

# LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

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THE SHIELD TEAM.

## Editorial.

“MAY it be the lot of some of you to be great; but may it be the lot of each of you to look back from manhood to the time spent within these walls and to feel thankful to the old School because it taught you to do your duty.”

With such sentiments as this was it that Sir Henry Roscoe spoke on Saturday morning, the 13th of July. He recalled the fact that over sixty years ago he himself had been a boy sitting in that very hall, perhaps exhorted by some Old Boy of his day, even as he has exhorted us; indeed, he told us how in the Lecture Hall of the Institute he first grasped the beginnings of what was to be his life's work. How Sir Henry has followed those beginnings up, it is not our place to dilate on—and surely the story of his career is known to all; but one may well wonder in how many cases has the aim been so high, and the achievement so brilliant. On Saturday we saw before us, as Mr. Weisse aptly and truly said, the Father of English Chemistry; one whom Universities and learned societies delight to honour; one who was in his native town to be further honoured by our own University: but all his distinctions and titles he forgot as he entered once more the dear old Hall. And what was the message he gave us? To do our duty.

## Our Colonial Visitors.

THE announcement of the successes obtained by three members of the School in the recent University Scholarship examinations was made by Mr. Weisse in the Hall on Friday, June 14th. But additional importance was attached to the occasion, for it afforded the Head an opportunity of introducing to the School Messrs. Tait and Williams, education delegates from Victoria.

On being requested by Mr. Weisse to explain the object of their visit to England, Mr. Tait remarked that he supposed that geography was taught in the School, and that all knew where Australia was. The question, he said, might provoke laughter, but it was a fact that there were some whom he had met in London schools who had vague notions on that point. It was strange to the Australian, who imagined his huge country to be so important, to find that over here it was very little talked of. Perhaps it was that the attention of the Mother Country was engrossed in so many branches of the Empire.

Turning his attention to the Liverpool Institute, Mr. Tait confessed that, owing to the largeness of the School, he had in his limited time seen but a small part, and he would have liked a few more days, in which he could extend his observations. He had observed, however, that the boys were industrious, and seemed interested in their work. He was pleased to have had the privilege of seeing the School in the Hall. What he had witnessed there in

the first five minutes had given him a deeper insight into the inner life of the School than otherwise would have been afforded. He admired the overbrimming enthusiasm of the School. The music to which the choir had treated them he thought capital, and he thanked the School for it. Music, in his opinion, was a very excellent thing for pulling a school together. It seemed to animate one and all, performers and listeners, with a fresh vigour and more lofty ideals. They had a choir at Melbourne. Perhaps it was not so good as that which the Institute possessed, yet no doubt they would do their best in this respect, as in all others, to emulate us. The object which he and his colleague had in view, in coming over to the Old Country, was to compare the English and Australian methods of education. They did things differently out there, but they possessed, in common with us, the fundamental idea of turning out strong, healthy men, able to do a day's hard work and to preserve the stability of the Empire. If they found that certain features of English education were superior to what they themselves possessed, these would be introduced into their own curriculum. They would endeavour to beat England at her own game in education, as they had done frequently in sport. Drawing his remarks to a close, he thanked the School for the kind and sympathetic manner which it had manifested towards Victorian schools and scholars in the persons of their representatives, and he was sure that these warm sentiments would be keenly appreciated by those at Melbourne, to whom he would convey the message.

Mr. Williams then made a few brief remarks, in which he endorsed all that his colleague had expressed. He emphasised the fact that education did not consist in the winning of scholarships, but in the formation of character, of training men of sense and integrity to uphold the prestige and honour of the Empire.

Mr. Weisse, in conclusion, observed that many distinguished persons had spoken from the Institute platform, mostly upon formal occasions when much “battered toast” was passed round. He was glad to say that our guests of to-day had the advantage of seeing us “at home,” as it were, and in our true guise. He knew that the valuable words which came from our colonial visitors would long be remembered, and taken to heart by all present. Conveying to Messrs. Tait and Williams, on behalf of the School, the staff, and himself, the most hearty thanks for the pleasure their visit had given us, he hoped that what they had witnessed here would not impress them unfavourably.

## The Athletic Sports.

THE cause of the difficulties attending this year's Sports was not disregard for the lessons of experience. Last year the difficulty was to carry through at short notice the organisation of a new system. An anticyclone assisted us by bringing a month of brilliant sunshine, but still the time proved too short. This year

the committee determined to amend this. An earlier day, Wednesday, June 19th, was selected for the Sports; the preliminary form practices were begun more than a month previously; and the heats were fixed for the Thursday and Saturday preceding. It was well that it was so. The whirligig of time has already had its revenge. Instead of our anticyclone we were visited by a procession of cyclones; instead of a glorious summer we enjoyed (sic) a "mild winter." Day after day form sports were postponed, until there were more than a dozen claimants for the first fine days. Their disputes were settled by the fact that the fine days never came. The heats on Thursday were finished amid showers, and those fixed for Saturday were postponed until Monday. Fortunately, on that day and on the Wednesday we had fine intervals, and the Sports were carried through without further disaster.

Must we, then, acknowledge that the Sports of 1907 were a failure? We refuse to do so. It is true that the records of all the open events, except Kininmonth's 100 yards, were poor. Allowance, however, must be made for the heaviness of the track and the bitter strength of the wind. Training, moreover, had been exceptionally difficult. The pit of the long jump was for weeks a mere pool of mud, while the constant rain rendered high jumping difficult and dangerous. In spite of this, the records of the junior jumps show an improvement, which, we hope, is the result of beginning practice for these events at an earlier age. Records of time and distance, however, are but the poorest criteria of school sports. The one important question is whether the majority of the School enjoyed some days of real sport. We think that they did so, and certainly to spectators it was a real pleasure to observe the energy which was shown and the thoroughly sporting spirit in which difficulty and defeat were faced. In all, 369 boys (two-thirds of the School) entered for one or more events, while all the events produced large fields and good competition. To us this means success.

Several changes were made in the programme. Three new 100's were introduced and a 220 (under 16) so as to provide more opportunities for boys in the middle of the School. Squadron races between the forms were tried as an experiment, and proved so satisfactory that we think they have come to stay. The three-legged race was dropped, and "not a dog barked at its going." Also several of the events were decided concurrently, so that the programmes were carried through more rapidly. Lastly, and perhaps best of all, the medals and championship cups were distributed on the field. Mrs. Danson was kind enough to come a long distance for the purpose, and by so doing she did much to round off the success of the meeting. We trust the innovation will become a custom in the future.

In the winning of the form championships the prowess of a few individuals counted for much more than was the case last year. Especial honour, however, is due to Vb, 3a, and Ia for their success. In these forms either all or nearly all the boys entered for something, and in 3a, though only two boys won a first prize, as many

as six others contributed marks to win the championship for their form. Ia also deserve mention for having wrested the honour from forms bigger and older than themselves. It is to be hoped that the shields which will record these successes will inspire others to like efforts in the future. There must be fully 100 boys who might take a share in the Sports provided for the enjoyment of every boy in the School, but who from laziness or indifference still stand aside.

The individual championships were won by P. F. Herbert with 69 marks (prox. R. C. R. Shands, 56) and by W. G. Thomas with 48 marks (prox. J. B. Irving, 20). In both cases the honour was well deserved, as it was earned by training carried out persistently in spite of the weather. Mr. Weisse also very kindly presented to the School a junior championship cup, which was won for the first time by T. V. Carefull with 44 marks (prox. L. Price, 23). In this division J. R. Preacher scored 45 marks, but as some of these were for races under 13 they could not count for the championship.

And now may we venture to offer one or two suggestions for consideration in future years? One is the possibility of holding the Sports on a Saturday. No doubt to do so would render postponement for rain less easy, and also would create difficulties as to the use of the ground and the provision of refreshments. On the other hand, it would assure a larger gathering of those parents and friends whom we were delighted to welcome. In the programme it may be wise to add another race for boys under 16, and also to raise the age limit for the junior 250yds. from 13 to 13½ years, so that the junior cup may be given for races under that age. In marking for the heats, too, it may be wise to revert to last year's system, as explained in the *Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 2, p. 34. The total of marks this year is much less than it was then, partly owing to the change made here and partly to the revision of the standards. These latter, also, are not yet quite satisfactory. Perhaps those for the cricket ball might be raised still further, and it certainly seems necessary to lower those for the longer races. Evidently it is not wise to rely on having decent weather.

We should like also to make one suggestion to the competitors. This is that while training for the longer races they should try to find out of what they are capable. It is a striking fact that the half-mile handicap was won from scratch in six seconds less than the open half, and the lesson it should teach is that the pace at starting is often much too slow. The first lap of the mile was like a funeral procession, and assuredly somebody would have gained by forcing the pace more from the start. For such races all runners have a natural pace, which they can maintain without excessive effort, and it is part of the art of long-distance running to find out what your natural pace is, and to maintain it in spite of the temptations held out by your rivals.

To conclude this article to our satisfaction is, we fear, impossible. An abler pen is needed adequately to express our gratitude to all those who assisted us. We are indebted to several people for the

loan of various materials, to at least a hundred masters and boys for considerable sacrifices of time and trouble, and most of all to Mrs. Danson and to the large number of other ladies and spectators who honoured us by their presence and by their interest in our proceedings. We hope they will also do us the kindness of accepting this humble expression of our thanks.

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

Throwing the Cricket Ball (12-9; st. 6).—Open (st. 70yds.): F. J. Roberts (79yds.), W. E. Oglethorpe. Under 15 (st. 55yds.): P. H. Hayward (70yds. 2in.), H. D. Roberts, and 7 above standard. Under 13½ (st. 45yds.): D. H. Gray (56yds. 10in.), L. Price, and 5 above standard.

Long Jump (14-11; st. 8).—Open (st. 16ft.): A. F. Wright (16ft. 2in.), P. F. Herbert. Under 15 (st. 13ft.): C. J. Lorrimer (14ft. 1in.), S. P. Griffiths. Under 13½ (st. 12ft.): L. Price (12ft. 5in.), C. H. Young.

High Jump (14-11; st. 8).—Open (st. 4ft. 6in.): A. M. Kininmonth and A. F. Wright (4ft. 7in.). Under 15 (st. 4ft.): J. A. Fox (4ft. 5in.), W. G. Thomas, and S. P. Griffiths, and 1 above standard. Under 13½ (st. 3ft. 6in.): T. V. Carefull (4ft. 1in.), H. Hodnett, and G. F. Langford, and 1 above standard.

100 Yards.—Open (16-11; heats 4): A. M. Kininmonth (11 2-5), P. F. Herbert. Under 15 (14-11; heats 3): W. G. Thomas (12 3-5), J. B. Irving. Under 14 (14-11; heats 3): T. V. Carefull (12 3-5), L. N. Rowley. Under 13 (14-11; heats 3): J. R. Preacher (13½), O. Gerrard. Under 12 (14-11; heats 3): C. H. Young (14), J. V. Lind. Under 11 (14-11; heats 3): J. W. Morris (14), L. Shannock. Under 10 (14-11; heats 3): R. Youd (15 1-5), C. W. F. Strumpel.

220 Yards.—Open (14-11; heats 3): P. F. Herbert (31 2-5), A. F. Wright. Under 16 (14-11; heats 3): R. C. R. Shand (31 3-5), J. D. Thomas. Under 14 (14-11; heats 3): T. V. Carefull (35 2-5), J. R. Preacher.

250 Yards Handicap (6, 4, 2; heats 2).—W. E. Smith, 6yds. (35); A. A. Boyle, 10yds.; T. V. Carefull, 15yds.

250 Yards, under 13 (14, 11, 8).—S. T. Jones (40 4-5), J. R. Preacher, and 1 above standard.

440 Yards.—Open (16, 14, 12; heats 4): P. F. Herbert (71 2-5), D. Brabner, J. W. Jones. Under 15 (14, 11, 8; heats 3): W. G. Thomas (74 1-5), S. W. Smith.

880 Yards, Open (16, 14, 12).—P. F. Herbert (2, 47 1-5), E. H. Sharpe, R. C. R. Shand.

880 Yards Handicap (6, 4, 2).—R. C. R. Shand, S. T. Jones, D. F. Brabner.

Mile, Open (20, 18, 16, 14, 12).—R. C. R. Shand (6, 18), J. L. Bell, E. Sephton, W. Lythgoe.

Time Race Handicap (6, 4, 2).—R. Youd, J. T. Scattergood, S. P. Griffiths.

Obstacle Race.—Open (14-11; heats 3): J. Lockhart, R. A. Bigham. Under 13½ (14, 11; heats 3): J. D. Atkinson, J. M. Bain.

Egg Race (12, 9; heats 3).—G. H. Greer, A. D. Book, and W. H. Laidlaw.

Slow Bicycle Race (6, 4; heats 2).—W. E. Oglethorpe, E. A. Barnett.

Bicycle Obstacle Race (14, 11; heats 3).—D. Alldridge, E. A. Barnett.

Sack Race (4, 2).—C. Eyton-Jones, F. L. Woodroffe.

School Tug-of-War.—Commercial School.

School Squadron Race.—High School.

Form Tugs-of-War.—5b, 4a, IIIb, and IIa.

Form Squadron Races.—VIa, Vb, IVa, IIIb, and IIb.

Form.	Boys in Form.	Entrants.	Entries.	Boys Mark'd	Highest Aggregate.	Average for Form.	Form.	Boys in Form.	Entrants.	Entries.	Boys Mark'd	Highest Aggregate.	Average for Form.
GROUP I. (Over 16).							GROUP IV. (13-14).						
VI.a	13	9	30	4	69	13.24	III.b	26	13	44	5	45	6.23
5a	13	11	16	3	18	3.70	III.a	25	11	25	3	18	1.88
VI.b	8	5	0	1	12	1.50	III.e	23	11	27	3	14	1.35
GROUP II. (15-16).							Shell.						
V.b	20	20	101	5	56	8.05	27	24	66	3	13	1.30	
6b	15	14	41	6	15	2.87	GROUP V. (Under 13).						
4c	23	18	37	5	13	1.94	I.a	19	14	50	4	20	2.00
V.a	20	10	29	2	10	.80	II.a	27	12	31	2	19	1.66
6	17	15	50	4	4	.77	2	18	10	27	2	11	1.22
Rem.	19	11	39	1	9	.47	II.b	23	11	23	1	3	.91
GROUP III. (14-15).							I.b						
3a	30	26	106	8	20	3.20	14	8	20	0	0	.00	
3b	29	27	107	7	31	2.41	High Sch.						
IV.a	20	10	22	3	12	1.85	303	173	496	35	69	2.52	
4a	29	12	26	4	16	1.65	Com. Sch.						
4b	20	16	39	4	14	1.25	250	196	565	48	31	1.80	
3c	29	23	50	2	15	1.00							
IV.c	22	15	24	1	14	.64							
IV.b	24	13	31	0	0	.00							

### Chat on the Corridor.

FROM a South African correspondent, to whose sustained interest in the School we have previously been indebted for news of Old Boys on the Rand, comes the following account of how two School chums after a lapse of several years, resumed in Johannesburg their former acquaintance. We quote our correspondent's words:— "Mr. J. Emrys Evans, M.L.A., who was returned for Parliament for the Roodepoort Division, East Rand, Transvaal, in the recent elections, is an old Institute boy, and one of the most prominent citizens of Johannesburg. A curious coincidence in connection with

his election was the fact that Mr. Hugh Gwynne, who acted as his agent, is also an L.I.O.B., though it was not until Mr. Evans had been returned that they discovered that not only had they been at school together, but were in the same class."

Among those who were the recipients of Birthday Honours on June 24th, the name of Sir Samuel Montague, which appeared on the list, would be observed with pleasure by all who are intimate with the facts of his career, and with pride by all who, like himself, have received their early education from the Liverpool Institute. Nevertheless, we may safely presume that few Old Boys are alive who can claim to have attended the School contemporaneously with Sir Samuel. Born in 1832, he attended the Institute in the forties. From that time his career has conformed with the most cherished traditions of the School. At the early age of twenty-three he established the bank of Samuel Montague & Co., changing his own surname of Samuel by Royal licence. Entering politics in 1885, he was returned as Liberal member for the Whitechapel Division of Tower Hamlets, which constituency he represented until 1900. After unsuccessfully contesting the Central Leeds Division, he has dropped out of the political arena, although he has a son in the present House. It is in commercial rather than in political life, however, that Sir Samuel has established his reputation. A profound authority on the science of banking, he has written several valuable publications on the subject.

The alarming epidemic of pageant fever, whose ravages have quickly spread through the length and breadth of the kingdom, has attacked even such an unsentimental commerce centre as Liverpool—has, moreover, stalked through the sacred portals of the Liverpool Institute, and claimed several boys therein as its unreluctant victims. Mr. Weisse expressed the wish of the Pageant Committee that the School should furnish several youths to take part in the historic tableaux which are a leading feature of the show, and to those who contemplated volunteering he enlarged on the superior attractions which offered themselves to actors in "the swelling scene" above those which would be afforded to a mere witness of the spectacle. We understand that a number of boys have adopted the idea with enthusiasm.

Mention has been made elsewhere of the visit of Sir Henry Roscoe, and we think that it would not be inapt to insert a critical estimate of his work by Professor Harvey Gibson, who, at the recent University Degree Day ceremony at St. George's Hall, presented Sir H. E. Roscoe, upon whom was conferred the honorary degree of D.Sc. We cite the following, with due acknowledgment, from the Liverpool *Daily Post*:—"I am at a loss whether to present Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe as a most distinguished scion of a most distinguished and historic Liverpool family; as a servant of the nation in his capacity as ex-member of Parliament, and as a present or past member of numerous Royal Commissions; as an administrator and educationist in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, ex-President of the British Association,

and member of the Government Committee on Secondary Education, as well as founder of the great Chemical School of Owens College, Manchester; or as an investigator and writer of the foremost rank in the domain of chemistry. I compromise, and present him in all four capacities. As the discoverer of the element vanadium, and the investigator of its properties and those of its compounds, he has also added to the known number of chemical elements that go to make up this planet of ours. His researches on the chemical relations of hydrochloric acid and water and on tungsten and uranium have added to his renown, while his work on the relation between chemical change and intensity and quality of light merit for him the title of one of the 'pioneers of photo-chemistry.' The encyclopædic treatise known to every student as 'Roscoe and Schorlemmer' stands pre-eminent among text-books of chemistry in this or any other language."

Through the departure of Mr. Ben Cowan, who has quitted England on his firm's business abroad, the Old Boys' Literary Society has been deprived of one of its most active members. He has taken a leading part in the transactions of the Society ever since its inception, and has contributed not a little to its present flourishing condition. Mr. Ben Cowan regrets having to sever his connection with the Society, and expresses the wish and hope that it will rise to a position of importance in the city.

It was typical of Mr. Danson's thoughtfulness and generosity when he supplemented Sir A. L. Jones' munificent gift of the rifle range with the present of a challenge cup, to be called the Sir Alfred Jones Challenge Cup. We can already see several members of the corps conjuring up visions of themselves as the honoured winner of the trophy, bowing to the plaudits of the multitude.

In the May examination for University Scholarships, the following were successful:—H. Alexander, Derby Scholarship (£35 per annum for three years); F. S. Milliken, Canning Scholarship (£28 per annum for three years); and L. Cohen, Cliffl Scholarship (£24 per annum for three years).

D. H. Ogley has been appointed Assistant Lecturer of Electro-Technics at Salford Technical College.

H. H. Mackney has obtained a Goldsmiths' Exhibition, tenable at Oxford, value £50 per annum. Mackney is now in residence at Christ Church.

Ben Howorth has passed his final in the examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

G. S. Veitch has received his degree of M.A. He has, moreover, received the University Fellowship awarded for an original treatise on some portion of English history. With it he is going to Sorbonne (Paris).

R. W. Sturgeon has passed the preliminary of the Chartered Accountants' examination.

An unprecedented cluster of University successes have to be recorded in this issue, and it appears as though our representatives at Brownlow Hill, without exception, are making the best possible use of their time.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—B.A. with Honours, School of Modern Languages (Part I.): W. W. Roberts. Ordinary B.A.: G. S. McNaught. Passed in Additional Subjects: R. W. T. Middleton (Greek History).

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.—Ordinary B.Sc., Intermediate Examination: R. J. H. Ellis, W. E. Gibbs, E. C. Hughes. M.B. and Ch. B.: First Examination (Part I., Chemistry and Physics): H. el Arculli.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.—Degree of M.Eng.: K. J. Mackenzie. Ordinary Degree of B.Eng.: Final Examination, H. Parry, E. J. Watson; Intermediate Examination (Section A), H. J. F. Gourley, H. A. T. Smith; Section B, H. J. F. Gourley, H. A. T. Smith, C. H. Jennings. Passed in Applied Mathematics: H. J. F. Gourley, H. A. T. Smith, C. H. Jennings.

### Cadet Notes.

THE summer of 1907 has done its best to spoil our work for this term, and, so far as shooting is concerned, has undoubtedly succeeded. The company shooting returns will surely be about the worst we have ever known. Next year, with the advantage of our new miniature range, there will be no excuse for bad shooting, however, and we shall look for a decided all-round improvement. So far as numbers are concerned we are flourishing, but Cadets must do their best to whip up a record number of recruits next term to fill the many gaps that will be left. A good many N.C.O.'s will be wanted, so ambitious privates will have something to work for. The first hundred has been passed: the second has now to be worked for. Camp this year is to be at Irby, always a popular ground, and tent crews are busily being made up. Our bugle band made its first public appearance this term, with great credit to itself and its instructor, Bandmaster A. B. Smith, of the 6th V.B.K.L.R. In the hope of obtaining sufficient money to equip a full military band, over six hundred circulars have been sent out to old Institute boys. The response to date has been most discouraging, but we are still determined to get a band somehow. Will some ingenious person suggest the means of raising the necessary money? Perhaps these lines may meet the eye of some wealthy and generous Old Boy who has not received the circular. We suggest to any such that, to save further trouble, he might copy Sir Alfred Jones' splendid example in the matter of the rifle range.

In our next number we hope to publish reminiscences of the Cadet Corps as it existed nearly fifty years ago.

Lack of space prevents us from publishing in view two spirited accounts which have reached us of the successful attempt made by several officers and non-coms. to pierce the line of the Southern Mersey Defences on the nights of June 22nd and 23rd. Put briefly, the four parties started from points between Wallasey and West Kirby at midnight, after waiting for five hours exposed to cold, wind, and rain. Each party made its way with all possible caution across

country to Upton, our rendezvous, which was reached in various states of bedragsmlement by the first party at 1.45 a.m. and by the last at 5 a.m. Of ten "foreign agents," eight succeeded in eluding the defences, and all expressed a wish to repeat the experiment with the positions reversed—that is to say, with Cadets manning the defences.

The following promotions have been made this term:—

To be Colour-Sergeant—Sergeant Service.

To be Sergeants—Corporal Herbert, Lance-Corporal Shand, Privates Dalzell, Barber, and Book.

To be Lance-Sergeants—Privates F. J. Roberts and Lowe.

To be Corporals—Privates Vincent, Drewe, Bissett, H. D. Roberts, Kinnish, J. A. Owen.

To be Lance-Corporals—Privates Alldridge, Ritson, Machray.

We publish the following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* of the 13th inst. :—

"In fulfilment of a promise given at a distribution of prizes, Sir Alfred Jones, who is an 'Old Boy' of the School, presented a miniature rifle range and shed to the Cadet Corps attached to the Institute. The range has been erected on the games field in Greenbank Lane, Sefton Park, and has been laid out on thoroughly up-to-date lines. It is one hundred feet in length, and is provided with four targets. An ingenious mechanical contrivance enables the targets to be brought to the firing line for inspection and for purposes of resetting, without any danger being incurred by the marksmen or attendant.

"Sir Alfred Jones having, amid applause, fired the inaugural shot, said he hoped the range would be very successful in developing the shooting powers of the Institute scholars.

"Some eighty of the Institute Cadets then marched into the rifle shed, and, having been formed up, they were addressed by Mr. Danson, who asked them to accord Sir Alfred Jones an enthusiastic vote of thanks in consideration of his very kind gift. He (Mr. Danson) proposed to offer a challenge cup to the members of the Cadet Corps for competition in range-firing. (Applause.) With Sir Alfred Jones' permission, he would call it the Sir Alfred Jones Challenge Cup. In this way he hoped that Sir Alfred's name would be perpetuated in the homes of the successful candidates for many years. (Applause.)

"On the call of Mr. Danson, the Cadets gave three rousing cheers for Sir Alfred Jones.

"Sir Alfred, in acknowledgment, remarked that the possession of the rifle range would no doubt lend additional attractiveness to the Institute from the boys' point of view. The art of shooting was very much lacking in this country, and he hoped that the range would be the means of producing some very good shots. (Applause.) The speaker added that it was very kind of Mr. Danson to present a challenge cup, but the offer had rather taken the wind out of his (Sir Alfred's) sails, because he had intended to present the cup himself. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

"Subsequently the Cadets, accompanied by their bugle band, marched round the field, and were inspected by Sir Alfred Jones, who finally announced, amid cheers, that he would equip the range with six rifles."

On the field the Cadets expressed in very marked fashion their appreciation of Mr. Danson's welcome gift, and we can only add that the whole School heartily concurs in their feelings.

### Empire Day.

ON May 24th the School assembled in the Hall to celebrate Empire Day. Mr. Weisse delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion. Our Head Master opened his remarks by contrasting, as he had done on a similar occasion, the patriotism of the English schoolboy with that of the foreign schoolboy, to the detriment, it must be confessed, of the former. He even suggested that some of those present were but imperfectly acquainted with the National Anthem, and suggested that form masters should make themselves responsible to remedy this shortcoming in their forms. Passing to the wider topic of national efficiency, Mr. Weisse remarked that the general belief which prevailed among the majority of the nation to-day was that England's prosperity was on the decline. He strongly dissented from that belief. In his opinion, England was as supreme to-day as she has ever been, although the nation has been apt to indulge in a little cock-crowing at times. The attitude with which the foreigner regarded ourselves was a good gauge of the nation's welfare. This attitude Mr. Weisse had observed to be one of whole-hearted jealousy, a fact which at once dispelled all disquietude he himself may have experienced regarding the nation's present prosperity. Mr. Winston Churchill had declared that London was behind the times in the matter of dock construction, and he recommended a study of the docks of Antwerp and Hamburg. Mr. Weisse was sorry the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had not added—and Liverpool, for, to his mind, the docks of our own port were distinctly superior to any which he had seen elsewhere. The Head brought out with great emphasis the distinct advantage which the Englishman possesses over his Continental neighbour—the genius for colonisation. France had colonies, so also had Germany; but in neither could be found that spirit of patriotism which infused those of divers nationalities who gathered under the Union Jack as subjects of the British Empire.

Referring to the National Anthem, Mr. Weisse earnestly desired every boy to have clearly in his mind the deep significance of the words about to be sung. Everyone owed a debt of profound gratitude to his Sovereign, for the King laid the nation under many obligations to him. His excellent tact and *bonhomie* had secured objects where diplomats were powerless, and had averted strife when it seemed inevitable. The National Anthem was then sung, after which Mr. Weisse called for three cheers for the King, the School heartily responding.

### The Hobby Show.

WELL do we remember how, amongst the many feelings by which we were assailed when we first learned that Mr. Coxhead was leaving us, one that was very prominent was the doubt as to what would become of the Hobby Show. But on Tuesday evening, June 4th, we shewed that we could still emulate the previous years, and even, from the social point of view, and in the matter of variety, surpass them.

The School was "at home" to parents and friends of our pupils from 7-30 p.m. until 10 o'clock; and on all sides we heard nothing but the very highest commendation: never had the inner life of the School been so brought before the parents' eyes, and never before had many of them realised what the "spirit of the School" meant.

At half-past seven, in spite of the inclement weather, a large crowd of friends assembled in the High School yard to witness a few evolutions of the Cadet Corps, and to pass opinions on the newly-formed band. Owing to the downpour of rain very little was done; but a picked physical-exercise team twice braved the elements and did some exceedingly good work.

The Cadet display was necessarily short, and, as so much was to be seen and heard in other parts of the building, we hastened to put in an appearance at Signor Turnerelli's Waxworks, which were exhibited three times during the evening. These performances were extremely entertaining, great ingenuity having been exercised in the production of the figures. The lifeless appearance of the puppets presented a very amusing contrast to the activity of the energetic showman, who was so ably assisted by his man "Jarge." Ancient and modern were strangely intermingled on the same platform, fact and fiction being alike relied upon for the impersonations: Mr. Chamberlain and Cinderella, Julius Cæsar and the Mikado all appeared on the most intimate terms. The portrayal of the nursery rhymes was also remarkably good. Our congratulations are due to the Misses Clayton and to Mrs. Turner—or should we say Signora Turnerelli—for the success which attended their efforts as costumiers. Mr. Turner is indeed to be complimented on the production of one of the most successful parts of the Hobby Show. We trust that the Waxworks will be a conspicuous feature in many evenings of this kind.

Having disposed of Signor Turnerelli, our attention was directed to the Exhibition of Art. We were surprised on our entrance by the myriads of drawings displayed on the walls, which totally transformed the appearance of the room. The prevailing style of art was diminutive, but full of detail. The two paintings tastefully "hung" over the quondam fireplace gave us excellent pre-Raphaelite examples of a lake resembling Loch Lomond with a village on the further shore, and a well-groomed bay mare. The black and white sketch, after Dana Gibson, entitled "Home for the Holidays," was an excellent proof of what talented artists exist in the School. Numerous other efforts in "black and white" and

also water colours were deserving of notice. Perspective drawing was in great evidence, and Mr. Brierley merits congratulations on his success. Brass rubbing and cartoon drawing were extremely effective. The exhibition was a great success, not so much as a display of merit as an example of the enthusiastic energy of which the School on occasion is capable.

Our next visit was to the much-vaunted Hobby Show, and surely our most sanguine hopes were not disappointed when we entered the door of the spacious Refectory. Long lines of tables stood groaning under the weight of objects, of which some were manufactured and all collected by the boys of the School. We were greeted on our entrance by two massive clay models, doubtless suggested by the coming pageant, which depicted the old Liverpool Castle and a complete view of the town of Liverpool in the thirteenth century. The prevailing hobby seems to have been that of photography, to which a comparatively large part of the room was devoted. Not only was executive skill apparent, but also the artistic taste of the photographers, which gave a splendid finish to the magnificent photographs by well-made if homely mounts. Very fine collections of stamps, coins, crests, and pictorial postcards were in evidence, as also were gorgeous butterflies and moths, which served to show that in some part of the world, if not in England, there is a sun and summer weather. Collections of birds' eggs, and shells also showed that it is possible to take an interest in objects which we do not encounter in the course of our everyday life. Prophecies of great feats of invention should be fulfilled by the ingenious youth who constructed with such inexpensive and generally-despised articles the highly-efficient arc lamp, which must have gladdened the hearts of the oculists present. The construction of such a splendid transporter bridge as that by Wokes must have caused the crowds of parents present to wonder at the amount of genius there is in the School, while the full-rigged barque and model yacht, to say nothing of the unfinished destroyer, must have brought some to the verge of apoplexy. Those who have no genius for boat-building showed that they could do more delicate work, for the exhibition of fretwork, though not extensive, was carefully and cleverly done. Masculine art was not the only kind exhibited, for there were displayed table mats and a pin cushion, indicative of femininity though probably not of effeminacy. Two of the most interesting and amusing of the exhibits were an Ancient Atlas and a History Book, both printed in the seventeenth century. In the middle of a map of Tartary was written, "Here reside a tribe whose mouths are so small that they live by the smell of roast beef," and, in order that no one shall be deceived, there is added underneath, "Believe it not." The geographer need have had no fear on that score. The whole display was a splendid success, and this was undoubtedly due to the gallant and whole-hearted way in which the School responded to the Head Master's invitation.

Shortly before the hour announced for the commencement of the musical part of the programme the Hall began to fill up, and

as the clock chimed, the concert was opened to a crowded audience. The first item consisted of two part songs very tastefully rendered by the Small Choir: the balance of the parts was beautifully maintained, the basses in particular singing with admirable restraint. This was followed by an arrangement of "Il Trovatore" for the violin, very well played by Alderson, and then came two more part songs, both of which were beautifully sung, Sullivan's "The long day closes" being especially noticeable for its sweetness of tone.

After a minute's interval the *pièce de résistance* of the evening—Händel's "Acis and Galatea"—was begun. The School Orchestra, supplemented for the occasion by the kindly aid of the Misses McCullagh, Miss Jordan, and Pastor Grüneisen, and aided too by Mr. Groom at the organ, under Mr. Weisse's sway, gave a picturesque rendering of the truly Händelian overture: and in the first joyous chorus, so redolent of "the plains," the choir quite revelled in its work. Hill, who is new to the School as a singer, surprised us all with his range, and gave ample evidence of good taste and training in his first pretty solo and subsequently in the well-known "As when the dove." Mr. Collison, who kindly came all the way from Rugby to take the part of Acis, and who, it may be recalled, gave us one of our Winter-term lectures last year, sang with great restraint the beautiful "Love in her eyes sits playing," and later charmed us all with the spirited solo "Love sounds the alarm." The fugal chorus "Wretched lovers" and the celebrated "monster Polypheme" were admirably rendered, and their great difficulties made light of in remarkable fashion: but, in our opinion, the choir rose to its greatest height in the final chorus, when, gallantly responding to all the calls of the conductor, it yet maintained to the very last a surprising sweetness of tone. The concert was brought to a close with the singing, and repetition as a well-deserved encore, of our old friend "Come let us join the roundelay!"

In once more thanking all those ladies and gentlemen named above for giving us their aid, we must not omit to thank Mr. A. W. Dennis, who added so considerably but self-effacingly to the strength of our few tenors: and we congratulate all concerned, from the trainer and conductor, who saw his best hopes realised, down to the humblest member of the choir, on the splendid success that rewarded their efforts.

## Cricket.

In spite of the weather there has been a cricket season of 1907, and in many respects it has been by no means an unsatisfactory one. At the time of writing fourteen matches have been played, of which seven were won, six lost, and one drawn, while one still remains to be decided. We only wish that our successes could be credited to the batting as much as to the bowling of the team. It is true runs

have been very hard to get, but it is also true that, for some reason or other, the team has on several occasions failed to make a steady effort to get them. If the first one or two wickets have fallen for nothing, no one except F. J. Roberts has seemed to be capable of stopping the rot. Twice, at least, he did this well, and we have wished that others would follow his example. In bowling strength the team was probably considerably above the average. Machray and Howlett have never had a chance of showing what they could do on a hard wicket, but on slow and often easy batting wickets they have been successful, while the change bowlers have generally when necessary given them real assistance. Once or twice they have been fairly collared, but that must at times be the fate of all school teams. The fielding of the team also has been better than in the past: the good example of Roberts and Howlett seems to have had excellent effect, and much more life and keenness have been evident. Moreover, no matter how dismal the outlook, the team has always played the game through with a determination to do their best, and we have great pleasure in offering both to them and to their captain well-earned congratulations on the successes which they have achieved.

We would like, both on behalf of the teams and the School, to thank those masters, and in especial Mr. Tiffen, who have often generously given up their time to officiate as umpires.

## FIRST ELEVEN.

F. J. Roberts (capt.).  
D. Dalzell.  
S. H. Howlett.  
H. Cookson.  
J. M. Wood.  
D. A. Machray.  
H. D. Roberts.  
W. Lunt.  
W. G. Thomas.  
A. F. Wright.  
J. D. Thomas.  
Twelfth Man—J. McWilliam.

## SECOND ELEVEN.

E. C. Horsfield (capt.).  
R. Coope.  
J. A. Fox.  
J. A. McGill.  
P. F. Herbert.  
A. Gledsdale.  
L. R. Davies.  
R. C. R. Shand.  
R. H. Middleton.  
R. A. McCulloch.  
T. F. Clarke.  
Twelfth Man—T. Robbins.

Although football has been the premier pastime for the last eight months, it appears, judging by the number of boys attending the cricket meeting, that it is still held in greater favour by boys of the Institute than is the summer sport, for there was a very meagre attendance at the meeting in question. However, officers were elected, and, with Mr. Tiffen in the chair, F. J. Roberts was declared elected captain, D. Dalzell sub-captain, and H. Cookson was appointed to the thankless post of secretary. It is to be hoped that we enjoy a more successful season than last, for last year the First Eleven only won three matches, and did not win even one Shield match.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY 2nd XI.

Played at Sandown Lane on May 8th. As we defeated the University last year, we had good hopes of winning this match, although the team showed signs of lack of practice. The Institute batted first, and, with half the side out for 20, the outlook did not seem very promising. However, Roberts and Fox became associated at this total, and managed to take the score to 61. With the last four wickets only adding 9, the innings closed for 70. The University, who played ten men, could only reply with 41, their last five wickets falling for 11 runs. Score—

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

H. Cookson, c Brown b Davey.....	3
H. D. Roberts, run out.....	3
D. Dalzell, c Jones b Davey.....	4
S. Howlett, b Davey.....	0
P. J. Roberts, b Parkes.....	16
J. M. Wood, c Jones b Davey.....	3
J. A. Fox, b Bamforth.....	18
Shand, c & b Bamforth.....	0
P. F. Herbert, not out.....	2
D. A. Machray, c Royston b Parkes....	0
A. F. Wright, b Bamforth.....	3
Extras.....	18
Total.....	70

## LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

F. C. Browne, c Roberts (F.) b Machray.....	6
R. C. Royston, b Howlett.....	0
J. H. Campaign, c Herbert b Howlett....	10
E. S. Miller, run out.....	11
A. Seddon, not out.....	6
D. Parkes, b Machray.....	3
G. Davey, c Wood b Howlett.....	3
J. Bamforth, b Machray.....	0
A. Jones, b Machray.....	0
S. R. Jones, run out.....	1
Extras.....	1
Total.....	41

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

On May 11th, in tolerable weather, we entertained the "Conway" at Sandown. As it was our first Shield match, and as the last season's game had such an exciting finish, a good deal of interest was manifested. The "Conway" batted first and scored 65, of which Goddard and Wildermuth made 41. Then came disaster: The first five Institute batsmen all succeeded in gaining the unenviable "duck." Our captain, however, played a brilliant game. Out of 55 runs he made 32 in excellent style. His innings, indeed, was the only bright spot in the otherwise very poor display of the Institute.

## H.M.S. CONWAY.

Wildermuth, b Machray.....	19
Cumming, b Machray.....	0
Finlayson, b Machray.....	3
Goddard, not out.....	22
Roper, c Wright b Machray.....	2
Smith, b Howlett.....	5
Lee, c Dalzell b Howlett.....	0
Van Someren, c Howlett b Machray....	0
Hallet, c Dalzell b Cookson.....	0
Pretty, b Roberts.....	0
Mason, b Cookson.....	4
Extras.....	4
Total.....	65

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE

H. D. Roberts, run out.....	0
J. Fox, b Goddard.....	0
H. Cookson, c Lee b Goddard.....	0
D. Dalzell, b Wildermuth.....	0
S. Howlett, c Smith b Goddard.....	0
F. J. Roberts, c Smith b Goddard.....	32
P. F. Herbert, c Cumming b Wildermuth.....	2
Coope, run out.....	0
J. M. Wood, c Hallet b Goddard.....	0
A. F. Wright, run out.....	1
D. Machray, not out.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	55

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

The outstanding feature of this match was the vigorous innings by D. Dalzell. Out of a total of 86 runs, he compiled 62 in dashing style, of which only 9 were singles. Shand did not appear for the Institute, and we therefore had to play ten men, whilst Fox took Shand's place as wicket-keeper. Howlett bowled remarkably well, and took six wickets for 9 runs, giving the excellent average of 1.5.

## LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

Taylor, b Machray.....	3
Gibson, c Roberts b Howlett.....	0
Thorpe, b Machray.....	4
Krohn, b Howlett.....	6
Williams, c H. Roberts b Howlett.....	1
Lewis, run out.....	1
Hewitt, b Machray.....	5
Sheppard, b Howlett.....	0
Bailey, b Howlett.....	0
McNab, b Howlett.....	2
Hinds, not out.....	1
Extras.....	7
Total.....	30

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

F. J. Roberts, c Sheppard b Krohn.....	6
H. D. Roberts, c & b Krohn.....	6
D. Dalzell, b Thorpe.....	62
H. Cookson, c McNab b Sheppard.....	0
S. Howlett, c Krohn b Sheppard.....	4
A. P. Wright, b Krohn.....	3
Fox, c Hinds b Krohn.....	1
Wood, c Taylor b Bailey.....	3
Coope, not out.....	1
Machray, b Thorpe.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total.....	86

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BOOTLE EXTRA XI.

Good weather and a good ground are needed for cricket to be a really enjoyable game, and on May 22nd we played at Bootle under these conditions. The Institute batted first, and scored the respectable number 94. F. J. Roberts played extremely well, and nearly made half a century, but, owing to an unexpected mistake, had to be satisfied with 43. Dalzell and Wright also reached double figures, whilst Howlett performed wonders with the ball when Bootle batted. He performed the "hat trick," and took nine wickets for 17 runs. It was a remarkable feat, and with a modicum of luck he might have taken all ten wickets. Another interesting point is that G. E. Schweitzer, an ex-Institute player, took the field against us. As our regular wicket-keeper was absent, H. D. Roberts donned the gloves, and played very well.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

Howlett, b Schweitzer.....	0
H. D. Roberts, b Schweitzer.....	1
D. Dalzell, b Morton.....	19
F. J. Roberts, b Schmidt.....	43
Wood, run out.....	0
H. Cookson, b Schweitzer.....	0
A. F. Wright, c & b Schmidt.....	10
Coope, b Schweitzer.....	0
Fox, c & b Schmidt.....	2
J. Thomas, b Schweitzer.....	1
Machray, not out.....	8
Extras.....	16
Total.....	34

## BOOTLE EXTRA XI.

Dr. H. H. Mawdsley, c Dalzell b Howlett.....	6
H. Schofield, b Howlett.....	7
F. C. Rogers, b Howlett.....	9
A. Morton, not out.....	26
H. R. Schweitzer, c & b Howlett.....	5
C. H. Eaton, b Howlett.....	6
G. E. Schweitzer, c H. Roberts b Machray.....	5
D. S. Potts, b Howlett.....	0
P. Potts, b Howlett.....	2
Schmidt, b Howlett.....	0
V. Sandiford, b Howlett.....	4
Extras.....	1
Total.....	71

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY 2nd XI.

On May 29th we met the University at Smithdown Road, and, as we defeated them at the beginning of the season, expected to do the same again. We were speedily disillusioned. The Institute innings savoured of a procession to and from the wicket. Indeed, Wright was the only member who made an appreciable score, the rest of the side, excluding extras, only making 15 between them. Concerning the University, an interesting fact is that R. W. T. Middleton and J. M. Frank, both old Institute boys, were playing, and Frank made the highest score in the match.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

H. Roberts, b Gates.....	0
Lunt, b Gates.....	7
D. Dalzell, b Frank.....	6
McWilliam, c Faulkner b Gates.....	0
F. J. Roberts, b Frank.....	2
A. F. Wright, c Dobson b Frank.....	15
Wood, b Frank.....	6
S. Howlett, c Frank b Gates.....	0
Herbert, b Gates.....	0
Shand, lbw Gates.....	0
Machray, not out.....	0
Extras.....	10
Total.....	40

## LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

Falkner, b Dalzell.....	8
J. M. Frank, b Howlett.....	19
Gateby, c Howlett b Roberts.....	7
Parkes, b Dalzell.....	4
Middleton, c Wood b Dalzell.....	15
Airey, b Lunt.....	9
Bamforth, b Lunt.....	8
Royston, b Roberts.....	9
Gates, b Roberts.....	5
Dobson, not out.....	0
Bonney, absent.....	0
Extras.....	12
Total.....	96

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

As we have never yet beaten Birkenhead School, we were fairly certain as regards the result; nor were we deceived. However, Birkenhead batted first, and, as there were seven wickets down for 44, our hopes were high, but their tail end played well, and before we succeeded in dislodging them they scored 98. Dalzell was the best bowler for the Institute, as he took five wickets for 19 runs, a very creditable performance considering the score. He also was the pick of the batsmen, and alone saved the side from absolute disaster. As it was, our performance was feeble in the extreme.

## BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL.

A. F. Wilmer, c & b Machray.....	2
J. Robertson, c Lunt b Dalzell.....	13
G. V. Reiner, c Lunt b Dalzell.....	12
W. H. Pemberton, b Howlett.....	0
W. E. Woodhouse, c Wright b Dalzell.....	7
N. A. Reiner, b Dalzell.....	1
H. E. Jones, b Roberts.....	17
J. Percy, c Howlett b Dalzell.....	0
E. M. Locke, not out.....	33
Richardson, c F. Roberts b Lunt.....	7
N. Bates, c H. Roberts b Howlett.....	2
Extras.....	4
Total.....	98

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

H. D. Roberts, c Jones b Richardson.....	0
Lunt, c Pemberton b G. V. Reiner.....	6
Dalzell, b G. V. Reiner.....	10
F. J. Roberts, b G. V. Reiner.....	0
Fox, lbw b G. V. Reiner.....	1
Howlett, b Richardson.....	2
H. Cookson, b G. V. Reiner.....	1
Cooke, b G. V. Reiner.....	6
D. Machray, c Percy b Richardson.....	1
A. F. Wright, b Richardson.....	0
A. M. Kinnmonth, not out.....	0
Extras.....	8
Total.....	29

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

Played at Sandown on June 1st. In weather more suitable for February than June, we played the College. It was a dull, uninteresting game, the only bright spot being an innings by Cookson, who made 16 not out. It was his first score of the season, and it is to be hoped that he continues in a like manner in the future.

Roberts also reached double figures, but that is only to be expected, as he is undoubtedly the School's premier batsman. He is also developing in the bowling line.

INSTITUTE.	COLLEGE.
Lunt, c Bailey b Sheppard..... 9	Gibson, b Machray..... 6
McWilliam, run out..... 3	Lewis, b Howlett..... 11
D. Dalzell, c Hewitt b Krohn..... 1	Thorpe, c Dalzell b Machray..... 6
F. J. Roberts, c Thorpe b Bailey..... 11	Hewitt, lbw b Dalzell..... 3
A. F. Wright, c Gibson b Sheppard..... 4	Krohn, hit wicket b Howlett..... 2
H. D. Roberts, c Taylor b Sheppard..... 6	Taylor, c Wright b Howlett..... 7
Wood, c Thorpe b Sheppard..... 1	Sheppard, c Roberts (H. D.) b Howlett..... 3
H. Cookson, not out..... 16	McNab, b Roberts (F. J.)..... 0
Howlett, b Thorpe..... 1	Williams, run out..... 0
Machray, b Thorpe..... 0	Bailey, not out..... 4
Shand, c & b Thorpe..... 0	Hinds, c Roberts (H. D.) b Roberts (F. J.)..... 1
Extras..... 3	Extras..... 2
Total..... 55	Total..... 33

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. CALDAY GRANGE G.S.

At West Kirby. Our captain won the toss, and we batted first on a wet wicket. As there was rather a strong wind blowing, the ball inclined to swerve a great deal, and this made the matter of run-getting rather difficult. We managed to obtain 52, Cookson being the only one to reach double figures with 11. Our opponents started well, but collapsed later on against the fine bowling of Dalzell and Howlett, who took six wickets for 6 runs and three wickets for 8 runs respectively. In a second innings the Institute scored 21 for six wickets, Howlett hitting well for 14 not out. Score—

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.	CALDAY GRANGE G.S.
F. J. Roberts, b Cosgrove..... 4	Clarke, run out..... 8
H. D. Roberts, b Elsworth..... 8	Thorburn, b Dalzell..... 10
Lunt, b Elsworth..... 2	Massey, c Lunt b Dalzell..... 0
Dalzell, c Prince b Elsworth..... 1	Cosgrove, b Dalzell..... 0
Wright, b Elsworth..... 4	Bell, c Wright b Howlett..... 0
Cookson, c Cosgrove b Elsworth..... 11	Prince, b Dalzell..... 0
Howlett, c Thorburn b Cosgrove..... 9	Elsworth, b Howlett..... 0
J. D. Thomas, c Clarke b Massey..... 5	Winterbottom, c Roberts (H. D.) b Dalzell..... 3
W. G. Thomas, c Machattie b Massey..... 3	Smith, c Thomas (W. G.) b Dalzell..... 2
Machray, c Clarke b Winterbottom..... 0	Machattie, c Shand b Howlett..... 1
Shand, not out..... 0	Holmes, not out..... 0
Extras..... 5	Extras..... 6
Total..... 52	Total..... 28

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Sandown Lane. As Wallasey had withdrawn from the Shield Competition, there was much less interest evinced in the fixture than there would have otherwise been. The visitors won the toss, and batted first, but only succeeded in making 50 runs. We had strong hopes of beating this by no means large total, but when our first five wickets had fallen for 15 runs our chances of doing so did not seem very bright. However, Roberts and Cookson made a

stand, and were not separated until the visitors' total had been passed. Score—

WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.
Cowie, c Wood b Howlett..... 4	H. D. Roberts, b Cowie..... 4
Coleman, b Howlett..... 5	Lunt, c Tyrer..... 2
Thaunum, run out..... 0	F. J. Roberts, c & b Barlow..... 33
McCaig, c Lunt b Howlett..... 13	Wright, b Cowie..... 4
Stewart, b Roberts (F. J.)..... 0	Wood, c McCaig b Cowie..... 0
Roche, c Roberts (H. D.) b Roberts (F. J.)..... 4	Howlett, c Coleman b Cowie..... 0
Tyrer, b Howlett..... 3	Cookson, c Roche b Barlow..... 17
Galleway, not out..... 3	Coope, c Tyrer b Cowie..... 0
Owen, c H. D. Roberts b F. J. Roberts..... 4	McWilliam, not out..... 4
Brampton, c Thomas b Howlett..... 4	Fox, c Coleman b Cowie..... 1
Barlow, c & b Roberts (F. J.)..... 1	W. G. Thomas, c Brampton b Cowie..... 4
Extras..... 8	Extras..... 2
Total..... 50	Total..... 69

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. NORTHERN EXTRA XI.

Played at Sandown Lane. Northern won the toss, and elected to bat first. This step was fully justified, as the score had reached 85 before the first wicket fell. The next wicket took the score to 156, but four wickets then fell in quick succession, and the visitors then declared with six wickets down for 164. Our only hope was to play out time, but we did not seem to have much chance of accomplishing this, as the first four wickets fell in a very short space of time for 14 runs. However, Dalzell and Howlett made a stand, and carried the score to 44 before the former was bowled. After Howlett was out Wood and Machray played out time, the former batting well for 17.

NORTHERN EXTRA XI.	LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.
Grensted, c Wright b Machray..... 85	H. D. Roberts, b Grensted..... 0
Heyward, b Dalzell..... 36	Lunt, c Ashcroft b Grensted..... 6
Russell, b Machray..... 19	F. J. Roberts, b Hager..... 5
Duffton, b Howlett..... 1	Cookson, c Duffton b Grensted..... 2
Ashcroft, c & b Howlett..... 0	J. D. Thomas, b Hager..... 9
McGinity, b Machray..... 3	Dalzell, b Russell..... 14
Waring, not out..... 0	Howlett, c Heyward b Grensted..... 13
Extras..... 20	Wright, b Grensted..... 4
Total..... 164	Wood, not out..... 17
	Machray, not out..... 2
	W. G. Thomas did not bat..... 4
	Extras..... 4
	Total (for eight wickets)..... 76

### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BOOTLE EXTRA XI.

Played at Sandown Lane. Bootle, who could only muster ten men, batted first on a very soft wicket, and were dismissed for the very small total of 37. The chief cause of their poor exhibition was the splendid bowling of Machray, who took eight wickets for 11 runs, and performed the "hat trick." We started with F. J. Roberts and Wood, who both played carefully until our opponents' total had been passed, but when this had been accomplished we were treated to a fine display of free hitting. The first wicket did not

fall until the score had reached 82, when Roberts was bowled for a fine innings of 56. Wood and Lunt then proceeded to punish the bowling very severely, and carried the score to 146 in a very short space of time, when Wood, who in the meantime had passed the half-century, was dismissed. The innings was then declared closed at 146 for two wickets. Score—

BOOTLE EXTRA XI.		LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.	
Brocklehurst, c Dalzell b Machray...	0	F. J. Roberts, b Dibbs.....	56
Magnall, b Howlett.....	0	Wood, c Woods b Magnall.....	54
Rogers, b Machray.....	6	Lunt, not out.....	23
Chadwick, b Machray.....	8	H. D. Roberts did not bat.....	0
Dibbs, lbw b Machray.....	14	Cookson, did not bat.....	0
Knowles, b Machray.....	*	Dalzell did not bat.....	0
Potts, b Machray.....	0	Howlett did not bat.....	0
Eaton, c Thomas (J. D.) b Machray...	0	J. D. Thomas did not bat.....	0
Potts, c Thomas (W. G.) b Machray...	0	Wright did not bat.....	0
Woods, not out.....	5	Machray did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	3	W. G. Thomas did not bat.....	13
		Extras.....	13
Total.....	37	Total (for two wickets).....	146

FIRST ELEVEN.—Matches played, 14; won, 7; lost, 6, drawn, 1.

#### BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Times Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
F. J. Roberts	15	0	56	230	15.33
D. Dalzell	12	1	62	115	10.45
J. M. Wood	11	1	54	192	19.20
W. Lunt	10	1	23*	62	6.88
H. Cookson	11	3	17	59	5.90
S. H. Howlett	14	1	14*	59	4.52
H. D. Roberts	14	0	21	57	4.07
A. F. Wright	14	0	15	46	3.28
J. D. Thomas	7	0	9	20	2.85
D. A. Machray	12	7	8*	13	2.60
W. G. Thomas	5	0	3	5	1.00

The following also batted: J. A. Fox, McWilliam, Coope, Herbert, and Shand.

#### BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
S. H. Howlett	159	52	300	49	6.12
D. A. Machray	88	23	241	33	7.24
D. Dalzell	61	16	136	18	7.55
F. J. Roberts	59	14	148	12	12.33
W. Lunt	19	4	68	4	17.00
H. Cookson	11	1	45	2	22.5

SECOND ELEVEN.—Matches played, 9; won, 5; lost, 3; drawn, 1.

The following members of the Second Eleven have played four or more innings for it:—

	Innings.	Times Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
McCulloch	5	1	10	26	6.5
Gledsdale	6	1	12	32	6.4
Horsfield	6	1	15	37	6.16
McGill	8	1	20	42	6.00
Davies	6	0	10	28	4.6
Mualeton	5	0	9	19	3.8
Clarke	4	0	12	12	3
Robbins	6	0	6	12	2

## Liverpool Institute Old Boys' Literary Society.

### FEBRUARY AND MARCH MEETINGS.

IT is a matter of regret that our report of the February Meeting has to be condensed on account of the length of Professor Muir's lecture, which we hope will compensate for the brevity of the following:—

The Society met at the School on February 27th, and discussed the question

“WHETHER FALSEHOOD WAS EVER JUSTIFIABLE.”

Mr. B. Cowan led the discussion, taking up the view that it was so, and brought forth evidence to uphold his argument; but, he said, the difficulty was to define “falsehood.”

Mr. Tiffen, who led the opposition, after crippling Mr. Cowan's arguments, said he thought if we could reach the truth, accept it as the truth from one another, we should be more sincere in our dealings with others.

Mr. R. J. Lloyd then spoke in favour of the motion, and, diverging to the “humorous,” quoted the story of Dan Leno and his waistcoat buttons. The story is too well known to need repetition here; indeed, so much so that we heard it twice that evening. The second narrator, having come in late, did not know it had already been told, and said he thought it would be well if a device of the kind mentioned in the tale could be given to each of us at the present day.

After a little cross-questioning by Messrs. Nathan and Winstanley, Mr. Weisse, who presided, spoke against the motion. He was once, he said, at a political meeting in Glasgow, at which the late Mr. Gladstone was speaking, and in the course of that gentleman's oration he said that in the whole of his career as a diplomatist he had never learned to lie, whereupon the audience cheered again and again. When this had subsided, Mr. Weisse continued, a voice came from the gallery, “Ye learned before ye began.” In conclusion, he said he would like to alter the motion to “Falsehood is never justifiable.”

Mr. Hickinbotham also supported the President's views, though Mr. Book thought falsehood justifiable in the case of sending a child to bed at 6 p.m. after promising to allow it to remain up until 7 p.m., because, he said, as the child was unable to tell the time, it would not know 6 from 7 o'clock or *vice versa*.

Messrs. Winstanley, Nathan, Tiffen, and Weisse in turn continued the discussion, which seemed to centre round the question as to what was Falsehood.

After Mr. Cowan had replied to the arguments brought against him, the motion was put to the meeting and carried by one vote. A rider was however added to the motion, which stated that falsehood was justifiable under certain circumstances, which were not specified.

The closing meeting of the session was held on the 27th of March, 1907, at the School, when a large number of Old Boys assembled to hear the lecture by Professor Ramsay Muir on

#### LIVERPOOL—ANCIENT v. MODERN.

In introducing Professor Muir, Mr. H. V. Weisse told us that the discussion that evening would centre round the question whether it was better to live in the Liverpool of to-day or the Liverpool of some remoter and perhaps less glorious day.

Professor Muir then rose and said—"I have, then, to open the discussion, and I begin by discussing whether it would be better to live in Liverpool in 1907 or at some other date. For that purpose I think the best thing I can do is to bring before you the Liverpool of two different dates from the present, and to contrast them. It is most difficult to realise what our circumstances would be like, so we must make allowances in our comparisons. First of all, let us take the Liverpool of 1580, then the Liverpool of 1780, and then the Liverpool of 1907. I shall assume a perfectly free attitude, and allow you to draw your own conclusions.

"Liverpool in 1580 was very like what it had been for 250 years before. Liverpool changed very little between its foundation, in 1207, and the beginning of the sixteenth century. Municipal records begin in 1555, and we are going to look at Liverpool a few years before the Spanish Armada. Coming up the river, imagine yourselves in a small boat coming from Ireland to Liverpool. You will see before you nothing but sandhills, amongst which you will see something of a curious little town—a little cluster of houses, or rather cottages. Standing between you and the range of hills in the background is a low hill, rather like Bidston Hill. Below this is a comparatively level stretch of land containing a curved inlet or creek, which is called the Pool, starting from the river where the Custom House now is and running along and up to the Old Haymarket. Inside that little tongue of land lies Liverpool, with its streets and its houses. It has about 1,000 people, and they all dwell in seven streets, the principal of which are High Street, running across the site of the present Exchange Flags, Castle Street, Water Street, and Chapel Street. All these are on one side, and run down to the river, while on the opposite side are Dale Street and Tithebarn Street. In the town the whole of the inhabitants, whom I have given at the number of 1,000 in 1580, could not at this time have been very much more than 700 or 800. The houses they lived in were very miserable hovels. As yet there were only some half dozen stone buildings. One of these was St. Nicholas' Chapel, where St. Nicholas' Church now stands. This is a very old church,

and is said to have been founded near the middle of the fourteenth century. Another of the more ancient buildings was the Tower, which stood on the site of the old Tower Buildings. Another which survived was the Castle, a splendid and massive building at the top of James Street, where the Queen's Memorial now stands. There are, however, a few stone houses belonging to the more important townsmen. The greater part of the population live in wood and clay houses, at the rear of which lies a long narrow garden, in which a few vegetables are cultivated. But above all, within these plots the family pig is kept. Nearly everyone, you may imagine, keeps a pig. Now you observe there is a good deal of open space behind these houses, which, we are bound to notice, are extremely crude and simple, the floors being simply made of beaten earth, and there is no sewerage system at all. The streets are extremely dirty and ill-kept, and all the rubbish is thrown out into the middle of the road. Outside these gardens of the little houses of our town, on every side, stretched open cultivated fields, and to these we must next turn. It is a healthy place, this Liverpool of the sixteenth century. Now consider how the people who live in these homes are engaged. The great majority of them are farmers, nearly everybody who has a house in the town having a little field in the country. Some others are fishermen, for the Mersey was a good place for fishing. Indeed salmon was so abundant that the surplus not required by the people themselves was used to feed the pigs. And of these fisheries the most important was the herring fishery. As early as 1378 we see that the men engaged in the herring fishery brought the pick of their catches to the Liverpool market. Thus fishing was an important industry. Another very large industry was brewing. Probably something like 1 in 20 of the population of Liverpool made their livelihood out of brewing ale. Nearly all of the farmers were alemakers, and they, with the brewers who worked in Liverpool, sold their ale to the soldiers who passed through the town. Milling was another enterprise. There were three windmills in existence in the town—one just behind where the Art Gallery now stands, another near the Wellington Monument, and another somewhere in Dale Street. These three windmills all did a large amount of trade, and milling was therefore a very important business, the most important men of the town being millers. Lastly we come to a group of industries, namely trading. This, I am afraid, ranks very low. The trade was mainly with Ireland. The traders obtained from Ireland woollen and linen yarns, and skins to be tanned, and practically that was the whole of Liverpool's import of raw materials. They exported to Ireland textures from Manchester, knives and other cutlery from Sheffield, and pewter pots from Chester, also 12 racquets and 1,500 tennis balls. There was also an extremely small foreign trade: a little trade with Spain and a little trade with France, mainly the import of iron goods from Spain and an export of corn. If you wished to make a fortune, Liverpool in 1580 was the last place in the world in which to try. Trade in Liverpool was practically nothing, and we must think of it

as a rural farming town. These large open fields lay where Scotland Road and all its slums lie to-day, and here there were four immense open fields and each villager had at least two or three strips in these fields. A considerable portion of the annual income of the merchants was derived from these strips of land, which were looked after by specially appointed men. Thus the Hayward had to look after the hedges which were erected for the purpose of preventing the cattle wandering over the cornfields. Beyond these fields on the other side of Whitechapel and stretching across to Upper Parliament Street was the fuel ground of the district, from which the villagers obtained peat for their fires. There extended from Hope Street to Crown Street a piece of land upon which the pigs and sheep grazed, with their swineherds and shepherds watching them. Finally, one of the most important days in the lives of these simple villagers was Saturday, because Saturday was Liverpool's market day, and on these days it became the centre of importance as well as the gathering place for the villagers and their relations. The whole countryside came in to buy or to sell. Thus people who were by way of merchants or traders had stalls allotted to them in the Market Place, whereat to sell to the strangers who came to the town. Now where was the Market Place? Have you ever noticed just opposite Parr's Bank in the middle of Castle Street amongst the setts and in a line with the Town Hall a square of stone, much larger than the surrounding setts. That stone marks the site of the Old Town Cross, round which the market was held, and here every Saturday the townspeople had their stalls. One peculiarity of the Liverpool market was that it had its own weights and measures, and all buying and selling had to be done by those standards. The opening of the market was a very picturesque ceremony, and was in this wise. The Mayor was preceded by officers carrying halberds over their shoulders, and they marched along to the Market Place, and after seeing that everyone was in his place and the weights and measures were correct, the Mayor declared the market open. It may be interesting to you to know that if you happened to be a Freeman of the borough you would have the right to be the only person allowed to buy or sell in the market for one hour after its opening, and thus be able to get the pick of the best goods. Now who were the Freemen of the borough? They were the persons admitted to the body called the "Merchants' Guild." Nearly everybody in the borough was a Freeman. Perhaps I ought to say one thing more, and that is, that they were a very united family. Everybody knew everyone else, and, as they were all members of the Guild, they helped one another in all cases of difficulty. None of them were very wealthy, none very poor. Let us try to observe one or two ways in which they shewed this spirit of community amongst themselves. With regard to their poor, certain of the rich had to keep certain of the poor—an admirable plan. And then when they had any spare money they spent it as a community. Then when they elected a Freeman of the borough a dinner was the order of the day, and the then Lord Derby might

send in a deer, and all the grown-up men of the town would assemble at the Town Hall and banquet together. The inhabitants had at this time a good many civic duties in common, for they had no policemen or public officers whatever. They had to clean their own streets and do all their own public duties. In 1561, when the harbour was blown down by a violent storm, they had a town's meeting in the Town Hall and determined to raise a subscription to make a new harbour. The Mayor headed the list with a Spanish pistole, worth about 5s. 10d. An M.P. subscribed half a mark, and in the end 13s. 9d. was subscribed by the people of Liverpool to build a new harbour. Next morning the Mayor called out every man who lived in Castle Street to go and help to rebuild the harbour. The next day he went to those who lived in Dale Street, and so on until every household had dug its share of the new harbour. The whole population of the town seemed at this time to have lived as a large family. Some of its members were rich and some were poor, no doubt, but we have that excellent means of licensed begging to which I have referred before. In those days you had to be content with pursuing the occupation of a farmer or trader. But there still remains 1780 to be considered, and I am afraid I can only describe to you the Liverpool of that year very briefly indeed. This time, as we come up the river, we come from America or the West Indies, and see a very striking change indeed. The town has now a population of something like 50,000. As a consequence of this its streets and houses have increased enormously in number, and have begun to climb over the hill we spoke of just now. There are houses up Mount Pleasant. But the most remarkable change in this Liverpool of 1780 is that every relic of the old Liverpool has disappeared except the Tower, and on the site of the St. Nicholas' Chapel St. Nicholas' Church has been built. Again, the curious inlet called the Pool has also vanished, because out of the mouth of it has been built the Old Dock. And here starts the nucleus of the wonderful system of docks which are our pride to-day. Following the Old Dock, which was built in 1704, the Salthouse Dock was opened. This dock sufficed for the requirements of the port for a few years, but soon larger docks had to be built. The George's, King's, and Queen's Docks followed, and so it has gone on, new docks being added to the port on both sides of the river from time to time, until in 1907 we hear of 4½ million pounds schemes to accommodate the merchant ships of the day. But to return to 1780. I should like to tell you all about Liverpool's great connection with the slave trade, which is the blot on 1780; but the time has passed so quickly that I can only just mention it. The slaves were bought at about £15 per head, and were sold at from £60 to £130 each, and their treatment on the voyage was of the most barbaric character; and, indeed, from historians' descriptions of the voyages of slave dhows, we ought to be thankful that that traffic has been abolished. From 1783 to 1793 the total amount of profit which came to the Liverpool traders alone was about £300,000. It is a dark blot on our history, but I do not think it affects our

present discussion. I must now pass on to 1907, and I assume that I can almost leave it alone: for you all live in that year and can give the conditions of life now from your own experiences. I invite criticism, and I shall be glad to reply to any arguments so far as I am able to do so. If I had had more time I would have told you more of 1780: but perhaps someone else can tell us about it."

Professor Muir was first challenged by Mr. B. Cowan, who said, in the course of his remarks—"I do not relish the idea of walking through dirty streets on my way for a walk. We somehow forget that the early inhabitants of Liverpool have not had the same advantages as ourselves. We at the present time do not give our poor any adequate consideration. Professor Muir also pointed out what a happy time those persons had when they returned from the slave expeditions. I therefore pass over 1780 as an ideal residential period. I would explain I have just been reading H. G. Well's book on America, and a good deal of what he says about the rush and bustle of life in America is also true of Liverpool to-day, and in a lesser degree of England. To my mind, Liverpool as at present constituted is a fair criterion of any modern city. We have most of the advantages in light, cars, good water, &c.; and, taking the bad with the good, 1907 is, in my opinion, the best period in which to live."

Asking Mr. H. J. Tiffen to occupy the chair for a few moments, Mr. Weisse spoke in support of the motion, and remarked that he knew someone would be led out by Professor Ramsay Muir's utterances. "He has asked us to transport ourselves back to 1580, and on that account my friend has told us we would have had to spend our time in Arcadian pursuits, with their shorter period of life. Were they happier than the people of to-day? I think that we may draw a very interesting contrast between the periods of 1580 and 1907. Which of the inhabitants of these two periods had the more peaceful, the more religious, and the more simple ideas of happiness? At all events, we must compare the Liverpoolian of 1580 in 1580 with the Liverpoolian of 1907 in 1907. Now the picture we have is extremely primitive, but there was a natural and an individual sense of all the duties of municipal life. There was the schoolmaster, with a salary which I should not be prepared to accept at the present day, who gave the people some guidance in their duties. I feel very strongly that we are inclined to overrate what civilisation has done and what it is doing. I have had presented to my mind a picture of 1780 with the slave trade, and I compare it with 1907—with the slave trade; exactly the same, except that we drive white ones instead of black ones. I also feel very strongly that in 1580 there was a greater community of fellowship amongst the citizens of our town, although crowded together in filth and squalor, than in those dwellings of 1780. I strongly advocate the relief of the poor by a certain number of the wealthy looking after them. It was done in the past—I wish I could see it in Liverpool in 1907—and I say we looked after them better. Then we were face to face with the miseries of our town, they confronted

us at every quarter. Now they are hid in certain quarters of the town, and are glossed over under various terms, such as 'insanitary dwellings' and 'poverty.' But I am not prepared to go the whole hog, for one of the results of civilisation is our city of to-day. It is very good in many respects, but there is a great deal of room for improvement. But, before we give our judgment on the question at issue, we must weigh the relative values of a citizen of 1580 and 1907. I emphatically say that we lived better in 1580 than we do to-day."

Mr. J. W. Alsop, a very distinguished Old Boy, now spoke, and in the course of a very interesting discourse said—"It is a long time since I have taken part in a debate within these walls, but I speak in this one with very great pleasure. The last debate I took part in, in this our old School, was on 'Compulsory Education.' I worked against it. Well, time has shown that I was wrong; but it has not taken away the pleasure of this debate. I rise not so much to take a very great part in the debate as to move a vote of thanks to Professor Muir for the most interesting lecture he has given us this evening. You all know, everyone in Liverpool knows, what an authority Professor Muir is on the history of Liverpool. He has shown a great deal of what was apparently uninteresting to be the centre of many spheres of interest. An attack has been made by one of the speakers this evening on our Dock Board. Well, I do not get up in defence of the Board; but I may say the Dock Board is here, and it has done a great deal for Liverpool. We have indeed to pay more heavily here than at some other ports, but we get value for our money. If Professor Muir had had time to speak as fully about 1780 as he did about 1580, I think he would have told you of the public spirit of the time. Then they built the Town Hall. They certainly rebuilt it a few years later, but it has lasted until our time, and will, no doubt, last for many years to come. I think the citizens of Liverpool, both in their corporate capacity and as individuals, have a far greater proportion of public spirit in them to-day than many other places. I believe this public spirit will continue and increase, and I feel sure that to know about the early history of the city in the very interesting way it has been brought before us to-night will help us to realise that we are citizens of no mean city, and we must try and leave the city better than we found it."

"I am afraid I am very ill-qualified to enter into the debate," said Mr. Tiffen on continuing the discussion. "I cannot profess a knowledge of the city as it is to-day which can be compared to that possessed by a very large number here to-night. We must count as one of the advantages of the city that we have had the pleasure to-night of listening to Professor Ramsay Muir. In 1580 we could not have had that pleasure. There, I think, we perhaps come into touch with the point which affects the life of to-day very much, and that is, I think, our life must be very much better living now, because there is an interest in the old things of the past and because there is an attempt to preserve the old things of the past. The fact

that the country possesses an interest in ancient things tends towards happiness. From the artistic point of view, the point of view of living amongst beautiful surroundings, I think that the people of 1580 had an advantage over us. The picture which Professor Ramsay Muir gave us of that life of 1580 has given me a very much greater interest in the people who lived in that time. I have great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks."

In supporting the vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation, Mr. H. A. Bell said he would like to support this vote of thanks on the ground which rendered him under a certain necessity to do so—that was, as he was a true son of Liverpool. "I must say that I consider that the Liverpool of 1907 is far better than Liverpool of any previous date, and if Professor Muir had launched out into a discussion on Liverpool of to-day as he had in the Liverpool of the two previous dates he would have convinced our worthy chairman. I have seen in my short time Liverpool growing at a very rapid rate."

As the hour was getting late, the President now called upon Professor Muir to reply to his critics, which he did very briefly. "I find myself face to face with many difficulties," he said. "The first is that the discussion has been very full; the second is that I find there is some more business to be done after this meeting; and, thirdly, I am afraid time has flown and is flying too quickly. I will then confine myself to a 75 seconds' speech, and under these circumstances to reply to my various critics is entirely out of the question. Let it suffice for me to say I will try and treat everybody alike. It has been said that in 1780 Liverpool had no history at all. I reply that in 1780 Dr. Enfield wrote a history of our city, and, among a population of at least 50,000, 12,000 copies were sold—an extremely good circulation. Referring, then, briefly to the sanitary conditions of life in 1780, I can only endorse your President's remarks, that we were face to face with the evils then—they were on our doorstep; now they are behind a curtain, and consequently not seen by everybody. With regard however to the period in which I would prefer to live, I plump for 1907. An attack has been made on the length of life of a Liverpoolian of the early days. Certainly many of the people who lived then were stricken down early in life by the great plague, and as Irish immigration was carried on in our town to a very great extent—so much so that we have never yet rid ourselves of the Irish element—in the net result the population scarcely increased at all, and beyond that I think the average man in 1580 lived longer than he does now. The real question of the discussion seems to me to be whether 1580 or 1907 is the final idea of what we call happiness. This is an extremely difficult question to answer, and I should suppose that the answer of the inhabitant of 1580 was as much undecided as it is to-day, although each one thinks he lives in the golden age. Still, I am sure it cannot be denied that the poor have a more comfortable existence now than in 1580 or even 1780. And, in conclusion, might I say there is no city in England—and that means no city in

the world—where one would rather live at the opening of the twentieth century than Liverpool. I feel that all around me, on every side, Liverpool is progressing at an amazing rate in every department of its life, its shipping, its commerce, its political, its civic, its parochial, and its scholastic work. I am glad to be able to say, and I entirely agree with Mr. Alsop, who knows a great deal about Liverpool, that we are citizens of no mean city; and I might add that that city is founded on two rocks, which, as one approaches the city from the river, are apparent to every eye; which guard it and are representative of the city on the hill—the Cathedral and the University. This city of ours is no mean city. We are proud of it, as we are entitled to be; and we are willing and ready to work, and work hard, for it, for it is the 'Gateway of the West'."

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

On the conclusion of Professor Muir's lecture the annual meeting of the Society took place to elect the officers for the coming session, and the following gentlemen were returned as such:—

President.—H. V. Weisse, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Owen, Tiffen, and Veitch.

Committee.—The Committee of the 1906-7 session were all returned, and Mr. Winstanley was added to their number. The Secretary was re-appointed, and as he had applied for an assistant, Mr. R. Bray was elected as Assistant to the Secretary.

A resolution of the Literary Committee of November 21st, 1906, provides that the Society shall meet on a certain day in each month from October to March, and the Society, on considering the most suitable day, decided on the second Wednesday in each month, except in January, when it was to be the third Wednesday, on account of the school holidays.

The consideration of the Syllabus was left with the Literary Committee, which will, no doubt, furnish its report in good time for next session.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and also for the session, which, in the opinion of all the members of the Society, has been a very successful one.

C. D. WADSWORTH.

### Sandhurst.

ON the borders of Berkshire and Surrey, and eight miles from Aldershot, is situated the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. The present College Building is about a hundred years old, and devoid of all architectural merit save that of stability; but the grounds, besides being very extensive, are remarkable for their beauty, consisting of large stretches of pine and fir woods interspersed with undulating heaths. Just in front of the College there is a good-sized lake, on which the cadets boat in the summer and skate in the winter. When a cadet first joins, he is ordered to report

himself at a certain hour to the "Second in Command." Accordingly he presents himself, in company with about a hundred others, and when his turn comes, he is ushered into the officer's presence by a very tall, fierce-looking sergeant of the Foot Guards. The interview over, he is shown his room where his luggage has been taken, and is left to unpack.

A cadet generally shares his room with two others, though in some cases he may have one to himself. The room is a combined bedroom and sitting-room, and looks very like a stable, since there are three cubicles or stalls, open at the front and projecting nearly half-way into the room. In each cubicle there is a little bed, chest of drawers, wash-hand stand, and a chair. Needless to say there are no carpets or easy chairs in the room, though these may be hired by the term.

The first night at mess was quite an experience for most of us. At about 7 p.m. the Colour-Sergeant went round the company, informing the new arrivals that they were to be in the company ante-room at five minutes to 8. Now, not one of us had the remotest idea where the ante-room was. However, at about a quarter to 8 we sallied forth in quest of it—no easy matter, since the cadets, numbering 360, are divided into six companies, four of them having their own dining hall and ante-room, and the other two their own ante-rooms, but dining together. We found our ante-room right at the other end of the building. At 8 o'clock the bugles sounded, and our company commander, with the colour-sergeant, proceeded to the mess hall, the senior cadets following, and we juniors bringing up the rear. Mess over, we all went back to our rooms, and at 10-30 the bugles sounded "Lights out," and we slept our first night in the College.

Reveille goes at 6 o'clock every morning except Sunday morning, when it is at 8 o'clock. Every weekday there is some parade or class for one hour before breakfast, which is at 8 o'clock. For the first few weeks we new-comers did no other outdoor work but drill for two hours a day, under a remarkably smart staff-sergeant from the Regular Army. How sick we did get of nothing but "Right turn!" "Left turn!" "About turn!" We never paraded with rifles for the first month, but kept on hammering at our foot and squad drill. Our instructor had a very pleasant way of initiating us into military discipline by informing us of the various punishments he intended giving us for what appeared to our minds ridiculous offences, such as failing to look at the top of the hat of the man in front, or only raising the feet four inches instead of six when marking time. Another thing he told us was that all of us who had been in our school corps were to immediately obliterate all that we had learnt there. Now, this latter was rather a blow to some of us, who had formed somewhat lofty opinions as to our military prowess, and felt quite equal to drilling a "brigade," let alone a paltry little "section." But we very soon learnt that we were not so proficient as we had imagined ourselves to be, and very, very few of us succeeded in evading the sergeant's wrath during our recruits' course.

After we had completed six weeks of drill, we had, horror of horrors, a "drill examination." This was a most awe-inspiring event. For hours beforehand we were polishing our accoutrements and cleaning up generally. On the morning itself we were up at 5 and paraded at 6-45. The first thing that the Adjutant (the inspecting officer) did was to have us out one by one, when he gave us marks for our "turn out." Never in all my life did I feel so like a valuable prize animal, as I stood stock still while the Adjutant walked all round me, stared at every button, ready to note the slightest flaw in my uniform and deportment.

A great feature in the course of instruction is the Riding School. It is easy enough to sit on a horse with your feet firmly encased in the stirrups and simply trot round after the others, but when the stirrups are crossed on the horse's neck, then the fun begins for all except the unfortunate rider, who feels as if his spine were being driven through his head. Frequently the ride is brought to an abrupt halt through the rider going off in one direction and the noble warhorse in another. A unique form of torture is the jump. The rider is shot up into the air, with his legs splaying out in the most extraordinary manner, and, if he is fortunate, flops on to his mount again, affectionately clutching the latter round the neck in a most undignified fashion.

The cadets are taught all that will be of service to them in the field, such as tactics, which consists in working out various schemes, &c., topography, and military engineering. The latter is particularly interesting, and is largely outdoor work, such as throwing up earthworks, building bridges, constructing obstacles, and demolishing. One thing in particular we did with regard to this subject was preparing a house for defence. The walls in the garden were loopholed by knocking bricks out; the windows, &c., were defended by chests of drawers, wardrobes, and piano cases filled with rubble to render them bullet-proof (needless to say, the musical portions of the piano were removed), and the centre of the house was appropriated for a hospital.

Every year the battalion goes to Salisbury Plain to camp. Three days are spent in getting to the camping ground, and about eleven days are spent in the camp. On the way down each tent is packed to suffocation, but on arrival not more than four are in a tent. On the last morning there is the inspection, and then all disperse for the summer vacation, by no means down-hearted at the thought of not having to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning for the next seven weeks.

### Camera and Field Club Notes.

THE Club has certainly commenced the present season in a way which augurs well for the future. Twenty new members have joined, so that there are nearly forty in all.

The excursions, too, have been very well attended. On the 15th May Bidston was visited, no less than twenty-one boys being present, a strong contrast to last year's total of nine. The weather was quite fine, and the trip was thoroughly enjoyed. Another excursion which afforded great enjoyment was the walk to Raby Mere, returning through Bromborough. After tea, which was obtained at Raby Mere, the weather cleared, and the return journey was more pleasant than the outward one. The only other important excursion was to Storeton, where permission to enter the quarry had been obtained. On the whole, the bad weather which has been experienced this summer has caused many excursions to be postponed, some till next year. Certainly, so far as weather is concerned, this season has hitherto not been very satisfactory.

There is one point that requires making clear, and that is the way in which boys seem to imagine that the Club is limited to photographers. Now, this is not the case. The Club is for all who like walks in the country, and *anyone* may join, whether he has a camera or not. Again, in the past the summer term seems to have been the only one in which the members have taken any interest in the Club. Now, is it not possible to keep the Club going throughout the winter term? There is plenty to be done. Those interested in geology can arrange the specimens that they have collected during the summer; the botanists can mount their collections; the photographers will always be able to find work with the enlarging and copying cameras; whilst for those who have no hobbies addresses could be provided which might be of sufficient interest to make them take up one.

The photographic section was prominent at the Hobby Show, and the Club owes many thanks to Messrs. Wheeler and Willis for the way in which the exhibits were arranged. As a matter of fact, the majority of the photographs were the work of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Malkin.

We regret to announce the resignation of Mr. Malkin, who for over five years has acted as treasurer. All the members desire to express their sincerest thanks to him for his excellent management.

Mr. Wheeler has succeeded Mr. Malkin, and has already done much for the welfare of the Club.

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### Editorial Notices.

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We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following contemporaries:—*The Birkenian*, *The Esmeduna*, *The Fettesian*, *The Gridiron*, *Kelly College Chronicle* (2), *The Manchester High School Magazine*, *The Olavian*, *The Plymothian*, *The Sphinx* (4), *Tientsin Anglo Chinese College*, *The Yellow Dragon* (3).