

# LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

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## Of Reading.

"READING," said Bacon, "maketh a Full man, Conference a Ready man, and Writing an Exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confers little, he had need have a present wit; and if he reads little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not."

"Reading maketh a full man." Of course this is not quite true without some modification. It is only generally true of most people who read a great deal. It depends on the reader and on what he reads. You may read, you may spend all your time in reading *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday*, *Scraps*, *Comic Cuts*, and the manifold and worthless, or worse than worthless publications, of which they may be taken as the type; and you will at best be full of emptiness, and not the best kind of emptiness either. Again, some people, few I believe, but still some, might read the great masterpieces of literature and remain as empty as ever, though their reading may leave its mark by making them duller, if possible, than they were before. To digress for a moment, the same is true of the other two aphorisms that Bacon states. A man will probably fail to become an "exact man" if he is compelled to write leading articles at a moment's notice on anything and everything, "from theology to American bowls;" and though they presumably have more time, leading novelists, with some honourable exceptions, of course, display anything but exactness in their writings. In the same way "conference," exclusively conducted with Suffolk labourers, might make a man deliberate, but it would hardly make him "ready."

Reading, then, the right sort of literature, maketh the man full, if he be capable of fulness. And when I say "the right sort of literature," don't let anyone suppose that I wish to advocate the study of dry books. I am discoursing now chiefly of reading for amusement, and no one, of course, reads dry books for amusement. If they amuse him they are not dry. I am informed, though I find it difficult to believe, that sometimes a youth expresses an opinion that the works which he is required by his preceptors to study are dry. It is more probable that such a statement is made on principle, and not intended to be taken seriously. But be that as it may, no one reads a dry book for amusement, that is to say, no one reads it unless he is obliged.

No, the right sort of literature, the sort that "maketh a full man," is not dry. And here again we must make some modification, or rather explanation. There is a proverb, truer than most,

to the effect that "one man's meat is another man's poison." Books which A finds interesting B does not, and *vice versa*. A may delight in a treatise on wood-paving for streets, and have no joy of Mr. Browning; B may despise A for an imaginative block-head; but he is wrong. Because I like chocolate creams, is no one else to feed on onions, which I abhor? By no means. Let each man follow out his own bent, provided it be harmless and useful, and allow others to do the same. But the great fact shines through it all, that only good books are good, whatever their other characteristics are. If you would be "full," read good books.

Now, providentially, there is no lack of good books in English, not to go further afield than our own language. There is an inexhaustible store of good books written by the great masters of the past, all of which you can never read if you live to be one hundred years old; and there are still good books being produced in very large numbers. I am not one of those that despair of the present or the future of English literature. It is the fashion in some circles to run down the writers of the present day, and to hold that no book that has not stood the test of twenty years is worth reading. But surely a period which can produce—to take obvious examples—such writers as William Morris, Swinburne, Barrie, Stevenson, and, dare I say it? Rudyard Kipling, is, if not in the very first flight, yet not placed nowhere in the race for literary glory. Indeed, considering the rush to science which is taking place, ever with greater eagerness, the literary achievements of the last quarter of this century are remarkable. I mean that scientific research in the most scientific age that the world has ever seen has not yet monopolised all the available intellect of the country, or anything like it. Then think of this: however long you live you cannot read all the good books that have been written, that are being written, and will be written. Think of this, you who have got a copy of *Ally Sloper* in your breast pocket for open or surreptitious perusal, and confidently hope, next week, to purchase another copy. Think of this, you who expend your not too plentiful twopences on "Buffalo Billy, or the Boy Bull-whacker," with the detestable picture on the cover, and on other romances of the same series. Mind, I don't want you, as I said before, to go in for what is dull or dry. I don't want you to be smitten with a frenzy for what is called "self-improvement," and devote all your spare time to dull grinding at uncongenial subjects. But the time you spend on "Buffalo Billy" you might spend on *Treasure Island*, or even *King Solomon's Mines*; and when these are finished there are lots more. If you don't enjoy these books, there are Henty, and Kingston, and the *Boys' Own Paper*, and *Chums*, all good, I believe, in their way, if not what you will care about when you are a little older. But at any rate do have a try, and don't say you don't care for good books until you have tried. 'Tis better to have tried to read than never to have tried at all. So shall you become full in Bacon's sense, having neither starved the mind altogether nor fed it on unprofitable food. And perhaps not the least evil of reading

these bad books is that they often unfit you for what is better. We are not all like Macaulay, who could read everything he came across, assimilating the good and rejecting the bad. I know that, personally, the trash I have read has spoiled my taste for many a good book I should otherwise have enjoyed, besides having occupied my time most unprofitably. Of course it is superfluous to add that I still go on reading this trash almost whenever I get the chance. But that is because my chains are now too strong to be broken entirely. But, fortunately, I think I can still conscientiously say that I like the good books the best. I hope I have established my position that good books ought to be read and bad books ought to be left alone, both because good books are at least equally interesting, and certainly more likely to rest and reinvigorate the mind. For, of course, we are talking of reading apart from the reading we have to do in the course of our work. But we may remark by the way that it does not follow that because reading a specified book because we are obliged is work—even though it be for an examination—that it is therefore necessarily uninteresting or even fatiguing.

(To be continued.)

### Literary and Debating Society.

ON February 8th, Mr. E. J. W. Harvey took the chair. Two new members were elected:—Messrs. G. K. Seddon and E. M. Frimstone. On this occasion a short but interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. A. J. Ewart. The title of his subject "Eyes and no Eyes," he remarked by way of preface, had doubtless caused some little speculation as to its nature. He was not going to speak about any unfortunate persons who had lost their physical vision, but about some equally unfortunate people who will not use either physical or mental vision to their own advantage. Not every one, it is true, has the power of Houdin the conjuror, who is said to have been able to take in the contents of a shop-window at a glance, and to enumerate the articles in it afterwards. But look what a power of observation ladies have—especially in matters of dress: it is a matter of education. Man in general is so careless of things which pass under his eyes. He sees the stone crop growing with its fleshy leaves upon a dry stone wall; he does not know what it is, why it grows there instead of in the soil, nor does he care. The ant, the glowworm, even the rarest butterfly will not raise the least feeling of curiosity or admiration in him. The fact is the spirit of inquiry is crushed out of us when young. When we begin to get too inquisitive we are sent to school to learn better manners. Instead of being crammed with dry facts as they are, schoolboys should be allowed to use their power of observation and put their knowledge to the test. Outdoor exercise in observation should be made part of every school curriculum. By neglecting to use our eyes we lose some of the greatest enjoyments in life. The

paper was only discussed by Messrs. C. M. Jones and P. J. A. Francis. After the chairman had spoken, and Mr. Ewart had replied, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to both essayist and chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

On February 22nd, Mr. C. M. Jones was in the chair, and eighteen members were present. The secretary moved that in place of Rule III should be read "That all masters of the Liverpool Institute be honorary members of the L. I. L. D. S." This motion was carried *nem. con.* The chairman then called upon Mr. H. L. H. Millard to read his paper. Mr. Millard then read a very pleasing lecture on the subject of the "Catacombs at Rome." These curious sepulchres were probably quarries at first, which were afterwards abandoned; then used by the Christians, first openly, then covertly for burial places. During the persecutions by Diocletian till the time of Constantine, these underground passages were frequently used as hiding-places and places of assembly for prayer by the Christians, and were often the scene of martyrdom. Churches were subsequently built above them, and pilgrims resorted thither in large numbers. Ransacked by Goths and Vandals in their search for treasure after sacking Rome, these curious graves were almost forgotten till the sixteenth century, when they began to become a favourite resort of antiquarians. Their researches, and those of others who followed them, have produced a whole literature upon the subject. Mr. Millard illustrated his lecture with a large number of diagrams and pictures showing the entrances to the catacombs, the staircases, the corridors, galleries, vaulted roofs, loculi or graves, cubicula or vaults, the mode of ventilation by spiragli, and of admitting light by luminari. He also put upon the board a number of inscriptions, mostly in very indifferent Latin, written upon the graves by the early Christians, and showed other pictures illustrative of the style of decorating the catacombs. As it was now getting late, the chairman allowed Mr. P. J. A. Francis alone to discuss the paper. After the chairman had spoken, and the essayist replied, Mr. N. C. Miller proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Millard, which was carried by acclamation. This brought the meeting to a close.

### Prize Distribution.

THE annual distribution of Prizes and Certificates for the year ending November, 1893, took place in the Lecture Hall on Friday evening, January 26th. Mr. T. F. Abraham presided, and, in addition to Lord Derby, was accompanied on the platform by the following:—Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. (the Recorder), the Mayor of Bootle, Messrs. R. W. Jones, R. D. Holt, P. H. Holt, C. S. Samuell, Charles Sharp, F.L.S., E. B. Ewart, B.A., T. C. Nicholas, John Finnie, T. C. Ryley, T. Holder, S. Spoonley, Thomas Snape, M.P., R. W. Ker, William Hewitt, B.Sc., Harold Whalley, Henry Young, G. Atkin, J.P., T. C. Danson, Professor Strong, Rev. D. Morris, Dr. H. R. Jones, and the Head Master.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed congratulations on the fact that Lord Derby was to deliver the prizes. He mentioned incidentally that the late Earl founded two prizes, one to be given to the highest Senior and the other to the highest Junior in the Liverpool Centre of the Oxford Local Examinations. Out of twenty prizes given during the last ten years, no less than seventeen had gone to Institute boys.

Lord Derby, who was cordially received, said he found himself in a new though somewhat accustomed position. He had had the honour of presenting prizes on various occasions in this his native country, but he believed that this was the first time he had been present at the prize distribution of the Institute. It had been suggested to him by the Head Master that his address should not be of an entirely educational character, but that he should rather choose some subject of general interest to his audience. That subject was "Canada as a Field for Emigration." Inviting his hearers to cross with him in imagination the two thousand miles or more of water which separated this country from the great Dominion where he had spent the last five years of his life, his lordship said that perhaps the first thing that struck one in the New World was the immense size on which everything seemed to be constructed. The vast extent of territory, the immense rivers, the high mountains—all the natural features of the country seemed to be on a vast and extended scale, and one could almost realise the boast of the American citizen who said that, not only were the hills of his country higher, rockier, and stonier than the hills in other parts of the world, but that the lakes were deeper, broader, and wetter than any other lakes. After describing several other physical features of the country, his lordship said that a great many boys liked the prospect of emigration because of their love of adventure, but if a boy emigrated in simply that spirit, he would soon come down to the husks, like the other prodigal of old. He would advise the parents of a boy who desired to go farming, say in Manitoba, to place him under the charge of a good farmer to learn his work, and let him not take with him our insular ideas, because he would find that he not only had a great deal to learn, but that perhaps he would have to learn it in a rough way. For an active, willing, and intelligent lad, there was a fine and profitable field for a useful life in Canada. He cautioned parents of an evil which, however, he thought had been exaggerated, of persons in this country professing to be well acquainted with farming in various parts of Canada. These people often abstracted from unsuspecting parents considerable premiums, and the result was that their boy was placed on a farm and told to make the best of it, without receiving any of the promised advantages.

People were just as well educated in Canada as were the people of this country. In the mining schools, engineering, science, and medical schools, there was as good teaching as could be obtained in this country; and a boy must therefore learn to pocket his pride, and not think himself a superior being to the Canadians. There was no royal road open to a boy who emigrated to Canada, and he must be content to work hard and well. His lordship mentioned that Mr. Van Horn, the president of the Canadian and Pacific Railway, one of the ablest and most powerful men in the Dominion, began as a telegraph-operator, and was proud of it. He also cited the career of Edison.

In classifying those who emigrated to Canada under two heads, he said that young men would probably do better to go to the newer provinces, such as Manitoba, where they could employ themselves at once and make their way. For this they did not require any capital, because they could buy land at from two to three dollars an acre; and if they had learned their work on the farm, they would be able to acquire what they could take up under the homestead laws, and as they progressed they would be able to take up more and more. To older people, who went out not so much for their own sakes as for the better opening which they would afford their children, he would advise remaining in the older provinces, where the conditions of life are more akin to those at home. They would find farms not differing much from those in this country, which could be purchased at from 80 to 100 dollars (£16 to £20) an acre. These, of

course, were only open to people with capital. He would not advise young men to go out for gold-mining, as that occupation was of a speculative nature. In his own journeys through Canada he had seen no poverty nor actual want. Privations there might be, but, taking one place with another, there was an amount of prosperity, of even distribution of riches, which went far to make Canada the happy country it undoubtedly was. There was throughout the country a most true and loyal devotion to the English connection. The Queen's name was received everywhere with honour, and her birthday was kept there with a loyalty which rivalled that of her most loyal subjects in England. It was a touching thing to think that, in lands beyond the seas, those who had spent their best days in the colonies, some of whom had never seen the mother country, always spoke of England as home. He firmly believed that there was a warm feeling by which the colonies and the mother country could be brought together, and that in the Dominion of Canada that sentiment was as warm as anywhere else.

Speaking in conclusion to the pupils, his lordship said, that whether their futures were to be spent at home or in the colonies, he hoped they would be guided not entirely by feelings of self-interest, but would regard themselves, however young, as citizens of a great empire, which had led the way in the cause of science and peace among modern nations, and which he hoped would be carried on in her career of success by young recruits such as he had the honour of addressing.

The Head-master then presented his report, after which Lord Derby distributed the prizes. At the conclusion of the distribution, a vote of thanks to Lord Derby was moved by the Recorder (Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q.C.), and seconded by the Mayor of Bootle. Lord Derby, in responding to the vote of thanks which was carried with great cordiality, said that Mr. Hopwood had referred to him with a characteristic kindness, or might he say leniency of judgment, which he remarked was a characteristic of Mr. Hopwood in the House of Commons as well as on the bench. He thanked the audience for the hearty way in which they had carried the vote of thanks. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

### Chat on the Corridor.

THE School is in quite a state of excitement at present, and it is not hard to find the reason thereof. On going down into the yard, you usually find a number of boys talking in groups about one theme, and that is the Shield Competition. We hear that the first round is to take place on March 7th, and the Institute is drawn against Waterloo High School. In wishing the footballers every success, we hope they will be well supported by the rest of the School, and this can only be done by every boy turning up to the match to cheer on the good old School. (Just as we are going to press, we have learnt that W. W. Beatty is coming back. This will considerably strengthen our three-quarters.)

This month we have to chronicle one of the most brilliant successes which an old boy of the Institute has ever gained. Mr. Lionel D. Barnett, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to the Craven Scholarship. This is the highest classical distinction to which an undergraduate of the University can attain, and it is

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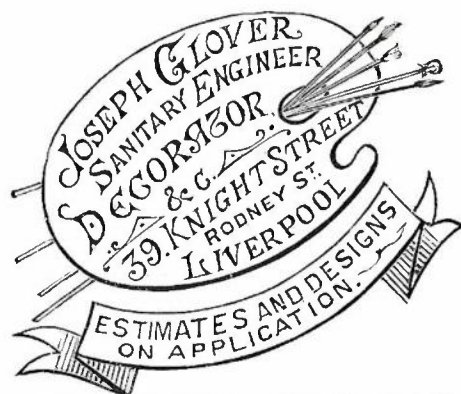
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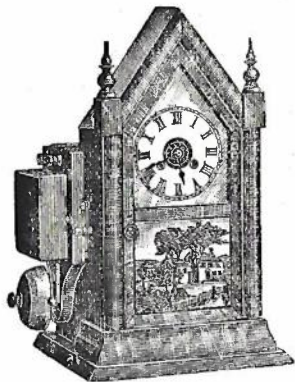
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no mean honour for the school when we consider that this same scholarship has been held by such distinguished men as Lord Macaulay and Prof. Jebb.

The following leading article about Mr. Barnett appeared in the *Liverpool Daily Post* of Saturday, Feb. 17th:—

The announcement of the award of University Scholarships at Cambridge on Saturday was looked forward to in classical circles with the special interest which attaches to that event. One scholarship only, the Craven Scholarship, was available this year, and it has been adjudged to Mr. Lionel D. Barnett, of Trinity College. Not for many years, if ever before, has this blue ribbon of Cambridge Scholarship fallen to a Liverpool Alumnus. Mr. L. D. Barnett was educated at the Liverpool Institute, and in 1889 proceeded to University College. There he closed a career of brilliant promise with a distinguished first class in the Classical Honours School of Victoria University. In his first session at Cambridge, besides being elected to a Foundation Scholarship at Trinity College, he carried off the University Medals alike for the Greek Ode and the Greek Epigram. In February last he attained, for a Freshman, the very unusual distinction of *proxime accessit* for the University Davies Scholarship; and on Saturday was elected to the Craven Scholarship, the highest classical distinction which the University affords.

Another old boy, Mr. J. A. Macrae, who was educated at this school about 1870, is now Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves in the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada.

Mr. O. W. Owen was placed first in the First Class at the Honours Examination of the Incorporated Law Society. He has been awarded the Prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn, value £10 10s.; the Daniel Reardin Prize, value £26 5s.; and is to receive the Enoch Harvey Prize which is worth about £5.

The following are the successes at University College:—S. R. Christophers, Junior Gold Medallist in Anatomy and Physiology; J. H. Hay, Honorary Certificate in the same subject; A. J. Ewart, Demonstrator in Botany.

On Tuesday afternoon, in Mr. Ewart's room, a lecture on "Rome" was delivered by Professor Strong, of University College, Liverpool. The lecture was profusely illustrated by a number of limelight views, and the lantern was ably managed by Mr. E. Morris. Although the Professor was greatly handicapped by the small amount of time at his disposal, the lecture was highly appreciated by his audience, which consisted of the upper forms of the High School, and at the end of it he was loudly applauded.

The results of the Cambridge Local Examinations appeared on Tuesday the 27th ult. P. J. A. Francis, the only candidate sent in from the School, was placed in the First Class with distinction in French and Latin, and exemption from Part I of the Previous. G. K. Seddon and E. M. Jackson, who entered the School this term, were sent in from their former schools. E. M. Jackson passed as Senior; G. K. Seddon was placed in the Third Class, Junior. All the candidates from Blackburne House passed, two Seniors being placed in the Third Class, one Junior in the Second Class, and three Juniors in the Third Class.

H. Eggington has been placed in the Second Division of the London Matriculation.

Rev. C. C. Elcum desires us to announce some alteration in his Prize Poem Competition. The prize, a handsome volume of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, will be given to the boy who sends in the best poem, written in a serio-comic style somewhat on the model of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. Poems to be sent in next term, and the date on which the Competition will close will be announced later.

We notice that the Liverpool Teachers' Guild have arranged for Excursions to Rome and to Florence during the Easter recess, leaving Liverpool on Friday, April 13. As these excursions are managed at a very small cost, it is possible that some of the scholars may like to take part in them. Particulars may be had from the Editors.

It is rumoured that the arrangements for the Dramatic Performance, under the auspices of the L.I.L.D.S., are again likely this year to fall through. We should be sorry if such a time-honoured Institution as these entertainments were to perish for want of volunteers from the boys.

## Club Reports.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

During the past month there has not been so much activity as there might have been, no less than six matches being scratched. It is only fair to our footballers to add that in four cases our opponents had to scratch as they could not raise teams, while the other two matches were abandoned by mutual agreement owing to bad weather. The two second team matches, the reports of which will be found below, were played in January, and they would have been reported last month but for want of space.

The first round in the competition for the Liverpool Schools' Challenge Shield will take place on March 7th. We now take the opportunity of exhorting all the boys of the Institute to come and watch the match, and to support the old school, if not by playing, by shouting lustily. There is nothing more encouraging for the players than a good hearty cheer from the crowd, and this often goes a long way to winning a match. Let, then, every boy do his best to turn up, and we think that after the match many will be so enthusiastic about football that we shall have a considerable increase in the list of members next season.

### FIRST FIFTEEN MATCHES.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

Played at Sefton Park, on Wednesday, February 14th. Mr. Pridmore, kindly acting as referee. The usual team represented the Institute, but the High School was strengthened by the assistance of two masters. From the kick off one of the masters got

possession, and instead of kicking started running, and managed to cover a considerable amount of ground before he was tackled. The play settled down in the Institute half, but the forwards gradually worked their way down the field, and with a good piece of following up Hawkes scored a try. On restarting play settled down in the Waterloo "25," and a lot of scrummaging took place. Before half-time Squires scored from a beautiful pass. In the second half the Institute pressed nearly the whole time, and several minors were scored. Wood scored a really brilliant try for us, eluding several of his opponents, and grounding the ball just behind the posts. The try was not converted. Early in the second half Raleigh passed rather high to Collins, and one of the Waterloo masters ran forward, intercepted the pass and scored, the try being converted into a good goal. When time was called the Institute proved winners by 1 goal 2 tries to a goal (11 points to 5).

*Remarks.*—The play was on the whole better than that of the previous match, and the result was manifested by the score, all three points resulting from sterling combined efforts. There is still however plenty of room for improvement. Humphreys must practice catching the ball clean, instead of on the bounce, returning with a long punt falling just in touch, and thus gaining the whole length of the kick. The three-quarters frequently lump themselves together in a bunch by the scrum, instead of standing in a line across the field, each outer one a little behind the inner. In the former case not only is there no scope for a good passing movement, but the ball is sure to be thrown forward. Collins does not shape at all badly for a first attempt, but naturally needs much practice, more especially in taking passes at full speed, and in passing just at the right moment. A three-quarter should not pass until he has engaged the attention of the back opposite him to such an extent that the latter cannot follow the ball and tackle the man it is passed to, but should pass before the man opposite him can molest him and spoil his pass. If a man is standing between you and the next three-quarter, either pass high over his head, or kick into touch if in your own half, or if near the enemies' goal, a high kick and a smart follow up may secure a try.

The halves would do with a little practice, but seem to have grasped the essentials of half-back trickery. The pick up and pass from a heel out should be all one action, the pass smart and low, ending about the level of the back's waist. Hence the half must have his eye on the back he is going to pass to, and the back must be ready for the pass.

Of the forwards, about half tackle well, and the other half don't tackle at all. The scrums have improved, but it is much better to actually heel out than to push the scrum and leave the ball behind you. The latter is not often possible. Before heeling, the ball should be held in the second rank, and then quickly pushed out with the foot between the legs of the men behind. Kicking and backing the ball backwards is useless and dangerous. Near touch always heel towards the field side of the scrum, in mid-field to the

back. A wing forward is occasionally of use, but is rather apt to neglect his proper share of the heavy scrum work, whilst, unless he is extremely smart, all his efforts will only succeed in transferring the ball to the opposing backs.

Now, suppose for a moment that the team is playing. A scrum is formed near touch by the halfway flag. Raleigh takes the ball and lets it fall fair and square in the centre of the scrum. The ball falls somewhat on its end, and a slight twist which it had somehow acquired rolls it over among the legs of the Institute forwards. "Dear me," says the innocent and childlike Raleigh, "our men got it again," and he forthwith goes round to the back of the scrum. The burly Jones, the sturdy Crichton, and other heroes hold the front rank firm. Dale in the middle of the second rank holds the ball a second till the scrum is steady, and then pushes it quickly backwards, whilst the accommodating Cheeseright divaricates his pedal extremities (a very necessary action) to allow it to exit. Raleigh pounces on the ball as it emerges, and the next instant Brettargh, who is standing well back, has it, but only for a moment, transferring at once to Collins. The latter dodges the first man who rushes up, and then passes to Wood, who puts it on until he is just going to be tackled, and then passes to Squires. Unfortunately ball and man reach Squires simultaneously, the latter, however, instead of waiting to be held, drops the ball, kicks it on, and shaking himself free picks it up again. There is only the full-back to pass, but Squires, instead of risking anything, passes to Langdon, who has followed from the other wing, and has a clear field before him. Langdon dashes over between the posts, and grounds the ball—an easy try. Well played Institute. So must it be.

The matches with Old Boys 3rd, Mr. Gardiner's team, and St. Oswald's College, Ellesmere, were scratched.

#### SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES.

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

Played at Fairfield, on Saturday, January 27th. Institute lost the toss and kicked off. Before half-time the College captain scored and the try was converted. In the second half the Institute forwards pressed, and then Langdon got in from a pass, but the try was not converted. Shortly after this Williams scored, and a good goal resulted. Before call of time Humphreys dropped a neat goal, and finally the Institute won by 2 goals 1 try to a goal. (12 points to 5).

##### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MERCHANT TAYLORS.

Played at Crosby, on January 31st. The Merchant Taylors won a very one-sided match by 1 goal 10 tries to *nil*.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

##### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE JUNIORS v. GRANBY STREET SCHOOL.

Played on February 24th. The Institute played three men short, and kicked off, and at half-time neither side had scored. In

the next half Granby Street scored three goals in succession. By the good play of A. Booth the Institute gained a goal. The result was a win for Granby Street by 3 goals to 1.

#### LACROSSE.

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

This tie in the Schools' Competition for boys under 15 was played at Wavertree, on February 7th. The Institute had at first to face a strong wind, but after a few minutes' play, a fine shot by Thomas was scrimmaged through, and the Institute from that time had much the better game. Owens cleverly scored the second goal; the third was rushed through from a good pass by Hipwell; and Thomas shot the fourth. At half-time the Institute led by 4 to *nil*. With the wind in their favour the Institute had the best of the game, and scored five times, chiefly from scrimmages in front of goal, winning in the end by 9 goals to *nil*, and thus earning the right to play Windermere Grammar School in the semi-final of the competition.

Hooper and Gem did what little they had to do safely, and H. M. Tayler and Hurter played an excellent defence game, while Patterson watched his man well. Whipp worked hard at centre, and except for crowding on goal too much, the whole attack did well, Thomas and Owens in particular. The four newest members of the team—Hipwell, E. G. Turner, R. S. Turner, and Ellis—all showed decided promise.

##### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. BIRKENHEAD JUNIORS.

Played at Wavertree, Wednesday, February 14th, and, after a very good and even game, resulted in a win for the Institute by 3 goals to 2. Thomas, Hipwell, and Owens scored for the Institute, all three being very good goals. C. E. Turner, Gem, and H. M. Tayler played finely on the defence; the best of the Birkenhead team being H. S. Watson, Stewart, and the goalkeeper. Bogart and Cattle played a good game as substitutes on the Birkenhead side.

#### WINTER SWIMMING CLUB.

##### (COMMERCIAL SCHOOL).

During the month three more boys have joined the club, bringing the membership up to 57. The average attendance at the baths has been raised to 23, showing an increase of 4 on that of last month. On the 9th inst., Waterhouse and Shankland swam 10 lengths for the championship of the club, the former winning by a second, after a very close race. A 10 lengths handicap race was held on the 23rd, in which the following members took part:—Dayliss, Linaker, Slater, Waterhouse (scratch), and Shankland (scratch). The result was—(1) Slater; (2) Waterhouse; (3) Shankland. This race was a good one, close and exciting to the end,

reflecting great credit on Mr. Bickerstaff who acted as starter and handicapper. All the competitors finished their 10 lengths.

*We regret that the report of this club was not inserted last month.—Ed.*

### TUGS OF WAR.

On Wednesday, 28th February, was begun a series of matches between the Junior classes of the Commercial School. On the above date twenty-four boys of the Lower Sixth Class, captained by D. Ison and H. Kewley, pulled against twenty-six boys in the Upper Seventh, captained by D. H. Colquhoun and W. Currall. Each side was very evenly balanced, but after a stiff tug the Lower Sixth won. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Horsfall witnessed the event.

### CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR MARCH, 1894.

- 1st, Thursday—Chess, Liverpool Institute v. Hope Street School, away.  
 3rd, Saturday—Rugby Football, Liverpool Institute v. Mr. Gardiner's Team, Sefton Park.  
 5th, Monday—Chess, Liverpool Institute v. North End 3rd, away.  
 7th, Wednesday—Rugby Football, Liverpool Institute v. Waterloo High School, *Shield Match*, away.  
 8th, Thursday—Liverpool Institute Literary and Debating Society. Debate: "Is the present Home Rule Bill to be Condemned?" *Affirmative*—C. M. Jones; *Negative*—P. J. A. Francis.  
 Chess, Liverpool Institute v. Balfour Institute, home.  
 10th, Saturday—Lacrosse, Liverpool Institute v. St. Helens' 2nd, Wavertree.  
 14th, Wednesday—Rugby Football, Liverpool Institute v. Wallasey Grammar School, home.  
 Lacrosse, Liverpool Institute v. Woodlands School, Wavertree.  
 15th, Thursday—Liverpool Institute Literary and Debating Society. Debate: "Should Professionalism be allowed in Cricket?" *Affirmative*—W. H. Wallace; *Negative*—C. M. Long.  
 17th, Saturday—Rugby Football, Liverpool Institute v. Parkfield Old Boys, home.  
 Lacrosse, Liverpool Institute v. St. Helens' 2nd, St. Helens.  
 21st, Wednesday—Lacrosse, Liverpool Institute v. Fallowfield, Manchester. *Final Tie, Schools' Flag Competition.*  
 22nd, Thursday—Liverpool Institute Literary and Debating Society. Impromptu Debate.  
 31st Saturday—Lacrosse, Liverpool Institute v. Wirral Old Boys, Birkenhead.

### Editorial Notices.

Secretaries of Clubs must send in their reports at least ten days before the end of the month. Reports must be written on one side of the paper only, and should not be on small pieces of paper. They must, of course, be written with ink.

Copies of the *Magazine* dated 1893, may be obtained from the Editors at 1d. a copy.

All communications other than Club Reports must be accompanied by the writer's name, though this need not necessarily be published.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of annual subscriptions from Messrs. F. Wolde and H. C. Hilton. We would be much obliged if those whose subscriptions are due would pay as soon as possible; some subscriptions are due since last October, and one since last April.

We have received the following *Magazines* from other Schools since our last issue:—*Barrovian*, *Sphinx*, *Academy Monthly*, *Pioneer*, *Liverpool High School Chronicle*, *Ruthin School Magazine*, *High School Record*, *Ipswich School Magazine*.