorable fact that he had scarcely come across a schoolboy (not of the Macaulay genus), who could repeat more than the first verse of the National Anthem. Such a state of things on the Continent did not exist, and why should English people be backward in patriotism? Copies of the anthem consequently were circulated amongst the School on which all the verses were printed.

During his discourse Mr. Weisse referred to the excellent qualities of the late Queen, both as a woman and a ruler, and pointed out how her son, on his accession, had also won the admiration of his people; how his tact and geniality had accomplished what others had failed to do, and how, on several occasions, he was the means of averting imminent strife in Europe.

After the Headmaster had concluded, "God save the King" was sung, and then the School dispersed.

Rowing Notes.

IT was reasonably expected that in a School of some 600 boys, at least a dozen fellows could be found able to manipulate an oar without hazarding their own or other people's lives. These expectations were justified. Accordingly, Mr. Parkes held a short consultation in his classroom on a certain afternoon, explaining the project he had in view, viz., to compete for the Challenge Cup which was being offered by the New Brighton Lifeboat Saturday Fund, the donor being Mrs. Mackune.

With a view of ascertaining the capabilities of the respective volunteers, a trip to Chester was arranged for Saturday, 3rd June. At 10.15 a.m., under the auspices of a sunny day, Mr. Parkes and his protégés met on the Landing Stage. Some cycled from Rock Ferry, while the rest proceeded by train to Chester. No mishap occurred on the journey, and 12.30 saw the company united at the Deeside about to embark, after donning "togs" more adapted to the varied gymnastics of rowing.

Things went swimmingly, or perhaps "rowingly," from the outset, and although, maybe, the efforts of some were at first rather *gauche*, and savoured of the land-lubber, a few words of advice given by Mr. Parkes from time to time worked wonders in improving both style and pace.

On arriving at Eccleston, the cravings of the inner man were temporarily satisfied, whence the party continued up the river as far as the Iron Bridge, where it again put ashore. Here upwards of an hour was pleasantly spent in sauntering through the Westminster grounds whose beauty was admired by everyone. Leaving

Eaton at 3.30 the boats returned to Chester at a comfortable pace, with one or two stoppages on the way to ease cramped limbs and tired muscles. The party was treated to an exhibition of rowing as it ought to be, as represented by a rowing eight in practice, which relieved the tedium of the return journey somewhat.

Chester was reached at 5.30, where the rowers separated to reach Liverpool by their several routes, under the superb consciousness that a most enjoyable day had been spent at a cost of a little extra energy.

By the kind permission of the New Brighton Committee, a boat moored at the ferry was placed at our disposal wherein we could practice for the short time which preceded the race. Starting immediately for New Brighton after 4.20, we were thus able to put in an hour-and-a-half's rowing. This commenced on Thursday, 7th June, and was continued on the following Monday and Tuesday evenings. The difficult and unenviable problem of picking a crew had been solved by Mr. Parkes ere this. Hitherto, the general opinion was that two crews were to enter for the race, but the powers that be had decreed otherwise, and there was nothing for it but to comply with their arrangements.

Rowing on the Mersey is a vastly different thing from rowing on the Dee as several persons found to their discomfiture. The river empties itself with the velocity of a mill-race, and a boat appears to its occupants to travel with painful slowness against the tide. Moreover, in his anxiety to select the best rowers, Mr. Parkes made the crews sweat at the oar like the galley slaves of yore. Seats after a short time became adamant, while aching wrists and sore backs were common grievances. This strenuous exercise could not fail to be exhaustive. Indeed, one who shall be nameless, slept after his exertions with the profundity of a Rip Van Winkle, and was with difficulty awakened at the third attempt.

The crew finally decided upon to represent the School was as follows:—Bow, Scaife; 2, Bell; 3, Gledsdale; Stroke, Crosbie.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied in taking a spin to Egremont and back to New Brighton, with occasional 'sputts'. The last practice was taken on Thursday, as the race was to come off on the following Saturday.

The wisdom of indulging in so much practice is, however, to be questioned. The persistent strain is very great, and what pleasure there is in rowing speedily vanishes when the exercise becomes painful and burdensome. A due amount of rest before a race is consequently advisable. Overtraining is just as suicidal as no training at all.

The race took place on Saturday, 16th June. The course was a trying one for novices, as it consisted of a hard pull against wind and tide, a turn round a stake-boat, and a straight row home. Liscard High School and New Brighton High School sent crews, and a good race was hoped for. As it turned out, the race was a struggle between Liscard and the Institute. Our crew was leading a little up to the stake-boat, but, in turning round that boat,

sufficient allowance was not made for the set of the tide, and the rudder caught on the mooring rope. Losing four lengths through that, Crosbie pulled his crew together and by hard rowing got level just by the mark boat, but Liscard had the inside berth, and, turning sharply, just crossed the line half a length ahead.

We intimate that the views expressed below do not of necessity represent Editorial opinion.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE *L.I.S.M.*

GENTLEMEN,

Some two years ago there was published in your pages a "Liverpool University Letter," appended to which, was a note to the effect that the Editors would fain receive letters from Oxford and Cambridge. No doubt the then Editors thought it a very reasonable suggestion to make; no doubt it was considered a very reasonable suggestion by everybody—except the individuals who happened to be at Oxford and Cambridge. However that may be, no letter from an Old Boy resident in either University has subsequently reached the *Magazine*. Truly a most remarkable omission. Whence this apparent coldness on the part of Old Boys who are no doubt themselves not ignorant of the trials of the Editorial soul? Well, gentlemen, it is not for me to defend those who have incurred this charge; but I would like to point out that, in the case of Oxford, the explanation may *possibly* lie in the fact that, of late years, there have rarely been more than two representatives of the school together at this University. No letters are written because there is no "colony" of Old Boys to form the subject of a letter. Wherefore is Oxford so despised and rejected of the Institute? The instruction given at this University is really quite good; in fact, one might almost go so far as to say it compares very favourably with that of other universities. The society with which one comes in contact is rumoured to be large and varied; some maintain that members come from all parts of the world to this place; but such persons are, perhaps, very prejudiced and partial, and possibly exaggerate; for such a fact would imply that Oxford was an University of great eminence, which can scarcely be the case when so few members of the Institute have of late preferred to complete their education there. Of course, on the score of age the University is somewhat at a disadvantage, having been connected with the history of the country for a considerable number of centuries: but then it is possible to turn even this to advantage, and to gain inspiration from the thought of the numerous great men who have passed a portion of their time (for good or for evil) under her discipline. Again, it is a strange but true fact that, when edifices have been long associated with a noble institution which has gathered round herself and preserved through many centuries all manner of customs and traditions, such edifices acquire a certain

"atmosphere" highly conducive to the development of all that is finest in man. Lastly, the edifices themselves, having been built by men who loved beauty, are not without an attractiveness which has been (wonderful to relate) enhanced by the action of time. I submit, gentlemen, that these two or three considerations in the case of this University almost balance the disadvantage of not having come into existence within the last ten years.

There are other points which one might urge in respectfully bringing to your notice the claims of Oxford as an institution of learning, but I do not wish to trespass on your time by lingering on a subject which, I fear, may be distasteful to you. I would only ask in conclusion: Is it possible that, when Oxford compares so favourably with Universities that are nearer, not one, not even one, of your readers can be found, who will lay up in his heart a stern resolve nobly to sacrifice himself in an endeavour to create the possibility of a correspondence between this place and the Institute, even venturing to deprive another University of his talents by gloriously wasting them at Oxford? I sign myself,

Yours in hope,

O. Pr., 1—0.

Editorial Notices.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges:—*The Sphinx* (2), *Plymothian*, *Hymerian*, *Kelly College Chronicle* (2), *Fettesian*, *Olavian*, *Yellow Dragon* (*Hong Kong*), *Savilian*, and *King Edward's School Chronicle*.

We have observed a considerable falling off in the subscriptions of Old Boys. Our intimation of the fact has been inserted therefore, to draw their attention to this oversight.