

# LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

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## A Millionaire of the Fifteenth Century.

SINCE the time of the fifteenth century the conditions of society have so altered, and the requirements of an ordinary Englishman are so different, that we can hardly get any sound basis for the comprehension of the ideas and general life of a man of that day. And, if it is difficult for the student, it must be far more so for an ordinary man of business of the present time to grasp in any way the greatness of the change which has taken place. There is no royal road by which we may get to comprehend the evolution of social structure and of economic conceptions which combined to bring about industrial progress. It is not easy to understand the steps in the process, the freedom for movement, and the motives for effort which were brought into play at each stage.

And yet the subject is of absorbing interest. To be able to understand something of the life, daily work, pleasures, conversation, and manners of the average man of that far-off time, not from pseudo-historical novels and works of fiction, but from reliable and authentic sources, and, if possible, contemporary accounts, this surely must be as useful as it is engrossing. There still are quarters where the study of this subject is treated with neglect. The usual school curriculum will include, and rightly so, the teaching of political history of the past, the marshalling and grouping of great events, inductions and theories as to their influence, and much more of the same character; but Economic History, the record of the growth of society, of industry, of commerce, this, with negligence almost criminal, is altogether omitted. And yet to school-boys who are destined to enter into the ordinary business of some office in town, these subjects cannot be without their usefulness. They must unquestionably aid him, not only in his future career as a man of business and a merchant, but also in his duties as a citizen brought face to face almost hourly with social and industrial problems of the gravest importance.

With this apology, then, the writer ventures to attempt a picture of the life of a merchant prince of the fifteenth century, in the hope

that some of the readers of the *Magazine* may be induced to enter, though only partially, on the study of social and economic facts of the past.

It may be that our life would seem dull and colourless to the fifteenth century burgess; it is certain that to us, as we look back through the mellowing distance, the life of that day seems tinged with a hue of adventure rarely seen now. In fact, we might almost suppose that the life of a man then, is to our life now, very much as his quaint, picturesque houses, in his irregular, crooked streets, are to our dull, formal buildings with their straight horizontals and perpendiculars; or in the relation that our subdued colour-tints in decoration hold to the blazonry and gorgeous colouring of their pageants and their tapestries. Let it not be imagined, however, that the comfort of living was higher then than now; our streets are indeed gloomy, but they are well paved and clean; our houses are indeed ugly (for the most part) but they are healthy and well furnished. So with their lives: "a century during which more than twenty outbreaks of plague occurred," (the 14th century) "can hardly be regarded by us except as one long unbroken period of pestilence." And the adventurous, romantic life of the end of the Middle Ages might not, if we came to a closer view, seem even endurable to us, softened as we are by luxury and the comforts of the present age.

And Bristol in the time of the fifteenth century would seem very strange to those who know Bristol now. The fine old timber houses projected over the pathway beneath, and seemed, as they hung, story over story, ready to plunge down on the heads of the passengers who trudged the miry, unpaved street. The monasteries of the Augustinians, the Bonhommes, the Carmelites, and others, with their turrets and tapering church spires were surrounded by the gabled dwellings of the traders and merchants of the place, all nestling snugly under the shadow of the hills surrounding. Higher than the mass of houses of the city, on Red Cliffe, then a suburb of Bristol, were the houses of the more wealthy merchants. And amongst these wealthy merchants, between the dates 1400 and 1467, lived William Canynges, a merchant rich enough at that time to rank as a millionaire with us.

His house, the "Great House" or "Rudde House" in Redcliffe Street, of which fragments still remain, had been built as a suburban residence about the end of the fourteenth century, and had all the latest improvements of his day. The ground floor was no longer of bare earth, but covered with tiles, and the overhanging bay windows of the first floor were completely glazed with rich stained glass. The tiles and the boarding of the floors were strewn with rushes, neatly plaited together so as to form a tolerably even surface, and not cast about at random, like straw in a stable. (Carpets, except in the residences of royalty, were at that time unknown, and did not come into general use until comparatively modern times, so that Canynges' house cannot claim to have been furnished with that luxury). The bedsteads were what is known as

"half testers," hung round with curtains richly embroidered by the ladies of the family, an occupation regarded at that time as a suitable recreation for kings' daughters. In the "solar" or first story of the house were the chief apartments, wainscotted and covered with hangings. The ceilings were enriched with painting and gilding of the gayest description, whilst on the panelled divisions legends and scripture stories were represented. Arras hangings and tapestried drapery covered the walls in certain places, such as the upper end of the great hall, the doorways &c., or else they served to divide a large room into two of a more convenient size. The seats and tables were for the most part of the rudest description, being only boards rendered smooth by planing. But on the other hand the display of plate was magnificent. Your burgher merchant of the Middle Ages was a man of considerable importance, and loved to show his wealth in somewhat ostentatious manner. His "cupborde" at home was adorned with his silver cup, and other articles of the same precious material. In fact, so great was the amount of plate possessed by the opulent that it appears incredible so much should have existed; and yet these expensive indulgences seem to have been continually augmented throughout the whole period, until the value of this precious deposit in the dwellings of the rich was not only enormous, but sometimes barely within belief.

But enough has been said of Canynges' house; let us turn to the man. That he was the greatest of Bristol's old merchants is abundantly shown. He was only twenty-five years old when, as we are told in the contemporary *Libelle of Englishe Polycye*, the men of Bristol first went to Iceland.

Of Yseland to wryte is lytille nede,  
Save of stokfische; yit for sothe in dede  
Out of Bristow, and costes many one,  
Men have practised by nedle and by stone  
Thider-wardes wythine a lytel whylle,  
Whythine xij yere, and wythoute perille, -  
Goone and comen, as men were wonte of olde  
Of Scarborough unto the costes colde;  
And now so fele shippes thys yere there were,  
That moche losse for unfraught they bare;  
Yselond myght not make hem to be fraught  
Unto the hawys.

That is to say, the Bristol men, by their energy, had monopolised the trade with Iceland which the men of Scarborough had been busied with before. This was only for a short while, however, for in 1450, with shortsighted policy, the Danish Government and the weak councillors of Henry VI concluded a treaty by which the merchants of all English ports were forbidden to trade with Iceland, Finmark, or other districts subject to the Danish King. With one notable exception: William Canynges, "in consideration of the great debt due to the said merchant from his subjects of Iceland and Finmark," was allowed "to lade certain English ships with merchandize for those prohibited places, and there to take fish

and other goods in return." And the ships are these: the Mary Canynges, 400 tons burthen; the Mary Radelyf, 500 tons; the Mary and John, 900 tons; (the three together costing 4,000 marks, equivalent to £40,000 of the present time); the Galyot, 50 tons; the Cateryn, 140 tons; the Marybat, 220 tons; the Margyt de Tynly, 200 tons; the Lytlyle Nicholas, 140 tons; the Kateryn de Boston, 220 tons; and another ship, which was wrecked in Iselond, of 160 tons; on the whole 2,853 tons of shipping, manned by 800 mariners. (The *Lucania* has a gross tonnage of 12,952).

Nor was it only to Iceland that Canynges' ventures went out. Possibly his position in trade and commerce may be more easily imagined when we remember Shylock's enumeration of Antonio's business.

"He hath an argosy bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies; I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third at Mexico, a fourth for England—and other ventures he hath, squandered abroad."

In 1449, Henry VI especially mentions William Canynges, "his beloved and eminent merchant of Bristowe," in his letters of commendation to the master-general of Prussia and the magistrates of Dantzic. In going to these parts, Canynges was again attacking a trade monopoly. Formerly this branch of commerce was in the hands of the Flemish merchants, as the *Libelle* tells us.

These signs of favour from the royal house, we may be sure, were not given to Canynges for nothing, and he was probably mulcted in a far larger amount when the new king, Edward IV, visited Bristol. Canynges was for the third time mayor of Bristol in 1460, and entertained Edward at his own house. As quaint old John Stow informs his readers, "in the harvest season, King Edward rode to Canterbury, and to Sandwich, and so along by the sea coast to Hampton, and from thence into the Marches of Wales, and to Bristow, where he was most royally received." There was a quaint pageant to welcome him, illustrating Edward's many virtues and great generosity. Here is the opening of the pageant, according to *Warkworth's Chronicles*:

"The receyvyng of Kyng Edward iijth at Brystowe. First, at the comyng inne atte temple gate, there stode Wylliam Conquerour, with iij lordis, and these were his wordis:—

'Wellcome Edward! oure son of high degre;  
Many yearis hast thou lakkyd oute of this londe—  
I am thy forefader, Wylliam of Noremandye,  
To see thy welefare here through Goddys sond.'

"Over the same gate stondyng a greet Gyant delyveryng the keyes.

"The Receyvyng atte Temple Crosse next following:—There was Seynt George on horsbakke, uppon a tent, fyghting with a dragon; and the Kyng and the Queene on hygh in a castell, and his daughter benethe with a lambe; and atte the sleying of the dragon ther was a greet melody of aungellys."

But when Edward went away again, he took away with him, besides the contributions of other merchants, no less a sum than 3,000 marks of Canynges' money, equal to nearly £30,000 at the present day.

Of Canynges' civic work, much might be said; but it is enough to recount two events that fell in his period of office. In 1450, at the time of his second mayoralty £15 were spent in repairing the walls of Bristol, and £40 in the purchase of "certyn gonnes and other stuffe necessarie for the defence of the said town," amongst the said guns being "a dozen brasyn gonnes, to be made shootyng pelletts as grate as a Parys ball or less, and every gonne with 4 chambers."

In 1466, when he was mayor for the last time, Canynges formed his fellow merchants into a sort of close guild for mutual protection in regulating the prices of various articles of trade, and mutual help in misfortune. But the old merchant did not reap any of the advantages of the guild himself. Much of his wealth had been spent in charities and in helping to build the church of St. Mary Redcliffe; unwilling to let his riches go into the purse of the king, and frightened, as the story goes, that Edward IV would find him a second wife, and so again lay him under contribution for the honour, he gave up the business of this life, and in 1467, "in all haste took orders upon him, and, in the year following, was made priest, and rang his first mass at our Lady of Redcliffe." He was made Dean of Westbury in or near 1468, and died in November, 1475.

So lived and died "a worthy man  
Whose word would pass on 'change soon as his bond;  
A liberal man—for schemes of public good  
That sets down tens, where others units write;  
A charitable man—the good he does,  
That's told of, not the half."

### Chat on the Corridor.

IN our correspondence this month will be found a suggestion to which we should like to give prominence. "R" proposes that advantage should be taken of the annual prize distribution to hold a short meeting to be attended by old boys. If we found that it was the desire of a sufficient number to have such a meeting, we should be pleased to do our utmost to carry it out. We would therefore ask those old boys who read this *Magazine* to give us their opinion on the matter. Will they write and let us know whether they think such a meeting desirable, and, if so, what form it should take, and whether they would be willing to take part in it?

We have to congratulate T. Lodge on his success in the recent examination held under the auspices of the Society of French

Teachers in England, last November. He was placed 5th in order of merit, and was awarded a prize.

Out of the six matches played since our last issue, the Association team have won four, drawn one, and lost one. On 1st March the semi-final in the Shield Competition was played, and the Institute were left victors by 3 goals to one. It was gratifying to see that a very fair number of Institute fellows had turned up to see the match and cheer on our players. On the occasion of former Shield matches there has been some ground of complaint that the team did not receive the support they deserved. We hope that when the final is played, there will be a still stronger contingent of Institute boys.

The news of Mrs. Philip Holt's death created a profound impression upon all connected with the Institute, and it was recognised that, through this lamentable event, the schools had lost one of their firmest friends and supporters. At one time, Mrs. Holt's genial presence was looked for at all the Prize Distributions and other public functions, and, although of late years ill health had prevented her being so much with us, it was always understood that her interest in the Institute was in no way diminished, but that she fully sympathised with and shared in the untiring efforts of her husband to promote the prosperity of this Institution, with which the Holt family have been so long and so honourably connected. The greatest sympathy was felt on all hands for Mr. Philip Holt and Miss Booth in their bereavement, and an expression of this feeling was embodied in a resolution passed at a meeting of the whole staff. The President was unfortunately unable to be present at the funeral, but the School was formally represented by Mr. Herbert Watts (Vice-President) and several Directors, the Head Master, the Head Mistress of Blackburne House, Mr. Burton, Mr. Ewart, and the Secretary.

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce that Mr. T. H. Williams has been unfortunately compelled to resign, through ill health, his Mastership at the Institute. We feel sure that the staff of the School will greatly miss a gentleman of his considerable attainments. He obtained his M.A. degree at London in 1895, in Classics and in French and Celtic. We wish him every success in his future career.

The choir has made excellent progress this term under the able training of Mr. Book and Mr. Groom. The numbers have steadily increased, so that there are now 42 members. Besides pronouncing their words much more distinctly than in former terms, they have also greatly improved in tone. Up to the present they have learnt, "The Ash Grove," two part song; "Robin Adair," in three parts; "The Vicar of Bray" and "The Minstrel Boy," in unison. As will be noticed, strict impartiality has been observed with reference to

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the nationality of the pieces chosen, so that the "Celtic fringe" may not feel themselves aggrieved in any way.

Heard in one of the Mathematical rooms:—

MASTER: "What is a corollary, X?"

X: "Please, sir, it's the moral, sir."

Just as we are going to press, we learn the result of the Final with Oakes Institute, and heartily congratulate Mackenzie on his victory. Once more the Shield will grace the walls of the Institute. May it be many a long day before it leaves them! *Ut veniant omnia scuta.*

### Games Reports.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE "A" v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS match was played at Sefton Park, 22nd February, in fine weather. The Institute won the toss, and elected to play up hill.

Considering their size the Institute played pluckily, but were considerably overweighted forward, and stood no chance against their opponents. The play mostly consisted of stopping the rushes made by two of the Waterloo H. S. masters, and as the Institute were not always successful in these attempts, and never had the ball in their hands, the game was lost by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 try (12 points), to *nil*.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. PARKFIELD OLD BOYS.

This match was played on Saturday, 4th March, and was lost by 3 goals, 4 tries (27 points) to *nil*.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE M.S.

This match was played on Wednesday, 25th January, at Fairfield, the weather being very cold. The ground was in wretched condition with frost, and running was out of the question, so slippery was the ground. Mackenzie won the toss, and elected to kick with the wind. The College started, but the Institute quickly assumed the aggressive, and were soon shooting round the College goal. The College backs, however, played well, and cleared effectively. Pollard and Short had several fine runs, and combined well, but were often pulled up by Pearson. Knowles played well in centre, and put in some good shots. Thompson replaced Pooley in this match at full-back, and played a fine steady game. The College, shortly before half-time, pressed, but were hampered always by Knowles. Half-time arrived with a clean sheet.

On resuming play the Institute pressed, and Mackenzie and Jones had several runs, but were unable to score. The College, now with the wind in their favour, had the best of matters and combined finely; they packed the Institute goal repeatedly, but Knowles cleared in fine style. The game was keenly contested until about a quarter of an hour before full-time, when the College scored after a free kick. The Institute after this seemed greatly dispirited, and allowed the College to secure two further points. Full-time, College, 3; Institute, *nil*.

#### INSTITUTE v. COLLEGE (SHIELD TEAM).

This match was played on the following week at Wavertree. Pooley was still absent from the ranks, and Turner made his *début*. Mackenzie won the toss, and played with the sun first half. The College had advantage of a slight hill in the first half, and pressed the Institute full-backs, but Turner and Knowles acquitted themselves with credit. The Institute took up matters for a little time, and had several pot shots at the College goal, but were unable to break through the College defence. The game was most keenly contested till half-time, when the score was *nil* each side.

Knowles restarted for the homesters, who quickly assumed the offensive, having now both wind and hill. The College backs and goalkeeper were repeatedly called upon to defend their charge, and they cleared nicely to the forwards, who, after some good combination, drew first blood for the College, after about twenty minutes. The Institute now livened up considerably, and from a corner in their favour, Short succeeded in defeating their custodian with a low shot. The game was now practically over, the full-time score being Institute, 1; College, 1.

Things now pointed strongly to an exceedingly close game in the Shield contest on 1st March, and the Institute, with the kind permission of Mr. Fletcher, were allowed to practice twice a week.

#### INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On the 22nd of February, the Institute team, accompanied by Mr. Parkes, travelled to Manchester. The Manchester team were much bigger than the visitors, but a close game was anticipated. Mackenzie won the toss, and decided to take advantage of a strong sun. Manchester started and quickly took matters up, but Turner, Knowles and Pooley cleared well. The Manchester forwards combined well, and scored a good goal from a corner kick. The Institute after this loss tried hard to score, and were rewarded by a goal which was obtained after a free kick. Manchester now quickened the game considerably, and their forwards did great execution; after about thirty-five minutes play they obtained their second goal. Half-time arrived, Manchester, 2; Institute, 1.

At the restart, the Institute played considerably better, and packed their opponents goal, and Turner placed a fine goal through from about twenty yards. Manchester played a good combination game now, and their wing play was very fine, but our halves kept

them well out. However, after some midfield play, Manchester succeeded in gaining a third goal. Full-time:—Manchester, 3; Institute, 2.

After the match the Institute team were entertained to tea at the School, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly, as may be expected.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WEST KIRBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played on 8th March, in dull weather. Institute won the toss and played against a slight breeze. They quickly took up the play and were soon pressing in their opponents' half, but were unable to effect a goal. West Kirby played with great determination, and after some little time they scored a very good goal. From the restart the Institute again took up the play, but did not succeed in their shooting, and the game fluctuated from goal to goal till half time. Institute 0; West Kirby 1.

Knowles started for the Institute, who at once were in their opponents' goal. Mashedar and O'Neill, who replaced Pollard and Short, played well together, and, after about five minutes play, O'Neill scored our first goal. From the re-start the Institute again pressed, but were driven back repeatedly by Emerson. The game now changed a little to the favour of West Kirby, who from a long run managed to pull off a second goal. The Institute now had a hard time, and Leece was called upon repeatedly, but saved in fine style, and, on the right wing securing the ball, Mashedar equalised with a splendid shot. The home team now took matters up, and, after some corner kicks had been taken, Mackenzie succeeded in securing our winning goal. Full time: Institute 3; West Kirby 2.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.—SEMI-FINAL.

The teams of the above schools met on Wednesday, 15th March, in the semi-final of the Liverpool and District Secondary Schools' Shield Association Football Competition. The weather being favourable, a large number of pupils and friends lined the enclosure, and manifested great interest in the game.

Mackenzie winning the toss, decided to play with the sun at their back, although facing a slight cross wind.

At the start the College went off with a great dash, and assumed a very threatening position. They were decidedly smarter on the ball, and passed finely. Several corners fell to their lot. The College scored after thirty-five minutes play. This reverse pulled our team together, for they now began to show better combination, and frequently carried the ball to their opponents' goal. The hearts of the Institute revived when Knowles dashed forward with the ball at his toe, and then centred to Mackenzie, who passed on to the left wing, where Henshaw met the ball, and with a grand shot equalized, amid great cheering, just before half-time.

Half-time:—Institute, 1 goal; College, 1 goal.

On changing ends, the Institute at once took the upper hand, and carried the ball to the College quarters. The College backs played hard to repel the attack, but the Institute forwards were too

strong for them, and would not be denied. W. G. Knowles getting possession, sent in a low swift shot which the goal-keeper touched but failed to stop. On re-starting, the College tried to recover lost ground, and had several shots at the Institute goal, but Leece, who was in grand form negotiated each handful successfully. It now became evident that the Institute was the stronger team, and penned the College in their own quarters. The College goal had several very narrow squeaks. Short ran the ball from mid-field, and shot for the mark, but the goal-keeper was on the alert, and punched the ball into play, when Mackenzie got hold and passed to Henshaw, who scored another goal. Turner and Pooley who had played a consistently strong game, now saved Leece from further trouble, for no sooner did the College make the least headway than the backs returned the ball, and although the forwards made repeated efforts they failed to add to their score.

Final score:—Institute, 3 goals; College, 1 goal.

#### LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. OAKES INSTITUTE.

The final match for the Challenge Shield, offered by the Everton Club, took place by the kindness of the Everton Committee at Goodison Park on 15th March. Magnificent weather and the expectation of success brought together what was probably a record attendance of both masters and boys.

Our opponents were Oakes Institute, and, Mackenzie losing the toss, they elected to play with the sun behind them, and the ball was started soon after three. Opening exchanges were all in our favour, Short showing up conspicuously, and putting in a fine shot which just skimmed over the bar. A faulty pass by Thompson, who had taken Pollard's place on very short notice, let in Oakes, who worked the ball down the field, but were checked just in time by Knowles (Ormskirk), who placed the ball in front of his namesake, by whom, in conjunction with Short, a determined attack was made on Oakes' goal, and a corner was forced. This was well taken by Thompson, and Henshaw steered the ball into the net after twelve minutes play. Institute again attacked, and two corners followed, with no result, while W. H. Knowles and Mackenzie each had a shot without effect. Oakes then attacked strongly, Toms and Stuart both putting in good work at half, while the backs were more than once tested.

On re-starting, after half-time, Oakes attacked with great determination, and their inside right put in a hot shot, which missed by inches only; the goal kick brought little relief, for Leece was called on to handle; a third attack followed, and inside right again getting possession, evaded Pooley, and shot across the goal mouth, and inside left rushing up, banged the ball in, giving Leece no chance to clear. This made the score (1-1), about ten minutes of the second half having elapsed.

This reverse roused up the School forwards, who put more sting into their attack, and made matters very warm for Oakes. A fine run by Short and Knowles took the ball to the goal mouth, goal-

keeper putting it away to touch. Thompson, however, was on the lookout, and returned it brilliantly, Mackenzie putting it through, again giving Institute the lead. On re-starting, Oakes dashed off for our goal, and a miskick by Pooley caused matters to look serious; Turner and Stewart, however, came to the rescue, and the School once more attacked, W. H. Knowles shooting over. A foul against Oakes was well taken by Pooley, but the ball was got away, and again travelled towards Leece, a good shot just skimming over the bar. From the goal kick Mackenzie and Henshaw rushed away, and the former had hard lines in not scoring; the honour, however, was reserved for Short, who, receiving a good pass from his partner, shot a brilliant goal, making the score 3-1 in our favour. On re-starting, Institute again pressed, and the ball was once more netted by Short.

In a general review of the game, it must be admitted that Oakes are a vastly improved team, and play a smart and fair game. Their forwards work well together and are quick away; while a special word of praise must be given to their left full back, who put in some brilliant defensive play, and repeatedly broke up our combination.

Of our own eleven, the backs were as good as ever, Stuart, Turner, and Toms being perhaps hardest worked, and thus most conspicuous. The forwards suffered from Pollard's absence. A general fault was slowness in getting away and in shooting, whilst once or twice there was a lamentable want of "beef" behind the shots.

It only remains to congratulate Mackenzie, as captain, on the success of his team; he has kept them well together, and worked hard against bad luck, and has thoroughly earned the honour of once more bringing back the Shield to the Institute.

Team:—G. Leece, Goal; R. S. Turner and W. Pooley, Backs; W. T. Toms, W. G. Knowles and Stuart, Half-backs; P. Thompson, B. Short, W. H. Knowles, K. MacKenzie, F. Henshaw, Forwards.

#### CHARACTERS OF THE TEAM.

K. MACKENZIE.—A good captain, and has kept his team well in hand. A tricky forward, but does not make sufficient ground. Should do more shooting on his own account. Is to be congratulated on the successful season through which he has led his team.

J. LEECE.—A first-rate goalkeeper, but must watch the game when not pressed.

R. S. TURNER.—A strong and resourceful back, rather too fond of dribbling.

W. POOLEY.—The mainstay of the defence, very cool, and a safe kick.

H. STUART.—The youngest member of the team; tackles well, and feeds his forwards with good judgment. Should shoot at goal when in range.

W. G. KNOWLES.—An ideal centre-half; should avoid unnecessary fouling.

W. T. TOMS.—A good steady half; passes neatly, and backs his forwards up well; should use his weight more.

A. S. POLLARD.—Makes a good outside, and is fairly fast, but inclined to hang about offside. Should use his weight more.

B. SHORT.—Dribbles and passes well; should shoot oftener. Is inclined to funk heavier men.

W. H. KNOWLES.—Clever and tricky forward, and a good shot, inclined to be selfish.

F. HENSHAW.—Combines well with his partner, centres well, though sometimes too soon; a good corner kick.

## RESERVES.

P. THOMPSON.—Our first reserve. A good half or full-back; keeps his head, and kicks well. Should cultivate a little more dash and speed.

D. THOMPSON.—A capable reserve, but does not show sufficient energy. Should make a good player. A good partner to his brother at full-back.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—SECOND XI.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE 2ND v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (C.S.) 2ND.

Played at Wavertree in fine weather. The Institute had the best of the play, leading at half time by 2—0. The College played better in the second half, and scored through Bannister. The Institute scored again towards the end, thus winning by 3 goals to 1. Goals—Mashedor, Wood, Mackenzie.

## LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE 2ND v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (M.S.) 2ND.

Played at Wavertree. Institute held the upper hand throughout the game, and led by 3—0 at half time. In the second half, we still kept our opponents in their own territory, and added three more, whilst the College scored one. Final result—Institute 6, College 1. Goals—Mackenzie (2), Wooler (2), Wood (2).

## INSTITUTE 2ND v. WEST KIRBY G.S.

Result—Institute 6, West Kirby 1.

## INSTITUTE 2ND v. HUYTON ALBION.

Played at Huyton. The Institute had rather a strong team, including K. J. Mackenzie, Knowles, and Stuart. The Institute had most of the play but their shooting was weak, and half time arrived with a blank sheet. In the second half play opened out, the Albion captain obtaining two goals, while Mackenzie shot two for the Institute. Result—Institute 2, Huyton 2.

## INSTITUTE 2ND v. BLUECOAT HOSPITAL.

Institute 14, Hospital 0.

## INSTITUTE 2ND v. ST. HELENS COWLEY SCHOOL.

Institute 3, St. Helens 2.

## HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING CLUB.

A meeting was held on 13th March in Mr. Eaves' room. In place of Mr. Snow, Mr. Parkes was elected a vice-president. The following officers were elected to fill the vacancies:—Captains—A. S. Thomas, E. G. Turner; Secretary—T. Lodge; Committee—Cheeseright, Glover, Mackenzie, Whitaker, De Zouche. It is hoped that the club will have a prosperous season, and will maintain its reputation. All boys who have paid their sports' subscription are entitled to join. Practices are held every Monday and

Thursday, at 4.30, at Cornwallis Street Baths. Mr. Eaves and the older members will give every assistance to those who wish to learn to swim. Upon production of the card of membership, members can enter the baths for 3d. A season ticket, price five shillings, can be obtained, and those wishing to avail themselves of this should give their names in without delay to Mr. Eaves, or to the secretary.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL SWIMMING CLUB.

The Commercial School Swimming Club will hold its first practice at Cornwallis Street salt water baths on Tuesday, 4th April, at 4.35 p.m. The practices will be continued every Tuesday and Friday, until 31st October.

The entrance fee is 1/-. Season tickets for Club members only, can be obtained from Mr. Bickerstaff at 5/- each. All boys who have entered school since April, 1898, are admitted to the Club free.

Members who do not wish to purchase season tickets will be admitted to the baths at half price, viz.: 3d.

PRIZES.—Gold and silver medals are awarded to the successful competitors in Annual Contests. The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society offer a valuable medal for proficiency in swimming and life saving exercises, and one is also given by the Directors of the Institute to the best swimmer in the club.

The objects of the Club are to teach and encourage the art of swimming and life saving amongst the boys of the school.

Messrs. Hemsley and Parkes have kindly associated themselves with the club, so that with their valuable assistance we hope to have a very prosperous season.

## Correspondence.

To the Editors of the *Magazine*.

DEAR SIRS,

A few months ago a suggestion was made that an Entertainment, provided by members of the school, and attended by masters, old boys, boys and their friends, would be profitable and enjoyable. Whilst there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this proposal in its entirety, yet advantage could and should be taken, I think, of the considerable gathering of old boys on the occasion of the Prize-Distribution, to do something in the matter. If the Debating Society would arrange a meeting, say for half-past six on that evening, and if such meeting were announced in the previous *Magazine*, and became a regular institution, I think that many old boys would be delighted to attend, either to listen to a short paper, or to join in a short debate. Such a meeting would of course end in time to allow the visitors time to find places in the

hall for the prize giving and entertainment. I trust that the possibility of successfully carrying out this scheme will be considered by the L.I.L.D.S. and its old members.

Believe me, Sirs,  
Your correspondent,  
R.

[*Vide* Chat on the Corridor.—EDD.]

**In Memoriam.**

—  
RICHARD HENRY LANGLEY RUSSELL,  
DIED 8TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

—  
ANNA HOLT,  
BELOVED WIFE OF PHILIP HENRY HOLT,  
DIED 6TH MARCH, 1899.

**Editorial Notices.**

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Annual Subscriptions from Messrs. G. K. Seddon, H. R. Hurter, W. R. Houghton, J. A. Twemlow (four years), G. Bell (three years).

We have received the following Magazines from other Schools and Colleges:—  
*Kelly College Chronicle, King Edward's School Chronicle, Sphinx, Plymothian.*