

THE  
Oldham Quilmerian.



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# The Oldham Hulmeian.

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Vol. II. (New Series). JULY, 1914.

No. 24.

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## School Notes.

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In order to make a complete set of copies of the Magazine the Editors would be very glad to obtain copies of Vol. I. No. 1, Vol. III. No. 3, Vol. IV. No. 3 of the First Series; and Vol. I. Nos. 1, 3, 8 of the Second Series.

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We welcome to the School F. S. Ashworth, A. H. Salter, H. B. Kauntze, H. S. Bagshaw, H. A. Wallace, G. Duxbury, W. Wright, J. S. Tipper, and J. Middleton.

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Last year rather a large number of older boys left the School, but it seems probable that most of the senior boys this year will remain at School.

This should mean a very good year next year, and we ought to have good cricket and football teams in the coming season.

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We congratulate G. T. Lees on his election to an Open Entrance Exhibition in Mathematics of £50 a year at St. John's College, Cambridge.

As we go to Press many other boys in the School are labouring—in very hot weather—with the Cambridge Local Examinations. We hope that they will do as well, or *if possible better*, than last year's candidates.

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We congratulate the Old Boys, whose list of successes will be found at the end of the Old Boys Section of the Magazine.



Pierre, H. Whittle; Joseph, P. Brooks; Henri, E. Hardie; Louis, J. E. G. Griffiths; Jules, W. Watson. Second act: M. Artichaut, W. Jackson; Mme Artichaut, H. K. Watson; Un Facteur, J. Walton; Un Douanier, P. Brooks; Un Employé, W. Watson; Un Marchand de Journaux, J. G. Holden.

THE HEADMASTER, in his report, said that the report recorded a year of steady work and successful results, a year in which the number of boys had been larger than ever, and in which the personnel of the boys and the whole tone of the School had reached a very high standard.

The opportunities of sharing in higher education, which, through the splendid endowments of the School, they were able to offer, had not—as some people might imagine—had any harmful effect on the School. On the contrary, he found that these were an asset to the good. Every member of the School benefited from the intellectual stimulus of competition. The scholarship boys themselves very quickly found their place in deeper life of the School, which meant more than merely study and learning.

The audience had before them a list of the various successes obtained in drawing. Those examinations went far beyond the old routine of copying outlines, &c. Mr. Watson was to be congratulated on the work done in pastel drawing and drawing from nature.

From the upper part of the School the results obtained in the Cambridge local examinations were exceptionally good; out of 18 candidates 17 passed, and the one exception really passed in the number of subjects necessary, but these did not include a language, and without that the certificate was not granted.

These examinations, in his opinion, were an exceedingly useful stimulus to the work of the boys. He understood that girls were in the habit of working without any stimulus, but

he was speaking for boys. The boys also derived legitimate satisfaction when they passed examinations which they knew represented definite standards of work, knowledge, and attainment.

He found himself well supported by the assistant masters in the policy that attention must be paid to every boy in the form and not to the brilliant boys only. He welcomed the support of parents in the matter of home work. A great deal of the success of their work in the School was due to that support. He hoped that further the parents would see that the home work was done in the time allotted.

Upon the matter of boys leaving school at too early an age he remarked that the Oldham Grammar School suffered as other schools were doing. It was often asked: Why did not parents keep their boys at school until they were 17 years of age, and why did not employers refrain from employing boys until they were that age? In this country the provision of secondary education had been enormously increased, but we had not yet changed and could not in a few years change the habits of a nation. People were only gradually coming to find out that it was an advantage to keep their boys longer at school, and employers had not yet got into the habit of employing older youths.

Mr. Pickford went on to speak of the athletic side of the School. He held that unless a boy was debarred by reason of ill-health from taking part he should join in, for the education of the playing-field was a most important part of the work of the School.

He mentioned also that the School had subscribed towards the cost of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, 1910, and read a letter received from Commander Evans, dated February 12th, 1914, which was to the effect that Captain Scott, the writer's late leader, was always very grateful for the interest taken by school boys and girls in his expedition. He had left instructions that some interesting photograph of the expedition

should be sent to the schools which were the principal subscribers. Though it was not in Captain Scott's mind that the photograph should be one of himself, the writer was of opinion that the schools would appreciate such a portrait. Accordingly the Fine Art Society had instructions to send a photograph of Captain Scott, with Mount Erebus in the background, to the Hulme School. (Hear, hear). One of the dogs taken in the expedition was named "Oldham."

THE CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that Lord Emmott (Chairman of the Governors) was not able to be present. He then said that he wished to thoroughly associate himself with what the headmaster had said on examinations. In the past perhaps too much importance had been attached to examinations, or rather he should say too little importance to other considerations. Now with the swing of the pendulum we had gone to the other extreme, and the tendency, so far as his observation went, was to depreciate examinations. While they were not the only test he would be very sorry to see the day when they were altogether set aside.

As to secondary education in general he knew that in the very recent past anyone who urged the importance of such an education for boys and girls was constantly met with the remark : "Well, after all, should not we get them to the business of life as soon as possible." That feeling was changing, he was glad to say. The great commercial firms were now realising that if they were to keep in the forefront, or get there, they must look for the best-educated people to carry on their concerns. He was glad that at last England seemed to be waking up to that truth. In Oldham they had in the Hulme School a first-rate school, a splendid staff, a beautiful building, and the most up-to-date equipment.

DR. WEISS congratulated the headmaster upon the excellent report presented, a report which did great credit to Mr. Pickford as organiser of the school and to the assistant masters. Their reward was the list of successes of old boys.

Speaking on the examination results, he remarked that examination might be overdone, as the use of rod and cane was in the past. Legitimate criticism had been passed on the number of examinations and their nature. Examinations should not be reformed out of the way but reformed so as to be as far as possible a true test of a boy's knowledge. It should be so conducted as not to lead to cramming, but to be a real test of the instruction given in the class. Thus it should be conducted with the co-operation of the teachers, so far as possible. That was the principle on which the University of Manchester granted its degrees. In the school examination which was undertaken by the Joint Board of Manchester and other northern universities they had laid down the principle that upon the board should be representative teachers. There was a great deal to be said in favour of setting the papers for examination by co-operation between the teachers and some outside examiner, who held the balance. Conducted on that plan, there was nothing harmful in them and they served a useful purpose.

Speaking of the Hulme School and other secondary schools—Oldham being regarded by the university as being one of its academic hinterlands (an expression not used in any offensive sense)—he said that it was of great interest to representatives of the university, such as himself, to see the secondary schools so organised that the boys came to the university well prepared for the various courses of professional study to which they were to devote themselves. Boys such as those sitting before him were the raw material with which they dealt at the university. It was obvious that the Hulme School was performing its function of preparing the boys in a satisfactory manner. He was very anxious that there should not be too great an attempt in the secondary schools to lead boys to specialise in study. The aim should be to get the boy to use to the best advantage the brains he had. The universities were often sinners in causing specialisation by expecting too much from boys in the entrance examination, so that scholarships could

only be obtained by boys who had specialised at school. The older universities were specially guilty in this. Specialised training should be given at the university or at a school which dealt with special subjects, as a technological school.

At school the boy should be taught to use his brains and hands; handwork should go always with any training given in a secondary school. But after all the majority of the boys at any secondary school did not go to the university; they went in for various lines of business and work. The headmaster had referred to the fact that there was a growing conviction among business men that the better educated a youth was when he entered business the better he would do in the run. Another function of the school was to train boys for citizenship as well as for their future work. The moral and the physical training of the boys could not be dissociated from their mental training.



### PRIZE LIST.

The list of Prize-Winners and of boys to whom Certificates had been awarded included:—

Drawing certificates awarded by the National Society of Art Masters.—Model drawing: G. Eatough, E. Fitton, N. A. Fitton, V. Hepworth, T. L. Schofield, H. Whittaker, F. M. Williamson. Drawing from Nature: N. A. Fitton, V. Hepworth, H. Mercer, H. Whittaker. Memory Drawing: First class, E. Fitton, T. L. Schofield; Second class, N. A. Fitton, V. Hepworth, H. Whittaker, F. M. Williamson.

Certificates for passing in this section as a whole: C. Dawson, S. Burnett, F. A. Faulkner, C. Houlgrave, W. J. Lawton, H. Mitchell, F. S. Whitehead, V. E. Whittaker.

Model drawing: First class, F. Coleman, C. Eatough, E. Everington; Second class, J. C. Barnes, G. Barrett, S. Booth, C. G. Bullough, A. Gray, F. Halliwell, G. Hodgkinson, F. Hynes, S. Marlor, J. W. Noble, A. Shaw, J. B. Smith, C. H.



Spencer, N. F. Stockdale, F. Winterbottom. Drawing from Nature : First class, W. Gregg ; Second class, J. C. Barnes, G. Barrett, S. Booth, C. G. Bullough, C. Eatough, F. Halliwell, A. L. Hardie, F. Hynes, S. Marlor, J. W. Noble, A. Shaw, C. H. Spencer, F. Winterbottom, S. V. York. Memory drawing : G. Barrett, E. Everington, W. Gregg, F. Halliwell, A. L. Hardie, H. Hasty, S. Marlor, J. W. Noble, N. F. Stockdale, T. Webster.

Certificates for passing this section as a whole : A. F. Barlow, T. Bradley, J. N. Broadbent, S. Buckley, N. Carrington, F. W. Forster, J. H. Kershaw, J. Stott, S. N. Taylor, S. H. C. Vickars.

School drawing prize : F. W. Forster.

Cambridge Junior Locals.—Pass : A. F. I. Barlow, J. N. Broadbent, S. R. Chaloner, C. Eatough, F. W. Forster, H. L. Ogden, J. Stott, S. H. Stott, G. E. Wallace. Second class honours : T. B. Cocker. First class honours : C. Taylor.

Cambridge Senior Locals.—Pass : A. M. Cleverley, W. E. Harding, F. C. Pollard, H. Roseblade, H. Swallow, D. Watkinson.

#### FORM I. PRIZE—A. MERCER.

Hon. Mention—Arithmetic : F. Bradley, C. Hirst, G. A. Rodgers. English : C. Hirst, G. A. Rodgers, F. W. Hackforth. French : C. Hirst, G. A. Rodgers, W. T. Winterbottom. History and Geography : G. A. Rodgers, W. T. Winterbottom, R. E. Stott, C. Hirst.

#### FORM IIB. PRIZE—W. BROOKS.

Hon. mention—Arithmetic : H. Mercer, G. Eatough, V. E. Whittaker, F. Wadsworth. English : G. Eatough, F. Page, C. W. Bentley. French : F. Page, P. Brooks, H. Mercer. History and Geography : F. Page, W. C. Jackson, P. Brooks. Latin : H. Mercer, P. Brooks, V. E. Whittaker. Nature Study : H. Mercer, V. E. Whittaker, P. Brooks, C. W. Bentley.

FORM IIA. FIRST PRIZE—C. HOULGRAVE.

SECOND PRIZE—W. J. LAWTON.

Hon. mention—Mathematics : E. Fitton, C. Dawson. Science : C. Dawson H. Mitchell. Latin : H. Mitchell, F. A. Faulkner, French : C. Dawson, E. Fitton. English : H. Mitchell, H. Smith, C. Dawson, T. L. Schofield. History and Geography : C. Dawson, F. A. Faulkner.

FORM IIIB. FIRST PRIZE—V. SANKEY.

SECOND PRIZE—G. W. WESTON.

Hon. mention—Mathematics : J. M. Park, J. C. Barnes, T. Bradley, W. Gregg, G. Hodgkinson. Science : W. Gregg, A. S. Parkes. Latin : D. Hargreaves, T. Bradley, J. C. Barnes. French : J. C. Barnes, T. Bradley, W. Gibson, D. Hargreaves, G. Hodgkinson. English : J. M. Park, T. W. Brierley.

FORM IIIA. FIRST PRIZE—T. WEBSTER.

SECOND PRIZE—W. BARRATT.

THIRD PRIZE—N. CARRINGTON.

Hon. mention—Mathematics : F. Holt, S. Whittaker, E. Everington. Science : F. Holt, S. Marlor, S. Buckley. Latin : G. F. Brook, F. Holt, S. Whittaker, S. Marlor. French : F. Holt, S. Whittaker, S. Marlor. English : F. Holt, S. Marlor, S. Buckley, S. N. Taylor.

FORM IV. FIRST PRIZE—A. L. HARDIE.

SECOND PRIZE—S. R. CHALONER.

Hon. mention—Science : F. Holt, A. F. I. Barlow, F. Coleman, J. B. Smith, J. Stott. Mathematics : J. B. Smith, S. Booth, J. H. Noble, A. Gray. Latin : J. B. Smith, G. Barrett, A. F. I. Barlow, F. Winterbottom, J. H. Noble, J. Stott. French : F. Winterbottom, J. B. Smith, N. F. Stockdale, A. Gray, J. Stott. English : J. B. Smith, F. Coleman, J. Stott.

FORM V. FIRST PRIZE—T. B. COCKER.

SECOND PRIZE—P. GILBERT.

THIRD PRIZE—C. TAYLOR.

Hon. mention—Mathematics : G. E. Wallace, J. H. Kershaw, J. N. Broadbent. Chemistry : G. E. Wallace, S. H. C. Vickars,

C. Eatough. Physics : J. L. Bradbury, G. E. Wallace, C. Eatough. Latin : J. L. Bradbury, J. N. Broadbent, H. L. Ogden. Greek : J. Platts, H. L. Ogden, J. L. Bradbury. Drawing : F. W. Forster, J. N. Broadbent, S. H. C. Vickers.

FORM VI. MATHEMATICS PRIZE—G. T. LEES.

Hon. mention—W. E. Harding, H. Roseblade, G. Ross, D. Watkinson.

SCIENCE PRIZE—H. SWALLOW.

Hon. mention—F. C. Pollard, A. Cleverley.

LATIN PRIZE—F. WHITTAKER.

Hon. mention—G. T. Lees, H. Roseblade, G. Ross.

GREEK PRIZE—F. WHITTAKER.

ENGLISH PRIZE—G. T. LEES.

Hon. mention—F. C. Pollard, F. Whittaker, H. Roseblade.

FRENCH PRIZE—H. ROSEBLADE.

Hon. mention—G. Ross.

GERMAN PRIZE—F. C. POLLARD.

Leaving exhibition (£60 a year for three years) to St. John's College, Cambridge—F. WHITTAKER.

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GAMES AND ATHLETICS.

Football Shield, 1912-13 : Platt House (A. W. Midgley, captain).

Cricket Shield, 1913 (presented by Mrs. Prodgers) : Lees House (H. Roseblade, captain).

Athletic Shield, 1913 (presented by Dr. H. T. Gill, M.B., Ch.B.) : Lees House (H. Roseblade, captain).

Junior Athletic Cup (presented by Lady Emmott) : S. Shaw.

Senior Athletic Cup (presented by Mrs. C. E. Lees) : S. Marlor.

## RECENT SUCCESSES OF OLD BOYS.

Final M.B. (Manchester University) : H. Kempsey, T. P. Robertson, F. L. Newton.

B.Sc. (Victoria) first class honours, chemistry, and Leblanc medal in applied chemistry : H. Bradbury.

B.Sc. (Victoria) first-class honours, engineering : S. Hague.

B.A. (Cambridge) second class nat. science tripos : F. Kempsey.

First M.B. (Cambridge)—all three parts : C. I. C. Gill.



## THE PLAYS.

This year the English play consisted of scenes from Shakespeare's "Tempest," in which the following characters appeared :—

Boatswain .....	S. H. C. Vickars
Alonso, King of Naples .....	S. R. Chaloner
Sebastian, his brother.....	A. M. Cleverley
Antonio, usurping Duke of Milan.....	T. B. Cocker
Gonzalo, an honest old counsellor...	J. A. Eddy-Jones
Adrian, a lord .....	J. M. Park
Prospero, rightful Duke of Milan.....	C. Eatough
Miranda, his daughter .....	J. Bradbury
Ariel, an airy spirit.....	J. Noble

The scenes chosen for representation were—The scene on board the ship during the storm. Then followed the scene before Prospero's cell on the island, where Prospero tells Miranda the story of her birth and childhood. The third and last scene taken was in another part of the island, where the nobles from Naples had been stranded after the shipwreck. These scenes gave a very fair idea of the plot of the play, and also an insight into the characters of most of the principal persons represented.

S. H. C. Vickars fitted well into the part of boatswain, the voice which he adopted being very suitable, his actions also were very realistic. His part, however, was too small for extended criticism. This last remark may also be applied to J. M. Park, as Adrian. He, however, did not speak loud enough. Eatough and Bradbury, as Prospero and Miranda, had very heavy rôles, for they had to present a rather long scene (having much description and no action) from being dull. C. Eatough acted very well, but his beard was a sad hindrance to the clearness of his speech. J. Bradbury, as Miranda, carried himself with all the dignity due to his position, and, but for a pardonable trace of stage fright, he acted splendidly. S. R. Chaloner, as Alonso, although the part selected for him was small, looked exactly like a man who was labouring under some deep sorrow, and his rather tremulous voice added to the effect. J. A. Eddy-Jones, as Gonzalo, spoke very plainly and acted splendidly. J. B. Cocker, as Antonio, looked a consummate villain, and spoke distinctly, if rather boisterously, and acted with skill, especially in his suggestion of the plot to Sebastian. A. M. Cleverley, as Sebastian, spoke plainly, but was rather stiff in his actions, and was inclined at times to be too boisterous. J. Noble, as Adrain, spoke clearly, and though rather stiff, did very well, seeing that it was his first appearance.

Very little fault can be found with the play as a whole, and several parts deserve special mention, especially the scene where Sebastian and Antonio plot against Alonso and Gonzalo. The performance reflected great credit on the tuition of Mr. Pym. The spectators seemed very interested, but it seemed as if they would have been better satisfied with something more amusing.

The French Play was reserved until after the Distribution of Prizes. It was entitled "Le Professeur et ses Elèves," being written especially for the occasion by Mr. Edwards. The characters were taken as follows :—

## FIRST ACT.

Le Professeur.....	L. Nuttall	
Jean	} Elèves {	.....H. N. Moore
Pierre		.....H. Whittle
Joseph		..... P. Brooks
Henri		..... E. Hardie
Louis		..... J. E. G. Griffiths
Jules		.....W. Watson

## SECOND ACT.

M. Artichaut.....	W. C. Jackson
Mme. Artichaut.....	H. R. Watson
Un Facteur.....	J. Walton
Un Douanier .....	P. Brooks
Un Employé .....	W. Watson
Un Marchand de Journaux .....	J. G. Holden

In the first act a master is teaching a small class, and is annoyed by the inattention of one of his pupils. The other pupils, however, please him, and he decides to allow the class to learn and act a small play. Between the two acts the pupils have learnt their parts. The second act is an imitation of the first part of "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." M. Artichaut, a fussy little man, and his wife have just arrived at a frontier station, where they have their luggage examined by a "douanier."

The play was very well received by the audience, and was very realistic, especially the latter end of Act II. The only fault that the visitors seemed to notice was its shortness, and they did not seem to realise when the curtain was drawn that the play was over. Considering that the play was given by Juniors (all being in Form III B), it was a splendid performance and reflects great credit on the careful tuition of Mr. Edwards. The characters could not really be criticised, for all showed promise of being good linguists, but W. Jackson and H. R. Watson, as M. and Mme. Artichaut, were worthy of special mention; also L. Nuttall as Le Professeur.

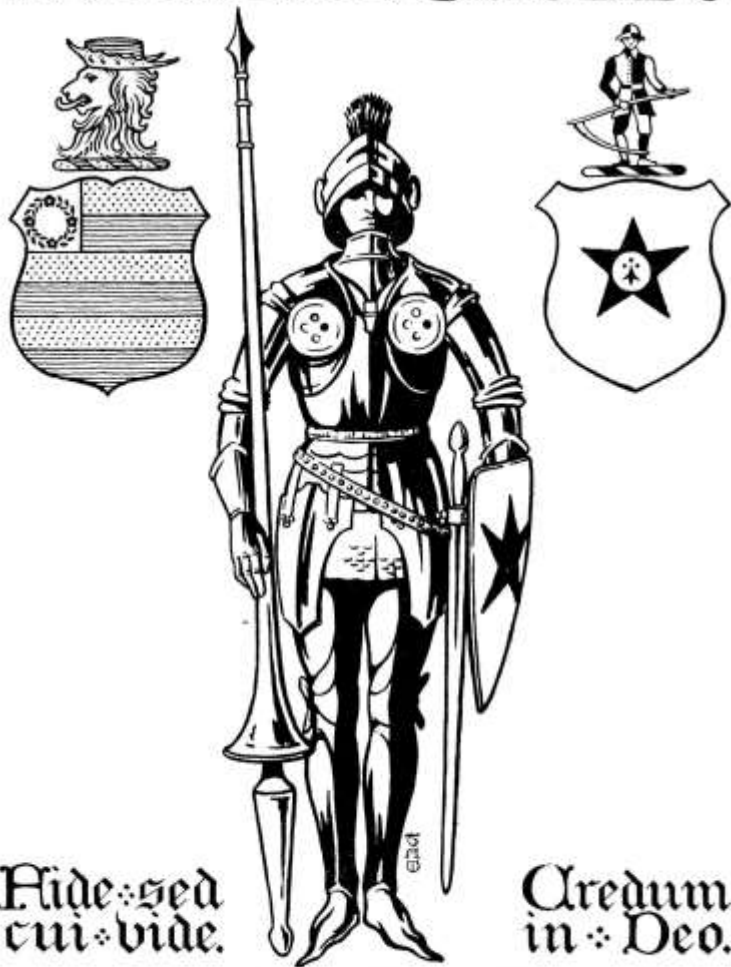
The musical part of the programme was very well rendered, and consisted of glees by Davis, Elgar, Taylor, Pinsuti, Gounod, Weber, and Purcell.

### Our New Cover.

AS we show in this number a new design for the Cover of the Magazine, a few remarks on its origin and meaning are, perhaps, appropriate. Although the bulk of our income is derived from the Hulme Trust Estates the original endowment came from James Assheton of Chadderton. This is the reason for the incorporation of the Coats-of-Arms of the two families in the design. To find out the correct Arms of the donors proved an interesting but somewhat difficult quest. To commence with the older donor, I learnt that the titular founder was James Assheton or Ashton of Chadderton Hall, who also gave an endowment of land. The old Grammar School was thus started on May 15th, 1606. On tracing backwards the genealogy of these Asshetons I find one of their ancestors to have been Sir John de Assheton, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV., Seneschal of Bayeux, Governor of Hadupais, Bailiff of Constance in France, and Knight of the Shire of Lancaster. One of his sons was Sir Thomas Assheton, alchemist (from whom descended the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne, the Asshetons of Chadderton, and the Ashtons of Shepley, all now extinct in the male line). I find that Edmund Assheton, son of Sir T. Assheton, married Joan de Radcliffe of Chadderton, and this is the beginning of the Asshetons of Chadderton.

There seems no doubt that the original Coat-of-Arms was a black mullet on a silver ground (see Fig. 3), or as it is expressed in Heraldic terms :—Argent, a mullet sable. A mullet is a 5-pointed star-like figure, whose name is derived from molette, the rowel or wheel of a spur. This mullet, with slight differences, enters into the Arms of the Asshetons of Ashton, Middleton, Shepley, and Preston, showing descent

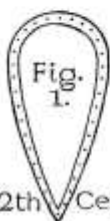
# THE OLDENAW HULMEIAN



Fide: sed  
cui: vide.

Credum  
in: Deo.





12th

Cent. Early

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Late 13thC. 14th

Cent.

Fig. 5.



14th Cent.

Fig. 6.



15th Cent.

Fig. 7.



15th Cent.

Fig. 9.



Sovereign.

Fig. 8.

Helmet. Mantling. Crest. Torse.



Fig. 11.



Barts. & Kts.

Fig. 10.



Nobles.

Fig. 12.



Gentlemen.

from the same family. In order to distinguish the Arms of the various members of a family, certain alterations are made, called marks of cadency, and Jesse Lee, in "Lancashire Heraldry," gives the Armorial Bearings of the Ashtons of Chadderton as Fig. 7, the mullet being pierced and an ermine spot placed within. Elliott's MSS. gives the addition of a Crest:—A mower *proper*, habit and cap *argent* and *sable* counter-changed. Scythe pole *or*, blade *argent*, as in action. The interpretation is:—A mower, his face and hands being "proper" or the natural colour. His dress and hat being silver and black counter-change, that is, the parts which are silver on one side of the figure being black on the other, and *vice versa*. He is holding as in action, a scythe, the pole being gold and the blade silver. (See illustration in this Magazine, but it is only in black and white there, owing to the expense of printing in true colours.) The motto is given as "Credum in Deo"—Belief in God.

On searching for the Coat-of-Arms of our chief founder, William Hulme, who left grants in 1691, I find the Arms of Hulme, anciently Holme of Hume, to be:—Barry of 6 *or* and *azure* on a *canton argent*, a chaplet *gules*. Crest, a lion's head *erased or*, having on the head a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine* (as in illustration, but again this only shown in black and white). Elliott's MSS. gives the chapeau with a gold tassel on top. The explanation of the above Bearings is:—6 bars of gold and blue alternating, forming "the field." On a corner of silver, a chaplet (wreath of flowers and leaves) in red. The Crest is a lion's head in gold, "erased," (this term is used in Heraldry when a part of a figure appears to have been torn off, as the opposite of "couped," that is, cut off clean), having on the head a blue hat turned up, showing an ermine lining. I cannot trace the origin of the motto "Fide sed cui vide"—Trust, but in whom take care.

The Knight in the illustration is symbolical of the ancestry of both the Assheton and the Hulme family, but perhaps more particularly of the former, of which the "Black Knight

of Ashton" is a lingering link. About the end of the 16th century less armour began to be worn, a full suit of war harness being an antique survival. This was brought about by the new strategy, which required long marches and rapid movements of armies.

A few notes on Heraldry in general may be of interest. Armorial Bearings or Coats-of-Arms arose during the Crusades, towards the end of the 11th century, and are distinct Badges, which individuals, families, and corporations are entitled to use. The origin of these Badges is that Knights, when fighting in Armour, painted devices or symbols on their shields as a distinguishing mark, such as the young oak tree pulled up by its roots, with the motto "Desdichado" (Spanish for disinherited) underneath, used by Ivanhoe; also the Raven holding a skull, and bearing the motto "Gare le Corbeau"—Beware of the Raven, used by Brian de Bois-Guilbert. These symbols were afterwards adopted as the Arms of particular individuals or families. The growth of the custom of sealing deeds and charters also had great influence in the development of Armory. The device on a shield is known as "the charge," the shield itself as "the field." Heraldic Art reached its zenith in the 14th century. At the end of the 15th the personal bearing of Heraldry in war had almost ceased, but it was an important feature in tournaments. In the 16th century decorative Heraldry reached its climax, deteriorating from the early simplicity and dignity to minute and excessive detail. In the earliest days the shield, with its charge, alone formed the Coat-of-Arms, but for a complete Coat now, the Helmet with Mantling, and Crest are generally added.

The shape of the Shield in Bearings is very varied, and is chiefly determined by the period in which it originated. The oldest is more or less kite-shaped, used during the 12th century (Fig. 1). The next is the triangular or "heater-shaped" (Figs. 2 & 3). This was in use in the 13th and 14th centuries. In the 14th century Shields straight at the top and rounded at the bottom, began to appear (Fig. 4), and after them pointed

ones like Fig. 5. At the end of the 14th century the Tilting Shields appear (Fig. 6). The indentation in the side is for the lance to rest in. At the end of the 15th century we get the Shields like those in the Hulme and Assheton Armorial Bearings, which are developments of Fig. 5.

At the present time there are four kinds of Helmet used in Coats-of-Arms:—1. For the Sovereign and Princes of the blood. This is full-faced (front view) of gold, with 6 bars in the visor (Fig. 9). 2. For Nobles. This is in profile of silver with 5 bars (Fig. 10). 3. For Baronets and Knights. This one is also shown full-faced, but is of steel with silver ornaments, has no bars, and the visor is raised (Fig. 11). 4. This type is used for Esquires or Gentlemen. It is drawn in profile, and is of steel, with the visor closed (Fig. 12). The use of a Helmet is optional, and neither the Asshetons of Chadderton nor the Hulmes seem to have used one on their Arms. If they had included one it would have been an Esquire's (Fig. 12). In earlier Arms the Helmet was almost invariably shown in profile, but this was merely because the Crest could be most conveniently displayed in this way.

In actual use the Helmet seems often to have been covered behind by a hanging scarf or cloth, probably to temper the heat of the sun. Heraldically this is represented by what is now called "Mantling" (see Fig. 8). The jagged edges have been supposed to represent the cuts it was liable to receive during fighting.

The Crest had its origin in the plume fixed in the top of a Helmet as an ornament. Other devices, such as wings and models of objects, were also used, and became associated with particular individuals, and served as distinguishing marks.

Between the Helmet and Crest the Wreath or Torse is always placed (see Fig. 8). This consists of two pieces of silk twisted together, the colours corresponding to the colours of "the field" and the principal "charge" in the Shield.

With regard to the origin of the "Motto," there is much to be said for the theory that it is derived from the war cries of early times.

For further information of the artistic side of Heraldry, the following books are useful:—"Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers," by W. H. St. John Hope; "Heraldry as Art," by George W. Eve; "Heraldry in the Encyclopedia Britannica;" and "A Handbook of Ornament," by F. S. Meyer.

T.A.W.



### Knowledge is Power.

IT is a great pity that we are at present denied the pleasure of calling this saying a proverb, as a proverb is perhaps the highest achievement of man: to lay down a law for Christian and heathen, which is recognised as being incapable of diversion from justice or truth. Let us take the words of this saying one by one.

KNOWLEDGE, the prime instinct of a child, the great desire of sages. Knowledge is that which raises us above the brutes, that which gladdens or downcasts a man's inward soul, the very essence of humanity.

POWER, the only thing which could ever compete with knowledge, combines with it, and the two over earth's myriads rule together in despotic sway. There are two kinds of power: power of the mind, and power of the body. The great writer can fascinate us with the magic words which flow from his wondrous brain, while the skilful craftsman can attract us with his splendid works. Who would not find a thrill in reading Shakespeare, or in viewing one of Da Vinci's magnificent paintings?

Then in our admiration of the scope of these two words we almost forget the other which is perhaps the greatest of them all. It is surely the greatest thing in language that man has done, to have evolved a word which is easy of understanding, signifying the existence of things. It seems to us in

our enlightened days so easy to tell of things and their existence, but how hard it must have been to that man who coined the word meaning to exist. We cannot call him a savage, for he must have been a sage philosopher, when he saw all the wonders of nature around him, some appearing, some disappearing, without being able to account for them, to dare to say that things really existed at all.

Thus we see that these three words are perhaps the most wonderful words in our language. The power of the mind, the power of the body, and the power of existence. Little did deep-browed Homer, whether he was one man or many, think that his matchless minstrelsy would exercise such influence over the nations yet unborn. Little thought he that his work would be the central diamond as it were of all the world's literature, the generator which has brought forth all the poetic literature since, and which was to start a movement without which the human race would shrivel up like autumn leaves, only to disappear in winter's black despair; and it was Homer's knowledge that made this, not great scientific knowledge, but a simple faith in his tongue and rude lyre, which was to bring forth poems, which all unknown to him could change the course of the world.

Similarly the patriarch, Moses, gaunt and rugged on Mount Sinai, set forth a code of laws which has been and will be a power as long as right and wrong are distinguishable. We might mention many more examples of this, the progenitors of the arts, those who are known and those of the myths of by-gone days. Yet in all of them knowledge has been power, and as long as there is ever a human rational thinking being on this mysterious earth of ours, knowledge will be power. Power it has been, power it is, and power it will be, through centuries and centuries, æons and æons, till all those who used their knowledge of power rightly shall be caught up to see the immortal personification of both.

“It is the mind that makes the man,  
And our vigour is in our immortal soul.” J.L.B.

## Slang and Cant.

---

**T**HE derivation of the term "Slang" has been the cause of much uncertainty and discussion, also of many guesses. The most acceptable derivation is found in its connection with the gipsies. The gipsies had their own mode of expression—so unique that one might almost call it a language—which had for its chief aim, secrecy. To this mode of expression the gipsies gave the appellation "slang." This meaning is not the meaning attached to the word to-day. Many people have made a great mistake in confusing our modern term "slang" with its fellow "cant," which latter term, I may also mention, likewise shares the distinction of a doubtful derivation. Our modern term "cant" has taken the place of the ancient "slang." Apart from its sense of religious hypocrisy, cant is the vulgar language of secrecy of gipsies, tramps, beggars, and thieves.

"Slang" is the language of street humour, of fast, high and low life. It is to no purpose that protest is made against the weird and often jarring expressions of people carried away by excitement, or under the influence of some peculiar incident. "Slang" in its various forms is as old as language itself. It has, however, a far more extensive application than many people think, if only it be pursued far enough. Apart from its everyday meaning of vulgarity, it brings within its range all classes of familiarity and expression which, to borrow a phrase, are "to the point."

It puts into the statement which contains it a peculiar force that impresses the hearer far more than would be the case if the sentiment expressed were couched in pure English. As an example of this take the vulgar slang term "bosh." This term carries with it a force absolutely lacking in the word "nonsense." Slang is the expression of excitement, a short way of clinching a statement, and no matter how careful a person may be a careful consideration of his conversation will reveal certain slang terms.

The verbs "do" and "go" provide pitfalls for the foreigner, so various are their applications, simple though they may seem in themselves. Many terms that have a purely slang origin eventually come to be recognised as standard English words. No condition or calling in life lacks its slang, the peculiar terms found in connection with the calling in mills, workshops, warehouses, public institutions, schools, universities (not even excluding Oxford and Cambridge, which someone has dared to suggest are hotbeds of slang). The legal and medical professions, and even the laity, all have their slang. It is hardly necessary to give illustrations of this statement. A very little consideration will reveal numerous slang expressions in any of these classes.

As to "cant," there is much interest to be found in a study of the various kinds of cant. It may be news to some people to learn that there are maps of districts specially designed by tramps for tramps, which are kept at a tramps' lodging house. On this map are signs understood by those who are "working" the district, which save much labour. It is also a fact that information is chalked on the pavement near to various houses which is very valuable to beggars. It is said that a certain clergyman obtained immunity from the visits of members of this fraternity by chalking on his doorpost signs which implied that there was a dog to beware of, and that the inmate of the house might call the police.

The Costers of London have also their own secret tongue. In connection with the costers there is also a kind of cant known as rhymed slang. The phrase substituted rhymes with the word for which it is substituted; the difficulty is that the rhyme is left out, only one-half of the phrase being given. This bewilders the uninitiated, although it is perfectly understood by the costers themselves. It requires very close observation, and a certain amount of inside information to understand this "cant." Of course this is only one of many kinds of "cant" which may be met in various parts of the country.

D.W.



## The Natural History Society.

**T**HE Season 1913-14 has been one of the most prosperous the Society has ever experienced. It was decided to publish cards containing the names of members of the committee, together with the programmes of the various sections. Generally speaking the meetings have been well attended, though interfered with by Speech Day. The papers read have been very good, and were much appreciated by the audiences. During the season D. Watkinson, the General Secretary of the Society, was compelled, owing to many serious calls upon his time, to tender his resignation, which was regretfully accepted, J. A. Eddy-Jones being elected to fill the vacancy.

### THE ANNUAL TEA.

This all-important event was held on March 17th, 1914. The tea itself, kindly presided over by Mrs. Pickford and Mrs. Potter, was up to the usual high pitch of excellence, and was heartily enjoyed by all members. A vote of thanks to the ladies was proposed by Watkinson, seconded by Eddy-Jones, and carried with acclamation.

After tea came the exhibition of various objects of scientific and general interest lent by the members, which was much enjoyed both by members and visitors. Mr. Pym read a paper on "Unicellular Organisms," and exhibited specimens under the microscope. A musical entertainment, under the direction of Mr. Ingham, followed, and was duly appreciated. Then came the judging of exhibits in the Spring Flower Competition. In the class for Junior Members for flowers from bulbs grown at School, the first prize was won by Singleton, and the second by Hirst. In the open class for flowers grown at home, W. C. Jackson carried off the first prize and R. G. Pym the second, both exhibiting pots of tulips. The Sixth Form requested permission to exhibit a vegetable phenomenon reared (upright) by their own skill, and named *Didiolanthus Acalonius*. Mr. Pym admitted his lack of familiarity with the

specimen in that state of development, and proceeded to describe its (negative) qualities. A specimen of *Daucus carota* was awarded as a suitable prize. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly occupied by games kindly lent by the Headmaster. Much regret was felt and expressed that Mrs. Cockell was unable to be present during the evening. J. A. E.-J.



### FIELD AND MICROSCOPIC SECTIONS.

16th Dec., 1913.—At this meeting H. L. Ogden read a splendid paper on "Butterflies." He sketched the stages of growth of a butterfly, and described some of the more familiar species. The paper throughout was very well written, and much labour must have been spent in its preparation. A vote of thanks was moved by Watkinson, seconded by Eddy-Jones, and carried unanimously.

20th Jan., 1914.—A paper was read by J. L. Bradbury on the subject of "Collecting and Drying Leaves." He commenced by pointing out the suitability of leaf collecting as a hobby, and went on to name the requisites for carrying it on. Bradbury next proceeded to describe some methods of mounting the leaves. A vote of thanks was proposed to Bradbury for a most interesting and exceedingly well composed paper, by Eddy-Jones, and seconded by Chadderton. When this proposition was put to the meeting it was passed with applause.

3rd March, 1914.—At this meeting A. M. Cleverley read an excellent paper entitled "Ravagers of the Forest." He said that the greatest ravagers of the forest are really what one would least expect. They are not of any formidable appearance, but are the tiniest of living things. He concluded by saying that in his ignorance Man often puts to death some inoffensive creatures as "Ravages of the Forest." The attendance at this meeting was poor owing to other attractions. Cleverley was thanked by Mr. Pym for a very interesting paper. J. A. E.-J.

### THE METEOROLOGICAL SECTION.

Thanks to the unremitting care of Dr. Potter, the progress of the section during this present year has been very good, although there have not been many meetings held owing to Speech Day and Cricket. The number of readers has diminished to eight, but these eight are very enthusiastic. One member is attempting to make a new weather vane, since the one on the top of the School tower is so stiff that only gales will move it, and the courageous caretaker refused an invitation to ascend in the world and oil it. The record of the temperatures and rainfall is still being kept.

The section regrets the loss of its hardworking and enthusiastic secretary, S. H. Stott, who left early in the year. At a meeting, held on February 2nd, G. E. Wallace was elected secretary, and J. L. Bradbury a member of the committee.

G.E.W.

\* \* \*

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

For the first time in the history of this section we had a full programme of papers for the whole session, but unfortunately the rehearsals for Speech Day upset our arrangements as they did in the other sections.

At the meetings which were held, all of which were well attended, we had some very interesting papers read to us. We were pleased to welcome several new members this year, who took great interest in the work of the section, and particularly in the practical demonstrations under the management of Dr. Potter.

C.E.



### Gymnasium Notes.

**T**HE high standard of gymnastics attained last year has been steadily maintained, if not, as in the case of boxing, excelled this year. At the end of the Easter term a very successful gymnastic competition was held. As usual the competitors were the six teams (three senior and three junior teams) representing the three Houses. For weeks

before the captains of the respective Houses were spending all their spare time in putting their teams through their paces. The competition was very keen between Assheton and Platt; it was only at the very end that it could be decided who was the winner. However, Assheton was awarded the gymnastic shield, Platt being a close second. Lees House was third.

			WINNER		SECOND
DRILL :	Junior	.....	Lees 4	.....	Platt 2
	Senior	.....	Assheton 8	.....	Platt 4
LADDER :	Junior	.....	Assheton 4	.....	Platt 2
	Senior	.....	Assheton 8	.....	Platt 2
BARS :	Junior	.....	Assheton 4	.....	Platt 2
	Senior	.....	Platt 8	.....	Assheton 4

Totals : Assheton 28 points, Platt 22 points, Lees 4 points.

\* \* \*

After the Competition a handball contest took place. The results of these were as follows :—

	SENIOR		JUNIOR		TOTAL
Assheton	8	.....	4	.....	12
Platt	—	.....	6	.....	6
Lees	16	.....	2	.....	18

Lees House thus winning the handball competition. The teams were very evenly matched and all the encounters were very exciting.

Several handball matches were held during the Easter term, and great interest was shown in them. Of the senior forms Form V. proved itself to be the strongest side, whilst Form IIIb. was almost invincible among the juniors.

The great interest taken in boxing during the Christmas term gradually waned as the cricket season drew nearer, until, at length, the number of enthusiasts was reduced to one. This is rather disheartening and the committee hope that interest in boxing will be renewed next term.

A.G., A.M.C.

## The Library.

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**T**HIS term's work has been quite satisfactory. Not so many boys have availed themselves of the use of the lending library, but those who did so read the best of our classics. Of course during the summer months, boys cannot be expected to read as much as during the Christmas and Easter terms, but the attendance on library days was quite as good as might be expected. Since the library has been opened to all, more boys have availed themselves of the use of the reference library; the books most frequently read being those on natural history, thus showing the stimulus that the Natural History Society is giving to the study of nature.

We are sorry to have to state that only one library book has been received this last term from Old Boys. However, we have much pleasure in thanking J. A. Bunting for the valuable book, "With the Airmen," by Grahame-White and H. Harper, which he has given to the library. Perhaps Old Boys are puzzled as to the style of book they ought to choose; if so, the librarians would be pleased to advise them. However, we hope that in our next issue we shall be able to report many more additions.

Two new pictures grace the walls of the library. The one is an enlarged photograph of the late Captain Scott, with Mount Erebus in the background, which was presented to the School by Commander Evans, whose late leader had left instructions that some interesting photograph of the expedition should be sent to the schools which were the principal subscribers. Though it was not in Captain Scott's mind that the portrait should be one of himself, Commander Evans was of opinion that the schools would appreciate such a portrait.

The other is an enlarged portrait of the dog, "Oldham," which accompanied the expedition, and which was provided by means of the School subscription. The photograph was presented to the library by Form IV. A.M.C., C.E.

## Debating Society Notes.

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**T**HE late session has been remarkable for the number of able and eloquent speeches which have been delivered to the society. Every member has had something to say, and has said it well. If this standard continues the School will soon be providing orators of the first quality. In the first half of the session Mr. Hall, and in the second half of the session Mr. Rust, helped to foster the aspirations of budding speakers, doing much to banish the enervating embarrassment which is apt to ruin many a maiden speech. Soon all nervousness had fled, and our anxiety lay not in the obtaining of speeches, but rather in giving an opportunity to everyone to expound his views. We are therefore pleased to report a highly successful session.



### REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF SOCIETY (January—April).

January 26th, 1914.—On this date S. R. Chaloner proposed that "Aviation is Beneficial to Mankind," J. Stott opposing. The proposer in a plain but lucid speech dealt with the subject from three distinct points of view: (1) the scientific; (2) the national; and (3) the general. The opposer attempted briefly to controvert the proposer's arguments, after which he advanced aviation's many disadvantages. The motion was affirmed by 23 votes to 4.

February 2nd, 1914.—An impromptu debate was held on this date. Several measures, some humorous and some of great moment, were discussed with exceptional keenness, and all members present, except two, delivered speeches.

February 9th, 1914.—On this date Noble proposed and A. L. Hardie opposed the motion that "The Railways of England ought to be Nationalised." The proposer pointed out that the railways, if nationalised, would be run for the convenience of the public and not the pockets of the shareholders; that railway servants would receive better treatment;

and finally that such profits as might appear would serve to relieve the public exchequer. The opposer, in a fairly eloquent speech, attempted to show the falsity of the proposer's delusive benefits by instancing the foreign state railways. He concluded his speech with a diatribe against officialism. The motion was defeated by 16 votes to 9.

April 2nd, 1914.—The chief event of the School debating Society—its annual tea—was held on the above date. Mrs. Pickford, assisted by Mrs. Cockell and Mrs. Potter, provided a tea as good as those of former years. We can pay it no higher compliment than that. In the evening a mock trial was held which caused much merriment amongst the spectators. The judge (the headmaster) ably upheld the dignity of the bench, and gave a typical example of the methods of law by suspending the action *sine die*. The cause is still pending, so we are prohibited from making any comment, adverse or otherwise, upon it. After the sitting of the court a concert was held in the hall, and this suitably brought to its close what was voted one of the best debating society teas known.

G.T.L.

### Athletic Sports.

**T**HE Sports were held on Tuesday, April 30th, in fine but cold weather, before a good number of spectators, who saw some capital racing and many exciting finishes, in particular a dead heat between Lees and Watkinson in the Senior 220 in the excellent time of 23 seconds. The Senior Championship, again won by S. Marlor, was again decided on the last event—The Hurdles. The Junior Championship was won easily by N. Lees. The best performance of the afternoon was G. T. Lees' quarter mile in 58½secs. A splendid effort on a grass track with so many difficult corners. Good form was also shown by S. Shaw, Taylor N., Brooks W. and P., Nuttall, and Bradley F. Swales won the Old Boys' Race in taking style, and received a great ovation for his masterly manipulation of the egg and spoon.

After the Sports the Prizes were presented in Big School by the Mayoress of Oldham (Mrs. Herbert Wilde).

The thanks of all are due to S. Marlor for much hard work in connection with the Sports, and to all others who helped to make them the success they were—to Mrs. Pickford in particular. The efforts of the Oldham Postal Band too, should not be passed by unnoticed.

#### RESULTS.

Throwing Cricket Ball (under 14).—1 Lees N., 2 Taylor N., 3 Garstang. Distance 68yds. 2ft.

One Mile Scratch (Open).—1 Watkinson, 2 Carrington, 3 Chaloner. Time 5mins. 22secs.

Long Jump (under 14).—1 Taylor N., 2 Lees N., 3 Holden G. F. Distance 13ft. 2in.

Long Jump (Open).—1 Shaw S., 2 Marlor, 3 Carrington. Distance 15ft. 5in.

220 yds. Handicap (under 12).—1 Brooks W., 2 Winterbottom H. Time 33½secs.

220 yds. Handicap (12-14).—1 Lees N., 2 Bradley F. Time 27¾secs.

220 yds. Handicap (14-16).—1 Shaw S., 2 Hodgkinson. Time 27¾secs.

220 yds. Handicap (over 16).—1 Lees G. T. and Watkinson (dead heat). Time 23secs.

Quarter-Mile Scratch (under 14).—1 Lees N., 2 Taylor N., 3 Holt F. Time 73½secs.

Quarter-Mile Scratch (Open).—1 Lees G. T., 2 Watkinson, 3 Marlor. Time 58½secs.

Throwing Cricket Ball (Open).—1 Barlow, 2 Fitton N., 3 Shaw S. Distance 36yds.

100 yds. Scratch (under 14).—1 Lees N., 2 Taylor N. Time 14¾secs.



100 yds. Scratch (Open).—1 Marlor, 2 Watkinson.  
Time 11½secs.

100 yds. Handicap (under 12).—1 Brooks P., 2 Beaumont. Time 14½secs.

100 yds. Handicap (12-14).—1 Bradley F., 2 Walton. Time 12½secs.

100 yds. Handicap (14-16).—1 Shaw S., 2 Hodgkinson. Time 11½secs.

100 yds. Handicap (over 16).—1 Watkinson, 2 Spencer. Time 11½secs.

Half-Mile (under 14).—1 Lees N., 2 Taylor N.

Half-Mile (Open).—1 Watkinson, 2 Carrington.

High Jump (under 14).—1 Nuttall, 2 Garstang.  
Distance 3ft. 10ins.

High Jump (Open).—1 Marlor, 2 Shaw S. Height 4ft. 6ins.

Obstacle Race (under 14).—1 Bradbury C. F., 2 Page.

Obstacle Race (14-16).—1 Stott J., 2 Chaloner.

120 yds. Hurdle Race (under 14).—1 Lees N., 2 Burnett.

120 yds. Hurdle Race (Open).—1 Marlor, 2 Shaw S.

Egg and Spoon Race (under 12).—1 Rodgers, 2 Mellor.

600 yds. School Handicap.—1 Watkinson, 2 Hayes.

Old Boys' Race.—1 Swales, 2 Schofield J. A.

Old Boys' Tug-of-War.—Stopford's Team.

Tug-of-War (Inter-House).—Platt House.

Senior Championship Cup (presented by Mrs. C. E. Lees).—Marlor.

Junior Championship Cup (presented by the Right Hon. Lord Emmott).—Lees N.

House Challenge Shield (presented by Dr. H. T. Gill).—Platt House.

## Football.

**T**HE season 1913-14 cannot be said to have been one of the most successful on record. The team, however, was better than the results would indicate, generally showing good combination and clever work in mid-field.

Two causes contributed to its non-success—lack of dash and too much “cleverness” when it would have been far more profitable to make straight for goal, and the fact that the side was a very small one. In fact the Sixth Form supplied only three members of the 1st XI, no less than 6 being members of Form V.

One pleasing result of the season was the discovery of many promising juniors who, if only they will continue to take their football as a vital part of their School career, should in future seasons regain for the School that reputation which it has somewhat lost during the past few seasons. The attendance at practice games was well up to the average, and towards the end of the season keenness was marked. The House Competition was keen, though in the end Lees House won rather easily. Lees G. T., Lees N., Garstang, Latham, Holt, and Brooks P. made up the winning “six.”

A little more self-sacrifice—if sacrifice it can be called in such a cause, a little more thoughtfulness, a little more esprit de corps, and there is no reason why the season 1914-15 should not be a great success. F.H.C. and G.T.L.

\* \* \*

### CRITIQUE OF 1st XI.

**GRAY A.** (Goal). On the whole brilliant, but on a few occasions has given disappointing displays. Must be more uniform. Has a weak kick and is a little shaky with high shots.

**LEES G. T.**, Captain (Left Back). A sound left back with plenty of pace, kicks well and accurately, and nearly always places the ball to the best advantage. Never tires. A good captain on and off the field.

- SHAW S. (Right Back). Has acquitted himself well in a position strange to him. A fairly strong kick, but not quick enough in recovery. Has been handicapped by lack of weight. Must keep going all through the game.
- SPENCER C. H. (Left Half). A half who tries. Is inclined to place the ball too far in front of his forwards; is rather slow but tackles well. Should be very useful next season.
- CARRINGTON N. (Centre Half). A bustling half, erratic and inclined to neglect opposing inside forwards. Wanders too much, often usurping the centre forward's position.
- WEBSTER T. (Right Half). A plucky player but too small. Is very slow.
- HODGKINSON G. (Left Outside). A clever dribbler who should practise square centres. Has played many useful games. Lacks dash.
- MARLOR S. (Left Inside). A speedy forward but lacks necessary weight. Should shoot more often.
- ROSEBLADE H. (Centre Forward). One of the best forwards the School has known for some years. Excels alike in dribbling, heading, and opening out the game. An extremely tricky and accurate shot.
- HYNES F. (Right Inside). A small player who dribbles well but often too long. Lacks dash and speed. Shoots well.
- LEES N. (Outside Right). The discovery of the year. A fearless and swift player. Is however inclined to wander and hinder the inside man. Must practice square centres and placing corners.



By the time these lines appear in print a new season will be well on its way, and it may not be out of place to appeal for a more ready regard to the best interests of the School to which all owe so much. Without whole-hearted enthusiasm for

the game, and for the School, the School football will not regain its former prestige. It was decided at a games committee meeting, held last winter, that football should not be compulsory, but that it should be left to each individual boy to play his part in maintaining the game at its proper level. This can only be done by turning up readily to practices and games, rising superior to stress of weather, the objections of parents, the attractions at Boundary Park, or the Picture Palaces.



### Swimming Notes.

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**R**ATHER a larger number of boys attended the Central Baths this term, the number often being near 25. The learners are very quickly becoming proficient, and this must be at least some recompense to Mr. Marriott for the kind and competent instruction which he invariably places at their disposal.

Many swimmers also came, and it is to be hoped that they have attended a sufficient number of times to enable them to compete in the sports. These, we hope, will be successful.

S.R.C. and C.E.



### The Force of Example.

---

**M**EN are by nature imitators. All persons are more or less impressed by the speech, the manners, the gestures, and even the manner of thinking of those around them. In man, as in the lower animals, imitation is for the most part unconscious, impressions are made without our knowing it. But though unheeded, they sink none the less deeply and their effects are none the less permanent.

Though the force of example is for the most part acquired unconsciously, the young need not necessarily be the passive imitators of those about them. Not only can they select their

companions and decide which are most worthy of imitation, but their own conduct tends to fix the purpose and form the principles of their lives. Let a young man seek, where possible, the society of men better than himself, for their example is always inspiring. If they are stronger in will or character than he is, he becomes a participator in their strength. The example of a great and good man is contagious and compels imitation.

Most young men of generous minds, especially if they are readers of books, find heroes to admire. On the contrary, men of small and ungenerous minds cannot admire any one heartily. To their misfortune they cannot recognise, much less reverence, great men and great things. The mean man admires what is mean. The small snob finds his ideal of manhood in the great snob. The slave dealer values a man according to his muscles. Dennis, the hangman, in "Barnaby Rudge," admired nothing but a man's neck. A man of the world can see nothing to admire but success. Men of inferior type, instead of trying to raise themselves to the level of their betters, are smitten with envy, and regard the success of others, even in a good cause, as a personal offence. On such men example is thrown away. A silk purse cannot be made out of a sow's ear.

One of the great uses of biography is to teach what a man can be and what he can do. The humblest, when they read of this, may admire and take hope. The examples set by the great and good do not die.

"He is not dead, whose glorious mind  
 Lifts thine on high;  
 To live in hearts we leave behind  
 Is not to die."

A.M.C.

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**Cambridge Letter.**

*To the Editor of the Hulmeian.*

Dear Sir,

To sit down and write you a Cambridge Letter is, on second thought, a more difficult business than one would think who rashly gives his consent without considering the subject, and as I think, the matter, to serve its purpose well, should be both interesting, instructive, and amusing, I find a reasonable blending of the above data requires not only an intimate knowledge of Cambridge and its ways, but also, and what is more important, the correct mental attitude, well in sympathy to do both myself and the letter justice. Since writing my last letter, two of our O. B.'s have gone down from the 'Varsity. I refer of course, to F. K. (King's) and J. S. (St. John's). F. K., as I predicted, obtained his shooting "blue," and in addition scored a 2nd Class in the Natural Science Tripos. J. S., I understand, obtained the degree of ordinary B.A. Of our present members S. S. H. (King's) has just scored a 2nd Class in the Natural Science Tripos, and this at the end of his second year.

We part with those who are gone with regret. For ourselves, our love for Alma Mater is so great, and the kind invitations from the Chancellor to meet him (at examinations) so pressing, that to oblige him we still remain within call.

To those who are coming up we give a hearty welcome, and plenty of sound advice. For, from my experience, nowhere will they find life happier, and with the splendid equipment to be found coupled with the generous aid freely offered by the various authorities, nowhere again will they find an easier way to the fulfilment of their desires than at Cambridge, provided they are prepared to do their share of work.

It was my intention when beginning this letter to say a few words about sport, and also to relate an amusing little

anecdote which I heard from a friend a few weeks ago. Space, however, is too limited to admit of this, and further news must wait for insertion in a subsequent letter.

Wishing the School every success,

Yours truly,

CANTAB.

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### Old Boys' Notes.

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The Council of the Old Boys' Association have received the following letter from the Governors:—

Hulme Grammar School,

Oldham, 6th May, 1914.

Dear Mr. Barlow,

Mr. Booth has instructed me to send you the following Resolution, which was passed by the Governors at their meeting on Monday, the 4th of May:—

“That the Governors have much pleasure in hereby recording their warmest thanks to all those who are now, or have been in the past, connected with the schools, and have been instrumental in forming and carrying on ‘The Old Boys’ Association,’ the Governors believing that such Associations tend not only to raise the status of the Schools and to increase the public interest in them, but also to create and foster lasting friendships and good feeling amongst both the past and present pupils of the Schools.”

Yours truly,

S. BIRTWISTLE, Assistant Clerk.

R. BARLOW, Esq.

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It is very gratifying to know that your efforts are appreciated, and to feel that what you have tried to do has met with recognition.

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The considerable increase in membership two or three years ago has not been maintained, and there are many Old



Boys who have not joined us. During the last year or so the Committee was disappointed by the lack of support from the members for new proposals and by the failure of Old Boys to join the Association, but now, after receiving such an appreciation as the above they feel encouraged to go on, and keep the members in touch with one another and the Old School, and by every possible means to try to make the Association active and alive. As to the last year's programme the Dinner and Soirée were reported in the last issue, and as usual were very successful. Football matches were arranged against the Warrington Old Boys. We were unable to send a team to Warrington, but for the return match here a very good team was got up. In fact the number of names sent in was largely in excess of the number required. At the last moment the Warrington team cancelled the match, and it had to be abandoned.



On the 30th of May, the Annual Picnic was held. This time Buxton was chosen as the objective. Those who did not turn up missed a very enjoyable outing. The number was disappointing, only 18 Old Boys starting, and as the motor had to be paid for there was a big loss on the trip. Unless much better support is given next year, these annual affairs will not be held.

The char-a-banc started from the Lyceum at 1-30 and went through Manchester to Cheadle and Alderley. The country looked its best, the hawthorn and horse chestnuts in full bloom were a sight to behold. The course now was straight down the Congleton Road as far as Monksheath, where the road turned off to Macclesfield. A stop to refresh the inner man and to examine the town was made, and both matters were attended to. It is a very quaint old town and is quite worth a visit. Now a start was made for Buxton. The character of the scenery changed; bleak moorland took the place of the pleasant rural country, overcoats were

buttoned up, and the sharp cool wind braced us up for our tea at the Shakespeare Hotel at Buxton. After a good tea the town was explored, each enjoying himself in his own way, and we met again at 8.30 to start for home. Oldham was reached about 11 o'clock, and everyone voted that the day's outing was a great success.

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Now as to our future programme. This winter it is intended to have the usual Annual Dinner, and the Committee are considering the possibility of getting prominent public men to come as guests to those dinners, either this year or in the near future. If this is done it is hoped that the members will turn up in large numbers. Either a Soirée or Dance will be held, and in addition it is hoped to arrange some other events during the winter.

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S. S. HAMMERSLEY. Second Class in the Natural Science Tripos (Part I.) at Cambridge.

J. KERSHAW. Third Class in the Mathematics Tripos (Part I.) at Cambridge.

W. K. SLATER. First Class in the Honours School of Chemistry at Manchester; £50 Graduate Scholarship and Leblanc Medal for Applied Chemistry.

J. W. SLATER. First Class in Chemistry Honours at Manchester.

R. W. WILDE. First Class in Mathematics Honours at Manchester.

ERIC BRIERLEY. Bachelor of Commerce, Manchester.

J. SWALES has passed all three parts of Part I. for Mathematics Honours at Manchester.

J. WRIGLEY has completed his course at Sheffield Training College and obtained a First Class.

G. T. LEES. Open Entrance Exhibition (£50 a year) for  
Mathematics at St. John's College, Cambridge.

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F. A. Hilton plays regularly for the 1st XI. of Moorside  
C.C., A. W. Midgley for Friarmere 1st XI., R. E. Taylor and  
G. Halliwell for Werneth 2nd XI. C. A.

