

THE  
Ogham Nulmerien.



·FIDE·  
·SED·CUI·  
·VIDE·

# The Oldham Hulmeian.

Vol. I. (New Series).

JULY, 1909.

No. 14.

## School Notes.

---

**T**HIS is a most disappointing term for cricket. There have been so few opportunities for careful practice, without which it is impossible to learn the game. The Second Eleven are to be congratulated on their record, and this gives promise for next year.

\* \* \*

The House Matches have been keenly contested, and there was great excitement concerning the result of the last match, which decided the final places of two of the Houses.

\* \* \*

The Gymnasium Competition solaced us, in some measure for the bad weather of the early part of the term. Next year we hope to have an even better display, to which we may invite our friends.

\* \* \*

The new boys are C. N. Walton, S. H. Stott, A. Cheetam, H. Hasty, C. Searston, W. Thompson, S. Fletcher, J. S. B. Stopford, J. A. E. Jones.

\* \* \*

Our good wishes go with Stockdale, R. U. Taylor, Slight, and Roberts, who left us at Easter.



## Speech Day.

---

**T**HE annual Speech Day celebration was held on Thursday, 11th February, when the Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott, M.P., took the chair. There were also present on the platform Mrs. C. E. Lees, Mr. Hesketh Booth, Canon Rountree, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Oldham.

The proceedings opened with the enthusiastic singing of the School hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," followed by a glee, "O lovely peace" (Handel).

There was a large company present when the Headmaster rose to read his report. In it he drew attention specially to the success of the Old Boys of the School, and urged the necessity for an all-round development of mind and body as an essential ideal of school life.

After a few words of introduction from the Chairman, Sir Edward Donner distributed the prizes, and then addressed the boys and their friends. Sir Edward, until recently Chairman of the Governors of the Hulme Trust, spoke of the increasing interest he had in the welfare and prosperity of the School, and pointed out some of the chief advantages in a modern school which were denied to those of the older generation. He pleaded with the boys, not merely to live up to the tradition of the past, but as the School was still young to live and to work, so that those who should follow them would ever be proud of their schoolfellows of the past.

A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Edward, proposed by the Mayor and seconded by Canon Rountree, was put to the meeting by Mr. Emmott, and after the singing of two of Brahm's glees by members of Forms II and III, certain scenes from "Julius Cæsar" and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was acted.

\* \* \*

#### JULIUS CÆSAR.

The first of the selected passages was that in which Brutus and Cassius discuss the greatness of Cæsar who doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus, and on the entry of Cæsar with his train Casca describes to them "What hath chanced to-day that Cæsar looks so sad?"

The next scene was the dialogue in the night time between Calpurnia and Cæsar, and was followed immediately by the impressive speeches in the forum (Act III, Scene II) after Cæsar's death.

All the actors seemed to realise the greatness of the scene, and the result was in every way worthy of their effort. Hammersley was especially good in his brave and tactful appeal to the mob, and delivered the difficult funeral oration with marked dignity and spirit. Mellor and Park also deserve considerable praise for the careful discriminating appreciation they showed of the characters of Brutus and Cassius. Stopford, as Julius Cæsar, was imposing and dignified, but lacked the boastful arrogance which Shakespeare ascribes to Cæsar, as, for instance, in the passage, "Danger knows full well that Cæsar is more dangerous than he."

The costumes were good, and the whole of the acting was of a distinctly high order. We offer our heartiest congratulation on the success of the evening to Mr. Pym, who coached the actors, and to the army of citizens and others who contributed to "the glories of this happy day."

\* \* \*

#### LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME.

The first scene disclosed the fencing master instructing M. Jourdain in the use of the sword. Slater, in the character of the fencing master, gave his instruction in a true military manner, quite suited to the boisterous nature of his part; while Wilde, as M. Jourdain, was amusing in his endeavour to imitate his master's actions. The quarrel between the masters of fencing, dancing, and music was ably sustained, Hall's quick repartee contrasting pleasingly with the more staid utterances of the fencing master. The statements of Bradbury, the music master, were not quite as distinct as those of Hall, the dancing master, who spoke out extremely well. A. Buckley, as the master of philosophy, displayed excellent pronunciation, though his actions were a little lacking in animation. Wilde, as M. Jourdain, acted excellently throughout, his actions being free and unrestrained, especially in the scene with Buckley, where, much to his surprise, he learns that he has been speaking prose for forty years. The endeavour on the part of M. Jourdain to pronounce the alphabet correctly was very



meetings with no intention of speaking whatever. It may be urged that only a minority of the present members were members last year; but still it has been noticed that very few of the older members have helped in sustaining the debates. Surely there can be no excuse for the members of a debating society when, out of a membership of over forty, the total number of speakers who have spoken in seven debates is thirty-three. The members have looked on the society as only a society and not a debating society. A debating society is essentially a society in which one learns to express one's thoughts in suitable language. If this is not practised then the society does no work at all. It is to be hoped that next year the boys will take a more serious interest in the society and make it a great success.

During the session we have had three excellent papers read by the Headmaster, Mr. Pym, and Mr. Cockell, and our thanks are due to them.

The session closed on March 8th when we held our annual tea, and a "Parliamentary Election," of which a full report will be found on another page.

\* \* \*

### THE DEBATES.

NOVEMBER 16th, 1908.—On this date the Headmaster gave the opening paper, and took for his subject "Ambition." After an interesting paper a vote of thanks was proposed by Wilde W. R., and seconded by Slater J. W.

NOVEMBER 22nd, 1908.—At this meeting Hammersley, opposed by Wilde, proposed that "Our Empire ought to be Federated." Hammersley in opening the debate said that the scheme would be advantageous to the colonies and to Britain, and that federation would inculcate in the colonies love and patriotism to the mother country. Wilde made his chief point as opposer from the fact that it was impracticable, saying that no federation, however close, could make a unit of such a mass of different elements as that of which our Empire consists. The motion was supported by Mr. Dove, and opposed by

Slater J. W., Taylor T. G., and Wrigley. On being put to the vote the motion was carried by 23 votes to 17.

NOVEMBER 30th, 1908.—On this date Sladen opened the debate by proposing that "Vivisection ought to be Prohibited." He stated that vivisection was both cruel and unnecessary. He quoted from several eminent men in support of his statement, and he also related some experiments, cruel and hideous, by which scientists pursued their researches. Slater, in opposing the motion, said that vivisection was necessary, and he denied many statements relating to the alleged vivisectioners' experiments. He said that God created animals for the use of man, and it was just as bad to eat food from slaughtered animals as it was to carry on vivisection. A short discussion followed in which Mr. Pym, Wilde W. R., Howcroft, Gartside, and Taylor T. G. took part. The motion was carried by 21 votes to 17.

DECEMBER 7th, 1908.—On this date a very instructive and interesting paper was given by Mr. Pym on "The History of the Drama up to the time of Shakespeare." In an admirable manner he described the growth of the drama from the ages of Greece and Rome. A vote of thanks, proposed by Slater J. W. and seconded by Wrigley, was heartily carried.

DECEMBER 14th, 1908.—On this date W. W. Buckley proposed "That Arbitration in Trade Disputes ought to be Enforced by Law." He supported his statement by facts both realistic and humanistic, showing the misery often produced by strikes. A. Swales opposed, saying that the scheme was impossible, and that such a policy was suicidal. A very short discussion followed in which Slater J. W., Wilde W. R., and Buckley A. took part. The motion was lost by 13 votes to 6.

JANUARY 18th, 1909.—At this meeting E. Brierley proposed "That the Continuous Increase of Armaments is an International Evil." In a well-compiled speech he put forward his motion, quoting several eminent men in his support. He showed that it was unnecessary, and by statistics showed how much better off the world should be without vast armies and

navies. H. Hall opposed the motion, and said that this continuous increase was necessary, if only to keep up the country's position in regard to other nations. He also showed that by stopping this increase many men would be thrown out of employment. A good debate followed in which Mr. Dove, Slater J. W., Bradbury, Slater W. K., Wilde W. R., and Buckley A. spoke. The motion was carried by 15 votes to 11.

JANUARY 25th, 1909.—A Buckley in proposing "That Party Government is a Mischievous System" made his chief point from the fact that the non-party government of the Isle of Man had been very successful. He also showed that party government often led to great trouble, giving as example election disturbances. Stopford opposed, and stated that the present form of government was a very old form, and therefore ought to be tolerated and guarded. He argued that as no better form had been discovered we ought not to attack the best one proposed. He showed that party government was not a mischievous system but a useful one. The debate which followed was sustained by Mr. Dove, Slater J. W., Wrigley, Wilde W. R., Gartside, and Ross. The motion was lost by the Chairman's casting vote, the actual figures being 11 votes to 12.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1909.—At this meeting an impromptu Debate was held. Such subjects as the resolutions "That Members of Parliament ought to be paid," "That Schools should have shorter hours," and similar topics passed away a very enjoyable evening.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1909.—On this date E. E. Mellor proposed "That Competitive Examinations ought to be Abolished." He showed that often the man who had crammed the most information passed this kind of examination, whilst one who knew the subject much more thoroughly failed. He proposed some sort of probation scheme whereby every one had an equal chance. Wrigley opposed the motion, saying that no better scheme had been found, why should this one be abolished? Competition, he said, is the life of all



trades and professions, and the survival of the fittest is the law of the world. W. R. Wilde and Warhurst, the only speakers, supported the motion, but the meeting declared for the opposer, the voting being 5 for and 11 against the motion.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1909.—On this date Mr. Cockell gave an interesting paper before a large meeting. He chose for his subject, "A Rough Sketch of the Presophistic Philosophers." A vote of thanks proposed by Wilde and seconded by Slater J. W. was heartily carried.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1909.—At this meeting the motion "That Private Monopolies are Public Evils" was discussed. In opening Bradbury said that private monopolies ruined the small trader. Trusts were formed which made the cost of production cheaper, but they made the selling price higher, and so the public had to pay for the profits of these combinations. In opposing the motion, Church said that private monopolies were not an evil, but a benefit to the public. Trusts provide good articles, and the workpeople are well provided for, and they prevent speculation and fluctuation. A very good debate followed in which Mr. Dove, Slater J. W., Slater W. R., Gartside H., Wilde W. R., Howcroft, and Moore J. S. took part. The motion was lost by 9 votes to 12. W. R. W.

\* \* \*

### "PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION."

On March 8th the Debating closed its session, and decided on that date to hold its annual Tea and Special Debate. Now three years ago we had a Parliamentary Election, and as it was thought that the constituency ought to go to ballot again, we decided to hold another election. First of all, however, we went downstairs and partook of an excellent tea, which had been kindly prepared by Mrs. Pickford. About fifty sat down to tea and thoroughly enjoyed it, so that when a vote of thanks was proposed to her for her kindness she received a remarkable ovation. After this the members proceeded upstairs and there saw a peculiar sight. The walls of the main corridor were placarded with bills and papers of

all sizes and of all colours. On these bills there were written free advice as to how the electors should vote. Election fever set in, and soon everyone was discussing the politics of the hour. Enthusiastic meetings were held in the classrooms, in which the candidates besought the "electors of the ancient borough of Hulme" to support them. Six candidates offered themselves (for the two seats):—E. Brierley (Liberal), J. H. Clynes (Labour), S. S. Hammersley (Conservative), D. Park (Conservative), J. W. Slater (Socialist), and W. R. Wilde (Liberal).

At 7-30 all went into the big School, and there a mass meeting of the constituency was held under the presidency of the Headmaster (as Returning Officer). Each candidate addressed the electors in a more or less eloquent strain, and then questions were asked, which each candidate tried to answer to the best of his ability. Then, when all questions had been asked, and more or less satisfactorily answered, a ballot was taken. The voting resulted as follows:—


	Votes		Votes
Hammersley (Conservative)	22	Wilde (Liberal) .....	18
Park (Conservative) .....	19	Slater (Socialist).....	7
Brierley (Liberal) .....	18	Clynes (Labour).....	6

The result was a Conservative gain of two seats, as at the last election two Liberals were returned at the head of the poll. Hammersley and Park, the winning candidates, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Headmaster, and with this the election terminated.

Games, kindly lent by the Headmaster, were then participated in, and at 9-15 the company broke up, after having spent a most enjoyable evening. TERTIUS.



## Natural History Society Notes.

INCE the last issue of this Magazine the Natural History Society has been fairly active, although the opportunities for real Natural History work have been very few.

The Meteorological Section is by far the most active section, and the results are also the most valuable. Since Christmas its members have made great progress, as may be seen in the report of the section. We owe our thanks to Dr. Potter for a paper which he gave on "Cyclones and Weather Forecastings," and to the members of the section who have helped in the work. Altogether the year has been a record one for this section.

The Field and Photographic Sections have not done much work during the year. This, however, is not owing to any slackness on the part of the members, but on account of bad weather, as the work of these two sections naturally requires fine weather. In fact, we were only able to take one ramble. For full account of this see the Sectional Report.

Since Christmas the membership has increased, but there are comparatively few enthusiastic workers, and it is these enthusiasts who are the mainstay of the Society.

In conclusion we owe our thanks to the Headmaster, Mr. Pym, and Dr. Potter for their continued interest in the welfare of the Society.

W. R. W.

\* \* \*

#### FIELD SECTION.

The chief event which this section has to report since Christmas is the ramble which was held on May 5th. About four rambles had been arranged, but the weather turned out so wretched that only one could be held. On this, however, the weather was splendid. Train was taken at Clegg Street for Greenfield and Marsden at 1-15. About 43 members went on the ramble, and on arriving at Marsden walked to Blake Lea, where tea had been arranged for. We stayed here about half-an-hour, and then set out for a long walk over the moors. The younger boys went a shorter way to meet us. After an enjoyable walk we arrived at Blake Lea, where we had tea. We returned home from Marsden at 6-15, having had a very enjoyable day. Nothing of Natural History interest was found, though the photographers did a little work.

This year has been a very disappointing one for the section, as no opportunities were given in the shape of fine half-holidays for the work, which is a most interesting one in fine weather. Still some individual work has been accomplished, especially among the junior members, and few weeks have passed without Mr. Pym having been called upon to identify some specimens of animal or vegetable life. J. Ashton has been very successful with moths and butterflies. These he collected in the chrysalis form, and kept until they entered upon their final and more beautiful stage.



### Football.

February 7th. v. HUTCHINSON'S XI. Our opponents again brought a very strong team, among the members of which we were pleased to see T. G. Taylor and Greaves. School were assisted by three masters. Considering the difference in weight School did remarkably well to keep the score down to six. Our light forwards could not get going against the heavy backs, and some of our usual chances of scoring were thus lost. However, taken on the whole, School are to be congratulated on the result. In fact the visitors had to fully exert themselves to be leading by a goal at half time. The game was enjoyed by all present, including a large following of our Werneth visitors. Hutchinson's XI 6 goals, School 0.

\* \* \*

February 13th. v. WARRINGTON G. S. Remembering previous very keen games with these opponents we went to Warrington with great hopes of a good game, and we were by no means disappointed. The first half was very even, the interval arriving with the score 1 goal each. Midgley was responsible for the School goal with a good header. Unfortunately Hodgkinson, through illness, was unable to play, and Wilde very ably took his place at the last moment. In the second half our heavy opponents gave us a very lively time. The School scored one goal, which came from Hartley from

an excellent centre by Singleton. The Warrington centre forward scored five of the seven goals. The game was played in excellent spirit throughout, not one foul being given. The defence were not as good as usual, with the exception of Haigh, who was one of the best men on the field. The result of this game, which was on the whole due to the superior weight of our opponents, will perhaps be a lesson to those weighty Upper School boys who do not seem to be keen on football. Warrington G. S. 7 goals, School 2 goals. Scorers: Midgley and Hartley.

\* \* \*

February 20th. v. MANCHESTER G. S. 2nd XI. The weather was glorious for this match at Manchester, but the heavy ground seemed to assist our weighty opponents considerably. School were without Gill and Warhurst, and their places were taken by Cave and Wilde. In the first half we were completely outplayed, our forwards scarcely ever troubling the opposing defence, owing in a large degree to their attempts at short passing on the very heavy ground. The absence of two of our defence also assisted Manchester, with the result that they had scored five good goals at the interval. We resumed with a rearranged team, and in this half we were quite as good, if not better, than our opponents, and if our forwards had only shot a bit more we might have scored some goals. The defence also had a warm time but came out on top, preventing the Mancunians from scoring in this half. Haigh again played well throughout, as did Wilde and Brierley in the second half. Hodgkinson was the best forward, but was well attended by the opposing centre half. A very pleasant game ended with the score: Manchester G. S. 2nd XI 5 goals, School 0.

\* \* \*

### CRITIQUE.

SLATER (Goal) had an overwhelming amount of work which he performed very creditably. Is improving much in his ground saves, but his weak point is clearing.

**BRIERLEY E.** (Full Back) has played some very good games, but was not consistent enough. Kicks well and uses his head to advantage.

**GILL C.** (Full Back) has helped the defence considerably at times and should be a very good back next season. Must learn to use his left foot and tackle with more vigour.

**HARTLEY** (Right Half Back) has been a constant source of trouble to the opposing forwards, but was so keen on the attack that he was later played in the forwards with some success.

**HODGKINSON** (Centre Half Back) was a thoroughly good man for this position, but his shooting was sometimes erratic. Should practice more regularly.

**HAIGH** (Left Half Back) had a tremendous amount of energy but lacked weight. Earned the applause of all who saw him by repeatedly beating much heavier forwards.

**SINGLETON** (Right Outside) is a very speedy forward and centres well. Should try and combine more with his inside man in midfield, and not give long centres to the opposing backs. His corner kicks are splendid.

**BRADBURY** (Right Inside) knows the game well, but is apt to attempt too much himself. In common with the other forwards must learn to suit his play to the state of the ground.

**T. G. TAYLOR** (Centre) undoubtedly the best man in the team. Shoots well and opens out the game splendidly for his forwards. His individual runs were also a feature of the team.

**E. E. MELLOR** (Left Inside) has not been as good as the previous season, but has played some good games. Must shoot with more energy.

**MIDGLEY** (Left Inside) has not been very good owing to lack of weight. Has scored some good goals, however, but has not been too keen on his practice.

The following also assisted the team :—Taylor R. E. (3), Wilde W. R. (2), Cave (2), Hilton (2).

J. W. S.



## Cricket Notes.

---

**T**HE SCHOOL XI. were left with a rather weak team this season, only three of last year's XI. remaining. In the earlier part of the season we lost nearly all our matches, but after the Whitsuntide holidays the XI. greatly improved, and we have been turning the tables on our opponents. As in previous years, the strength of the XI. lay in the bowling. The batting, though poor at first, has greatly improved, and throughout the fielding has been keen. The match with the Old Boys XI. was abandoned on account of rain. The following are the results of the matches played so far:—

\* \* \*

May 12th.—SCHOOL v. STOCKPORT G.S., away. This match was stopped on account of rain. Bradbury not out 6, Hodgkinson not out 5, Extras 3. Total (for no wickets) 14. Result: Drawn game.

\* \* \*

May 19th.—SCHOOL v. MANCHESTER G.S. 2nd XI., away. MANCHESTER 98. SCHOOL 37. School lost by 61 runs.

\* \* \*

May 26th.—SCHOOL v. WARRINGTON, away.

SCHOOL.—Bradbury b Woodcock 0, Hartley b Weaver 6, Wilde lbw b Woodcock 5, Mellor lbw b Woodcock 0, Slater b Woodcock 0, Stopford c Murphy b Weaver 1, Brierley b Woodcock 0, Midgley c Strange b Weaver 1, Park not out 3, Taylor R. E. b Weaver 0, Warhurst b Woodcock 0, Extras 1. Total 17.

WARRINGTON.—Hands c Bradbury b Hartley 11, Bunch b Hartley 0, Woodcock b Hartley 13, Murphy b Warhurst 1, Pearson b Brierley 17, Hare b Hartley 0, Strange c and b Warhurst 8, Weaver b Warhurst 0, Thomas b Warhurst 0, Cooke b Brierley 13, Mason not out 15, Extras 2. Total 80.



## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Warhurst ...	10 .....	2 .....	35 .....	4
Hartley.....	5 .....	2 .....	19 .....	4
Brierley ...	4.4 .....	0 .....	24 ... ..	2

School lost by 63 runs.

\* \* \*

June 16th.—SCHOOL v. STAND G.S., home.

STAND.—Smith c Slater b Warhurst 25, Mosley c Singleton b Hodgkinson 0, Hill b Hodgkinson 12, Grant b Warhurst 0, Walkden b Singleton 7, Bedford b Hodgkinson 0, C. Jones c Mellor b Hodgkinson 0, T. Jones b Hodgkinson 6, Whewell not out 28, Stewart c Wilde b Singleton 4, Holt b Singleton 4, Extras 12. Total 98.

SCHOOL.—Hodgkinson b Mosley 1, Bradbury b Mosley 4, Wilde not out 22, Hartley c Jones b Mosley 0, Mellor b Stewart 3, Singleton b Stewart 0, Slater b Mosley 3, Brierley run out 0, Midgley run out 0, Park b Mosley 1, Warhurst b Mosley 0, Extras 3. Total 37.

## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets
Hodgkinson	11 .....	1 .....	41 .....	5
Warhurst ...	9 .....	3 .....	30 .....	2
Singleton ...	2.4 .....	0 .....	15 .....	3
Hartley.....	1 .....	1 .....	0 .....	0

School lost by 61 runs.

\* \* \*

June 23rd.—SCHOOL v. MANCHESTER G.S. 2nd XI., home.

SCHOOL.—Hartley b Smith 25, Slater b Gunn 5, Wilde b Gunn 2, Bradbury b Gunn 4, Mellor b Gunn 4, Hodgkinson b Gunn 0, Singleton b Gunn 0, Gill c Peach b Gunn 5, Midgley not out 7, Warhurst run out 0, Booth b Gunn 4, Extras 12. Total 68.

MANCHESTER.—Peach c Hodgkinson b Booth 5, Thorpe c Hartley b Singleton 8, Coombs lbw b Hodgkinson 13, Wright c Warhurst b Singleton 3, Walton lbw b Hodgkinson 0,

Myers b Hodgkinson 0, Milnes b Hodgkinson 1, Barker b Singleton 6, Smith b Singleton 17, Harrison b Singleton 0, Gunn not out 3, Extras 1. Total 57.

## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Hodgkinson	11	1	25	4
Booth	4	2	13	1
Singleton	8	0	11	5
Warhurst	1	0	7	0

School won by 11 runs.

\* \* \*

June 19th.—SCHOOL v. STOCKPORT, away.

STOCKPORT.—Mackiell b Booth 2, Stephens b Hodgkinson 2, Goodwin b Booth 0, Waller b Hodgkinson 1, Sykes c Slater b Booth 4, Parsons c Taylor b Booth 2, Weston c Hodgkinson b Booth 6, Griffiths c Slater b Booth 3, Conway run out 1, Winter b Hodgkinson 6, Thomas not out 8, Extras 4. Total 39.

SCHOOL.—Hodgkinson b Stephens 0, Hartley c Waller b Stephens 5, Wilde c Weston b Stephens 0, Bradbury lbw b Stephens 1, Mellor run out 1, Gill c Mackiell b Stephens 0, Slater run out 0, Midgley c Winter b Buller 3, Warhurst b Stephens 3, Taylor b Stephens 0, Booth not out 0, Extras 0. Total 13.

## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Booth	8	19	1	6
Hodgkinson	8.5	16	3	0

School batted 2nd innings and got 68 for eight wickets.

School lost on 1st innings by 26 runs.

\* \* \*

June 30th.—SCHOOL v. STOCKPORT, home.

SCHOOL.—Hartley c Mackiell b Stephens 24, Slater b Stephens 25, Wilde c Griffiths b Stephens 0, Bradbury lbw b Weston 16, Hodgkinson b Stephens 10, Mellor b Stephens 3, Cave c and b Stephens 4, Midgley not out 15, Singleton lbw b Stephens 0, Warhurst c Wright b Thomas 0, Booth b Thomas 0, Extras 14. Total 111.

STOCKPORT.—Mackiell c Slater b Booth 0, Howard c Bradbury b Singleton 7, Wright b Booth 2, Goodwin c Booth b Singleton 15, Parsons b Warhurst 1, Stephens c Slater b Warhurst 0, Weston b Warhurst 0, Thomas c Booth b Warhurst 4, Griffiths b Singleton 0, Winter b Warhurst 0, Extras 2. Total 32.

## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Hodgkinson	8	2	9	0
Booth	5	4	1	2
Singleton	5	2	13	3
Warhurst	3	1	7	5

School won by 79 runs.

\* \* \*

July 10th.—SCHOOL v. OLD BOYS.

This match was abandoned on account of rain.

\* \* \*

SCHOOL v. STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, away.

STAND.—T. H. Jones b Booth 0, Mosley b Hodgkinson 2, Smith b Booth 0, Grant b Booth 3, Walkden c Slater b Hartley 10, Whewell c Singleton b Hodgkinson 3, Bedford b Warhurst 5, H. Jones b Hartley 1, Stewart c Slater b Hartley 0, Bedford b Booth 1, Holt not out 0, Extras 2. Total 27.

SCHOOL.—Hartley b Mosley 5, Slater b Mosley 11, Hodgkinson b Mosley 3, Bradbury lbw b Mosley 0, Mellor b Stewart 9, Midgley b Stewart 1, Singleton b Mosely 1, Stopford b Walkden 6, Cave b Mosley 1, Warhurst not out 3, Booth c Mosley b Walkden 0, Extras 0. Total 40.

## BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Booth	7	2	4	4
Hodgkinson	6	1	9	2
Warhurst	4	2	2	1
Hartley	3	2	1	3
Singleton	3	0	9	0

School won by 13 runs.

The 2nd XI. have this season gone through not only without defeat, but having won every match. The following are the results of the matches :—

SCHOOL v. STOCKPORT 2nd XI., home.

SCHOOL 107 for eight wickets.

STOCKPORT 20.

SCHOOL v. STAND G.S. 2nd XI., away.

SCHOOL 99.

STAND 42.

SCHOOL v. STOCKPORT G.S. 2nd XI., away.

SCHOOL 84.

STOCKPORT 53.

SCHOOL v. STAND 2nd XI., home.

SCHOOL 97.

STAND 19 and 30.

\* \* \*

The House Matches this year have been somewhat spoilt by the rain. "Platt" House proved to be the champions with 31 points, "Lees" House finished a close second with 30 points, while "Assheton" House were placed third with 21 points. On the First Division "Lees" beat "Platt" and "Assheton;" "Platt" beat "Assheton;" "Assheton" beat "Lees," and the rest were drawn games. On the Second Division "Platt" beat "Lees" and "Assheton;" "Lees" beat "Assheton;" "Assheton" beat "Lees," and the rest were drawn games.

E. E. M.

\* \* \*

#### 1ST XI CRITICISM.

MELLOR (Capt.) is a good batsman, and can be generally relied upon to keep his end up when the side is in difficulties. Is a good catch.

BRADBURY has proved to be an exceedingly useful wicket keeper for the eleven. He is also a very steady bat, and, on occasion, a good change bowler.

SINGLETON is a very good bowler on a wet wicket, and has done some useful work. Fields excellently at third man. Has not succeeded as a batsman, but has improved slightly during the season. Should practice batting carefully.

WILDE is a good batsman, and is enabled by his long reach to play good length balls quite comfortably. Is a sure field.

HARTLEY is a good all-round player; generally makes a good score, and can be relied upon to hit loose balls. He sends down a medium-paced ball which is often effective, and is a very good field at mid-on.

HODGKINSON is also a good all-round player. He can alter his pace and style of bowling so that he can bowl on any kind of wicket. His batting has been rather spoiled by being too stylish, but will doubtless become a good batsman when his style is settled. Is a good fielder.

CAVE should develop into a good all-round player.

SLATER is a very good bat, and has come on immensely this season. Fields very keenly at mid-off.

BOOTH is undoubtedly the best bowler in the team. He can keep a good length for a considerable time, and batsmen generally find a great difficulty in playing his balls. His batting is weak, and should learn to play forward to certain balls.

MIDGLEY is a fair field and a useful batsman. Can bowl a very fair ball.

WARHURST can bowl a good ball on a dry wicket. He should not try to bowl too fast, and should learn to keep his temper while bowling. Is a fair fielder.

---

### Gymnastic Notes.

AT the commencement of last term the Gymnasium Committee took upon itself the task of instituting in the School a competition for the three "Houses." This competition took place on Saturday, May 15th,

and although not coming quite up to expectations, owing to the fact that it was the first time anything of the kind had been attempted, and the arrangements for it were made rather suddenly, the competition was very interesting.

Another year we hope to have it arranged so that we may invite our friends to come and see it. In conjunction with this there was a series of Hand-Ball matches between the "Houses." Points were awarded each "House," both in the Gymnastic Competition and in the Hand-Ball matches, and the "House" securing the highest total was entitled to the honour of being champions for the year. The honour fell to "Assheton House." Appended are the results of the competition and matches :—

	Seniors	Juniors	Handball
Assheton.....	94 pts. ...	31 pts.	Lees ... 22 pts.
Platt .....	92 pts. ...	28 pts.	Assheton 20 pts.
Lees .....	88 pts. ...	20 pts.	Platt ... 6 pts.

Thus Assheton comes out top with 145 points, Lees second with 138 points, and Platt third with 118 points.

During the course of this term Hand-Balls have been supplied to the various Forms, and regular games of Hand-Ball now take place. The freedom of the Gymnasium has been given to the members of the Sixth Form and Prefects on Tuesday and Thursday, and other boys are allowed to go down at certain times if a Master or Prefect is present.



### Old Boys' Notes.

**T**HE Committee of the Old Boys' Association have felt for some time that something should be done to bring together in some social way the members of the Association, and to prove to non-members that there is after all an advantage in being a member.

It was therefore decided to give a dance. A strong sub-committee was formed and the date fixed was February 22nd, at the Town Hall, Oldham.

The Committee's hopes of success were more than realised. Requests for tickets flowed in by every post, and the Committee were reluctantly compelled to close the list a fortnight before the dance took place.

The dance itself was a brilliant scene. The room was prettily decorated, the band perfect, the supper dainty, and last but not least the ladies one and all were charming. The Association were honoured by the presence of their President, Mr. Pickford, and Mrs. Pickford, and his Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress. Expressions of satisfaction and enjoyment of the dance were heard from all sides, and urgent requests were made to the Committee to make the function an annual one.

The Committee of the Association were greatly satisfied with the dance and would be amply repaid for their work, if that effort should induce those Old Boys who are not yet members of the Association to step forward and enrol themselves, and strive to make the Association more and more successful as year by year rolls by.

J. F.

---

## English Seamen of the Sixteenth Century.

### PART I.

**E**NGLAND to-day occupies the proud position of "Mistress of the Seas," and is also the owner of the largest navy the world has ever seen. But only four hundred years ago England had no navy whatever, and her maritime power was at a very low ebb. This was the state of affairs at the end of the fifteenth century, but by the end of the next century Britain had made marvellous progress, for she possessed a fleet and had defeated the Spanish fleet, which up till now had been thought "Invincible." And so this essay will attempt to picture the old English sea-dogs of this century, and their attempts to assert the supremacy of England. The subject is an interesting and fascinating one, and well worth studying.

Until the end of the fifteenth century there had been no naval enterprise whatever in England. Then, in 1453, Constantinople was captured by the Turks, Greek scholars fled westward, and what is known as Renaissance, or Revival of New Learning, triumphed over Europe. Classics began to be taught more in England by Erasmus and his colleagues at the Universities, and the influence was immense. Side by side with the growth of learning and fine arts, went geographical discovery. Columbus, a Genoese, became convinced that there was a western passage to the East Indies. He offered to discover it for England, Henry VII refused, with the result that in 1492 Columbus planted the Spanish flag on the soil of America. This discovery added a lot of interest to commerce, and each country sent its own expedition to the New World; the English expedition of John and Sebastian Cabot to Newfoundland being rather of a failure.

When Henry VIII ascended the throne in 1509 he at once became conscious of the need of a fleet, and his first object was to build a navy. Before this England had no fleet, only having a few merchant hulks trading between Britain and France, Spain, and the Netherlands, while round the coasts small fleets of fishermen plied their trade. Henry at once encouraged discovery, and under his patronage William Hawkins, of Plymouth, sailed to the coast of Guinea and brought home gold and silver; then crossed over to Brazil and made friends with the natives, bringing back with him their king to see England. Two more expeditions were entered upon, one under Robert Thorne, of Plymouth, and the other under Master Hore, of London. Both, however, were practically failures. Another example of this desire for maritime power is the making of a sailing ship by an Englishman, and which was considered a marvellous piece of workmanship.

Next piracy began, and this was greatly increased when Henry became the enemy of Roman Catholic Europe by means of his divorce of Catherine of Aragon. English ships were plundered and sunk, with the result that the English crews went



armed to defend themselves, and hence the fights became more acute. Henry began to make himself secure, and secretly built ships in the Thames and at Portsmouth. He dissolved monasteries, and from the proceeds fortified the coast. In 1539 the Catholic powers prepared to invade England. The English, however, rose, the fishermen left their nets, and the merchants armed their hulks. A hundred and fifty sail assembled, the Catholic powers were amazed and the expedition dispersed. For the next five years Henry continued to build up his navy, and when the French threatened to seize the Isle of Wight in 1544 twelve thousand seamen assembled. This shows the great growth of the navy, and was but the basis of a much greater one.

Then came a short period of depression in which the Spanish Inquisition was established, and Mary neglected the Navy altogether. Piracy became common, and when Elizabeth became queen the lawful merchant navy only amounted to 50,000 tons. Elizabeth tolerated her privateering fleets, as she was not responsible for them, and could easily disown them. The Spanish Inquisition enraged Englishmen, and, on Philip refusing to exempt Englishmen from its tortures, Elizabeth gave her subjects a free hand to plunder Spanish shipping. Whenever English and French or Spanish ships met fierce battles took place. The Inquisition acted brutally and inflicted awful tortures on its victims, and the English answered in a like manner. Cobham, Le Clerk, Cotton, and others plundered wholesale, and Elizabeth refused to punish them unless Philip stopped the Inquisition. She even did a little privateering herself and captured half a million ducats—the wages of the Duke of Alva's soldiers—and thus alienated him. Plundering on both sides became more fierce and war seemed inevitable. Then John Hawkins started the idea of carrying negroes from Africa to America and Elizabeth supported him. The Spanish Government imposed a duty of 30 ducats per negro, but Hawkins refused to pay more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and, as a result, smuggling was adopted. And now for a word with regard to

Hawkins himself. He belonged to a middle class Devonshire family, of Plymouth. He kept an honest trade, stuck to his business, avoided politics, and traded with Spanish ports without offending the Holy Offices. He formed intimacies and connections with the Canary Islands, where especially it was said: "He grew much in love and favour with the people." One of his own contemporaries was one Thomas Stukely, who became a notorious pirate on the Irish coasts. After making two successful expeditions, Hawkins proposed a third, and Elizabeth permitted him, giving him the use of the "Jesus" and the "Minion." He had two vessels of his own, while Francis Drake, a cousin, fitted out the "Judith." This Drake, who was destined to play a great part in naval affairs, was a Devonshire man, being born at Tavistock about 1540. He was not of noble birth, and from boyhood he took to the water, and made acquaintance with a ship master trading in the channel, who took him on board his ship and bred him as a sailor. He distinguished himself, and his patron, when he died, left Drake his vessel in his will. He stuck to his work and when he heard of Hawkins expedition he sold his brig, bought the "Judith," and joined his cousin at Plymouth.

While the expedition was fitting out a Spanish ship entered the harbour, flying the Castilian flag. Hawkins ordered the captain to strike his colours, he refused and Hawkins instantly fired on him. Spain complained, but Elizabeth supported Hawkins and allowed him to sail. This gives an instance of the Englishman's growing contempt for the Spaniard, who until now had been looked upon with fear.

In this third expedition Hawkins was attended by ill fortune so that, owing to the treachery of a Spanish admiral who broke a treaty between them, Hawkins had to leave his ship and the huge amount of money obtained by profitable slave trading to be burnt by fire ships. The English narrowly escaped, starvation set in, and a hundred volunteers had to be left behind in Mexico while the others, on short rations, made their way home. Those left behind were treated well and

flourished accordingly, but Philip soon got frightened, and so he established the Inquisition there, which created terrible havoc amongst the settlers. Those who sailed reached England in a very battered condition, and Drake, who arrived a month sooner than Hawkins, told the story to the Queen and all England. The hatred of Spain became more intense. Hawkins wished to go to his comrades who were left behind, but was unable to do so, and when he heard of the Inquisition's work he at once began to long for revenge and at once formulated a daring plan. He went to the Spanish Ambassador and offered his services, saying he was dissatisfied with the Queen's service. He accepted it but Philip declined it. However, Hawkins sent one George Fitzwilliam to Madrid to press his suit. He offered his services and his fleet only on condition that a few English prisoners were released. Philip, however, was very wary and hesitated, but one great Spanish family were enthusiastic about it, and confided in Fitzwilliam many secrets. At last Philip promised it, if Hawkins could send him a letter of recommendation from Mary, Queen of Scots. Mary was soon deceived and the required letter was given. The prisoners were released. Hawkins was pardoned for his piracies and received a sum of money; while, in the meantime, Fitzwilliam learnt all about a great plot formulated against England, and thus it was that the Ridolfi Plot was discovered all through Hawkins daring, and this was his revenge.

We now come to Francis Drake again. After Hawkins' disastrous expedition he never went negro trading again. He lost much by the expedition and for four years he recuperated his fortunes. Then he prepared to revenge himself on the treacherous Spaniards. Secretly he collected together a small crew in a sloop of a hundred tons, called "The Dragon," and two small pinnaces. He left Plymouth in 1572 and no one knew where he was going or what for. He sailed to the Panama, and there determined to surprise one of Philip's treasure convoys from the Peruvian mines. By the aid of native guides he succeeded in this, and

brought home an immense amount of gold and silver, and precious stones, which were divided among the adventurers. Elated with this success Drake, on his own responsibility, proposed another expedition. This time, his intention was to emulate the Spaniards' achievement of sailing round the Horn. He fitted out about half a dozen ships of about 300 tons altogether, with a crew of 160. On November 15th, 1577, the little fleet set out of Plymouth and soon was caught in a storm, and the "Pelican," the chief ship, had to be repaired. But Drake was not to be daunted by this ill omen, and in December the ships sailed. They sailed straight through the Bay of Biscay, and struck across the Atlantic, and soon perceived the South American continent. In June they reached the coast of Patagonia. Here one of the crew was executed for desertion, and one of the smallest boats was burnt, so that, having already burnt one, they now had only the "Pelican," the "Elizabeth," and the "Marigold." In August they set sail and reached Magellan's Straits, passing through them into the Pacific. The passage was very difficult, and after taking three weeks to get through them they found a very stormy ocean. The "Marigold" was wrecked, while the "Elizabeth" retired into the straits. Its captain, Winter, had agreed with Drake to meet him near Valparaiso if they were separated, but, however, he returned home and reported that all the ships except the "Pelican" were lost, and the "Pelican" was probably also lost.

Drake himself had taken refuge among the numerous islands at the Cape, and when the weather became milder he sailed for Valparaiso. There he found a Spanish treasure galleon which he took with four hundred pounds weight of gold. He then entered the town and took some of the church's communion plate and a Greek pilot. The "Pelican" sailed on and found bars of silver piled on the quay at Tarapaca with their guardians asleep. They captured altogether silver worth half-a-million ducats. No Winter having appeared Drake began to realise that he was alone, and with this knowledge he sailed on for about eight hundred miles, plundering all he found.

Then they caught sight of a great treasure ship, the "Cacafuego," and they gave chase, caught it, and captured over two million ducats' worth.

Still Drake sailed on, with the captured ship's crew with him, who, after a week's detention, were released. These sailed back, fell in with two pursuing crews, and themselves joined in the pursuit of Drake, but were frightened to attack him. Philip got to know about the voyage and despatched two squadrons, one to watch Magellan's Straits, and the other to watch the Caribbean Sea; for they thought Drake would cross the Isthmus. Drake, however, sailed on, still plundering, and trying to find his best way home. As his ship wanted repairing he entered Canoas Bay in California and completely repaired the "Pelican."

After this change, he once more started in April, 1579, and still sailed north. He wanted to discover the North West passage, but he soon saw that this must be well nigh impossible as it would be of immense length. He knew Magellan's Straits would be watched, so he determined to return by the Cape of Good Hope. He anchored at San Francisco, and then made a direct course to the Moluccas, and settled at the Island of Celebes. Here again the ship was totally repaired. Then they made their way through a sea full of coral reefs and low islands. Once they grounded and remained there for a day, but some cargo having been thrown out the ship lifted and they continued their sailing, and passed through the Straits of Sunda, where they knew they were safe. They continued direct across the Indian Ocean and around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching Plymouth after making the first voyage ever made round the world. England was delighted, while Spain was furious. Elizabeth sent for Drake and knighted him. Each man of the crew was rewarded, and Drake received a huge sum, while the rest of the treasure was kept in the Tower.

*(To be Continued in Our Next Issue.)*