

THE
Oldham Hulmeian.



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"The Oldham Hulmeian."

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School News.

THE first Public Examination of the School will be held in July by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board. This is the recognised examination in the English public schools, and the choice of it by the Oldham Hulme Grammar School indicates the high standard which we set ourselves. Some of the top boys will compete for the Lower Certificate offered by the Board, which, besides its general value as a testimonial of abilities, will be of particular value to those boys who intend entering the professions. The Certificate exempts those who hold it from the Preliminary Examinations of the Solicitors, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Medical Council, the Faculty of Medicine in Edinburgh University, and other professional bodies. The time will come, it is to be hoped, when no boy in a secondary school will regard his school career as complete without this Certificate.

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It is proposed to consolidate the various Club Subscriptions in the school into a general terminal subscription of half-a-crown to an Amalgamated Clubs' Fund. This subscription will entitle boys to the free use of all School Clubs, Athletic, Gymnastic, and other as well as of the Library, and will of course be levied on all alike. There is not a single boy in the school who will not be amply compensated in the enjoyment of one or other of the School Societies, and, besides, the games and recreations are an organic part of the school life, to which every boy ought to contribute his share. In the meantime, it is to be regretted that our field is not better drained and better laid; but Rome was not built in a day, and this very necessary work will have to be undertaken in the near future. The expense will be great, over £500, and, when it is done, the boys' subscriptions will not do more than suffice to maintain the field in a proper state of efficiency. Our school has an inestimable advantage over most town schools in having a field at its doors, and we must make the most of it. It is to be hoped that the New Cloakroom Regulations will drive loafers on to the field.

A LEAVING Scholarship of £30 or thereabouts will be offered by the Governors in July, 1898, to the competition of boys who have then been in the school not less than three years. This Scholarship is to enable boys to proceed to a University or other place of higher education, and will probably be renewed from year to year.

* * *

THE following new boys have entered the school:

Ashton... ..	L II (mod.)
Bamford	I
Blackburn	U II (mod.)
Fort, C. W.	I
Mellor, R. O.	I
Platt... ..	L II (mod.)
Stanley	L II (mod.)
Whitaker... ..	I
Whitehead, J.	I
Wooster, G. H.	I

* * *

A pleasing incident marked the close of last term. Before leaving for the holidays the whole School assembled in the hall to make a presentation to Mr. Pimm in view of his approaching marriage, which was to take place the week following. On behalf of the School, W. L. Middleton handed over to him a handsome silver salver, which had been subscribed for by all the boys, and B. W. Lees, in the name of Mr. Pimm's old boys, presented him with a set of silver teaspoons. Mr. Pimm thanked the boys in a short speech, in the course of which he remarked that it was very gratifying to him to know that he had won the esteem and regard—nay more, the affection of the boys, as was evidenced by the beautiful presents he had that day received; and further, that he hoped to be spared to work among them for many years to come. In this hope we all join, and heartily re-echo the good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Pimm in their married life which were tendered to them by the boys last term. With the usual cheers for the holidays and the singing of "Forty Years On," the School dismissed.

Football.

2ND V. NICHOLL'S HOSPITAL (away), Jan. 23rd. The report of this match was omitted from our last issue by error. There was a thin covering of snow on the ground, sufficient to make the ball wet and heavy, and to make good play difficult. The School had rather the best of it, but, through faulty combination among the forwards and loose kicking on the part of at least one of the backs, failed to make the most of their opportunity, though they managed to come off victors by 5 to 4 (Davies 3, Kershaw 2).

1ST V. MANCHESTER CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (home), Feb. 27th. — The C.C.I. kicked off, and play was pretty even during the first half, but the visitors, who had the wind at their backs, scored a goal in good style shortly after commencement of play. In the second half the School had by far the best of the game, pressing the visitors very hard, but failed to score through weak shooting. About a quarter of an hour before time an interruption was caused by the master in charge of the C.C.I. boys, who went up to the referee and declared that the time for play had expired. Of course he had no grounds at all for his assertion, and he was probably actuated by the fear that the hot attack of the School would soon break through the defence of the C.C.I. The referee represented to him that he had no right to interfere with the game, and assured him that he was quite mistaken in his allegation. One minute extra being allowed for the interruption, play was resumed, and continuing their spirited attack the School at length equalized, Young heading through from the midst of a rush at four minutes before time. Then the C.C.I., instead of taking their places for the kick-off, began to leave the field, evidently at the instigation of the master referred to above. One of the visiting forwards remained to kick off, but he then followed his companions, and all the C.C.I. had left the field when two clear minutes still remained for play. This being so, the referee (according to the laws of the Amateur Association), awarded the match by default to the School.

1ST V. S. THOMAS'S (home), March 6th.—In this return match the visitors put into the field a much stronger eleven than before, and though Mr. Pardoe helped the School, they had the best of the game all the way through. The School forwards were unable to pass the opposing backs, while the School back division could not prevent S. Thomas's from scoring 4 goals in the first half. In the second half Wellock scored from a long shot, the visitors adding 2 more, thus

winning by 6—1. Probably with better combination amongst their forwards the School would have made more impression on their opponents.

1ST V. ALEXANDRA (home), March 20th.—With the ground rather drier than usual, the School, aided by Mr. Pardoe, made a good start, and were the first to score—the ball being centred from the right and Young kicking through. After this the School backs had hard work in defending their own goal, but managed to hold their own fairly well. Two other goals were scored by each side before half-time. Our opponents had the best of the play subsequently, although one or two of their goals were lucky. Though well supported by their backs, our forwards seemed unable to penetrate their adversaries' defence more than once again. The result was unfavourable to the School by 6 to 4 (Young 1, Mr. Pardoe 1, A. O. Lees 1, an opponent 1).

2ND V. BLUE COAT SCHOOL (away), March 20th. The School had the wind against them first half, and for a long time could not clear the ball from the front of goal. Meanwhile the Blue Coat boys scored two goals. After this Holt kicked away, and Waterhouse ran up with the ball, passing to Harrison, who shot the ball neatly between the posts. Before half-time Blue Coat School scored again. One other goal, scored by the Blue Coat boys, was disallowed by the referee. At half-time Davies and Moran, whose shooting was quite off, retired to the rear, and P. Tetlow and Holt went forward. The change proved successful, and aided by the wind the School had far the best of the game right to the end. Indeed this half the ball never once passed the School backs. Harrison ran the ball once down the left wing, and secured a goal; while Waterhouse effected a rush through later on. Harrison finally added one more. Result: School 4 (Harrison 3, Waterhouse 1); Blue Coat School, 3.

1ST V. S. JOHN'S (home), April 3rd.—A very windy day caused a rough-and-tumble kind of game, in which the School had the best of it all the way through. In the first half A. O. Lees scored for School against the wind, and S. John's also scored one. In the second half the School, helped by the wind, kept the ball almost continuously in their opponents' half of the ground, adding three more goals. Result: School 4 S. John's 1 (for School: Lees, A. O., 1, Middleton 1, Young 1, Kershaw 1).

SEASON'S RESULTS.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals for	Goals against
1ST XI.	... 16	.. 7	... 9	... 0	... 43	... 49
2ND XI.	.. 7	... 4	... 2	... 1	... 34	... 19

GOALS SCORED.

Young 13	Mr. Pardoe 2
A. T. Booth.. ... 10	C. Swailes 2
Wellock 9	Waterhouse 2
H. E. Tetlow ... 7	Bunting 1
A. O. Lees 5	Duxbury 1
E. Davies 4	Moran 1
Butterworth .. 3	F. C. W. Taylor... 1
Harrison 3	Tweeddale 1
Hirst 2	Wooster 1
Middleton 2	

FORM CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

REMAINING RESULTS.

Feb. 23rd—UPPER III. v. JOINT II. (with Mr. Cross). Score: Upper III., 5 (Tetlow 2, Bunting 1, Wilde 2); Joint II., 3 (Mr. Cross 1, A. O. Lees 1, an opponent 1).

March 2nd—IV. v. JOINT II. (with Messrs. Cross and Pardoe). Score: IV., 4 (Duxbury 2, Millington 1, F. Taylor 1); Joint II., 4 (Mr. Cross 1, Waide 1, Collins 1, A. O. Lees 1).

March 3rd—UPPER III. v. LOWER III. Score: Upper III., 1 (Wilde); Lower III., 4 (Waterhouse 2, Wellock 1, G. H. Mellor 1).

March 9th—LOWER III. v. JOINT II. (with Mr. Pardoe). Score: Lower III., 11 (Wellock 9, Waterhouse 1, Dunkerley 1); Joint II., 0.

March 17th—IV. v. UPPER III (with Mr. Pardoe). Score: IV., 8 (Hirst 6, Young 1, an opponent 1); Upper III., 1 (Mr. Pardoe).

March 24th—LOWER III. v. UPPER III. Score: Upper III., 4 (Kershaw 2, Holt 2); Lower III. 4 (Wellock 2, Waterhouse 1, E. Davies 1).

March 26th—IV. v. JOINT II. (with Messrs. Cross and Pardoe). Score: IV., 6 (Middleton 2, Young 1, Duxbury 1, F. Taylor 1, an opponent 1); Joint II., 4 (Mr. Cross 3, A. O. Lees 1).

April 6th—UPPER III. v. JOINT II. (with Mr. Cross). Score: Upper III., 4 (Harrison 1, Holt 1, Hirst, jun., 1, Bunting 1); Joint II., 2 (Mr. Cross 1, A. O. Lees 1).

April 13th—IV. v. LOWER III. (with Mr. Cross). Score: IV., 3 (Young 1, Duxbury 1, Taylor 1); Lower III., 0.

TABLE OF RESULTS AND POINTS.

	Matches Played			Goals		Points
	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	
IV.....	6	4	0	2	26	14 ... 10
LOWER III. ...	6	3	1	2	27	15 ... 8
UPPER III. ...	6	2	3	1	16	24 ... 5
JOINT II.	6	0	5	1	18	34 ... 1

Debating Society.

CONSIDERING the fact that the Society was only started last term, it may be said to have brought its first session to a close in a most satisfactory manner, that is, as far as the subject matter for debate and the speeches themselves are concerned, a considerable amount of rhetorical talent having been unearthed, but it is to be regretted that the attendance of members fell off so largely towards the latter part of the term. Senior members of the School should bear in mind that it is their duty to support all existing School Clubs and Societies, setting aside the fact that the advantages derived from gaining confidence in public speaking and from obtaining a certain amount of knowledge of current politics, such as can be gained by attending the debates, is considerable.

On February 26th the Society met for the third time, but the attendance being very small the Upper III. were invited to take part in the debate. The Chairman then called on the President to bring forward his motion—"That the Union of Crete with Greece is the necessary outcome of the present crisis." Mr. Andrew believed that until Crete was entirely taken from the Turks, anarchy would prevail in the island, and stated that Greece was the only country to which it might safely be given. Mr. Pullinger brought forward an amendment to the motion—"That Crete should have an autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan." The honourable member particularly pointed out that the suzerainty would be only nominal. Mr. Cross seconded the original motion, stating among other things that the Cretans themselves would only accept union with Greece. The President then moved that the debate should be adjourned till the following Friday, when B. W. Lees would open by seconding the amendment. This was unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings closed.

On March 5th the debate on Crete was resumed. B. W. Lees was called upon to second the amendment, and in doing so he remarked that if England were to back up Greece in her desire to annex Crete, an European war would certainly ensue. W. L. Middleton supported the proposer, saying that the Turkish troops should be at once withdrawn from the island. Mr. Pullinger stated that so far from wishing to oppose that suggestion, he fully agreed to it. E. A. Wilde spoke for the amendment, and after further discussion, in which Mr. Pardoe, while supporting the amendment, put particular emphasis on the necessity of maintaining the European concert, the debate ended in a duel of words between Mr. Cross and Mr. Pardoe. On the Chairman calling upon the

supporters of the amendment to signify the same, there was an almost unanimous "yes," to which one or two solitary "noes" responded.

The Society met again on March 19th to discuss the question whether England was the most desirable place to live in, F. J. S. Whitmore upholding "That as a place of residence England possesses advantages superior to any other country." W. L. Middleton opposed the motion, putting forward Switzerland as a more desirable place of residence. The Chairman then called upon the seconder for the affirmative, but that member not having made his appearance, the Chairman declared the discussion open. B. W. Lees then spoke for the opposition, but chose the south of France as his ideal place of residence. After several other members had given their opinions on the subject, Mr. Pullinger said that though the average continental weather was better, yet foreign climates had many disadvantages, and for his part he would rather live in England. Whitehead then spoke for the affirmative, and Mr. Cross for the opposition, the latter remarking that though as Englishmen we might prefer to dwell in England, yet we should look at the advantages of the different countries from a perfectly impartial view. The discussion then closed with the final speech of the proposer, the house supporting the affirmative by a majority of seventeen to five. This debate was made open to the whole School.

Only a few members turned up for the last debate this season, yet the discussion turned out better than was expected. C. J. Lees started by proposing—"That the influence of the Greeks in furthering civilization was greater than that of the Romans." W. E. Millington opposed, mentioning particularly the Roman progress in the army. The affirmative was then continued by W. L. Middleton, who especially spoke of the extravagance of the Romans, and he considered that the Greeks had had the disadvantage of having to overcome the corrupt Oriental civilization. B. W. Lees supported the Romans. He thought that the chief point of the Roman civilization was their organization in all matters. Mr. Cross then dwelt particularly on the Roman imitation of the Greeks which occurred in matters of art and literature. Mr. Pardoe in replying said that the fact that they imitated the Greeks did not prove that they did not advance civilization more. W. L. Middleton then continued the discussion, followed by B. W. Lees. At the end of the debate the division resulting in a tie of four for each side, the Chairman, Mr. Cross, gave his vote on the side of the Greeks.

THE SECRETARY.

Egyptian Stories.

It is a matter of very great surprise that the Arabs, who have played such a wonderful rôle in the history of the world, should have so suddenly lost the intellectual qualities which distinguish a civilised from a barbarous nation. Very little of their former greatness is left to them; they are to-day an almost hopelessly degenerate race. They have, however, retained two prominent qualities, namely, long memories and a keen sense of humour. This latter quality is shared alike by all classes, from the Skeikh to the donkey-boy. The 'arabuggi,' or coachman, drives away delighted, if not satisfied, when you promise to pay his exorbitant fare 'bookra' (to-morrow). The donkey-boy enjoys his sly poke at the power of the Khedive when he points out Lord Cromer's house as the 'New Abdin Palace;' while the merchants in the bazaars join in roars of laughter after selling to an enthusiastic tourist a supposed priceless relic of Ancient Egypt stuffed with Birmingham newspapers. The following short Egyptian stories will perhaps illustrate the point better. They are re-produced, with only slight verbal alterations, from a native source.

1. Goha, who lived before almanacks were in common use, once wished to find a means of telling the exact day of the month; knowing no better way, he put twenty-eight beans into his pocket, and threw out one each day, saying: 'Now I shall know for certain what is the day of the month when I shall have counted the beans in my pocket.' One day Goha's favourite wife found beans in his pocket. 'Ah! Goha likes to eat beans,' said she, and with that she filled his pocket. The next day Goha happened to meet some friend, who, knowing that he was very wise, asked him how old the moon was. Goha put his hand into his pocket and was amazed at the number of the beans; counting a handful, he said: 'To-day is the 42nd day of the month.' The friends thought he must have gone mad, and they laughed him to scorn; but Goha said to himself, 'What would they have done if I had told them the real number?'

2. Goha, it would appear, was not a very good Moslem, for the Kuran expressly forbids wine drinking. Now Goha was very fond of wine; when the Kaliph heard this he was very angry, and sent for him. Goha, who was even then drinking, forgot in his haste to put down the cup, but when he arrived at the Kaliph's divan he quickly hid it behind his back. 'Show me thy hand, Goha,' said the Kaliph. Goha showed his right hand. 'Now the left.' Goha put the cup into his right hand and showed his left.

'Now show both.' Goha pressed the cup to the wall with his back, and showed both hands. 'Now come here.' 'It might break,' said Goha.

3. One day Goha, being pursued by his enemies, fled to his house; when his assailants arrived, Goha told his wife to say he had gone out. 'But,' said the enemies, when they heard this, 'we have just seen him enter, so he must be within.' Hearing this, Goha put his head out of the window and cried, 'You fools! Don't you know that every house has two doors? I entered by one and left by the other.'

W.P.

Thieves and their Ways.

THIEVES in large towns have peculiar customs. One of these is that they never care to rob anyone who lives near their haunts. An instance of this is shown in the following: A large brewery in London lay some distance off the main road, and to get to it narrow and dirty streets of the worst description had to be passed; and yet, though some of the men belonging to the brewery had frequently to pass through these streets after dark, carrying a large amount of money with them, they were never molested. One night, a gentleman who lived near these streets, and who for some reason had had to go through them after dark, found on his return home that his watch, a valuable one, had disappeared. Determining to inform the police of it next day, he went to bed. But what was his surprise the next morning when his servant handed him a parcel, which she said had been left at the door, containing his watch and also a note apologising for the theft, but explaining that the thief who had taken it was a new hand, and had not yet learnt to recognise everyone in the neighbourhood.

B.W.L.

Through Llangollen and Shrewsbury.

LLANGOLLEN.

LLANGOLLEN is pronounced Khlangothlin. It is a small but clean town on the River Dee. It has a very pretty little station. Going from the station to the town you have to cross the Dee by a bridge; this is a very strong and wide one, it has four irregular pointed arches resting upon strong buttresses. It is regarded as one of the "Seven Wonders of Wales." It was built in 1345-46, and made twice as wide in 1873. The bed of the Dee about this bridge is composed of huge flat masses of rock. A little further down the river

there is a large weir, where, in the season, you can see the celebrated Dee salmon leaping up its ladders in large numbers, making their way towards the source, which is Bala Lake.

The Parish Church is dedicated to an ancient British Saint, S. Collen. It is an ancient structure, its great octagonal pillars are of great age. Among the graves in the church-yard, a number of which are inscribed with curious epitaphs, is a three-sided monument in memory of the Ladies of Llangollen and their faithful servant, Mary Caryll. These ladies, who were the best of friends from childhood, vowed that they would never marry, and while in the prime of youth, they left the fashionable and busy life of an Irish city to live in quietness in this beautiful spot. There are the ruins of an old fortress on a conical hill, about nine hundred feet above the Dee, called Castell Dinas Brân. From these ruins you can, on a clear day, see Snowdon. The fortress is supposed to have been built before the Roman invasion. A little distance from the town there are the splendid ruins of Vale Crucis Abbey, founded in 1200, and dissolved in 1535. A canal starts on the outskirts of the town in which you will find trout at the beginning; it is not often you find trout in a canal. To walk along this canal is simply splendid, for the trees on its banks for the most part meet over the middle of it, thus forming a natural archway. There are extensive flannel mills and breweries on the banks of the Dee. In the old coaching days, Llangollen was an important rendezvous because it was centrally situated on the Holyhead Road.

SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury is an old town on the River Severn. This river winds all round the town except at one place. You can only get into the town by one road without crossing the Severn. Coming from the station the first thing you see is the splendid old castle; this has very thick walls which are covered with ivy in most places. The next is a beautiful building which is used as a museum; this is well worth a visit, the curiosities in it are simply inimitable. There is everything you could wish for—skeletons, mummies, fossils, coins, plates, old armour, and many other curios. The streets of Shrewsbury are rather narrow, and all uphill and downhill. There are several very fine churches: The Abbey, an old-fashioned building, founded 1083; St. Mary's, with one of the highest spires in England; St. Chad's, which appears quite round when seen from a distance, and which has a clock remarkable for possessing the longest pendulum in the United Kingdom; and many other smaller churches. The Corporation have taken some acres of land lying on the bank of one part of the river, and have laid it out so

as to form pleasure grounds and gardens for the public. This is called the Quarry. There is a very fine walk called the Avenue leading from one of the entrance gates to the river. In Summer the foliage of the trees at the side of this walk is so thick that it forms a natural archway the whole length of it. At different places you have to cross the river by means of the old-fashioned ferry boat, which costs you a half-penny every time you cross. There are some fine public baths, recently built, on the outskirts of the Quarry. The remains of the old town walls are to be found at different intervals, especially on the banks of the river. There is a high monument, called by the Shrewsbury people "The Column," which was erected to the memory of Lord Hill in commemoration of his services. On payment of twopence you can go up to the top of the monument by means of two hundred and eighty steps inside it; from the top you can see five different counties. The chief bridges over the river are the English and Welsh, which are both old stone structures, and the Kingsland bridge, which has only recently been built.

E.M.

The Coming Athletic Sports.

SINCE the state of our ground shuts out all possibility of our achieving great things at cricket this season, we must all do our utmost to make the Annual Sports (provisionally fixed for June 4th) a really great success. Last year there was nothing to be ashamed of in a first display, although certain of the results—notably the high jump—were extremely poor; but we intend to make a still greater success of this year's meeting. To this end every boy must work. There should be very few indeed who do not enter for at least one or two events, and such as do not ought at any rate to subscribe to the funds and thus materially aid matters.

A minimum subscription of one shilling will be asked of each boy, and this will entitle him to admission to the ground on the day of the Sports, and give him the right to compete in one event, while he will also receive two admission tickets, each to admit one friend. For each additional sixpence subscribed, he will be entitled to compete in one further event, and to receive one more admission ticket.

Practice should go on regularly each day, but no one should keep at one exercise so long as to tire or strain himself. A little steady work in view of each of the events he has entered for is

what every boy should aim at day by day. Steady practice of this kind will do far more towards ensuring fit "condition," and ultimate success, than violent and spasmodic outbursts of energy at irregular intervals.

Mathematical Curiosities.

I AM sorry to say that I have received very few solutions to the problems propounded in the last issue of the magazine.

B. W. Lees was the only one who solved all three correctly.

I hope to receive more solutions to the problems appearing in this issue.

I should also like to receive some problems to be inserted for solution.

* * *

How many of your bicyclists' readers can explain how the gearing of a bicycle is calculated, and why it is that for a hilly country a low gear is better than a high one?

* * *

Can any of our readers explain how it is that, if I take two solid metal spheres of the same radius and melt them down so as to make one sphere of them, this sphere is not of twice the radius of either of the others?

* * *

Three men, who had between them vessels of capacities: 1 gallon, 5 gallons, and 7 gallons, meet a milkman with a full can containing 12 gallons. They wish to divide the milk into 3 parts of 4 gallons each. How can they best do it?

* * *

Another interesting problem is to show that every triangle is isosceles. From it some very curious results may be deduced; such for example as that every line is equal to every other line. Solve the problem and think out the deductions.

* * *

The fallacy in the last issue is explained thus:—

We have—

$$b(a-b) = (a-b)(a+b).$$

Now since $a-b = 0$, we cannot divide the two sides of the above identity by it.

* * *

The Greek philosopher had an incorrect idea of motion, in fact he could not see that motion consists in the passing of the arrow from the space it fills to the space it does not fill.

The answer to the third puzzle is, that the quantities of wine and water interchanged are equal. Here is the solution :

Let V = volume of vessel
v = ,, cup

Then the changes are best seen thus:—

Wine Vessel.	Water Vessel.
Wine V	o
Water o	V

After first transference—

Wine V-v	v
Water o	V

Then if a cup (vol. v) is taken of the mixture (vol. V + v), there is in it—

$$\frac{v^2}{V+v} \text{ wine and } \frac{Vv}{V+v} \text{ water}$$

So that after the second transference, we have

Wine $V-v + \frac{v^2}{V+v}$	$v - \frac{v^2}{V+v}$
Water $\frac{Vv}{V+v}$	$V - \frac{Vv}{V+v}$
Wine ... $\frac{V^2}{V+v}$	$\frac{Vv}{V+v}$
or $\frac{Vv}{V+v}$	$\frac{V^2}{V+v}$
Water ... $\frac{V^2}{V+v}$	$\frac{Vv}{V+v}$

So that there is as much wine in the water vessel as there is water in the wine vessel.

W.H.W.

The Football Season.

THE results of the season just past—at any rate as regards the First XI.—are not so favourable as those of season 1895-1896, the first in the history of the School. While the first season showed a preponderance of wins over losses, in the past season 9 matches were lost and 7 won, 2 being drawn. This is, of course, by no means an utterly bad result, yet is hardly satisfactory, even making all allowance for the wretched state of our ground. The condition of this has generally interfered greatly with practice, rendering impossible the attainment of any degree of that skill and accuracy in passing which should constitute the essential feature of Association football. Consequently we have seen far too little of good combined play among the forwards—less indeed than during our first season. But there has also certainly been a lack of determination in

combating this initial difficulty, for the individual play has often been noticeably loose and wild, the shooting, for instance, having lamentably failed time after time, even when the ground was dry and firm. The fact that several of our members have never played Association before joining the School, may help to account for the poor results obtained, the experience acquired from last season's play being insufficient to counterbalance the loss of its novelty and freshness and the marked deterioration of the ground.

One further source of weakness should be pointed out. There seems to have been a considerable falling off in the regularity and steadiness of practice on the part of the teams, while such as has taken place has frequently been marred by a want of that seriousness and attention to discipline on the field which alone can make practice effective and fruitful of result. We fear that many of our seniors will have left us before next season, and it will therefore be all the more incumbent on those who remain and on the younger members who will have to fill the gaps in the ranks, to pay careful attention to this all-important matter, and to resolve from the outset that next season shall not fail through any fault of theirs.

The Second XI. have a decidedly better record than the First, though unfortunately they have played very few matches—viz., 7, of which 4 were wins, 2 losses, and 1 a draw. Here also the great defect has been lack of good combination, but the team are nevertheless to be congratulated on coming through the season with a majority of wins. The School wishes them all success for the future, and hopes that when the Second become members of the First XI. they will do no worse than they have as the Second.

From the division of the Club recently effected into a Senior and a Junior division much good is expected. By this means every member of the Club (and it is hoped that under the new regulations there will be very few boys in the School who will not take some share in the play) will have the opportunity of regular play with boys of his own strength and skill, and we confidently hope that under the control of Mr. Cross the Junior division will prove a veritable hot-bed for developing the talent of our younger players.

Another departure of the season upon which we look back with great pleasure is the Form Championship Tournament, the results of which are given elsewhere. The arrangement was that each Form should play each other Form twice, the inequalities being as nearly as possible made good by securing the services of one or two masters for the weaker Forms. A win counted 2 points and a draw 1, and in the event of a tie

a further round would have been arranged. This, however, proved unnecessary. Every one of the matches was brimful of interest, though this chiefly centred round those in which the Fourth and Lower III. took part, as it was early seen that the Championship would fall to one of these. It must, however, be added that the Joint II. and the Upper III. both showed up wonderfully well at times, and they have no need to be discouraged. The interest in the final issue was maintained till the last match, for when the Fourth and Lower III. met for the second time each had gained 8 points. The result was that a close and fast game was witnessed, in which the Fourth, though eventually the winners, by no means had things all their own way. The play was remarkable rather for dash and pluck and strenuous exertion than for good style and accuracy, and undoubtedly the finest performance was the magnificent back-play of Hirst, who bids fair to become with more experience a really first-class back. We heartily congratulate the Fourth on their success, and think it a right and fitting thing that the 'premier' Form should be the first to win the medals and flags presented by the Headmaster.

In the exuberance of their satisfaction the Fourth challenged a Joint Eleven of the remaining Forms to meet them on Thursday, April 15th, the day on which the School broke up for the Easter holidays. The Fourth proved the winners, by 3 goals to 2, but we hear that the play was rather lax, owing no doubt to the reaction from term time.

In conclusion, we must express the hope that in reviewing the results of season 1897-98 it will be unnecessary to qualify a favourable review by pointing out any sources of weakness or failure, and in expressing this hope we are wishing the best that can be wished for the success of the School Football.

QUI CIRCUMSPECTAT.

Drill Challenge Shield.

A DRILL Competition amongst the different Forms of the School was instituted last term, the Head master having kindly offered a Challenge Shield to be held for one year by the winning

Form as a trophy. The competition accordingly took place in the Central Hall on Monday, April 12th. It was a great success, as the spirit of emulation was rife amongst the bands (ought we not to say 'squads?') of competitors. Finally, however, after a very creditable performance of various exercises, marches, turns, and wheels, by all the divisions, the judges gave their award in favour of the Upper Second Form, whose classroom will therefore be ornamented with the trophy for the ensuing twelve months.

It would perhaps be well if the review were in future to take place in the cricket ground, as the limited space of the Hall, large as it is, rendered it impossible for any movements in battalion formation to be made.

Editorial.

THE Lent term is always a short one, and we found after the publication of our mid-term issue of *The Oldham Hulmeian*, that the vacation was close upon us, and that there would scarcely be time to publish another issue before the end of term. Consequently it was decided to hold the publication of the present number over till the beginning of the summer term.

We have been favoured with many-contributions, for some of which we have been unable to find room in the present edition, but which will duly appear with our next. For all of these we are duly grateful, but like *Oliver Twist*, we again ask for more. We especially regret that this number consists only of prose. We were, however, reluctantly compelled to hold over the one poetical contribution which we received, till our next number.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of copies of our contemporaries, *Danensis*, *Sheffield Royal Grammar School Magazine*, *The Hulmeian*, and the *Hulme Victorian*.

Marriage.

PIMM—EATON. On April 22nd, at Christ Church, Patricroft, Richard Pimm, Assistant Master at the Hulme Grammar School, Oldham, to Maud Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late George Eaton, Esq., of Eaton, Norfolk.

