

# LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

*Editors:—H. B. JENKINS, T. LODGE, E. G. TURNER.*

*Sub-Editor:—T. A. MORICE.*

VOL. XIII. No. 1.

JANUARY, 1899.

## *The "Libelle of Englyshe Polycpe"—continued.*

IT is interesting to notice, in the writer's comments on the Venetian trade, the objection to certain branches of foreign trade on what we may call sumptuary grounds. These imports were articles of unproductive consumption, especially (it might well be said) the apes and the tailed marmosets, and the English merchants objected to their best merchandise—"clothe, wolle and tynne"—being carried away in exchange.

It is also of some interest to note that the number of exports from Ireland is not by any means small.

"Why speke I thus so muche of Yrelonde?" the writer asks—

Ffor also muche as I can understonde  
It is fertile for thyng that there do growe  
And multiplyen, loke who so lust to knowe;  
So large, so gode and so comodyouse,  
That to declare is straunge and merveylouse.  
Ffor of sylvere and golde there is the oore  
Amonge the wylde Yrishe, though they be pore;  
Ffor they are rude, and can thereone no skylle.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Ye remembere, wyth alle youre myghte take hede  
To kepe Yrelond, that it be not loste;  
Ffor it is a boterasse and a poste  
Undre England, and Wales another."

We learn in the remarks on the trade with Iceland ("the comodius stokfysshe of Yselonde"), that men of Bristol ("Bristow") had lately made the passage "by nedle and by stone," that is, by the compass. That they accomplished this voyage only "wythine xij yere," should give us some conception as to the state of shipping at that time. In another part of the *Libelle* there is a reference to Henry the Fifth's great ships—

The grete dromons,  
Which passed other grete shippes of alle the comons,  
The *Trinite*, the *Grace-Dieu*, the *Holy-Goste*,  
And other moo which as now be loste.

John Taverner, of Hull, in 1849, built a great carack, and received substantial encouragement by being exempted from the law of the staple; and William Canynges owned 2,853 tons of shipping (if not more), among which was one vessel of 900 tons burden. But it is not clear that these large vessels were English built; for it is stated as a grievance, in 1442, that Englishmen were prevented from buying or building ships in Prussia and the Hanse towns. The largest ship of which we hear at this time in English waters was one belonging to the King of Sweden, which was of 1,000 tons.

The writer of the *Libelle* complains bitterly that pirates are allowed to infest the seas, and mentions one "Hankyne Lions," who did great harm to trade. And in another place he protests, when speaking of "Pety Brytayne":—

And of this Bretayne, who so trewth levys,  
Are the grettest rovers and the grettest theyvs  
That have bene in the see many oone yere.

There are many episodes and fugitive phrases of great interest, such as the praise ascribed to—

Richarde of Whitingdone,  
That loode-sterre and chefe chosen floure;

or the touch about the Flemings:—

Ye have herde that twoo Fflemmynges togedere  
Wol undertake, or they goo any whethere,  
Or they rise onys, to drinke a barelle fulle  
Of gode berkyne.

After a true English assertion that he only wishes England to be master of the seas because it makes for peace, and after a eulogy of the blessings of peace, the writer closes with an address to his book:—

Go furthe, libelle, and mekely shewe thy face,  
Apperynge evere wyth humble contynauce  
And pray my lordes the to take in grace  
In opposaite,\* and cherisshynge the avaunce  
To hardynesse, if that not variaunce  
Thou haste fro troughte by full experience,  
Auctours and reasone, yif ought faile in substaunce,  
Remitte to heme that yafe the this science.

*Explicit libellus de policia conservativa maris.*

### Entertainment and Prize Distribution.

THE Annual December Entertainment took place in the Lecture Hall, on Thursday, 22nd December. Mr. Herbert Watts occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. P. H. Holt, S. B. Leicester, T. F. Abraham, R. W. Ker, the Rev. J. Sephton, and the Head Master.

\*Argument or debate.

The Head Master, in an address upon the work of the year, said the awards to be delivered were chiefly those connected with the Oxford Local Examinations. The Institute had invariably done well at those examinations, and this year was no exception. Much more important, he remarked, than the individual success of one or two brilliant boys in a school was a high general level, and this year the general level of successes at that school was considerably higher than it had been for the last two or three years. With the exception of one or two boys who were ill, they had practically had no complete failures at all. The number of failures in individual subjects was very much less than in recent years. He saw a very considerable rise in the general average work of the school. Whilst they always valued the brilliant boys, it was in the work of the boy of average intelligence and ability he felt most interest. The good school was not the one that turned out brilliant scholars, but the one that was doing its proper work honestly and faithfully in regard to the average boys. The true work of a school was to do the best they could with the material which came to hand, and the Institute was more and more successfully attempting to do that.

The President, in his Address, said that the increased attention paid to education was a most hopeful sign for the future of the country. The country was slowly coming to an apprehension that their commercial and industrial supremacy would have to be decided upon the educational arena. For the moment, secondary education had overshadowed primary education. In Liverpool an effort was being made to set up a local authority capable of dealing with it. The directors of the Institute could not regard such proposals with indifference. For nearly three-quarters of a century, this school had provided no small portion of the Secondary Education obtainable in Liverpool, and the directors were bound, as managers of a public trust, to examine carefully any proposition likely to affect the school. While in some people's eyes, secondary education meant merely second rate education, the proper use of the word was to indicate a scheme of education intermediate between Elementary and University education. Secondary schools, however, often gave the whole general education of the children of the well-to-do classes.

Society, he said, was divided roughly into two classes, the rank and file, or the workers, and those who direct the workers. It was evident that the first class must far out number the second, and also that the means at their disposal for the education of their children must be much less. Consequently, they would have to leave school at an early age, and the nature and limits of their education would be prescribed. The State had therefore felt the necessity of providing a system of elementary education, comparatively or absolutely free. But, while much had been done in the interests of the rank or file, nothing or next to nothing had been done for the class which organises and directs the labour of the country. Some years ago, when an estimate was made of the number of children in Liverpool for whom secondary education was necessary, it was



found that there was not accommodation for one half of them. The reason why the secondary schools of Liverpool were not full to overflowing was the imperfect recognition of the importance of higher education.

The secondary schoolboy was destined for a life-work which required higher mental capacity and wider knowledge than that of the elementary school-boy. The two systems were utterly different in both curriculum and method of teaching. While the one gave elementary teaching alone, the other gave elementary teaching in addition to secondary teaching, although of a totally different kind. The social class for whom secondary education was intended was, roughly speaking, the class which directed the operations of those who use elementary schools. For them a higher and more complete education was necessary if England was to retain her commercial and industrial supremacy.

The object which ought to inspire the policy of every statesman was "To secure for every man, as far as was possible, equality of opportunity." Elementary education was within the reach of every one, but secondary education was expensive. The fees in the Institute were beyond the means of the working man. Were then the fees in secondary schools to be abolished to bring such education within his reach? Certainly not. Because, firstly, those for whom the schools were chiefly required could afford to pay them and secondly, only a small proportion of those who could not afford, could take advantage of them. The problem was to know how and when a child should be taken from a primary and placed in a secondary school. What was wanted, was an extension of the system of transplanting boys into secondary schools by means of scholarships granted by the Liverpool Council of Education. Promising boys in elementary schools ought to have this opportunity, and the country could not afford to allow its best material to remain uncultivated and undeveloped. Not until this was done could we claim to have put our educational system upon a sound and rational basis.

### Chat on the Corridor.

IT is with extreme satisfaction that we announce that we have been enabled to finally clear off the debt, and that we start the New Year with a clean sheet.

The editors who have preceded us will, we are sure, heartily second us in expressing our sincerest thanks to those masters who have so willingly helped us in collecting the money due from the boys, and whose assistance has been an important factor in the extinguishing of the debt. We are pleased to have this opportunity of acknowledging gratefully the services of these masters, of Mr. Eaves and Mr. Brown on the one side, and of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Kefford on the other.

In our position as editors we have frequently heard complaints that the *Magazine* is not interesting. Well, a School Magazine can hardly ever be interesting, except as a record of school news and a history of its progress, and a medium by which old boys can keep up their interest in the old school.

While admitting to a great degree the justice of these complaints, we should like to point out that, if a certain portion of the blame does lie with us, it is not wholly so. If the fellows in the upper forms of both schools would take more interest in the *Magazine*, and not simply content themselves with purchasing a copy every month (they don't all do that, even), they would find that the interest they took in it would result in increasing the interest the *Magazine* would have for them and their school fellows. We should be glad to receive contributions of any sort, articles, poems, etc., and also to receive any suggestions for the improvement of the *Magazine* which may occur to any reader. We cannot, of course, engage to publish every article, or adopt every suggestion, for obvious reasons, but we will give every consideration to them.

Some time ago it was suggested in the *Magazine* that letters from old boys resident abroad would be of interest to the pre-ent generation. We have as yet, unfortunately, not received any letter, and should like to renew the appeal made before.

The December entertainment was held on Thursday, 22nd December, 1898, under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert Watts. Full report of the Head Master's and Mr. Watts' speeches will be found elsewhere. E. G. Turner, H. A. Lee, J. Quinn, and B. H. Davies acquitted themselves very creditably in the scene from the "School for Scandal," as also did the Choir in the four glees they sang under Mr. Book's conductorship, and accompanied by Mr. Groom. The prizes and certificates gained in the Oxford Locals, the Science and Art, and the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes Examinations, and the medals won in the Swimming Competition were distributed.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. B. Dale, B.A., who is an old sixth form boy, has been offered and has accepted the post of Assistant Examiner in Mathematics to the University of London. This will not, we understand, interfere with his duties as Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London.

A New Year Card has been received, addressed to "Messieurs les Elèves de l'Institut de Liverpool," from "Les Elèves de l'Ecole Primaire Professionnelle de Nontron." It is to this school that A. J. Lodge has gone, and we hope that it will be the commencement of a friendly feeling between the two schools.

We have to congratulate H. G. Mahon on having passed successfully the preliminary examination of the Chartered Accountants.

Mahon has been for some years a member of the Association eleven, and the team will greatly miss his aid.

We are pleased to learn that W. W. Killip has passed with honours the Trinity College intermediate examination in Organ Playing.

The "Soccer" team have won both the matches played since our last issue. Our chances for the Shield seem very good, and we hope the team will obtain the reward which we are sure they deserve.

About the condition of the "Rugger," perhaps the less said the better. The only consolation is that when it has come to such a state as it is in now, it cannot become worse.

The class in Manual Instruction, held by Mr. C. G. Bailey, on Wednesday afternoons from 2.0 to 4.30, began on January 18th. The fee, payable in advance, is five shillings a term.

### Literary and Debating Society.

A MEETING was held on Friday, 11th November, Mr. E. G. Turner in the chair. Mr. Nixon opened for the affirmative in the debate, "Are the Europeans justified in taking China?" He claimed that China had forfeited all right to be a nation through her barbarity, while her religion was not capable of keeping the country together. He said that as China was composed of many different races, she needed a strong hand to rule her. If she would follow the example of Japan, and model her laws and constitution on those of Western nations, and would admit Western ideas and civilisation, there would be a great future for her.

Mr. Haworth, in opposition, contented that Mr. Nixon's remarks merely showed that it would be advantageous to the Europeans. He thought that a nation with four hundred millions of inhabitants ought to be capable of governing itself. China was the most independent country in the world, and needed no ports, as she produced everything for herself.

Messrs. Stoner, Mackenzie, Morice, Glover, Lloyd and Brook also spoke. The voting resulted:—Affirmative, 18; Negative, 7.

At the meeting held on Friday, 16th December, Mr. Jenkins opened for the affirmative in the debate, "Should women be allowed a share in the legislation." He argued that it was only due to a woman who was taxed that she should have a vote, and also that she should have some word in the making of the laws which affected her well-being. Women were showing themselves quite capable of looking after their own interests, and that they were men's equals in every department of life.

Mr. Haworth, for the negative, laid stress on their physical

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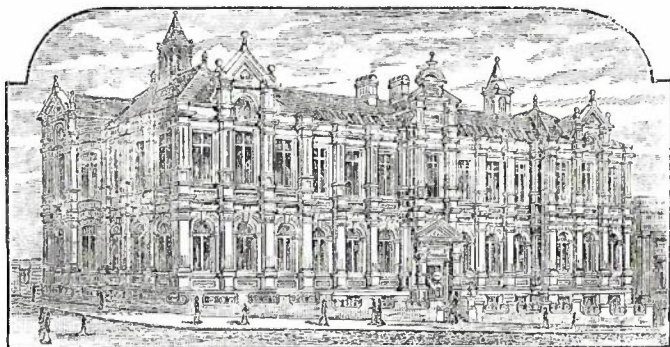
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inferiority, and said that if women got into Parliament, their chief desire would be, not to carry on the business of the country, but to gaze upon and criticise their rivals' head-gear.

Messrs. George, Glover, Morice, Rose also spoke. The voting resulted:—Affirmative, 11; Negative, 11.

The chairman gave his casting vote for the affirmative, which was thus carried by 12 votes to 11.

A meeting was held on Friday, 13th January, when Mr. P. J. Rose read a paper entitled "A Strange Situation." The Society in their last meeting had decided that the franchise was not wide enough, but the speaker's intention then was not to go into the question of who should possess votes, but to discuss the condition of those who did. The recent resignation of Sir William Harcourt had opened our eyes to the strangeness of the present political situation. Our government at present might be compared to a certain pudding, once removed from the Dining's list by petition. This pudding consisted internally of a choice medley of all varieties of foodstuffs, and externally of a white back-ground, on which were set certain black prominences, which though few and far between, gave the whole pudding its name, Spotted Dick. Within, the present government was a choice medley of men; but without, they seemed to reduce to two types, of which the lesser—the Unionist—gave the name to the whole party.

Home Rule had driven many liberals to join the conservative government, but while the Local Government Bill was on its trial, Home Rule was not the main question, and men of truly liberal tendencies found it hard to assist in passing retrograde measures. Liberalism was in an equally strange position. The liberalism which had for its watchword, "Reform and Universal Justice," died with the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. The party had forsaken their ideals, and degenerated into a party of faddists, each refusing his help unless his particular fad was dealt with at once. No progress was made, and the party was in such a sorry plight that their kind political adversaries condescended to give them advice. The electorate was in no better condition. Every by-election is fought and won on petty local interests. The same selfish devotion to our own interests was manifested in foreign affairs also. The speech Mr. Gladstone made in Liverpool, when he endeavoured to rouse the country to put a stop to the Armenian massacres, was received as a splendid piece of oratory, but elicited no practical aid for the Armenians. When, however, it was not a matter of justice, but something which concerned our trade interests, how eagerly did we attend to them? Liberalism needed to return to its forsaken ideals. Its duty was to keep ahead of the country, and try to teach them that to do what was just was wiser than to do what seems expedient. Good liberalism, like a good schoolmaster, must be patient and courageous. The speaker concluded his paper with the hope that the party would resume the record of progress it had achieved during the reign, and would get out of the present strange and dangerous situation.



Mr. Turner said that he thought Mr. Rose exaggerated the danger. England had never been in such a prosperous condition as at present.

Mr. Jenkins objected to the assertion that all the progress of the reign had been brought about by liberals. Mr. Rose in reply, dealt with these objections, and a vote of thanks to him, proposed by Mr. Lodge, and seconded by Mr. Whiteside, concluded a very pleasant meeting.

## Games Reports.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—SCHOOL LEAGUE.

The final match in the School League, between the winners of Senior and Junior Divisions, was played at Wavertree on 14th Dec., between the Middle Second and Middle Fourth, the result being that the Middle Second again become the holders of Mr. Horsfall's handsome cup. As neither team had lost a match, considerable interest was taken in the event, and a close game brought the term's football to a conclusion.

As regards the merits of the two teams, the Fourth had the advantage in goal average, as the Second obtained four points through teams scratching to them. The Upper Form, however, had a very marked advantage in weight, and were a much more even team than the Juniors, who had a distinct "tail" to their eleven.

Middle Second played up-hill first half, and also suffered from a strong breeze, which told somewhat against them, the score at half-time being one all. In the second half, with the help of the wind and their superior weight, they added three more goals against the one scored by their opponents, and won by four goals to two. Goals by Ferguson (2), Wood and Macfarlane for Middle Second; Pooley and T. MacKenzie for Fourth.

For the winners—Ashe (outside right), Bell (left-half), and Foster were most conspicuous, while Pooley, Henderson, and T. MacKenzie were best for the losers.

Teams—*Middle Second*—Goal, Taverner; backs, W. H. Jones and Foster; half-backs, R. T. Bell, Morris, and Mason; forwards, Macfarlane, Ferguson, Hickson, Wood, Ashe. *Middle Fourth*—Goal, Pryce Jones; backs, Pooley and Henderson; half-backs, Roberts, Kitchen, Cochrane; forwards, Stroud, Williams, T. MacKenzie, J. Bell, G. Evans.

Club.	SENIOR DIVISION.					(Goals For Agt.)	Points.
	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.			
Middle Second.....	7	7	..	..	..	25 7	14
Lower Second.....	6	5	1	..	..	27 15	10
*First .....	6	3	2	1	..	19 14	6
Middle Third .....	6	3	3	..	..	12 13	6
†Upper Second .....	6	1	3	2	..	6 12	4
‡Upper Third.....	6	1	4	1	..	12 15	3
‡Lower Third.....	6	..	6	..	..	2 25	..

\* Lost one point for leaving posts out. † Scratched one match. ‡ Scratched two matches.

### JUNIOR DIVISION.

Middle Fourth.....	7	6	1	..	41 5	12
*Upper Fourth .....	6	4	2	..	20 5	8
†Lower Fourth .....	6	3	3	..	23 7	6
Upper Fifth .....	6	3	3	..	7 27	6
Upper Sixth .....	6	2	4	..	18 17	4
*Middle and Lower Fifts .....	6	2	4	..	6 27	4
Preparatory .....	6	1	5	..	0 31	2

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played last term, on 20th November. At the commencement a drizzling rain was falling, but the ground was in good condition, and the rain cleared off after twenty minutes. Mackenzie won the toss, and kicked with the wind. Sprakeling started for our opponents, and our left wing took possession of the ball, ran down, and centred. A corner was given against Waterloo, which was well taken by Short, and placed through the goal by Jones. From the restart, Waterloo attempted to get away, and were well helped by Messrs. Owen and Thornby, but Pooley and Alexander could not be beaten. The right wing now took the ball down and centred to Pollard, who placed the ball through. Our opponents claimed for offside, but we were allowed the goal. Soon after the second goal, Short was thrown on his right arm, twisting the muscles, and was forced to retire. Half-time:—Institute, 2; High School, nil.

Pollard started for the Institute, and our opponents immediately became dangerous. Knowles, however, kicked out well from centre-half, and the pressure was lessened. Mr. Owen now put in some splendid long shots, which were well saved by Leece. Waterloo still pressed, and succeeded in getting a good goal. Our forward line was weakened by the absence of Short, but contrived to work up to the other end, and Knowles obtained a good goal. From the kick-off the play was very even, the wind now being very strong. The left took a long run, which ended in Mackenzie shooting our fourth goal. The Institute showed their best form this season in this match. Final score:—Liverpool Institute, 4; Waterloo High School, 1.

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (C.S.).

Played at Wavertree, 18th January, in very windy weather, before a good number of spectators, both teams being well represented. Mackenzie won the toss, and took advantage of the strong wind in the first half. The College started the game, and Institute broke away and Jones forced a corner, from which, however, we obtained no advantage. The College right wing now combined well, and brought the ball into our quarters, but were driven back again. The left wing now had the ball for some time, but were hindered by the fine play of Crawford. The Institute failed to shoot enough, and some good chances were missed. However, the wind helped us

\* Scratched one match. † Scratched two matches.

well, and, from a pass by Short, Mackenzie opened the scoring for the Institute, to the huge delight of some of our most staunch supporters, who were perched on the railings. The game now quickened and some more shooting was tried, several good tries being made by Jones. The College left and centre now took a long run into our quarters, and, after a sharp tussle, placed the ball outside. From the kick out, Henshaw placed the ball to the right wing, resulting in Short scoring the second goal for the Institute. From the restart, the Institute, helped by the wind, travelled quickly to the College goal, and after some give and take play, Pollard finished the first half by defeating the College custodian with a dropping shot. Half-time:—Institute, 3; College, *nil*.

The wind now increased, and we started the second half with few expectations. The College had some fine long passing, but were pulled up time after time by Knowles. Stewart, our new centre-half, showed fine defensive tactics, and is worthy of some praise. A free kick was given against the Institute, but the shot resulting therefrom was well saved by Leece, and cleared by Pooley and Jones. Pollard now changed to outside right, and made some good runs, but was fouled in the goal mouth once. From the kick, Short managed to twist the ball just inside the post, and the game finished with the score—Institute, 4; College, *nil*.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE GAMES FUND.

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G. H. HEMSLEY, Treasurer,  
17th January, 1899.

Audited and found correct,  
JOHN A. OWEN.

## In Memoriam.

WILLIAM ARTHUR BOADLE,  
INTERRED AT SMITHDOWN ROAD CEMETERY,  
9TH DECEMBER, 1898,  
AGED 16 YEARS.

GEORGE ALEXANDER,  
DIED 26TH DECEMBER, 1898,  
AGED 14 YEARS.

ERNEST KER,  
DIED 28TH DECEMBER

WILLIAM HENRY WATTS,  
DIED 7TH JANUARY, 1899,  
AGED 47 YEARS.

## Correspondence.

To the Editors of the *Liverpool Institute Magazine*.

DEAR SIRs,

I hear that singing has been discontinued at the Liverpool Institute. If this be true, I think it is a very great pity. Singing is an art just as much as drawing, and why it should be neglected, I am at a loss to think. When I was a scholar at the Institute I thought there was nothing more stirring than to hear several hundred voices singing "John Peel," "The British Grenadiers," or "The Mermaid." I would suggest that you take a vote of all the scholars in both Schools as to whether singing should or should not be held once a week in the School Hall. Hoping this letter will be the means of arousing interest in this subject,

I am, yours, etc.,

AN OLD BOY.

DEAR SIRs,

Your correspondent "Eurus" seems to me to leave the main question of school-singing to quibble about the epithet to be applied to the songs. Whether "John Peel" is or is not a "ditty" is not the main question. For myself, I think it is a pity that the



singing should have dropped. Doubtless there were good and sufficient reasons for its abolition. I do not question this.

When I was at the school, we had a good school song which helped to bind the fellows together. Now, the school cannot be said to possess one, since it is never used. Even at the annual prize-giving there is no sound heard from the school as a whole. While fully appreciating the services of the choir, yet I think that the majority of those who attend these functions, would far rather hear 800 voices singing their own school song.

Yours, etc.,  
ZEPHYRUS.

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### Editorial Notices.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of annual subscriptions from the following:—Mr. R. W. Jones (two years), Mr. A. Sweeting, Mrs. P. H. Holt, Mr. R. Burn (two years), Mr. H. Watts, (three years), Mr. G. Whiting, Mr. T. Stoner, Mr. T. Walker, Mrs. Alfred Holt, Mr. F. M. Baddeley (four years).

Since our last issue we have received the following contemporaries:—*Liverpool College U. S. Magazine*, *Birkenhead School Magazine*, *The Fettesian*, *King Edward's School Chronicle*, *Plymouthian*.

Any of the above magazines may be seen upon application to one of the editors.