

THE
Oldham Hulmeian.



· FIDE · SED · CUI · VIDE ·

"The Oldham Hulmeian."

Vol. IV. No. 1.

MARCH, 1900.

Price 6d.

School Notes.

THE following new boys have been admitted to the School during the Easter Term:—

Jackson, J. H.	Form III	Alpha.
Wood, W. H.	III	Beta.
Etbells,	II	
Fletcher,	II	
Gee,	II	
Leech, J.,	I	
Schofield, E.	I	
Schofield, F.	I	
Tetlow,	I	
Wilde, G.	I	

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WE are very glad indeed to hear that Mr. Cross, who left us at Christmas to take up the appointment of Second Master at the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, is doing well. The genial climate of the West of England has had a wonderful effect upon his health, since he has almost recovered from the effect of the sunstroke which he sustained on the voyage to Australia last year. He has all our good wishes.

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NEXT term will be the one for the Examinations, and it will be well to notice the closing dates for applications for entrance to the various examinations.

Oxford Locals. Applications for entrance must be sent, and the proper examination fee paid to the Headmaster before May 9th.

London Matriculation. Applications for entrance forms for this examination must be made to the Registrar of London University, Burlington Gardens, S.W., before April 25th, and the form together with the fee must be returned by May 1st.

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THE Headmaster has received a letter from Princess Christian asking him to open a subscription list among the boys, in aid of the maimed soldiers from the front. The list will be opened next term, and will, no doubt, be heartily and unanimously supported.

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THE Relief of Ladysmith was announced in the School 'midst a scene of great enthusiasm. The school assembled in the hall in a state of tumultuous joy. The prefects then called for

cheers for the heroes of the war. Needless to say the names of Roberts, Kitchener, Dundonald, Buller, White and the rest of the gallant band received such an ovation, that it was as much as the fauns and satyrs over our heads could do to prevent the roof from rising bodily. They were put to a still further effort when the "Colonial Forces" were mentioned, and perhaps to the most severe of all when the Headmaster proposed the "Lancashire Brigade."

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THE hoisting of the school flag was the next ceremony to be performed, and here a difficulty occurred, for at the first attempt the rope parted, and the ends slipped through the top pulley block.

Thompson, however, came to the rescue, and successfully performed the feat of climbing a forty foot pole, in a rather high wind, and when encumbered by the rope.

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IN connection with this episode, the following appeared in the *Oldham Evening Chronicle* of that day:—

"Flag-hoisting is a rather perilous enterprise, but a British victory emboldens to brave endeavour. The flag pole at the Oldham Grammar School was swarmed by an adventurous youth, who successfully negotiated the flag business. He thus reached the head of the poll early in life."

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THE Headmaster still further celebrated the event by giving us a half-holiday, which was the more welcome since the half-term holiday had proved such a fiasco on account of the wet weather.

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WE are proud to know that our School, young as it is, is not without its representative "at the Front." A. Jackson, who is serving with the Sherwood Forest Yeomanry, will, we are confident, maintain the honour of his Country, his Queen, and his School.

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A SECOND-hand library will be opened at the end of this term to enable boys to buy or sell certain school books which are in general use in the various forms.

SUBSCRIPTION lists have been opened during the closing weeks of the term, especially among the lower forms, in aid of the sufferers from the Indian Famine. We understand that the various amounts subscribed have been forwarded to the Mayor's Fund.

Library.

THE following books have been recently added to the Library:—

Eothen	Kinglake
Pepy's Diary and Correspondence	Lord Braybrooke
The Earthly Paradise	William Morris
English Literature.....	Sainsbury
" "	Morley
Pitt	Lord Roseberry
Oceana	Froude
Autour de la lune	Jules Verne
De la terre à la lune.....	"
With Kitchener to Khartum	Steevens
Esmond	Thackeray
The Cloister and the Hearth	Reade
Ingoldsby Legends	Barham
John Halifax	Craik
Frank Fairleigh	Smedley
Many Inventions	Kipling
Captains Courageous	"
The Jungle Book	"
A Fleet in Being	"
Vice Versa	Anstey
Patience Wins	

Football.

FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

WARRINGTON MATCH. This match was played at home against the slope the first half, which was very well contested, but the Warrington forwards made a determined rush and scored after a scramble, by a weak shot, which ought to have been cleared. A little before half-time, we suffered a serious misfortune through having our centre-half, A. G. Booth, injured on the knee, so that he had to leave the field for some time. Despite this, our men played pluckily, but could not get through the visitors' defence. We started in the second half with a goal to the bad and with the wind and slight slope we thought we had a better chance. However, the Warrington men improved and kept our backs busily defending.

Play was evenly distributed, but when time was called it found us, however, one goal behind. Final score was 3—2 against us.

HEATON MOOR COLLEGE. The return match with the above club was played on March 10th, each side having the assistance of a master. In the first half we had the advantage of a wind blowing diagonally across the field, and we scored one goal by the right outside, Waide, who, after making a good run put in a grand shot almost from the corner flag. After this the play was very even until half-time. On resuming, our left wing broke away and Mallalieu scored our second goal. From this point, however, our forwards hardly had a "look in." This was in a great measure the fault of the half-backs, who allowed the opposing forwards to get possession of the ball every time it was kicked out by our backs. Soon the visitors had scored two goals, one of which ought to have been easily stopped. Then one of our players had the misfortune to head the ball through his own goal, and immediately afterwards, their master put in a nice shot which our goal-keeper failed to stop. No other points were scored, and when time was called the College was leading by 4 goals to 2.

MANCHESTER HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Owing to the inclemency of the weather this match was postponed from Wednesday, March 21st, until Saturday, the 31st. It was with a very weak team that we set out to play our rival school at Manchester. We reached the school about a quarter to three and the game started just after three. Our forwards immediately broke away, but owing to weak shooting no goal resulted. We had slightly the better of the game during the first twenty minutes. From this time we had to lose the services of Waide, who fell and cut his hand very badly. This, of course, considerably weakened our forward line and before half-time we were four goals to the bad. In the second half Waide re-appeared, but on account of his injury he could not play up to his usual form. Most of the play was in our half, three goals being scored. This brought the final score to 7—0 against us. In this match, Wolstencroft and Rothwell, who both played very well, won their 1st XI. colours.

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THE SECOND ELEVEN.

THE second team have had a fairly successful season, having won four matches, lost one, and drawn two. It was said, at one time, that they could beat the 1st XI., but there is no sense whatever in this, since the 1st XI., as its name implies, consists of the first eleven players in the school. The results of their matches are as follows:—

Bury Grammar School 2nd	-	Won	
Bowdon College 2nd	- -	Won	3—2
St. James' Choir	- - -	Won	12—0
Sale High School	- - -	Draw	1—1
Heaton Moor College	- - -	Won	9—1
Bury Grammar School	- - -	Lost	2—1
Emmanuel C. L. B.	- - -	Draw	1—1

G. H. M.



UNDER FOURTEEN DIVISION.

This eleven has not done as well as it might, owing to some players, for reasons of their own, being unable to play in the matches arranged. In this respect the team has been severely handicapped and the results of the matches have been nothing but brilliant. We have not had many matches but we have shown pretty fair play in those matches we have had. In the last match of the season we had a very rotten game with the Blue Coat School, losing by a great many goals, but in all the other matches we have had good games. The following are the list of matches played:—

Oct. 14th. CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL (away).—Lost: 4—7. In this match we played up very well and at half-time were leading by 1 goal scored by Platt) to 0. In the second half we were outplayed, and were beaten by 3 goals.

Oct. 28th. BLUE COAT SCHOOL (home).—Lost 7—8. In this match we had improved vastly and commenced by scoring 2 goals in quick succession, and at half-time we were leading by 4 goals to 1. In the second half our opponents played up well, and near the full-time, the score was 7—7. Then they just notched a goal and so won.

Nov. 18th. MANCHESTER HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL (home).—Won 3—1. We had a fairly good team on this occasion, and at half-time were on equal terms, 1 goal each, ours scored by Platt. In the second half we played up well, and scored two goals by Lee and West, and so won.

Dec. 2nd. NICHOLL'S HOSPITAL (home).—Lost 1—4. In this game, as in most of the others, we scored a goal in the first two minutes, but we were outplayed in the second half and lost by the above score.

Mar. 3rd. ST. JAMES' CHOIR (home).—Lost 1—3. In this match sheer weight won the match for our opponents, but our team played up very well but could not break through the defence of our opponent's goal-keeper, so we lost as stated above.

March 31st. BLUE COAT SCHOOL (away).—Lost 11—1. We took a very poor team to the Blue Coat School on the above date, and we

could do nothing against our opponents in the first half, only once getting in their goal mouth. The game was quite the same in the second half, so we lost by the large score of 11 goals to our 1 (scored by Stephenson). J. W.



FORM MATCHES.

FORM VI. v. FORM V. This was a very evenly contested game, Form VI. having the assistance of Mr. Andrew. With the advantage of the wind Form VI. played vigorously, but were unable to score, chiefly through bad shooting of the forwards and good defence of Davies. Soon after in a bully near the V. goal Mr. Andrew scored, and soon after Davies had the bad luck to put through his own goal. Two goals was not a good lead considering the wind, but in the second half, Cartwright by good individual play ran the length of the field, and scored with a good oblique shot, and shortly afterwards rushed another through. At the other end Waide, who was not watched enough, was the instrument for scoring three goals. A good game ended 5—3 for VI.

FORM IV. v. III. ALPHA. This match, from start to finish, was a runaway affair. Although III. Alpha had the support of Mr. Pardoe, Mr. White, and Baker, yet it was evident that they were unable to cope with the crack IV. team. The first half was not so unequal, but the Fourth had a substantial lead of three goals. In the second moiety, Mr. Pardoe went forward and scored a goal with a good shot from half way. After that the IV. played with renewed dash, and being deprived of their chief source of defence, III Alpha could not stand the vigorous attacks of the opposing forwards. In fact the game developed into a regular bombardment of the III Alpha goal. Thompson was very conspicuous, and mainly through his efforts the result read 7—1 for Four.



FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE Football season is now practically at an end, certainly as far as our three elevens are concerned. The season can scarcely be looked back upon with pride, as the first XI., which, of course, is the school eleven, has not won a single match. This is accounted for by three main reasons:—

Firstly, we have been overmatched in weight and speed. For my part, I can say that I have never yet (with the exception of the occasion of the last match against Heaton Moor College) met a captain so small as myself. Our opponents have always had a pair of very heavy full-backs, and also a big centre-half and centre-

forward. This fact was particularly prominent in the match against Warrington Grammar School, which we lost by 6 goals to none, and also in the match against Macclesfield Grammar School.

Secondly, we have no permanent goal-keeper, in consequence of which many ridiculous goals have been scored against us. It is perhaps worth while remarking that we have tried no fewer than six different goal-keepers, and still we are not satisfied. A goalkeeper should have a good reach and a powerful kick, and should also be quick in deciding what to do.

And lastly, we have never once this season been represented by the strongest team which the school can turn out. This last reason, in its turn, is due to the fact that the 1st XI. is not honoured by the school as it ought to be—that is, boys do not think sufficiently highly of obtaining a place in the 1st XI. When a boy is asked to play for his school team, he should jump at the chance thus afforded him. Instead of this, however, we have been forced to go round the school beseeching and begging boys to play, and even then they cannot be persuaded. No decent reason is usually given, the most frequent ones being "Playing for another club," "Have to be at a bazaar," "Going to a tea-party." Neither tea-parties, nor bazaars, nor any other club should be considered before the school. Again, things got into such a state about six weeks ago, that there were three boys who would only play for the second team, and absolutely refused to play for the school team. It was customary to put up a sheet on the notice-board, asking for the names of boys who were willing to play for either team on the following Saturday. Certain boys placed their names on the sheet, only intending to play if they were put in the 2nd XI., and if, by any chance they were selected to play for the 1st XI., they generally refused to play. This, of course was a wrong sort of spirit altogether, but happily it did not last long. Indeed, there are now signs of a better spirit being found in the school, a spirit by which the school itself and everything belonging to it will profit. G. H. M.

War Notes.

RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

FOR many anxious days had the garrison held out, and ever the food supplies decreased, and the burden on the town increased. Provisions were almost finished, there was no milk, vegetables were rare, and horseflesh had long since taken the place of other meat. The "daily

round" was one long anxiety for the garrison, a record of many noble deeds quietly done, and, for all, a wearying suspense, a hoping almost against hope that relief would come. They were besieged, and had known what it was to suffer, to be shelled, to mourn over brave lives willingly laid down for their sake; and, cruellest perhaps of all, to have high hopes of relief raised one day, and dashed to the ground the next when a relief column was stopped almost at the very gates, powerless to accomplish its mission. Nevertheless, they were not dismayed, but only the more determined to make any sacrifice for their beloved Queen, and to keep out the enemy. Brave and noble hearts beat among all classes in the diamond-town. Then one day, even while the enemy bombards the town, flashing in the sky is seen the message, "We are coming to your relief." What must be their feelings! First joy, then doubt—"Can the long-expected relief be at hand?" Then anxiety—"Will the column succeed this time?" But see! the watchers mark great excitement among the enemy. Firing is heard, the enemy hastily retreats, and at last, creeping slowly nearer, come a few horsemen, then a larger number, then a great body with guns. Doubt gives way to certainty, help is at hand, anxiety and suspense change to a great joy and gladness; and the town turns out to welcome those who have braved so much for its sake. C. W.



CAPTURE OF CRONJE.

FOR over two months Methuen's force had faced Cronje, his army and his entrenchments at Magersfontein, unable to advance, when Lord Roberts quietly gathered together a large army, and sending Macdonald to make a feint attack, he instructed French with cavalry to make a wide detour, and push round to Kimberley, and sent infantry to hold the position thus gained. The strategy was successful. Cronje's position became untenable, and he had to choose whether to stay and be besieged, or to make a dash to get away. He took the latter course, and with a brilliant movement slipped in between the cavalry and infantry, and by a forced march got thirty miles away before resting. If, however, Cronje did well, Lord Roberts and his fine army did even better, and by glorious marching, splendid strategy, and wonderful endurance, not only caught up Cronje, but making a most gallant attack, checked his flight, and by skilful movements completely surrounded him and his army. For days a continuous storm of shot and shell was rained into his laager, and reinforce-

ments sent to his assistance were defeated and scattered. Yet though suffering heavily, with a stubborn, obstinate courage, he held out, while Lord Roberts' army pushed its lines nearer and nearer. Then in the early morning of the 27th February (the anniversary of Majuba), a memorable rush by the Canadians, Gordon Highlanders, and Engineers, in face of a terrible fire, made Cronje's position untenable, and he, and all his host, to the number of over 4,000, surrendered unconditionally to Lord Roberts, and were made prisoners.

C. W.



RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

It was towards the close of a warm summer's day. The hot African sun was sinking in the west. Soldiers and civilians in Ladysmith had watched, and waited another long day, and relief had not come. The Boer "Long Tom" had fired its evening salute, when the man on the "look out" discerned horsemen riding rapidly towards the town. Who could they be? Was this the commencement of another daring attack on the gallantly defended town? Soon doubts were at rest. By the aid of the telescope it was seen that they were not Boers; they must be the relief column. The glad tidings quickly spread. On and on, ever hill and dale, riding hard, the column draws nearer; the while those who have strength, and can find horses, go forth to meet them. Listen to the shouts of welcome, the happy greetings of men long absent from each other, as besieged and rescuers meet out there on the veldt. At length the column enters the town, to be received with wild shouts of joy, and met by the brave and noble General, Sir George White, and his staff, to whose unflinching determination and brilliant defence it is that the town has held out. Day by day for full three months, General Buller with the flower of Britain's soldiers had worked unceasingly to accomplish what at last they had done. No words can describe the devoted heroism of officers and men in this great struggle. It is a glorious page in British history. One knows not which most to admire, the dauntless courage of the garrison which enabled them to hold the enemy at bay when sickness and want had rendered them scarce able to exist, or the magnificent bravery of the column which had conquered. Next day General Buller pushed in the supplies so sorely needed, and the relief became more than a name, a reality. Yet another day, and he himself marched in with his column, rank behind rank in one great array.

C.W.

Genius and Madness.

DRYDEN, with reference to Lord Shrewsbury, makes use of the following couplet:—

"Genius and madness are near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Dryden cannot see why Shrewsbury should forsake riches, comfort, and peace, for political strife, "which fretted his pigmy body to decay."

To ascertain whether this statement is a general truth, we must find examples of true men of genius who have become madmen.

Examples are:—Lamb, Cowper, Swift, and many others.

These persons were undoubtedly men of genius and all of them died mad.

We must now see what is madness. There are many cases of mental-aberration, but these do not constitute madness. There are many examples of men of genius who had fits of mental aberration, e.g.: Socrates, who would stand still perfectly oblivious to lapse of time. He once stood in a snowstorm for a whole day in the streets, barefooted, without any apparent reason. This absentmindedness is often caused through concentration of thought, or, as it is sometimes called, detachment. But this does not constitute madness.

Probably madness is a kind of disease, while a man who is a genius is in most cases somewhere or other physically deformed to compensate. Æsop of fable fame was deformed. Socrates was subject to trance, while Napoleon and Cæsar were epileptic: on the other hand the brain of a genius may be so delicately hung that the least shock unhinges it, and converts him into a raving maniac.

Equinoctial Gales.

THE past equinox of this year has, as usual, been attended by Gales and chilling East winds, which everyone knows to his cost. Whether the sun's crossing the equator produces these gales is a question on which people do not agree. Some say the gales are occasioned by the equinoxes, others say that the gales are nothing out of the common, but only ordinary storms which happen to arise, by pure coincidence, about the time of the equinoxes. Anyway, the fact remains that the equinoxes (March 21st and September 23rd) are nearly always signalled by heavy gales. There is surely something in this to show a connection. The gales must, in some mysterious manner, have a connection with the equinoxes. The most likely

theory is that they arise like the monsoons. The monsoons, as is well known, arise at about the time of the solstices, and are caused by the trade winds being met by a current of air from the cold sea to the hot land, which completely drowns them. In winter the monsoons are in the S. Hemisphere, and are caused by the trade winds there being swamped by currents from the cold sea to the hot land of Australasia. The equinoctial gales may arise in such a manner. The prevailing trade wind in the North temperate zone is South-West. In the winter the waters of the Atlantic are warm in comparison with the land. A steady current of air is set up from the land to the sea; i.e., during the winter the S.W. trade is blowing against a steady E. wind which will offer to it a steady opposition. At the equinox the E. wind drops—the land and sea being comparatively of same temperature—and the opposition to the S.W. trade is suddenly removed. All the pent-up energy of the trade wind, augmented during the winter, then bursts forth, so to speak. A disturbance ensues producing gales. Soon everything falls into its proper place and fair weather follows. That is one hypothesis to account for the gales.

Another one which accounts for the main points of the gales is this. When the E. wind is blowing it coalesces—as it were—with the trade wind and forms a resultant South-East wind. At the equinoxes, as we saw before, the land and sea are of same temperature. The air rises from both regions. To fill the gaps so formed, air rushes both from the Arctic regions and the Temperate zones. The back current overcomes the trade winds and forces them back, forming storms. When the two currents collide, the gales are augmented, and we have very heavy gales.

These are only hypotheses which solve the main problem. The gales take place at the equinoxes. It has not been clearly established whether the storms act in conjunction with the equinoxes or not. I myself incline to the opinion that they do,—on account of the regularity with which they appear. Hitherto this remains one of the unsolved problems of our earth; but, whatever hypotheses are put forth to prove or disprove the connection, the bare fact remains that there have for many years past been great gales in attendance on the equinoxes.

Eikazon.

The Puritans.

THERE can be no doubt that the Puritans have played an important part in the history of this country, and for this reason it may be

interesting to inquire a little further into their life and character. But first, what do we mean by a Puritan? Do we mean a severe, rigid solemn-faced Malvolio, "an affectioned ass" and "a mere time-pleaser," or do we mean the ideal Puritan, who combined the Royalist appreciation of the fine arts with the Puritan's simple life and honest ways?

Both these characters really existed, though seemingly so different. There are, therefore, two types of Puritans, the moderate man, and the extremist. Of the latter there are many examples, but of the former only a few, and of those few, there is one which shines out clear, as a guiding light through all the mists of that dark age. This example is Milton.

Milton lived almost in a world by himself, joining neither Puritans nor Prelatists in their worship, being in all things a moderate man. Unlike most Puritans, he revelled in the glories of the organ, played chess with great gusto, read Spenser's "Faery Queene" with delight, and held it no abomination to have painted windows in churches.

After this list of his differences from the Puritan, one may begin to wonder in what respect he was a Puritan. It is only one point, but it is an essential one for a true Puritan.

He was a Puritan in his deep religious character. When we consider that this great man was blind for the latter part of his life, we cannot but admire his patience under affliction, and his enormous devotion, to sacrifice his eyesight for the completion of his work. He knew that the strain would be too much for him, yet he laboured on even when blind.

Of the second type of Puritan, the extreme Covenanter, we have many examples in Scott's novels:—Mucklewrath and Burleigh in "Old Mortality," Gilfillan in "Waverley," and Deans in "Heart of Midlothian." All these were of the kind we have described before, men of stern, forbidding aspect, many of them religious fanatics, who, as in the case of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, believed that they were obeying God's orders in butchering an innocent man. Such were the extreme Puritans.

Hence we can see that there are two types of Puritans, and though these two, united, accomplished a great work, and paved the way for the English Revolution, yet the work would probably have been better done and more lasting had it been in the hands of more moderate men. had it been in the hands of more moderate men.

M.

Mathematical Curiosities.

P. sends the following:—

"A farmer had 15 links divided into sets of 3. He wanted to have these chains made into one. He took them to a blacksmith who said he would charge 1d. for a cut and 1d. for a weld.—On the day the chain was made, the farmer offered the blacksmith 8d., but he returned it saying "You are robbing yourself. It will only cost you 6d." How did the blacksmith—who was right—get at the price?

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Q. is offered £1000 if he guesses right 20 times in succession when a coin is tossed.—What is his chance worth?

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R. sends the following:—

Two men and two boys wish to cross a river, but their boat will only just hold two boys or one man.—How do they manage it?

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S. wants to know why cycle tubes are made hollow. He always thought a solid bar was stronger than a hollow one.—Will someone explain?

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About 20 years ago the "Magic American Square" puzzle appeared. "Place the numbers from 1 to 16 so that the total along each of 10 lines shall be 34 and at the same time the total in each of 5 squares shall be 34." How are they arranged?

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The Editor will be pleased to receive solutions to any of the above.

Editorial.

WE are of course editorially grateful to our many contributors, but why, oh why, will they drive it so late before they send their valued contributions to the editorial sanctum? As a consequence of this backwardness (? bashfulness) we have been unwillingly compelled to delay going to press, with the result that our present number will not be in our readers' hands until the beginning of next term. Of course, the vacation loses great part of its enjoyment when not prefaced by the appearance of the *Oldham Hulmeian*, in fact, one indignant reader went so far as to say "What's the good of it then?" when told that the vacation would

this time precede the magazine. We gently pointed out that there were still possibilities of some lesser joys during the period which must intervene before our next number arrived, but he did not seem satisfied. A candid friend told us that the indignant reader's pronoun referred to the *O. H.*, and not to the vacation, but that statement we cannot believe.

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In the Football Notes we read with surprise and sorrow that boys have given as a reason for not playing with the School Eleven, *even when they have got their colours*, that they are playing for another club. Is the Public Spirit of our School at so low an ebb that it becomes our duty to point out, that the coveted colours having once been obtained, the School engagements stand first? Indeed no member of the school team should think of allowing his name to be entered for an outside match, unless he had previously obtained his captain's consent to do so! However, we notice that the Notes afterwards state that a better spirit now obtains, and we are heartily glad that it is so.

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WHERE is the school poet? He used to be in evidence! Surely we have had sufficiently stirring events during the last term to wake his Muse! The War has brought us prose contributions, but where, oh where is the poet? Perhaps, "his eye in a fine frenzy rolling," he is waiting for the end of the campaign before he bursts forth, and our next number may be the richer for this long silence.

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WE have many more matters upon which we should like to touch in our delicate and graceful manner, but alas! our contributors' want of punctuality cuts short the time which we have at our disposal to pour forth our own lucubrations, and so they must be "continued in our next."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Editors acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries:—*Boltonian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Hulmeian*, *Hulme Victorian*, *Leodiensian*, and the *Savilian*.

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OBITUARY.

ON Friday, January 19th, 1900. of blood poisoning, Harry Thomas, of Form IV, aged 14 years.

