

# LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

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MARCH, 1901.

## Death of the Queen.

ON the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd of January, the whole school assembled in the Hall. Everyone, of course, knew the reason, although none of us had ever been present on a similar occasion. Mr. Fletcher's remarks were direct and to the point. "It would be hardly suitable," he said, "for us to continue our usual work without taking some notice of the great calamity that has befallen the whole world, but more particularly our own nation, in the death of Queen Victoria." He then went on to show us why it was that Queen Victoria was so loved and respected by all people, more particularly her own subjects, who knew her best. One of the chief reasons, he said, was her perfect womanliness. She did not, like her predecessor, Elizabeth, withdraw herself from all home influence and relations. She married, but her marriage was not, like so many royal marriages, an unhappy state affair. Her family circle was a centre of love and happiness, and was consequently a model of such to all her subjects, into whose own joys and cares she could enter more feelingly.

Some persons wrongly contended, he said, that Queen Victoria was a mere figure-head, entirely under the control of the government. She abided by the Constitution, but her sphere of influence was great and by no means confined to our own land. She came to the throne when Courts were more or less renowned for the indulgent and dishonourable lives of those who frequented them. The Court that she established, however, was a model to all the Courts of Europe of purity and uprightness. Mr. Fletcher also related to us two incidents, unimportant in themselves, and yet they served admirably to show us what was intended—the difference in disposition between Queen Charlotte and our late Sovereign. At a state christening, during George III's reign, a nurse who would have to stand until the ceremony was completed, looked very pale and tired. Somebody who noticed this asked Queen Charlotte to allow her to sit down. "Let her stand," answered the Queen sharply. Now let us contrast this with the following incident.

In one of the topmost rooms of Windsor Castle a servant girl lay ill. A clergyman who visited her found one day, to his surprise, that the Queen had secretly been to see her, and had so pleased the girl that she could talk of nothing else. This is only one instance of the kind thoughtfulness that was such a prominent trait in our late Queen's character. After this very interesting address was concluded, Mr. Fletcher asked us to join together in singing the hymn that is generally sung on such occasions, "O God our Help in ages past," the singing of which will long be stamped on our memories as the most impressive part of these unique proceedings.

## Some Institute Recollections.

BY DIOGENES, A VERY "OLD BOY."

## IV.

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"This is the porcelain clay of humankind."—*Dryden.*

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BEFORE me is a bound copy of the Institute reports since 1842, with the exception of a few of those for the late forties, and the early fifties. They provoke many and diverse recollections. I had the privilege of being personally known in later times to seven of the Directors on the Board in the year named, and with three of them, Dr. Nottingham, Mr. S. McCulloch, and Mr. J. Murphy, there was more than mere acquaintance.

Mr. McCulloch was one of the receivers of town dues, when I did custom house work in a shipbroker's office in 1847, and I saw him daily.

Circumstances gave me the inestimable blessing of the friendship of Dr. Nottingham; and it was my lot to be a colleague of Mr. Murphy on the Board for many years before he died, about 1890, honoured by all those with whom he had worked so long and so faithfully for the best interests of the Institute. As to other three, Mr. Holt was the landlord of the leading Greek firm in whose office I first held a responsible post, and thus I had personal communication with him. And the same business connection brought me into touch with Mr. James Aikin and Mr. William Blain, Sen. These three were strong men, each in his own way had an emphatic individuality in mind and manner, and nobody coming into relationship with them could fail to observe that they were exceptions to the common rule. Poles asunder was the line to the seventh—Sir J. A. Picton, but I am not sure that he was a belted knight when I reached him. These are old world stories though, and can hardly be over interesting to the "Boys" of to-day, so we hasten on. Some there are still surviving of the older generation of Directors. Perhaps one of the oldest is Mr. Owen Williams, who joined the Board about 1850, and who took in his day a leading part in welding its policy and determining its course. Those of us who remember him well 20 or 25 years ago have lively memories of his somewhat strongly marked peculiarities of manner and diction when he became more than usually ponderous and important in his addresses "within these walls." He was an able man in his line, and a valued member of the Board. Less given to oratorical sonorosity, but more influential in shaping ends, was Mr. Samuel Booth. To few of those who have worked for the Institute is a deeper debt of gratitude due. Broad-minded on matters of imperial policy connected with the Institution, he was at the same time a pliant master of detail, the genius who had

"an infinite capacity for taking pains" with regard to small things. And, after all, the great globe is made up of atoms, and Mr. Booth in his circle had globe and atom in his hand. It followed that his influence was great, and long before we were unhappily deprived of his advice and direction he was in truth monarch of all he surveyed in Mount Street, and surveyed so well. He always eschewed the honour of the presidency, but was at last persuaded to accept it in 1876. He left the Institution he loved so heartily a token whereby he yet speaketh. Others, too, have served the Institute in their own generation and fell on sleep, and a grateful fragrance and the tonic force of good example remain as their legacy. And what shall I more say by name of departed Directors? For the time would fail me to tell of Mr. Holder, long time chancellor of our exchequer, "had he not always treasures, always friends, the great, good man;" of "the genial current of the soul" of Mr. John Abraham and Mr. Diamore; of Mr. Hugh Shimmin, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy;" of the "wise saws and modern instances," in the safe counsel of Mr. Danson; of Mr. Armstrong, "bright gem latent with music, vocal spark!" All these men and many more had faith in the Institute, and out of weakness they made it strong. It is for us to carry on their work—let us go on unto perfection.

We must not refer to Directors who are still with us, even though they may afford studies for pen and ink sketches quite as salient and interesting in many ways as those presented by their predecessors, but it would be mere affectation to pass by on the other side and ignore the magnificent munificence so modestly hidden, whereby the Technical side of the Institute, the School of Art, and Blackburne House, have been reconstructed, furnished, and equipped, bringing them fully level with the best Intermediate Educational Establishments in the Kingdom.

## Distribution of Prizes.

THE Annual Distribution of Prizes took place on 22nd November, and was attended by a large gathering of parents and friends. F. C. Danson, Esq., presided, and among those present were Sir Edward H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Western Australia, and Lady Wittenoom, Principal Dale, Messrs. A. Holt, P. Holt, T. F. Abraham, R. W. Jones, C. A. Samuell, B. W. Eills, H. Watts, H. Davies, H. Whalley.

The Headmaster, in his Report, said that the results of the Oxford Locals had been fairly satisfactory. The reason why they had not obtained first-class honours in the Senior was that the great demand for capable boys in Liverpool made it increasingly difficult to keep them until the age when they can distinguish themselves in the Senior. They had succeeded in taking four prizes of the Liverpool Geographical Society, and in the Honours Examinations at Victoria, two old Institute boys had taken first-classes. Another

former student (L. D. Barnett, M.A.) had obtained the degree of Doctor of Literature, at Victoria, and at Cambridge they had the proud position of having the Senior Wrangler in J. E. Wright, B.A. On local educational work he said he had no hesitation in saying that the schools of Liverpool were not such as at the end of the nineteenth century to do credit to Liverpool. There was no endowment in connection with these schools, but the whole of the money and increased efficiency were due to private benevolence. Compared with the best schools of other great towns—Bradford, Manchester and Birmingham—Liverpool was almost immeasurably behind. University College, when in need of money, asked for endowment, and he was pleased to say, got it. Elementary schools asked for the money which they required, and got it. When they, at the Institute wanted money, they were left out in the cold, and told they ought to support themselves, but until adequate money was found for the Secondary schools they would never be worthy of a great city.

The Hon. Sir Edward H. Wittenoom then delivered an address on the subject of Secondary Education:—

“He said the attendance at that school was matter for felicitation, and he could only hope it would increase to even a greater extent, as this was the best evidence of the manner in which the public showed their appreciation of the efforts of those directing the fortunes of the institution. Every effort should be made to get students to take advantage of Secondary Education, as they had only to take their commercial development to see how much such education was required. Some three years ago, during a journey from Australia to London, he made it his business to find out how European trade was developing in Eastern countries. Although the British were doing a fair share, still other countries fitted their representatives better, as they furnished them with a good mercantile education, comprising amongst other subjects, foreign languages, and they would perceive at once the advantage a trader had in a new country if he began with a knowledge of the language. As to the development of the colonies, they should consider what a great advantage a young man had who went there with a practical knowledge of the occupation he was about to undertake. In Australia they could produce almost anything—wheat, cereals, apples, grapes, timber, and gold—and what splendid openings were there for the man with a good Secondary Education. Then, Secondary Education was necessary to make them all good, reflective citizens, as it was not enough to be able to read and write, but they must be able to think and discriminate between right and wrong, between progress and decay. The time would come in Great Britain, as it had in Australia, when they would have not only manhood suffrage but adult suffrage, and if this extension of the franchise was to be attended with beneficial results, Secondary Education must be brought to bear as fully as possible. Higher education also added more pleasure to life, opened up more avenues of pleasant occupation, besides making intercourse between

members of society more refined and unselfish. So far as he could learn, the British Government did not entirely own any secondary schools, with the exception of the Royal School of Science, at Kensington. The secondary schools were either public, proprietary, or private, so that the efforts to promote Secondary Education were left largely in the hands of the public by the Government. The elementary system was compulsory, but the schools did not require to be under inspection such as they were in Australia. If they intended to continue a progressive nation, and keep in the forefront of commerce and civilisation, ample facilities in the way of schools and technical colleges must be provided to enable elementary pupils to continue their studies after the compulsory age or standards had been completed. There must be plenty of night schools as well as day schools, but more than all the fees must be almost nominal, as the nation would not feel the effect of Secondary Education to any extent until it had been made cheap, plentiful, and effectual. The other requirement was some method to induce elementary pupils to take up Secondary Education more generally. He hoped the magnificent example set by the Institute would be widely followed, and that the great and unselfish generosity shown by the President and others in providing funds for advancing education would be duly appreciated. At the end of the nineteenth century he thought they might fairly congratulate themselves on what the grand old Empire had done, imperfect as it might be. They stood fairly high in the scale of commerce, education, and civilisation, and whilst there was plenty of work before them, particularly in the direction he had pointed out, they had the satisfaction of bearing a record that they need not be ashamed of, and after recent events, that had brought their colonies into close touch with the mother country, they could show a united front to the world as one people, one empire, with one destiny and one God.”

After the Prizes had been distributed, the Chairman, on behalf of the Directors of the Institute, presented Mr. Joseph E. Wright with an Illuminated Letter, congratulating him on the occasion of his obtaining the position of Senior Wrangler. The Directors felt highly gratified that this distinction had for the second time been earned by a pupil of the Institute, who, from an early period of life had been educated within its walls, and expressed the earnest hope that the distinction might be crowned with many years of prosperity and usefulness.

Mr. Wright, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm, acknowledged the gift, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen for their careful training in Mathematics while a student at the Institute.

On the motion of Principal Dale, seconded by Mr. A. Holt, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Edward Wittenoom for his address. A similar compliment was paid to the Chairman, who announced that, in honour of having the Senior Wrangler among them, the boys would be given a special holiday, and the proceedings then terminated.

### Chat on the Corridor.

IT is with keen pleasure that we note the attempt to revive the Literary and Debating Society, though with the memory of former attempts in the like direction in our mind, we are not very optimistic. It is a disgrace to the School that such attempts have failed in the past, and we fear it is an additional sign of that lack of *esprit de corps* which seems to be growing in the School, and which is so fatal to the success of all school institutions. The weakness, it appears to us, has lain in the tendency of the mass of members of leaving the management and speaking to a few of the older boys at the top of the School, and thus being unable to enter into their place when they leave. We hope that all the members will realise that the success of this attempt depends on each individual taking his share in the debates or discussion, and if each will only do his best, we are confident that the Society will have a long and flourishing life.

We are sure that we voice the feelings of all those interested in the prosperity of school institutions in cordially welcoming the formation of a Cadet Corps. To Major Leslie, who, we believe, is an old Institute boy, we are indebted for the help he has given in forming it, and knowing the success which has attended similar efforts of his in forming other corps, we feel sure that it will have a successful career, and be a credit both to him and the School. It will form part of the 1st Liverpool Regiment. Sixty-four boys have already been enrolled, and we hope that their example will be followed by many others, and that all who join will enter into it with enthusiasm. It is also hoped to form an Old Boys' Corps, which ought to be of considerable use in keeping up the interest of those who leave the School, and who at present have so little opportunity of maintaining their connection with the School.

Our prospects of winning the Shield again this year have been lessened by the loss of four members of last Term's 1st xi. To lose three forwards and a half-back is a serious blow to the efficiency of any team, and, unluckily, there has been considerable difficulty in filling the places. One of the best players, whom one would like to see in the Team—Grundy—has not been able to turn out yet, but it is hoped he will be available before the Shield Matches begin. As it is now, the Team, though not a bad one by any means, needs considerable practice. The forwards want to play together more. If they can cultivate that art, they should, with their physique, prove more than a match for any local Team. The half-back line is uncertain yet, but promises to be efficient, and if Thompson can be spared to take the centre half position, the line will be a very good one. On the whole, if the members of the Team will really try hard to improve, and will take the trouble to train a little, we ought to make as good a fight as last year for

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the premier position among the schools of Liverpool in Association Football.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. J. J. Bell, on his gaining the Brackenbury Scholarship, at Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Bell has had a brilliant career at University College, where he took a First Class in the Honours School of History, and we feel sure that he will be equally successful at Oxford.

**University Success.**

**T**. LODGE became a pupil of the Liverpool Institute High School, in May, 1892, and passing rapidly up the School was promoted to the Sixth Form in September, 1896, having secured the Form prizes regularly every Midsummer. His record in the Oxford Local has been brilliant. The following were his places in the Junior;—1895 2nd class; 1896, 34th in 1st class; 1897, 6th in 1st class, with six distinctions. In 1898, at the age of sixteen, he was 2nd in the 1st Class Senior with six distinctions, and was allotted Lord Derby's Prize of £10. The same year he gained Lord Derby's Prizes for Mathematics and Modern Languages. In 1899 he was awarded the Holt Prize for Latin, and crowned the year by gaining six distinctions in the Cambridge Senior, being elected to the Albert Scholarship of £45 for three years. In December, 1900, he was elected to an Exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge.

His achievements are by no means confined to the narrow limits of Mathematics. He is well versed in Classics, and can speak French and German. He has been awarded prizes by the Société des Professeurs Français.

The Magazine and Debating Society have been for a long time under his able guidance, while he has taken the greatest interest in the management of the games fund. He was for a time Secretary of the Games Committee, and is Secretary of the High School Swimming Club. The Athletic Sports of 1899 and 1900 owe their success in a great measure to his Secretaryship.

E. G. T.

**Camera and Field Club.**

**B**y the permission of the city electrical engineer, the electrical supply station in Paradise Street was visited. The engineer in charge explained very clearly the arrangements for producing the electricity used for tramway haulage, &c., and the members were thoroughly interested in all that was seen.

The last outing of the season was to the Botanic Gardens, Edge Lane. It was a typical November day, dull and foggy, but the visit being to the propagating chrysanthemum and palm houses, the weather did not prevent a number of the members taking advantage of the privilege granted by the curator, Mr. Gottridge. Arriving

at the propagating houses, the party was joined by one of the gardeners, an old Institute boy, who gave a very intelligent description of the various plants and methods of culture. One class of plants which created much curiosity was the insect-eating plants, fly-traps and pitcher plants—these actually digest and assimilate insects as plant food. A novel mode of propagation was observed in the case of the Begonia and Gloxinia; leaves of the plants are simply laid flat on the soil, and in due time each leaf throws up many little plants. One house is used entirely for the cultivation of Amaryllis lilies. A long time was spent in the orchid houses, examining the peculiarly shaped blossoms. The chrysanthemums were seen in all their loveliness, one house being filled with gorgeous specimens. The range of colour is marvellous, every colour being represented except blue, but *that*, cultivators have not been able to produce. A green chrysanthemum is the latest novelty in colour, but as in colour, so in shape and texture, the varieties are innumerable, the most curious perhaps is the *Hairy Wonder*. The palm house was next visited, and attention was directed to the various food-producing plants, the banana, bread tree, sago palm, date palm, cow tree, and sugar cane. Some good specimens of the cotton plant were seen covered with cotton pods. Photographs were made of the chrysanthemum and slipper orchids. Altogether this outing was as interesting as any that the club has had.

The first demonstration was given by Mr. Knight, on the toning of bromide prints. Three methods, mercuric chloride, uranium, and alum were clearly explained, giving the photographer power to change the colour of his prints from dense black to chalk red. Another interesting paper was read by Mr. Ramsay, on pictorial composition. The various laws which govern good composition were demonstrated by blackboard sketches and lantern slides. It was also shown that a picture could be made from the most commonplace subject by careful selection of the point of sight. H. Winstanley gave, on another afternoon, a clever demonstration on the making of lantern slides. The various processes of exposing, developing, and mounting were attentively followed by the members. A number of good slides made by H. Winstanley were much appreciated for their artistic merit.

The first lecture this term was given by Mr. Walker, on collecting and preserving wild flowers. With the aid of some well-drawn diagrams, he described in a lucid manner the structure of a plant, shewing roots, leaves, and flowers, and explained how best to set out the specimens artistically, as well as to shew in an intelligent manner their structural parts. Mr. Walker exhibited a number of specimens collected and preserved by himself. It is hoped that, with the instructions given by Mr. Walker, some members will make an immediate start in this fascinating subject.

A number of visits to the Museum, William Brown Street, will be made this term, and, by the kindness of the director, Dr. Forbes, these will be supplemented by short demonstrations and lectures on

natural history subjects. The first of these was given by Mr. Clubb, assistant curator, on butterflies and moths. The members met in the main entrance hall, and, after examining a large case of British butterflies and moths, adjourned to the lecture hall, where Mr. Clubb had arranged special specimens for inspection. The lecturer at the outset defined what an insect is, and briefly stated the structure and anatomy of insects in general as represented by the common *cockroach*, showing by aid of lantern slides, the head, with eyes, mouth, and antennæ; the thorax, with legs and wings; and abdomen, with breathing apparatus. The external differences between a moth and a butterfly were definitely shown, together with the four stages or changes in form which they undergo, eggs, larvæ or caterpillars, chrysalis, and the perfect insect. Among the specimens shown were examples of mimicry by insects; butterflies resembling withered leaves, and a caterpillar closely resembling the colour and texture of a lichen upon which it fed. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clubb for his most interesting lecture.

Mr. Clubb will give other demonstrations on various subjects during the term, and the committee hope that members will appreciate and take a keen interest in them.

The club has now a membership of over fifty, and it is the special wish of the committee that each will attach himself to some branch of study, either in photography or in natural history, and that he will do his best to forward the interest of the club in whatever branch he may take up. The members of committee are always ready and willing to assist members in any way they can.

## Games Reports.

### LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The following are the results of last term's League Football:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Goals.		Points.
						Agst.		
Middle Second .....	5	4	1	0	8	7		8
Upper Second .....	5	3	1	1	15	9		7
First A.....	5	3	2	0	20	8		6
First B.....	5	2	3	0	14	22		4
Lower Second .....	4	1	2	1	10	15		3
Upper Third .....	4	1	3	0	8	14		2
JUNIOR DIVISION.								
Middle Third .....	6	6	0	0	17	2		12
Middle Fourth .....	6	3	2	1	10	2		7
Upper Fourth .....	5	3	2	0	10	10		6
Upper Fifth .....	6	3	3	0	15	14		6
Lower Fifth .....	5	2	2	1	6	5		5
Upper Sixth .....	6	2	4	0	11	11		4
Preparatory .....	6	0	6	0	1	26		0

The final match between the Middle Second and Middle Third was finely contested and most exciting throughout, the result being in favour of the Senior Class by four goals to three. During the

last ten minutes the Middle Third pressed continuously, and were only prevented from scoring by the determined defence of the Middle Second backs.

For the losers, J. A. Grant played a fine defensive game, showing any amount of dash and pluck, while J. R. Williams and H. J. Jones played a good forward game; goals were scored by Williams (3).

For the winners, it is difficult to pick out any one particular player, as they were a very level lot; perhaps B. Masheder, on the right wing, W. L. Sutton, centre, were most conspicuous. Goals were scored by Sutton (3), Ingham (1).

The following were the teams:—

Middle Second—W. L. Sutton (Capt.), J. D. Welsh, C. H. Grinrod, J. M. Watson, J. Chisholm, E. Ingham, T. N. Hendry, W. C. Dutton, B. Masheder, E. P. Hughes, S. P. Holmes.

Middle Third—J. R. Williams (Capt.), H. J. Jones, A. T. Houston, R. B. Bell, H. Hickson, A. T. Morris, H. K. Clark, H. W. Probyn, D. M. Moir, J. A. Grant, F. W. Jarman.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This match was played at Wavertree, on Wednesday, 5th December. Thompson won the toss, and took advantage of the wind; Manchester immediately pressed, and scored in the first minute of the game. This reverse pulled our team together, and after good combination, Paddock put in a shot which missed by inches only. Manchester next became aggressive, and scored through their centre-forward. On restarting, the Institute broke away, and Flinn scored. Spurred on by this success, we again attacked, and Jones, receiving a pass from Bare, beat their custodian with a low shot. Before half-time, Manchester again secured the lead. Half-time:—Manchester, 3; Institute, 2.

In the second half, Manchester, who now had the wind in their favour, had the advantage, and scored twice. Full-time:—Manchester, 5; Institute, 2.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE A.

Played at Field House, on 15th December. Thompson won the toss, and decided to play with the wind. Our team was strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. Parkes. The University team was much heavier than ours, but we were the first to score through Jones. In spite of the efforts of Mr. Parkes and Ogley, the University scored twice before half-time, when the score was:—University, 2; Institute, 1.

Flinn started for the Institute, and after McNair had made a fine run on the right, Flinn equalised. The game was now very keenly contested, but the University had the best of matters, and scored two goals in quick succession. Our team now attacked, and were awarded a penalty, from which Thompson scored. Our opponents scored three more goals before full-time, and so won by 7 goals to 3.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LISCARD HIGH SCHOOL.

Played at Liscard on Wednesday, 19th December. Thompson lost the toss, and Flinn started for the Institute, and for some time play was confined to mid-field. Our forwards, however, soon got to work, and a prolonged attack was made on the Liscard goal, Paddock scoring from a neat pass by T. Mackenzie. After this success we played with more spirit, and Flinn scored. The Institute still kept up the attack, but the Liscard backs defended well. Half-time:—Institute, 2; Liscard High School, *nil*.

On restarting, the Institute immediately broke away, and fine passing between Jones, Bare and Flinn, resulted in the former scoring. Institute again attacked, and two successive corners fell to us without result. The Institute now relaxed their efforts, and the Liscard centre-forward, after eluding our backs, beat Brookhill. Bare and Thompson, scored two more goals for the Institute. Full-time:—Institute, 6; Liscard, 1.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Wallasey on Wednesday, 13th February. Thompson won the toss and elected to play with the wind. The Institute pressed from the start, and with brief intervals monopolised the attack, but the shooting was weak. Mackenzie, Grant, and Pollard scored in the first half. Half-time score:—Institute, 3; Wallasey, *nil*.

On resuming play, the Institute continued to have the best of matters, Paddock scoring twice, while Grant, Bare, and Thompson, each scored once. Score:—Institute, 8; Wallasey, *nil*.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. ST. FRANCIS XAVIERS.

Played at Wavertree, on Wednesday, 27th February, the weather being dull. Thompson won the toss and decided to play with the wind. The Institute were without Duhnke, and their defence suffered in consequence. We were rather heavier than our opponents, and, favoured with the wind, had most of the play, but our shooting was poor, and the ball was continually going outside. Several corners fell to our lot, but these, although well placed by Ogley, were not turned to account. Half-time arrived with a clear sheet.

On resuming play, the Institute attacked, and Mackenzie, Bare, and Paddock, combined nicely but were unable to defeat the Xaverians custodian who played splendidly, being well supported by good full backs. The Institute again pressed, and Bare shot over when nicely placed. From the goal kick, the Xaverians' left wing made some ground, but Evans cleared well, and Paddock gaining possession, landed the ball in the net with a grand shot. We livened up considerably after this, and Bare rushing through passed to Paddock, who put on the finishing touch. The same player also scored a third goal. Final:—Liverpool Institute, 3; St. Francis Xaviers, *nil*.

So far this season the Association team have played twelve matches, winning nine, and losing three, and have scored 52 goals, and had 18 scored against them.

