

THE

Oldham Quilmerian.



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The Oldham Hulmeian.

Vol. I. (New Series).

DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 2.

School Notes.

THE following School successes have been gained since Christmas, 1901 :—

- C. J. Lees gained a National Scholarship at the Royal College of Science London.
- C. J. Lees was proxime accessit for the John Dalton Scholarship, Owens College.
- L. Baker gained a Civil Service Appointment by open competition.
- J. T. Middleton passed the Examination in lieu of Responsions, Oxford.
- J. T. Middleton, J. E. Wood, and V. Mallalieu passed the Oxford Senior Locals, Middleton in honours.
- C. H. Broomhead and R. O. Mellor were successful in the London Matriculation Examination, and were placed in the Second Division.
- J. E. Wood passed the Victoria University Preliminary Examination.
- C. H. Broomhead, H. Whitehead, and J. E. Wood have entered Victoria University.
- G. W. Stoddard has entered at Jesus College, Cambridge.
- V. Mallalieu and C. Atkins have joined the School of Technology at Manchester.

The following boys passed the Oxford Junior Local Examination :—

HONOURS DIVISION.—J. West.

FIRST DIVISION.—Bentley, Ormrod, J. E. Whitehead, Bradbury, W. Buckley, Laycock, Hibbert, Clough, H. M. Fort, J. E. Wood, Mallalieu.

SECOND DIVISION.—C. Atkins, G. G. Varley, L. Thornley, L. St. G. Wilkinson.

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The following boys have entered the School this term :—

FORM III. Alpha ...H. Burton.
 F. Goldthorpe.
 S. Hague.
 J. Jobson.
 J. Lindley.
 W. Smith.
 F. Watson.
 V. Whitehead.
 R. Young.

FORM III. BetaP. M. Barber.
 G. Feber.
 S. Harvey.
 B. Platt.
 S. Radcliffe.
 R. B. Smith.
 S. Taylor.

FORM II.....R. J. Bardsley.
 E. Taylor

FORM I.A. S. Jennings
 L. H. Stott

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We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. S. R. Platt, one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the School. He had been Vice-chairman of the Governors since their first meeting. His connection with the School will, we hope,

be commemorated by some substantial embodiment of the generous bequest which he is understood to have made to the School.

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It is with very mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that we have to announce that we are soon to lose our head master, Mr. S. O. Andrew. On the whole, the regret certainly predominates, for Mr. Andrew has so identified himself with the School in everything which made for its welfare as an institution and for its alumni as individuals, that at present we are unable to see quite how the School can exist without him. Still we are decidedly pleased that he is leaving us for a sphere of still greater usefulness in his profession, and we are proud that our head master should have been chosen by the Archbishop of Canterbury, out of so many candidates, for such a very important position as headmaster of the Whitgift School, Croydon. Mr. Andrew will go away with our heartiest good wishes for his future welfare, and hopes that he may eventually occupy a still more important position than that for which he is about to leave us.

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Our readers will be glad to have news of Mr. White, who about a year ago resigned his position on the School staff on his appointment as one of H.M.'s Organising Inspectors of Schools in South Africa. We have been permitted to make excerpts from two letters which have been received from him. It will be seen that both were written before the close of the war. With his well-known love of Natural History we can imagine how Mr. White would enjoy the solitary ride he describes.

Education Department, Middleburg,

Transvaal, 2nd January, 1902.

. I am settled here now, and have taken over this district, the Eastern—a big one—stretching as far as Koomati Poort.

Since I came out I have been very busy seeing the various Schools and picking up the threads of office work. The latter is very heavy. I find I have to start at six every morning to get through it, as I have not yet got a clerk or typewriter, and it is not possible to do much writing in the middle of the day, as there is always some work in one or other of the Schools which needs pressing attention, sometimes taking me away for two or three days.

I have had the bad luck to fall ill as soon as I got here ; a bad attack of colic, which kept me in bed a week, and left me excessively weak. But now I am glad to say I am as fit as ever. The air here is delightful, though of course it is very warm in the middle of the day.

At present my great difficulty is to get up material to provide proper housing for teachers and others, as the Schools grow very rapidly. They are quite voluntary, but the Dutch seem to be taking kindly to them, and many are eager to learn English.

You probably know more about the progress of the war than we do. Here rumours are plentiful but facts few.

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We have had a galaxy of children's treats, &c., in this town. Some of the other places are not so well off. At Barberton I am trying to start a garden for the School, so that that they may grow a few vegetables and flowers. I wish I could get some millionaire to send me out £100 or so, as there are many in the camps who would gladly work in the gardens if we could provide the seed and get it up from Natal. The soil is excellent, and water is laid on ; all we want is wire for fencing and a few tools. I have got it going on a small scale, but of course the Government will not at present sanction education money to be spent on growing vegetables.

Barberton, Transvaal, 29th May, 1902.

. I have delayed writing to you again until I have thoroughly settled down to my new work.

I have now been out here rather more than six months, and have had most interesting work to do.

I still keep the whole of my district, stretching from Pretoria to Koomati Poort, and have now got flourishing Schools in every centre where there are twenty white children. Altogether I have thirteen Schools with nearly 3,500 in daily attendance.

I have been much handicapped by want of teachers and School material, but these difficulties are daily growing less. The Scotch girls who have come out are excellent, and have done splendid work, the English coming a good second. Out of a total of eighty teachers I have still only twenty-two who come from home.

I find a piano and a good up-to-date kindergarten teacher attracts almost directly all the children to School. There is no afternoon School for children, but frequent classes for adults, which are fairly well attended.

The anxiety of the children in the camps to learn is almost pathetic. The difficulty of procuring books is not altogether an evil, and I am astonished at the way teachers have taken up the idea of language teaching by means of pictures. Though, as I said above, it is the music that really fills the Schools. The Dutch are passionately fond of music, and it is wonderful how well the musical action songs work in with the pictures.

Altogether these six months have been most interesting to me, and I find roughing it out here is distinctly an improvement on roughing it in Oldham.

. This place reminds me much of parts of the Lake District. The climate here is delightful just now. Midwinter, with a thermometer at 75 and oranges just ripe. It was very hot when I first came up here in January, but this is the "Ultima Thule" of my district, and I do not often come as it is a long and tedious railway journey of two days.

I have two Schools away from the railway, one at Lydenburg, a fifty mile ride from Machadodorp. That is a delightful spot, a splendid rose-growing district, a small town like this (Barberton) of perhaps 2,500 inhabitants.

The other School is at Kaapschekoop, a twelve mile ride up a mountain. There are no block houses there, as no Boers can come near. I enjoyed my solitary ride through subtropical vegetation, peopled with all sorts of birds and creatures I had not met before. Monkeys I met in droves, but did not catch a glimpse of a baboon, though they abound on the rocks. On the summit of the hill is a little mining community of perhaps 150 people. The view from the summit is one of the finest in South Africa, an almost sheer precipice on the Barberton side dropping down 1,500 feet.



Football Notes.

QUR first match (against a school) was played on October 11th. It was against Manchester Grammar School Second XI. In this match we had the assistance of Mr.

Pardoe, but as we were quite out of practice our play was of a very ragged character. Our opponents had the assistance of several first team players, with the result that we were overpowered. The result was 8—1 in favour of our opponents. Our solitary goal was scored by Mr. Pardoe.

* * *

Our next match was against Manchester Hulme Grammar School First XI., at Manchester. In this match our play, though better than in our first match, was still not good. We had very hard lines on several occasions, West in particular being unfortunate. We at once attacked on kicking off, and after five minutes' play Twyerould scored. Our opponents played up after this reverse, and quickly scored 2 goals. This made the score 2—1 in their favour at half-

time. In the second half our opponents scored three times to our once (scored by Twyerould). Thus the game ended 5--2 in our opponents' favour.

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Our third match was against Warrington Grammar School, at home. We at once pressed, but failed to score owing to the fine goal keeping of Warrington's custodian. At last our efforts resulted in Starkie scoring. Warrington pressed after this reverse, but were unable to score for some time, but just before half-time their right outside equalised with a good high shot. In the second half play was fairly even, but at last Warrington succeeded in scoring 2 goals, this giving the lead, which they retained. The final score was:—Warrington 3 goals, School 1 goal.

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We next played Stalybridge Technical School at Stalybridge. We turned up one man short, and West also was absent owing to illness. Notwithstanding these handicaps we played up gamely, and deserved the result. After about ten minutes continual pressing by us Starkie scored. Soon afterwards he scored again. Just before half-time Starkie scored once more, making the score 3—0 in our favour. In the second half we played against the wind and slope. We immediately pressed, and Ogden scored with a good shot. Continuing the pressure W. Mellor scored. Then our opponents had a try, but could not succeed in piercing our defence. Then came a kick out from dead, and Platt running up the field centered, and Bentley scored. Soon afterwards time was called, leaving us the victors of a one-sided game by 6—0. In this match our team combined well, and hence the result.

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Our fourth match was against Macclesfield Grammar School, at home. Our opponents were too big for us, with the result that we were beaten. Bentley lost the toss, and we were set to play against the wind. Even play ensued for about

twenty minutes, then Bentley secured the ball on the right wing, and running down, shot. His shot struck the post, and Roberts catching it on the rebound, scored. Our visitors soon made matters level, and also scored again. At half-time the score was 2—1 against us. In the second moiety our visitors scored twice, whilst we did not score at all. The final result was 4—1 against us. We were again handicapped by the absence of West and Starkie. Ormrod was by far the best man on our team, and indeed he hardly ever fails to be a thorn in our opponents' side.

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On November 22nd we played the Old Hulmeians. This may be considered the "Derby" of the football season. We were again short of West. We were set to play with the wind, and during the first half we had most of the game. After a spell of pressing Stephenson scored. This success was received with loud cheers by the partisans of the School. We continued pressing, and after a time Stephenson again scored. Then the Old Hulmeians began to press, but relief was brought by Mr. Pærdoe, who was playing a fine game. After another spell of pressing Ormrod scored with a grand shot from long range. The School supporters were wild with delight by this time, and cheered to the echo. Soon afterwards half-time was called. From the kick off the Old Hulmeians' centre ran down, and overcoming all opposition, scored. About fifteen minutes later he again scored. School then had a turn, but could not score. Then the Old Hulmeians again scored, their right inside doing the needful. This made matters level, but soon the visitors again scored, thus getting the lead. School pressed, and Bentley forced a corner. This was splendidly placed by Ogden, and from it Pressley equalised with a good shot. Soon afterwards time was called, an extremely hard-fought game resulting in a draw of 4 goals each. The whole of our team played grandly, Ormrod and Ogden's play being fine. It may be noticed that this is the first occasion on which the Old Boys failed to beat us.

After the match the rival teams had tea together in the School. The tea was kindly provided by our headmaster. After tea Mr. Pardoe said that he was not aware that a tea was being provided, and therefore they must excuse him. He also said that we always prepared for the visit of the Old Boys with great care, and then fought out the game with grim determination. Mr. Pardoe said also that we were glad for the Old Boys to receive their annual thrashings (?) at our hands. Mr. Hirst, as captain of the Old Boys, said that he thought that the School team was a much improved team, and that we had a very close fight of it. The proceedings then terminated.

The total number of goals scored up-to-date for School is 15

” ” ” ” against ” 24

J. H. B.

The Sports.

EVERYBODY has in remembrance the weather we enjoyed during the past summer. We were not inconvenienced by oppressive heat, and it is doubtful if any umbrella-makers were made bankrupt. But whilst we appreciated the mild climate bestowed on us by the Gulf Stream, we looked rather apprehensively to July 25th, the day of our sports. However, we hoped for the best; till now we have always had luck, and we were going to be fortunate again. With care Mr. Pardoe marked out the ground. The grass was cut on the tracks, and, as if to reward our optimism, the more or less incessant rain gave way to occasional showers. The sun itself was visible now and then at rare intervals. At last the grand day came, fine and sunny, with a brisk breeze blowing.

The sports were held on our own grounds, the jumping contests, throwing the cricket ball, and the sack race taking place in front of the School, whilst the cricket field was reserved for the races. At a quarter past two the sports were

to have commenced, but though the actual start was made somewhat later, by careful management the lost time was made good, and the different events took place at the scheduled time.

Miss Clarke, the head mistress of the Hulme Grammar School for Girls, kindly gave away the prizes. The distribution was held at the front entrance of the School.

The sports commenced with the contests in throwing the cricket ball. The results this year are not so satisfactory as those of last year. Cooper threw well, but his 228 feet stands short of Thompson's 258½. In the same way, among the Juniors, Birch did not reach the record left by J. West.

The jumping was interesting. R. O. Mellor was successful in the Long Jump (open), while Broomhead was victor in both the High and Springboard Jumps. Hutchinson won the Under 14 Long, and Birch both the Under 14 High and Springboard Jumps.

As usual the Sack Race afforded much amusement for the beholders who had been attracted hither by the fine weather. Nuttall proved to be prize sack racer.

The second half of the programme, during which the races were held on the Upper Ground, commenced at a quarter-past three. The running on the whole was good, though Broomhead's time in the 100 yards is not equal to his last year's record. But the wind was beginning to blow freshly, and last year he was spurred on to develop his utmost speed by Thompson. J. West was first in the 100 yards under 15 with a time but half a second behind Broomhead's, while F. W. Wild carried off the prize for the 80 yards under 12.

The Handicaps, Quarter-Mile, Half-Mile, and Mile were won respectively by F. W. Wild, Hardern, and Griffiths after hotly-contested races.

The Football Team were almost secure of their prizes before the Tug of War with the Rest of the School, but Cooper's men were not weak, and pulled bravely, only giving way to the superior weight of their opponents after the third trial.

Championships were accorded to Broomhead among the Seniors and Birch among the Juniors. Both had done exceedingly well. From the spectators' point of view the Old Boys' Race was decidedly the finest. This was won by H. Cartwright after a magnificent run of 58 seconds.

Mr. Pimm acted as Referee; the Judges were Messrs. Greenhalgh and Harrison; Messrs. Dinsmore and Pardoe were the Starters; and Mr. Gough had the duties of Time-keeper. We must recognise Mr. Pardoe's merit in the good management of the sports, which went off without a hitch. Much of the success of the meeting must be ascribed to his untiring zeal.

While speaking of the athletics of the School the winning tests held at the Central Swimming Baths on the Monday preceding the sports should be mentioned. Four boys (H. Broom, S. Mallalieu, Hibbert, and J. H. Bentley) swam the requisite quarter mile. The first of these completed the distance in 22 minutes, a time he could at present easily reduce, especially if racing. Nuttall showed us on this occasion that he could swim a mile, and Myatt accomplished the beginner's test of two lengths. The winners of the following events at the sports were:—

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|---|--------|--------------|
| 1. Throwing the Cricket Ball (under 14) | ... | Birch |
| 2. Throwing the Cricket Ball (open)... | ... | Cooper |
| 3. Long Jump (under 14) | ... .. | Hutchinson |
| 4. Long Jump (open) | ... .. | R. O. Mellor |
| 5. Sack Race | ... .. | Nuttall |
| 6. High Jump (under 14) | ... .. | Birch |
| 7. High Jump (open) | ... .. | Broomhead |
| 8. Eighty Yards (under 12) | ... .. | F. W. Wild |
| 9. Hundred Yards (under 13)... | ... .. | J. G. Mellor |
| 10. Hundred Yards (under 14)... | ... .. | Hutchinson |
| 11. Hundred Yards (under 15) | ... .. | J. West |
| 12. Hundred Yards (open) | ... .. | Broomhead |
| 13. Quarter Mile Handicap: 1 F. Wild, 2 R. O. Mellor, | | 3 Newton |

14. Springboard Jump (under 14)	Birch
15. Springboard Jump (open)	Broomhead
16. Hurdle Race	Broomhead
17. Half-Mile Handicap (under 14)	Hardern
18. One Mile Handicap (over 14)	Griffiths
19. Old Boys' Race	H.Cartwright
20. Consolation Race	C. W Fort
21. Tug of War	F'ball Team
Winner of Senior Championship	Broomhead
Winner of Junior Championship	Birch

Old Boys' Notes.

OLD Boys will hear with regret that their old Headmaster is so shortly to leave the town. Mr. Andrew has done all in his power to assist and encourage the Old Boys' Association, and it is greatly due to that assistance that the Association has made so good a start. May we on behalf of all Old Boys offer our sincere regret at his coming departure, but our heartiest congratulations on his appointment to so important a post.

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The time-honoured walls of the School Dining Room continue once a month to resound with the eloquence of energetic debaters. But it is with regretful reluctance that one is again compelled to insist that the effort to drill the rights and wrongs of an argument into wood, be it a deal table or an empty chair, is almost, if not quite, "Love's Labour Lost;" but put a living animal into that chair who will thump the table if he approves, or frown in stolid silence if one's arguments are unconvincing, and immediately the reluctant speaker becomes eloquent, and the Chairman, with ill-concealed satisfaction, "regrets to inform the honourable member that he has exceeded the time limit." The gist of all which is that

the Debating Society has made a good start, but badly needs more support. We were glad to notice the presence of some of the present boys at the first meeting this season.

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Weekly meetings every Wednesday are now held in the School Gymnasium for Old Hulmeians. They commence at present about 7-15 p.m. Mr. Andrew very kindly turned up at the first meeting on the 12th of November to give some useful hints, and has promised to look in on future occasions when he is at liberty. In the interests of oratory it has been decided that there will be no gymnasium meetings on Debate nights, which occur on the 1st Wednesday once every two months.

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Young though the School is it already boasts nearly three hundred past boys. Though but half of these have yet attained their eighteenth year, still there is ample scope among that half for the Old Boys' Association with its present membership of a little over sixty. Will members bear in mind their duty to aid with personal persuasion the attempt that will shortly be made to circularise the ninety who have not yet joined. "Attempt" is the correct word to use, because unfortunately many circulars must go astray owing to changes of address, of which no record can be obtained.

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That important function, the Annual Dinner, will be held about the middle of December, while the Annual Meeting for the discussion of the affairs of the Association will be held at the School some little time before. Both dates will be made known by means of the conventional circular.

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The first football match of the season between teams representing the School and the Old Hulmeians will have taken place before this Magazine appears. The return match will be played on March 14th, 1903. If Old Boys will make a

note of this date we may hope for an enthusiastic group of spectators to applaud good play.

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If space permits the writer of these notes would beg to apologise for their somewhat crude form. . . . But Editorial wants are urgent and pressing. The determination of the exact length of Art he would leave to better judges, but that Time is fleeting he is in no doubt whatsoever.

Old Boys' Debating Society.

THE first debate of the Session 1902-3 was held at the Schools on Monday, October 6th. Mr. R. Barlow having taken the chair, called upon Mr. W. L. Middleton to propose: "That the present state of our national games is a sign of degeneration." Mr. Middleton pointed out the harmful effect of the present great number of professionals and also spectators, and of the money foundation on which matches were now played. Mr. H. Whitehead, in opposing, said that the public games could not be carried on without the aid of money. He considerably astonished the House by reading a statement in *favour* of professionalism, saying that it had been made by the honourable proposer in 1897. Mr. E. M. Wilde seconded the proposition in a brief but eloquent appeal against professionalism, while in slow and measured tones Mr. F. Kershaw upheld the views of the opposer. The inevitable but awful pause ensued, but fortunately the House was relieved by Mr. B. W. Lees rising and asking: "Are games made for work or work for games?" while he denounced the present spectacular game as but a modernized gladiatorial show. Mr. Andrew and Mr. Pimm both spoke against professionalism, and Mr. Axson pointed out the evil of gambling. The proposer having suitably and ably replied, the motion was put before the House, and the Chair-

man announced seven all. He then gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition.

The second meeting of the Society was held on Nov. 4th. Mr. B. W. Lees took the chair, and called upon Mr. G. H. Lees to open the debate by proposing: "That Municipal Trading is not the best means of securing economy and efficiency." He pointed out that at present the only alternative to Municipal Trading is private enterprise, and he spoke to show the members that this was more economical and more efficient than Municipal Trading. Mr. Axon, in opposing, said that Mr. Lees had only spoken on the theoretical side, and so, by reading quotations from Councillors' speeches and by producing statistics on every branch of Municipal Trading, the honourable member tried to convince the House that he had proved his case. Mr. Pardoe, in seconding the motion, somewhat alarmed the proposer by first bringing up powerful arguments in favour of Municipal Trading, but ended by pointing out better ones in favour of private enterprise. In seconding Mr. Axon, Mr. Millington made a somewhat interrupted speech, due to his misunderstanding the honourable proposer on the water supply question. However, he attempted to prove the beneficial effect of Municipal Trading. Mr. B. W. Lees, having asked Mr. Millington to take the chair, rose and poured forth arguments in favour of private enterprise. After some little sparring among the members, Mr. G. H. Lees was called upon to deliver his concluding address, which he did amidst several interruptions from the somewhat unruly members of the opposition. Some discussion occurred as to the correct reading of the motion, and no agreement being arrived at, the Chairman put the motion to the House, stating that each member was to take his own reading. A show of hands gave a majority of two for the proposition.

W. E. W. M.

The new football field, the generous gift of Miss D. Lees, is rapidly approaching a state of completion.

The Theatre and its Influence.

MUCH has been written both in praise and depreciation of the influences of the theatre, and after a somewhat heated discussion with a friend on the subject, and at the invitation of the Editors to write something for the Magazine, I have ventured to put forward some opinions on it. I cannot help thinking that, if viewed from a wholly impartial standpoint, there seems extremely little ground why the theatre and everything connected with it should be so outrageously slandered and libelled. There is a section of the community—though happily a very small one—who regard the theatre as a place where everything immoral, degrading, and ruinous has its centre. As a rule, this view is held by those who have never, or perhaps have once or twice, entered a temple of Thespis. There are no doubt well and badly conducted theatres, but just as a scientist always looks and considers the best specimens, so let us confine ourselves to the consideration of a well-conducted “house.” The spectacles presented are of various kinds. The farce is written to amuse, historical and religious plays to instruct, and you can generally feel after witnessing these performances that you have been materially benefited by having some high moral standard set before you as an example. Surely historical and religious facts do not lose any of their beauty by being presented to us with all the cunning mechanism and beautiful effects of the modern stage, and the brilliant performance of a good actor? Reading can only present to us but a meagre and vague imagination, whereas realistic representation strengthens it. The modern stage shows in every aspect human nature as we see it in everyday life. On the stage it is merely compressed for our better comprehension. Even from the ridiculous and almost impossible situations of the farce you catch a faint glimmer of the characters of men who play double roles in real life. In comedies the ridiculous ways, customs, and affectations of so-called society are held up to ridicule, more so perhaps than

town is represented on Isis' banks. Besides the three Old Hulmeians, there are at least three or four other citizens of "Cottonopolis" scattered at various colleges, as well as the female complement from School. I hear that G. W. Stoddart has entered at Cambridge. Why has he deserted the Isis for the Cam.? It is pleasing to note that the dear old School is sending to the 'Varsities that proportion of Old Boys which befits its dignity. I feel sure that all "Old Hulmeians" heartily congratulate Mr. Andrew on his splendid appointment at Croydon, and are confident that no better candidate could have been chosen. At the same time the feeling is that the loss of Mr. Andrew will be a great one for the School for which he has done so much, and the success of which he has with unflagging energy promoted. We wish him all success in his new position. We are looking forward to the Annual Gathering in December with great pleasure.—Yours,

'**VARSITY.**

A Week's Holiday in North Wales.

WE determined to go and spend our holidays last Oldham Wakes at Menai Bridge. Our route was via Liverpool. We got safely to Exchange Station, Liverpool, and went to the landing stage, where the North Wales Steamship Company's boat, the St. Tudno, was waiting. We sailed past New Brighton, with its Tower, and on past Little Orme's Head to Llandudno, our first stopping place. Some of the passengers having disembarked, we proceeded past Great Orme's Head, and entered the Straits between Puffin Island and the Lighthouse. Our next stopping place was Beaumaris, which is on the Anglesey side of the Straits. We then crossed to Bangor Pier and again to Menai Bridge. We went to our lodgings and had tea, and after tea we went to the service at Old Island Church, founded by St. Tysilio about the year 637 A.D. The next day we walked to the Tubular Bridge, which was constructed for carrying the

Chester and Holyhead Railway across the Straits. It consists of two lines of iron tubes, each more than a quarter of a mile in length, which rest on three towers. These enormous tubes were put together on the land, conveyed by pontoons to the base of the towers, and raised into their places by means of hydraulic presses. The first train passed through this bridge on March 6th, 1850. Later in the day we walked through Bangor to Llandegai to see Lord Penhryn's model houses where his servants live. On the Tuesday we rode to Beaumaris, and went through the old picturesque ivy-covered ruin built by Edward I. From the walls of this ruin a good view can be obtained of the Straits. The next morning we went to and up the Anglesey Monument, which was erected by the inhabitants of Anglesey and Carnarvon in memory of the Marquis of Anglesey, who served in Spain in 1807 and at Waterloo in 1815. We walked over the Menai Bridge to Port Dinorwic. The Suspension Bridge is a beautiful specimen of engineering skill; it has a length of about a third of a mile and is about 100 feet above the water. It was completed in the early part of the year 1826. Persons going across the bridge have to pay a toll of 1d., for which they can go across the bridge as many times as they want in the same day. On Thursday we said we would go to Snowdon, so we went to Llanberis and walked to the top of Snowdon. When we were about half-way up it began to rain, and the clouds seemed to cover the top. We walked to the top, however, and came down by the railway. As we were coming down the weather cleared up, and we had a magnificent view of Llanberis Pass and of some beautiful waterfalls a little further down. The day following we went to Redwharf Bay; the scenery on the way was very beautiful. In the evening we had a sail in the Straits, and enjoyed it very much. On Saturday we returned, and between Menai Bridge and Bangor passed the yacht "Norseman," on board which Mr. S. R. Platt lay dead at that time. Thus we spent a most enjoyable week in North Wales.

IGNOTUS.

The History and Travels of a Famous Locomotive.

PROBABLY no engine on any railway in England will be better known than the London and North-Western Railway engine, "Charles Dickens," number 955, which for the last twenty years has run the Manchester and London express every day in the week (Sunday excepted). This engine, one of that famous "Precedent" class, was turned out from the Company's Locomotive Works at Crewe in 1882, and was at once stationed at Longsight engine shed, to take the daily run between Manchester and London and back. Now comes the most important fact about the engine. Early in September, 1891, it accomplished the rare feat of covering one million miles, whilst in August of this year it had doubled that amount, having journeyed over the Manchester and London route above five thousand times. It has been said that, owing to the punctual running of this engine, the workmen at a colliery in close proximity to the railway always took their time from it, the train always passing exactly at mid-day. During the whole of its career this locomotive has never been rebuilt, the tyres of the driving wheels being only a little worn after its long journey. Owing to the heavy mileage run by this engine two sets of men were set to work it; but owing to an injury to the eyesight of one of the drivers a new man was set in his place; but the other driver has the wonderful record of having driven the "Charles Dickens" throughout the whole twenty years of its existence. It has now been decided, on account of the increase of weight and speed of the trains of the present time, to replace this engine by one which is better fitted for this heavy work, this place being filled up by the new four-cylinder compound engine, "Revenge," the "Charles Dickens" being given lighter work. The latter is still capable of more useful work, and will be, for many years to come. It will also, no doubt, hand down to railway history the name of the most famous engine of a most famous class. "Loco." (G. G. V.)

Cash Statement of the G.H.S. Athletic Fund, Season 1901-2.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Hon. Treasurer from Season 1900-1901					10	17	7
Boys' Subscriptions, Dec., 1901		18	1	3			
" " March, 1902		15	18	9			
" " July, 1902		18	7	6			
Less by Grant to School Library		52	7	6			
		5	0	0			
Sundries—Sale of Shirts, &c.....		47	7	6	48	3	3
		0	15	9			
ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1900							
Donations from Governors		10	12	0			
Boys' Entry Fees		5	7	0			
Sale of Programmes, &c.....		1	15	1	17	14	1
					<u>£76</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

EXPENSES—FOOTBALL AND CRICKET.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Footballs, Bats, and Sundry Tackle		13	6	11			
Stamps and Telegrams.....		0	6	0			
Travelling Expenses.....		1	16	7			
Faulkner—Work on Ground		10	11	0			
Repairs and Sundries		0	4	7			
Deficit on Mr. Bateman's Window		0	7	10			
Account					26	12	11
ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1900.							
Prizes—Medals and Champion Cups.....		6	8	7			
Second Prizes.....		4	6	0			
					10	14	7
Stamps for Invitations, &c.....		0	18	0			
Rosettes		0	11	0			
Police Constables		0	10	0			
Hoggins—Timber		0	18	0			
Clegg—Programmes and Cards.....		2	8	0			
Waters and Sundries		0	17	11	6	2	11
Balance					33	4	6
					<u>£76</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

Signed R. HERBERT PARDOR.

Audited and found correct. Nov. 28th, 1902 J. G. GREENHALGH.

The 1st and 2nd Lifeguards.

THE first of all the British Cavalry, and so first of any cavalry in the world, are the famous Household Troops. They are comprised of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. The origin of the Household Cavalry emphasises its intimate connection with the Sovereign. Both the Life Guards and the Horse Guards were raised in 1661, the Life Guards from the Cavaliers of King Charles, and the Horse Guards from Colonel Unton Crook's regiment which served under Cromwell. The Life Guards, who now form two regiments, were then divided into three troops, each consisting of two hundred Carabineers, exclusive of officers. Their first duty seems to have been separating the hostile factions of France and Spain, on the quarrel for precedence between the respective ambassadors. The Life Guards were engaged in resisting the invasion of Monmouth. Their first defeat was at Drumclog, owing to their small number and the nature of the ground. When the retreat was sounded the infuriated troopers withdrew, leaving forty of their number, of whom two were officers, dead on the field. The Life Guards were not long in revenging the disaster of Drumclog. At Bothwell Bridge, when the critical moment had arrived, they fell upon the Covenanters, literally cutting them to pieces. When James II's Throne was tottering a troop of Life Guards took part in one of the few skirmishes that occurred between the Royal forces and those of the Prince of Orange. Till that ill-fated monarch had left the kingdom and disbanded the army the Household Troops remained loyal to their Sovereign. In 1780 the Life Guards were employed in putting down the terrible Gordon Riots, which Dickens so graphically describes in "Barnaby Rudge." The State officials, "Gold Stick" and "Silver Stick," are always officers of the Household Troops. This privilege dates from the Rye House Plot. In 1820, and up to the accession of William the Fourth, the command of the Household Troops was dissociated from the rest of the army, and was vested in "Gold Stick."—FOOKE.

Artillery.

THE word comes from "Ars Telaria," which signifies bows, arrows, and all implements of projectile warfare. The earliest forms of artillery were "Engines invented by cunning men to shoot arrows and great stones," of which we read in the Old Testament. These were elaborated by the Romans into "huge catapults." The history of artillery proper may be said to date from the discovery of gunpowder. This is popularly attributed to a monk of the 13th century called Roger Bacon, but the Chinese were the first discoverers of explosive compounds for use in war. It is said that stone mortars were used by them as early as the 8th century. The application of gunpowder to projectile warfare and use of cannon only became general about the 14th century. Edward III. is said to have used cannon first; he formed an artillery train and an ordnance establishment. The guns of the 14th century were of the rudest make, cumbrous and inefficient.

Some say cannon were used at Crecy, but if they were they had little to do with the result. Progress was made in the 15th century, when guns were made of brass, and iron projectiles were used instead of stone. Charles VIII. of France and Louis XII. owed much of their success in Italy to this arm. The 16th century was not marked by any great advance in artillery science, though the number of guns which accompanied an army had considerably increased. Lord Mountjoy's army in Ireland had 1,600 gunners, cannoneers, and armourers, &c. The artillery tactics were very simple; the guns usually went in advance of the troops, fired a few rounds, but from want of mobility could neither accompany an advance or protect a retreat, and were generally captured by the enemy. The great Swedish warrior, Gustavus Adolphus, made the most necessary change in the artillery. He lightened the gun carriage, and so increased the mobility. The 18th century was fruitful in artillery progress.

In England the "Royal Regiment of Artillery" was permanently established. At Blenheim a strong battery of mortars greatly helped the Duke of Marlborough. In 1741 the "Royal Military Academy" was instituted at Woolwich for the instruction of cadets and officers of the artillery. Companies of artillery were sent out to India. At the commencement of our wars on the Continent in 1793 the British Army still suffered from want of mobility. The invention of "Shrapnel Shell" by Major Shrapnel very much added to the power of artillery. About 1846 rifled guns were first used at the siege of Sebastopol, but the great change came in 1860, when breech-loading rifled guns were introduced. To complete the historical portion of this subject, some notice must be taken of the East Indian troops, which were sent out about 1741. They gradually improved in organisation, and were finally used in the "Great Sepoy Mutiny."

H. A. CLOUGH.

A Visit to Lancaster Castle.

HUNDREDS of visitors go daily to look round the castle in summer, but, as a rule, these are only permitted to see the courtyard, dungeons, and law courts. The first place visited is usually the dungeon under the Well Tower, the oldest part of the castle. The roof is arched and vaulted, and has withstood the ravages of a thousand years. In the walls and floor are the iron rings to which the Pendle Witches were chained, as described by Harrison Ainsworth in his well-known novel, "Lancashire Witches." It is a great relief to most people to emerge from this Stygian cave into the open daylight of the courtyard.

The lofty rooms in the Gateway Tower, said to have been the State rooms of John o' Gaunt and other notabilities, are also shown. It is needless to say they are not now used, though the constable of the castle has the right to use these "State" rooms for a certain period each year as his official

residence. The owl and jackdaw, however, appear to have supplanted him. A visit to the leads on the top of the gateway reveals the barbaric yet efficacious method of ancient warfare. Heaps of stones are piled in a small building, which also contains the appliances for melting lead and other metals. The stones and molten lead could be cast on the heads of an attacking force through holes in the masonry left for the purpose, whilst the defenders were completely protected behind the solid battlements. Here, too, can be seen the remains of the old spike on which were stuck the heads of all traitors and others as a warning to the people outside.

Crossing the courtyard the scaffold—the dread instrument of the law, which still demands “a life for a life”—is the next thing seen. It used to be erected in the chapel yard since public executions were abolished, and the sombre surroundings were in strict keeping with the tragedies enacted under legal sanction. The chapel steps are no longer used as the ascent to the platform from which the fatal drop is taken, for a new and much more up-to-date scaffold has been constructed near the wall opposite the churchyard, not far from the spot where so many criminals have been hanged when public executions prevailed.

In the office, which is also shown, is a model of the old scaffold and the book in which the list of executions is kept, as well as the crimes that led to the last terrible sentence of the law being carried out. It contains some startling entries. Crimes that are now frequently punished by a few months' imprisonment were in the old days visited with death by hanging, and such a record as this proves that the law and those who administered it are more merciful now than in the “good old times.”

H. M. F.

Obituary.—FREDERICK HARRISON, aged 12, July 18th, 1902.—Form III Beta.