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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIAL	52
THE REVOLUTION AT ST. BARNABAS	52
THE SWIMMING SPORTS	55
POEM—WHAT THE SUFFERER GETS	56
LECTURES	56
A TALK ABOUT THE NATIVE REBELLION IN NATAL ...	59
CHAT ON THE CORRIDOR	61
POEM—THRENOS	62
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY	62
FOOTBALL NOTES	63
CADET NOTES	66
LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION	67
LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE OLD BOY' ASSOCIATION LITERARY SOCIETY	68
MR. COXHEAD'S LEAVE-TAKING	69
OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1906	70
EDITORIAL NOTICES	70

Editorial.

IT has long been our opinion that all that tends towards strengthening the bonds between the Old Boys of a school and their School is good, and right, and meet to be favoured.

In a school like our own, however, these bonds are neither so many nor so tightly drawn as they might and ought be; the school is handicapped, in that it is not a boarding-school, in that the majority of its scholars come from many and diverse districts, but we do maintain that much more might be done.

It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure we draw attention to the latest movement in this direction. We do not doubt that there is a feeling of enthusiasm in the minds of our Old Boys, but for years past we fear it has been misdirected. It is true that there is an Old Boys' Association, but has it been doing its work properly? Is the sole object of this Union to meet together once or twice a term, have what is termed a "jolly good time," hear a few songs, drink a few toasts, and "so to bed?" No! we maintain that membership brings with it responsibilities—the more honourable in that they are voluntarily assumed. To dilate on these is not our present intention, and, to avoid further digression, we draw our readers' attention to the point at issue. Within the Old Boys' Association there has been formed a Literary and Debating Society; we venture to express the opinion that this is just what is required to rouse the members from their apparent lethargy; the advantages of membership are so obvious that we spare our readers their enumeration; the enthusiasm of its promoters is well known, and, in wishing it the fullest measure of success, may we, with all deference, propose one subject for debate: "The Duties of Old Boys to their School"?

The Revolution at St. Barnabas.

IN one way, as Flinby said afterwards, the Head himself was the cause of all the bother. If it had not been for his fad about scientific kites, "Gertie" Bridgenorth would never have gone queer in his head, and then the idea of a barring-out would never have occurred to anyone. Bridgenorth certainly never would have thought of it. He was not called "Gertie" for nothing. Those scientific kites upset everything. They were all right for show, but then the Head wanted to prove that they would carry a man, and slung "Gertie" up in one as if it were a patent fire-escape. It was not to be expected that it would answer.

Old "Gertie" got his head well bumped when it fell—of course it *did* fall—and after that he was queer. He had always got on well with Mr. Croker—they had even been familiar—but after that there was trouble. Croker, umpiring in a match, gave Wishart, of the fifth upper, l.b.w. Bridgenorth told Croker straight that he

hadn't acted fairly, and knew it. Croker went red to the roots of his hair, and it was plain Bridgenorth was right. The fifth upper had a trick bowler, one of those who are generally said to bowl with their head. He tumbled out the sixth lower batsmen like ninepins till "Gertie," who was not reckoned much of a bat, came in; he seemed to know, beforehand, exactly what the bowler was going to do, and he had made quite a respectable score before the rest of the side were dismissed.

But the fellows only twigged there was something wrong when Bridgenorth answered a question in literature by a purple paragraph which Croker had been thinking out for his own "model" answer. Everyone could see that he was uneasy. After that, Croker and Bridgenorth seemed always at loggerheads. Often it was Bridgenorth who came off best, though in a dreamy way, as if he didn't quite understand it himself.

Early in the next week "Gertie" was sitting behind Flinby and Rogers in class. They were passing notes; Flinby had received a hamper, and was arranging a feed for his cronies. He had kept it all quiet, and thought that the rumour of it had not passed beyond the charmed circle of his own particular chums. "Gertie" kept quiet, too, till night. Then he appeared in the midst of the revels. The fellows, who at first thought it was Croker, were relieved to find it only "Gertie," and invited him to join them. The Flinby clique were now certain there was something uncanny about Bridgenorth. "Gertie" himself had at last found out what it was; he had developed a *sixth sense*, and was able to read the thoughts of anyone in his presence.

It made him very uneasy. All the sixth lower had to take the examination for the Huskisson, the best school-leaving scholarship for the 'Varsity. It was reckoned a sure thing for Trumper, though, of course, all the sixth upper were competitors. "Gertie" was no duffer, but when the examination came he was horrified to find himself writing down the best parts of Trumper's answers, modifying them, or adding to them, at points where his own knowledge was specially good, or whenever Croker thought of a "model" answer. Croker was invigilating, and amused himself by concocting answers to awe Trumper afterwards, and keep him in a proper state of submission.

Next morning the Head came into the room visibly excited. He began whispering to Croker who got equally excited, and even turned red in the face when the Head pointed to a specially good passage in the papers before him. Bridgenorth understood the blush well enough. Those passages were Croker's own. Croker and the Head were troubled by the unexpected excellence of "Gertie's" papers, and their similarity to Trumper's. Gertie saw that it worked hardly for Trumper, and was much relieved when the Head asked him, in the afternoon, to work in his private class-room. That afternoon the quality of his work declined. But next day came mathematics, in which Trumper was weak and he strong; on the whole, the Head had a puzzling task. Bridgenorth had actually

a few marks more than Trumper. The Head was still undecided as to his award, when an unexpected event gave him time for reflection.

"Gertie" Bridgenorth's strange conduct, the peculiar way in which he seemed to get early news of everything about the school, and his private feud with Mr. Croker, all contributed to create a feeling of uneasiness in the school. The boys were already ripe for mischief, when "Gertie" brought the news that the holidays were to be shortened by a week. It happened that the first person he met was Flinby, who liked to pose as ringleader in any daring exploit. He had read of barrings-out, but had always thought them impracticable under modern conditions. He now saw an exceptional chance. He had some inkling of what was the matter with Bridgenorth, and saw how it could be turned to good account in such a rebellion, as he would be able to anticipate the plans of the attacking party. "Gertie" was more easily drawn into it because he felt sore against Croker. The plot was soon matured. All the school, except the sixth upper, whose dormitory was separate, and who, therefore, did not matter, were soon gained.

The revolution at St. Barnabas had begun. The whole school stood siege in the North-Wing, and defied all comers. Bridgenorth was the life and soul of the defence. The weather was warm and the windows were up; Trotter, of the sixth, proposed to flood the rebels out; Bridgenorth was conscious at once of his design, Trotter returned with the hose to find every window shut down. Not to be foiled, he selected a stone and, aiming carefully, shattered a window pane. Even as he thought, "Gertie" had run for Dunster's waterproof: It was instantly hung out at the top of the window and the sash jammed up, caught in again at the bottom and the sash shut down. Trotter gave up operations with the hose.

So long as he could keep the attacking forces in view, Bridgenorth was master of all their plans. When the attack by the roof began, he was foiled. Trotter made his way along the roof, raised the skylight, and took Bridgenorth unawares. He raised the sash of the skylight, and was about to drop, when he slipped, clutching Bridgenorth—who had rushed up to see what was the matter—as he fell. It broke his fall, but both rolled together on the floor. "Gertie's" head struck against a bed-post. He fainted away, and when he returned to consciousness his uncomfortable sixth sense had gone.

With the disablement of Bridgenorth, the revolution had lost its directing brain. Flinby, the practical man of the party, did what he could, but he soon thought it best to surrender. The rebellion had collapsed, and the barring-out was an ignominious failure.

The cause of Bridgenorth's curious success in the scholarship examination was now patent to everyone, and no one, Bridgenorth himself least of all, was surprised when the Head elected Trumper. The cause of misunderstanding removed, Mr. Croker and Bridgenorth became again as familiar as ever. The Head, recognising the

peculiar circumstances of the revolt, gave a pardon to the rebels, and, after all, he decided not to curtail the holiday. So ended the the revolution at St. Barnabas and the curious case of Bridgenorth's sixth sense.

SERGIUS CICER.

The Swimming Sports.

THE Sixth Annual Swimming Sports took place on the evening of Monday, October 22. There were a number of visitors, but, as the President remarked in his speech, there is great encouragement to be derived from the numbers of those who come and take an interest in this side of school life. More visitors would mean added enthusiasm.

The greatest thanks are due to Mr. Eaves and Mr. Bickerstaffe for the time and trouble they have unsparingly devoted to the work of the club, and their enthusiasm has been amply repaid, if one can judge from the swimming at the Gala.

The main point about the swimming itself was its neatness and style. There were, of course, the defects common to all exhibitions. Some boys attempted to swim with strokes advisable only in men's championship races, or cross channel efforts, and failed to grasp that flashy swimming does no mean fast swimming. Another fault consisted in the use of the arms only, while the legs came on behind, so that a mermaid effect was produced at the expense of energy and speed. We must repeat another adverse criticism, if only because we advanced it last year. The "swimming on back" event is ungraceful and not amusing, and the absence of spectacular interest to be derived from it is only surpassed by the want of practical utility.

Apart from these points, there is nothing but calls for praise. The diving competitions were excellent, and, though some of the competitors might have put a little more life into their attempts, the dives were neat and effective. In our own opinion, the best dive of the evening was made in a racing event, but there were few bad splashes throughout the evening.

The striking feature of the races was the uniform excellence and high level of the performances. Though no records were broken, few competitors were hopeless, and there were few bad "tails;" and a high standard throughout is much more desirable than the production of a few good swimmers and a number of bad ones.

The stranger in the gate must have been surprised and pleased at the remarkably quick way in which event followed event, and the officials deserve all thanks for getting things through so rapidly and neatly. Unless there is smoothness and quickness, sports of any kind tend to boredom.

The last point we would refer to is this. The Commercial School won the squad race, and deserved to do so, not only because

they swam better than the High School, but also because they exhibited much more *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm for the club, as is shown by the number of competitors who entered for the races from the two Schools.

The following is a list of winners of the various events:—

RESULTS OF SWIMMING GALA.

- One Length Handicap (Beginners)*—
Group A—1st, Gray, G.; 2nd, Wood, J. M.
Group B—1st, Walley, D.; 2nd, Robinson, W. J.
- Neat Dive, under 15*—
Clarke, W.
- Neat Dive, over 15*—
Oglethorpe, W. E.
- Squadron Race*—
Commercial School (won by $\frac{1}{3}$ length).
- Two Lengths Back Swimming*—
Lodge, R. F.
- Four Lengths, under 15*—
Clarke, W.
- Four Lengths, over 15*—
Oglethorpe, W. E.
- High School Championship*—
1st, Shand, R. C. R.; 2nd, Young, C.
- Commercial School Championship*—
1st, Oglethorpe, W. E.; 2nd, Vincent, B.
- Two Lengths Handicap*—
Group A—1st, Martin, R.; 2nd, Wilkinson, W. C.
Group B—1st, Gray, G.; 2nd, Martin, H.
- Old Boys' Race*—
1st, Forster, E.; 2nd, Buttery, C. H.
- Clothes Race*—
Oglethorpe, W. E.
- Obstacle Race*—
1st, Oglethorpe, W. E.; 2nd, Wilkinson, W. C.

What the Sufferer gets.

Her eyes were ablaze, and her ire was terrific	One glance of contempt she had first cast upon him,
As the wrath of the gale at the dread equinox,	But all unavailing. He held to his word,
For he, a mere man, dared oppose women's franchise,	Her scorn for his sex culminated in action,
And storm-clouds assembled 'neath fair golden locks.	And a scene most disastrous to him then occurred.
Relenting, she viewed him with sweet perturbation,	
And plucked from the table one tender blush rose.	
She proffer'd him this, and the quarrel was mended.	
Ah! what will she give him to mend his poor nose?	

KNOT TENNYSON.

Lectures.

THE first of our Thursday night lectures, for this term, was given by the Head on October 18th, his subject being the construction of the Forth Bridge. Before commencing the actual lecture,

Mr. Weisse touched upon the enormous loss of human life involved in this undertaking, a cost which ought to make us look upon the bridge with something of reverence, if not of awe.

Mr. Weisse then showed us the development of the suspension bridge, and afterwards explained the use of cantilevers. After mentioning Brunel's wonderful adaptation of both the suspension and arched bridges, he pointed out how Sir Benjamin Baker adapted this to the peculiar circumstances under which he was to work. The lecture was accompanied by slides, depicting the various parts, and finally the completed bridge. The experiments performed were wonderfully successful, the audience being astounded by the marvellous results obtained. As a last experiment, Mr. Weisse fitted up a wooden model of part of the bridge, and enabled us to understand how the bridge supported its enormous weight. The attention paid by all present was sufficient proof of the absorbing interest of the lecture, and we are indebted to the Head for one of the most instructive lectures we have heard.

On October 25th we were favoured with a lecture on the production of a modern newspaper, by Mr. Coates, from the staff of the *Liverpool Courier*.

Mr. Coates stated that he intended to divide his lecture into three parts, viz., the making of the paper, the manner in which news is obtained, and, thirdly, the printing itself. Dealing with the manufacture of the paper, the lecturer said that wood forms a great part of the material used. This wood is chiefly obtained from the Canadian forests, of which a typical view was presented on the sheet. The logs are reduced to pulp, and then, by certain processes, become finally the paper which we use. Next, Mr. Coates dealt with the manner in which news is obtained, and explained to us the methods of the different news agencies. Then he remarked upon the great value of the telegraph and telephone for conveying news, and spoke in high terms of the electrophone, which is so useful for reporting political speeches. The speaker then reached the last part of his lecture, and pointed out the different machines employed. Throughout, Mr. Coates contrasted modern methods with those of less than a century ago. The slides shewn were numerous and highly interesting, shewing many of the machines employed in the several operations. Upon the close of his lecture, Mr. Coates was greeted with three hearty cheers from the boys, and the meeting dispersed.

On November 1st Mr. Collison gave us a lecture on the Battle of Life. The lecture was accompanied by slides, and proved of the most interesting nature.

Mr. Collison described the armour and weapons of animals, insects, fishes, and birds, chiefly dealing with their methods of protection, rather than those of aggression. To open the lecture, we were shewn a slide representing some pre-historic creature, a truly awful sight, which Mr. Collison had chosen to represent what an animal could do in the direction of fighting. After this, the lecturer mentioned the growth of protective armour, in the shape of

shells like those of the snail and the tortoise. Then he mentioned the powers of certain animals to imitate their surroundings, and also to imitate other animals, which are far more dangerous. For instance, some snakes imitate the cobra, in order to be mistaken for him. Mr. Collison then proceeded to explain how the colouring of certain animals enables them to escape detection. The one animal that seemed to be an exception was the skunk, an animal that does not need such a protection. To close, the lecturer explained the tactics of some animals, such as the rabbit and gazelle.

The lecture came to a close all too soon, and it was with some reluctance that we left the Hall after the call for three cheers had been heartily responded to.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, quite a large number of boys came on Thursday, November 15, to hear Mr. Forbes give a lecture on his impressions of the United States of America. On commencing, the lecturer related some of his experiences on board the liner going out. There, he met several Americans who were exceedingly cordial.

At this point Mr. Forbes stated that, though well treated by Northerners, yet Southerners always attracted him more. On his arrival in New York, he was astounded at the terrible noise everywhere. To make yourself heard in some of the public places, it was necessary to shout at the top of your voice. In American towns there are far more hotels than in England, and they are on a much larger scale, because a considerable number of the people reside there continually, on account of the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants. The lecturer referred to the great height of the buildings, which, however, were small compared to some in Chicago. Leaving New York, Mr. Forbes visited Chicago next. In all American towns he noticed that the roads were in a shockingly bad condition. The lecturer visited Niagara, the scene of Captain Webb's death. Among the slides was one of the falls during winter, frozen into tall pillars of ice. The character of the Yankee was illustrated by several anecdotes. At the close, Mr. Forbes was greeted with three hearty cheers, and was invited to come again.

We were pleased to see that on 22nd November our old school friend, Mr. Trevor Whitaker, was due to give a paper on his tour through Wales. He started out from Liverpool with a friend whom he called "Bunny," crossed the river, and then went on towards Wales by bicycle. They visited Chester, and Mr. Whitaker shewed us a picture of the rows, and gave the explanation for their construction. Leaving Chester, the lecturer proceeded with his friend through Wales. He shewed us many slides of views of the country, among which was the beautiful Pass of Aberglaslyn. They passed many castles. Most of these seem to have been built by Edward I. Mr. Whitaker illustrated his remarks with anecdotes, chiefly of an amusing character. The two travellers seem to have enjoyed themselves immensely, and certainly, as Mr. Weissé said after-

wards, the tour had been a very pleasant one for us. The sooner the lecturer went on another holiday and gave us his account, the better it would be for us. The slides were all of Mr. Whitaker's own making, and shewed typical Welsh views. The lecturer was interested in the history of the places he visited, and he gave us the benefit of his discoveries. His remarks on architecture were also very interesting. The lecture came to a close all too soon, but a promise was extracted from Mr. Whitaker that he would again favour us with a paper.

A Talk about the Native Rebellion in Natal.

AS reports at home seem to deal very unjustly with the work of the Colonial troops in Natal, I think it my duty to take up my pen against same, and to defend them—they who left farms and homes to suppress a rebellion which, had it been successful in Natal, might have spread over the whole of South Africa.

Theirs was work which had to be quickly and thoroughly done lest it should become uncontrollable; like a grass fire, it had to be stamped out.

One Colonial paper (*O. R. C.*) spitefully talked of men hiring themselves out as butchers.

No; it was a sad task having to shoot the rebels, though they well deserved it. Don't let one think the government sent out troops for its own ends—to gain land, cattle, and fines, etc. No; it was forced on them by the natives arming themselves and threatening the country, and forcing the farmers to go into laager. They refused to hand in their arms, and practically bade the government do its worst: they were not afraid.

What, perforce, had the government to do but to shew them that the white man was master, and would maintain law and order, and punish those who rebelled?

So in the "gruelling" many were shot. The native does not like a machine gun, and in most cases made but a small stand, for what can he do with a shield and assagai against our modern rifles.

Truly, no quarter was given when coming into contact with armed rebels, and does the rebel deserve it? No; that was the only course; what use to take him prisoner or let him escape. It would only mean our having to continually keep troops out on patrol and in garrison, for the lives of the farmers would not have been safe.

Every flame, like the grass fire, must be stamped out.

Remember, there are farmers living alone, surrounded by thousands of natives, so if the native thinks the government is not strong, and afraid to punish the rebels, he would at once take up arms, and many murders might be committed before any troops could be brought up.

Why did they rebel? They were dissatisfied; they had no real cause to be, not the slightest; but the excuse they gave was the unfairness of the Poll Tax. Whether this is a just tax or not I will

not argue at present. Anyhow, they could have paid it twice over.

They were well off, had plenty of cattle, any amount of fertile and well-watered land, and anyone who has seen the Umooti Valley will indeed say it is fair to look on.

They had been told to rebel and sweep all the whites into the sea. So, gradually, from talking about it, and being urged on by the witch doctors and others, who fostered the seed of rebellion sown by certain Ethiopians, they really thought they could do so, and were very brave with their war dances and sayings.

Fortunately they rebelled when they did, and the result has been a lesson to others who were contemplating insurrection. But some of the natives having been worked up were impatient to start before the others were ready, and did so. With what results and disasters to themselves you all know.

The white man's bullets did not turn to water, but rather the hearts of the rebels; the Colonials penetrated the bush, and instead of being beaten into the sea, the rebels fled before them and hid where best they might be safe.

After these impis were dispersed, the government, not wishing to kill more than necessary, having shewn them the folly of their ways, said to them, "We will not pursue you further, nor kill any more, but all you rebels who are at large must give up yourselves and your arms, and take what punishment we think fit."

In a great measure some of the chiefs were to blame, as they were responsible for the natives under them; and again, there were loyal chiefs who could not control their men. So within a few weeks many thousands gave themselves up for rebelling, and will be tried soon.

Then, again, there were some 400 or 500 who did not take advantage of the government's leniency, and are still at large, moving about in armed parties which, on seeing any troops, disperse into the bush.

Let us hope after this there will be no more talk of rebellion amongst any of the tribes. The native has been trusted, kindly treated, and well looked after, and so he will be in future. At the same time he must respect British rule, and understand the Natal Government is his master.

BAMBATA'S HEAD.

A lot of fuss seems to have been made about Bambata's head being severed from the body. In fact, by some articles I have read, one would think it had been taken as a barbarous trophy, and had been exhibited to gloat over.

Bambata's head was taken for purposes of identification; he was found dead after the Mown Gorge fight in the Insuzi Valley. Not being sure if it was Bambata, it was thought best to have him identified. In this country, as putrefaction sets in quickly after death, it was thought the quickest and easiest way to have him identified by taking the head only, and as there were still rebels

about, the troops might have been attacked from the bush while escorting the body back. The head was covered up, and only those who knew Bambata were allowed to see it.

These misconstrued reports of so-called atrocities pale into insignificance in contrast with what the niggers did to several white people who fell into their clutches.

I hope this short article will give some people a better idea of how things stood; as you see, I have attempted to give no history of what took place, or given any description of the fights or the difficulties of the country and dangers incurred by the transport.

I was present myself nearly from the beginning, and can say the troops committed no deeds unworthy of Britishers, and it was a sorrowful sight to see the rebels fall before our rifles and machine guns through their own folly, though it was a duty which had to be done.

Chat on the Corridor.

SO rare is it that we receive letters from Old Boys abroad, that no apology is necessary for mentioning that a communication has reached us from a South African Old Boy, S. L. Nathan, which is interesting in that it illustrates a peculiar circumstance for which chance alone can be held responsible.

The writer says—"It is certainly an unusual coincidence for three boys who were in the same class at school together to be in the same office some 6,000 miles away, while round the corner, within two minutes walk, a fourth is employed. I think we all left school between 1898 and 1900. I am continually running up against Old Instituturs in Johannesburg, though most of them were before my time. One or two names that come to my mind of Old Boys on the Rand are Rosenberg, Hugh Gwynne, Back, and David Nurick. We are almost considering opening a local branch of the Old Boys' Association."

At the close of last term a small presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Weisse to express the gratitude and appreciation of those who had participated in the play of "Coriolanus," in recognition of their invaluable help and advice which contributed to the success of the affair. A bâton was appropriately presented to Mr. Weisse, who remarked that he hoped that it would be constantly in requisition. Mrs. Weisse graciously received some volumes of Dickens.

Allusion was made at the commencement of the term by the Head to the critical illness which Mr. Norman has experienced. Although we were aware that he has been rapidly regaining his shattered health, it came as a happy surprise to us to see him within the school building on 20th November. We hope that it will not be long ere he is with us again.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to hear that Messrs.

T. Lodge and J. Wright have embarked on the fickle waters of matrimony.

W. E. Gibbs, who last term gained two Scholarships at the University, has been unable to hold both. Consequently the School has granted him a Holt Scholarship (£50 per annum).

The Commercial School has just organised a Debating Society, and all credit is due to those who are responsible for its inception. Yet, Debating Societies are fitful things, seeming to expend all their energies in the first few enthusiastic meetings, and rarely becoming a permanent feature in school life. While we do not profess to ascribe a reason for the premature extinction of such praiseworthy institutions, but merely point a warning finger to past failures, it is our sincere wish that the new Society will escape the usual ignominious fate, and justify itself as a successful and popular concern.

Mr. Tiffen embarked on 14th November for America as a member of the Moseley Commission, which has for its object a study of the system of education existing in the States. It will be remembered that Mr. Fletcher, our late Headmaster, was a member of the Commission in 1903. Mr. Hills has assumed Mr. Tiffen's school duties.

L. D. Barnett has been elected to the Chair of Sanscrit at London University.

Chrenos.

The four winds bring us news of fresh defeats;
 Defeats that victories were in days of yore.
 Our humbled army now in shame retreats
 With bruised limbs and troubled spirits sore,
 Where are the stalwarts that we welcomed home
 Laden with spoils which skill and courage won?
 O that they, like the mysterious Two of Rome,
 Could stem the tide of adverse luck begun!
 Humiliation dwells within our halls.
 The Shield, by foes, torn from our nerveless grasp.
 The future even the stoutest heart appals—
 Well might the gods their hands in horror clasp!

Commercial School Debating Society.

ON Monday, 19th November, the first meeting of the Sixth Class Debating Society was held. Mr. Bain occupied the chair, and after some preliminary remarks concerning the rules and purpose of the society, introduced the subject for debate:—"Should the House of Lords be abolished." J. Goldstein moved the motion, and S. Howlett opposed.

In opening the discussion, Goldstein spoke of the disadvantages of the present system of government, and urged that a change was of vital importance. Opposing, Howlett maintained that the fact

that this nation has grown to its present dimensions is perfect proof of the efficiency of a limited monarchy.

With the exception of one or two, all the members made known their views, and on a vote being taken it resulted in favour of the negative by nine against seven.

Four members did not vote, one through conscientiousness, and the others through absence. We hope that these gentlemen will honour us with their presence on future occasions. A vote of thanks being passed to the Chairman, the meeting was closed.

On the whole, the discussion was a decided success, several showing unexpected talent, and we hope that this will be the forerunner of many more gatherings of the same nature.

J. G.

Football Notes.

ON Monday, September 24th, the usual meeting at the commencement of the football season was held, for the purpose of electing the officers of the team. Roberts was nominated captain, Howlett sub-captain, and Wright voluntarily assumed the duties of secretary.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BOOTLE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Played at Greenbank Lane. The Institute team was:—Howlett; Dalzell and Thomas, J. D.; Thomas, W. G., Wright, and McCulloch; Cookson, Lunt, Sturgeon, Roberts, and Burnett.

We opened the season with a match at home against Bootle Technical School, the first match on our new ground. Institute won the toss, and started with the wind and sun behind them. Almost immediately after the start Bootle rushed off and scored, and followed up this with a second goal. It was now the Institute's turn, and Sturgeon managed to score, owing to a misunderstanding between the opposing backs. Both sides then obtained two more goals, Roberts and Lunt scoring for the Institute.

After the interval the play was very fast and exciting. The Institute, although playing against the wind, showed much better form than in the first half, and several times narrowly escaped scoring. At the close of play the score was 4—3 in favour of Bootle.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

Played at Fairfield, on Wednesday, October 31st.

The Institute was represented by:—Howlett, goal; Dalzell, Thomas, J. D., backs; Thomas, W. G., Watters, and McCulloch, half-backs; Cookson, Lunt, Sturgeon, Roberts, and King, forwards.

As the ground was heavy, the College found a slight breeze of great assistance, but play was fairly evenly contested. Soon after the start the Institute goal suffered some very narrow escapes, but the game in general was contested in mid-field, the visiting half-backs, Watters in particular, doing a great amount of work. After about twenty-five minutes' play, the College scored a somewhat

lucky goal, after exciting exchanges in front of the Institute goal. This served to make the game much faster, and stimulated our attack to make some determined onslaughts on the College goal, but half-time arrived with the Institute a goal in arrears.

On turning round, Institute attacked strongly, both wings putting across well-directed centres, but the College defence was firm. Both ends were visited in rapid succession, Dalzell and Thomas, however, keeping their lines clear. Eventually, a quarter of an hour from the finish, Roberts scored, after a neat combined movement. In the last few minutes of the game both goals had narrow escapes, Cookson and King proving very fast taking the state of the ground into consideration. Final score—Institute, one goal; College, one goal.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. CALDY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This fixture was played at Caldý, on November 3rd, in delightful weather. The Institute team turned out as follows:—Howlett, goal; Dalzell and Thomas, J. D., backs; Thomas, W. G., Wright, and McCulloch, half-backs; Cookson, Lunt, Sturgeon, Couch, and Burnett, forwards. Roberts was unable to turn out, owing to a damaged ankle. Caldý won the toss, but the Institute were soon on the offensive, and after some nice passing on the right wing, Cookson scored. The Grammar School soon equalised, however, and their centre added a second a few minutes afterwards. The game was evenly contested, and Sturgeon again put the teams on a level. Both sides scored again before the interval, and thus the half-time score was 3—3.

The Institute had had slightly the better of the game in the first half, but they were extremely unlucky during the second. Cookson was severely kicked on the ankle at the outset, and all the forward line were more or less damaged. McCulloch also injured his leg. Despite these misfortunes the Institute played well, and tried hard to gain the lead, but the Grammar School outplayed them and scored. The Institute pressed towards the close, and a shot from Cookson deserved to score, but their goalkeeper was exceedingly safe. No further scoring ensued, but play grew rather rough towards the finish, and the Institute again retired beaten 4—3.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first match of the season with Manchester Grammar School was played at Manchester on November 10th, 1906. All the members of the team met on the station, and had the privilege of two reserved carriages. Team:—Howlett, goal; Dalzell and Thomas, J. D., backs; Thomas, W. G., Roberts, and McCulloch, half-backs; Walley, Lunt, Sturgeon, Couch, and Burnett, forwards.

The game started at 2.30, with the groundsman as referee for the first half, and Mr. Meek for the rest of the game. Our team has been rather slow in getting fit, probably through lack of ground, an excuse which cannot be made again, for, through the energies of our

Headmaster, we have an enclosed ground of our own, where practice training games can be played any time.

Some of Wednesday's players will have to improve in play if they wish to keep their places in the team. The league games have proved that only a little more size and weight are needed to make plenty of eligible players.

There was a great want of stamina after the first forty-five minutes. Cakes, instead of the substantial lunch to be had in the tuck-shop, do not increase the staying power necessary to play a good game. Howlett, in goal, did not play up to his usual form, although he saved some good shots. Roberts, Dalzell, and McCulloch, of the back division, played with energy and skill, and saved the score from being much greater. The wings were the weak spots in the team. Unless the forwards make more use of their partners by passing at the right moment, *i.e.*, when the player with the ball has attracted his opponents towards him, and caused some of his partners to be in a better position to receive a pass, and able to make headway towards the opposing side's goal, winning goals will never be scored. Sturgeon was the best of the forwards, and if he will only try to remember that there are at least four others to help him, he will develop into a first-class player. Lack of cohesion amongst the forwards, too many individual efforts, and foolish kicking were very noticeable. This is the criticism of others who were watching the game. They praised the backs, but were very severe on the forwards. We hope to show a better result when our opponents visit Liverpool.

There was the usual assembly after the match, and the only obvious depression was of a corporeal nature, which was very soon remedied, thanks to our entertainers. Result—Manchester Grammar School, 5; Institute, 1.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Wednesday, November 21st.

The cloud of disaster which so long obscured the fortunes of the football team has at last been dispersed, and with it, we hope, go all gloomy apprehensions for the future. In other words, the school celebrated its first victory since the commencement of the season.

The following team lined up at 2.30 on St. Francis' ground:—Howlett, goal; Dalzell and Thomas, backs; Milliken, Roberts, and McCulloch, half-backs; Cookson, Lunt, Sturgeon, Couch, and Burnett, forwards.

St. Francis', with the slight slope in their favour, made progress on the right, but play was quickly transferred to the other end. The reds' forward line shaped well, and combined in most workmanlike fashion, conducting a determined onslaught on the home team's goal. Sturgeon opened the scoring with a well-judged shot, and shortly afterwards the home defence was again penetrated, but off-side spoilt the movement. Except for occasional spasmodic breakaways by the home forwards, the reds did most of the attacking, and gave the St. Francis defence a severe grueling. Six times

did the ball enter the net, and six times did the off-side rule nullify the points. Indeed, such lucky escapes for the home goal might have suggested that the referee watched the game through blue spectacles. However, the reds were not a whit discouraged by these adverse decisions, and a second goal accrued from a deceptive dropping shot from the foot of Burnett; while at close range Cookson added a third.

The second half did not witness such good football as the first. Our forwards showed a tendency to bunch together, and erred near goal by finessing too much. Cookson was indisputably the best forward on the field. The right winger slipped his man every time, and his centring and shooting were of the first order. The St. Francis goal, at one stage of the game, was subjected to a perfect fusillade of shots, one of which struck the crossbar. It is but fair to mention here that the home custodian responded gallantly, and but for his excellent display the defeat would have been much heavier. As it was, Couch headed a fourth goal, and St. Francis retaliated with an "orphan" goal from their outside left. Final result—Institute, 4; St. Francis Xavier's, 1.

Cadet Notes.

THE Volunteer year that has just concluded has been an eventful one in the history both of the School Company and of the battalion. The sudden death of Colonel Pride, V.D., in August last, took away from the corps a keen officer, who did a large amount of good work for the battalion in ways which the rank and file hardly realise. Major C. C. Leslie, V.D., the next senior officer of the battalion, has succeeded to the command, and will, we hope, soon be gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

The company had a rather better shooting season than usual, as far as the number of Cadets who visited the range were concerned, though the scoring was not so good as usual. The "Cohen Cup" was lost again this year, but Private Book won the Cup offered by Mrs. Pride for the best individual shot in the battalion, thus winding up a most consistent and successful season.

As was only to be expected from the large increase in the numbers of the company, a larger number than usual went to camp. The old hands found several innovations, all tending to greater comfort. A large dining marquee, with tables, &c., made the serving of meals much easier, while the engagement of two army cooks ensured well cooked food. The change from Irby to Chester, for the camping ground, was also much appreciated, while, for the first time since the company has been in existence, we had the pleasure of welcoming the Headmaster as a visitor to camp for a day. The one drawback was that Thurstaston Common was not on the other side of the hedge; those of us who know its heathery slopes missed the "field days" over the hill very much. However, the camp ground was roomy enough for as much work as we wanted during the first three very hot days, and after that,

Major Leslie made use of ground in Eaton Park, over which we were allowed to work by the kind permission of the Duke of Westminster. The march back, from camp to Eastham was one of the finest performances the battalion has ever done, and the way every Cadet stepped out up Lord Street and Bold Street, after a fourteen mile march, was proof positive of the good condition the week's training had brought them to.

For the first time, the "Company Cyclists" were under canvas as such, and did one day's remarkable work under the arrangements made by their energetic commander, Lieutenant Norman. It was most unfortunate that Lieutenant Norman could not be in camp the whole time, though probably, if he had been, his illness, from which we are all glad he is recovering so quickly, would have been more serious.

Since camp, the Annual Inspection and the Prize Distribution have both been carried through successfully. The inspecting officer Colonel Verschoyle, the brigadier commanding the South Lancashire Brigade, was so pleased with what he saw of the battalion that, as he said at the Prize Distribution, he applied for the battalion to be attached to his brigade in future.

The usual "exodus" has taken place, and the company is now 30 to 40 below its last terms' maximum strength. More recruits are wanted to join at once, or early next term. The company ought never now to be less than 100 strong, and the Cadets already enrolled should begin to bring in their friends at once.

Liverpool Institute Old Boys' Association.

THE first Social for this Session was held in the School Hall, Mount Street, on Wednesday, the 7th ult., when a very enjoyable evening was spent. The Company partook of light refreshments which were served in the School dining-room, and afterwards adjourned to the Lecture Hall for an impromptu evening's entertainment.

Mr. Lenton sang the first song of the evening, and his selection, "Star of Eve," afforded the audience great pleasure, and the song was very effectively rendered. The musical talent at this stage became more evident, and things commenced to hum. Mr. Lee sang "John Peel," which was highly appreciated, and on a second call rendered "The Blacksmith," for which he received the hearty applause of the company. A song entitled "Mary" was very capably rendered by Mr. B. Kempton. Mr. Woodley Jarvis told the company some funny stories, concluding with a little song to which he played his own accompaniment, and the Old Boys were sorry he had to leave so early. Two songs "The Little Irish Girl," and "Love could I only Tell Thee" were most enjoyable, and brought Mr. A. H. Stewart hearty applause. Mr. Bell and Mr. Fisher Jones during the evening entertained the company. The company now now re-visited the Coffee Room, where the first half of the programme was discussed, and mention was made in many quarters of the enjoyment the artists had afforded. Regret was

expressed at Mr. Book, the chairman, having to leave, and on the resumption of the second part of the musical programme, Major Leslie took the chair, when Mr. Harry H. Thompson gave a pianoforte selection, and Mr. Lenton again favoured the company by singing "Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind." Mr. Wilfrid Nathan played a pianoforte solo with great taste; and Mr. Bustard sang in a very spirited manner "Out on the Deep," which was received with acclamation.

Mr. Weisse addressed the company, impressing upon them the necessity of buoying up the Literary Society, and urged those present to support Mr. C. D. Wadsworth, the enthusiastic secretary. It is to be hoped all Old Boys will seriously consider Mr. Weisse's advice, as there will not be any extra subscription.

Praise is due to Mr. C. O. Work for so ably accompanying the singers.

The next Social will be held on Wednesday, 12th December, at 8.15 p.m., when a programme will be presented, and it is hoped there will be a very large attendance.

This was the first appearance on duty of the new Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Kearsley Nicholas, and any Old Boys desirous of joining the Association should write to him at 65 Grove Street, Liverpool, when they will be afforded all information possible.

A. K. N.

Liverpool Institute Old Boys' Association Literary Society.

THOUGH not very well attended, the Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association was a very important one. The meeting was held at the School on the 12th of October. The attention of all present was for a long time fixed on the proposed Literary Society, the formation of which will undoubtedly be of great advantage to many old Institute Boys.

The subject was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Owen, and Mr. H. A. Lee in supporting the idea said he thought the Association scarcely justified its existence, and he would welcome the Literary Society as a beneficial addition to the Association.

Our enthusiast in all "school and out-of-school" matters, Mr. H. R. Parkes, reminded the Chairman that, as the original idea of an Old Boys' Association was to include a Literary Society among its adjuncts, they were now on a fair way to realise that ideal in which all members of the Association ought to heartily join in making a success. He, for one, would give his support to the motion.

The resolution forming the Society was then read, and seconded in a hearty manner by Mr. Wadsworth, and on being put from the chair was carried unanimously.

The primary resolution was, however, modified, and it was subsequently decided that the Literary Society should be included in the present subscription to the Association.

For the management of the Society a Committee of four has been appointed, and is composed of Messrs. Cowan, Hickinbotham, Parkes, and Wadsworth, with Mr. Weisse as President, and Mr. Owen, Mr. Groom, and Mr. Veitch as Vice-Presidents. The First Meeting will take place on the 21st November, when Mr. Weisse has promised to deliver an Inaugural Address.

It is desired that, as this Society has been formed to enhance the intellectual value of the Old Boys' Association, all members will take advantage of the facilities thus placed within their grasp; and to further help the Society on its way, the editors have kindly promised to include some of the papers read before the Society in the pages of the *Magazine*, so that each one who reads a paper ought to make it worthy of the School of which all Old Boys are so proud.

With our Chief at its head the success of the Society is assured if only Old Boys will help.

At the first Social of the 1906-7 season, Mr. Weisse, as President of the Literary Society, mentioned its formation to those present, and enlarged upon the advantages such a Society gives not only to its members but to a wide circle of the community. One of the chief advantages to the members that he mentioned was that it enabled them to put a few words together and express them in the best manner possible whenever they had occasion to do so. A Society like this, he continued, would influence the Old Boys in many ways, and he appealed to each one individually to make it a success by attending its meetings which would be held each month until March next year. The difficulty of the small expense that there would be in connection with this Society had been overcome, and not only would Old Boys find another means of recreation, but also another way of improving their intellectual knowledge. In conclusion, he said, he hoped that with proper support this Society would become one of the permanent Societies of this kind in the most important port of the present age.

C. D. W.

Mr. Coxhead's Leave-Taking.

WHEN the summons came to assemble in the Hall on the afternoon of Friday, November 16th, it stimulated our curiosity. The mystery, however, was dispelled when our former master, Mr. Coxhead, stepped into the Hall. On his reappearance among us he was greeted with a prolonged sally of applause. Mr. Coxhead explained that he had come to apologize for the abrupt manner in which he had left the School at the close of last term in response to his nomination as Headmaster of Hinckley Grammar School, near Leicester. He said that he had felt considerable regret in severing his connection with his old School, and in a few words wished us a simple goodbye.

Mr. Weisse then congratulated Mr. Coxhead on attaining what, in his opinion, was the desire and aim of every schoolmaster, namely, a headmastership. He also alluded to the approaching

marriage between his former colleague and Miss Kelly, also a former member of the staff, expressing in the name of the School his deepest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. P. F. Herbert then called for three cheers for Mr. Coxhead and his future wife, the School instantly responding.

We feel the loss of Mr. Coxhead acutely. He was such a force in the life of the School. Always to the fore in promoting the happiness and enjoyment of the boys, and an enthusiast in out-of-school matters, he devoted much of his time to the encouragement of games and recreations amongst those who came under his influence.

Mr. Coxhead possessed to an unusual degree that spirit of *camaraderie* which overcomes the awkward barrier existing between master and boy. By his invaluable help and unflagging zeal, the Dramatic Society, which for years lay moribund, was revived, and its success mainly ensured. The annual exhibition of Hobby Work, a feature of the Junior School redounding to its credit, was solely organised by Mr. Coxhead. In his capacity as a teacher he held the reins of authority but lightly, and in those that sat under him he encouraged originality of expression and thought. Our best wishes go with Mr. Coxhead in his new sphere of life, and we trust that the memories of his old school which he carries with him will not be the least pleasant in his recollection.

Oxford Local Examinations, 1906.

SENIORS.

Third Class Honours—R. P. Gourley.

Pass—W. J. Barter, A. D. Book, H. V. Garner, E. Gledsdale, P. Heckaday, W. R. E. Honner, A. Mackenzie, J. McWilliam, W. H. Moses, W. R. Owens, F. C. Robinson, J. Williams.

JUNIORS.

Second Class Honours—L. R. Davies.

Third Class Honours—C. R. Bolton, J. Goldstein, S. E. Goodwin, F. G. Hodnett, W. F. Inglis, D. Lewis, E. G. Lockett, S. C. Moss, E. H. Ritson, A. Parry, T. B. Lye, R. Ward.

Pass—J. Alergant, H. C. Bell, H. J. Bochinsky, R. Callow, J. B. Clements, W. E. Cregeen, F. J. Fowler, J. Greenfield, F. Hill, A. S. Hindle, J. Holt, S. H. Howlett, L. Jennings, W. A. Daniel, J. A. Fergusson, J. Hendry, J. A. King, W. E. Lockington, T. Masheder, R. A. McCulloch, R. McKenzie, H. T. Pearse, G. R. Reid, D. Sharrock, R. Simpson, H. Taylor, T. S. Walley, J. T. Wilkinson, S. A. Wright, R. D. Lewis, F. Robson, H. D. Roberts, L. Samuels.

Editorial Notices.

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