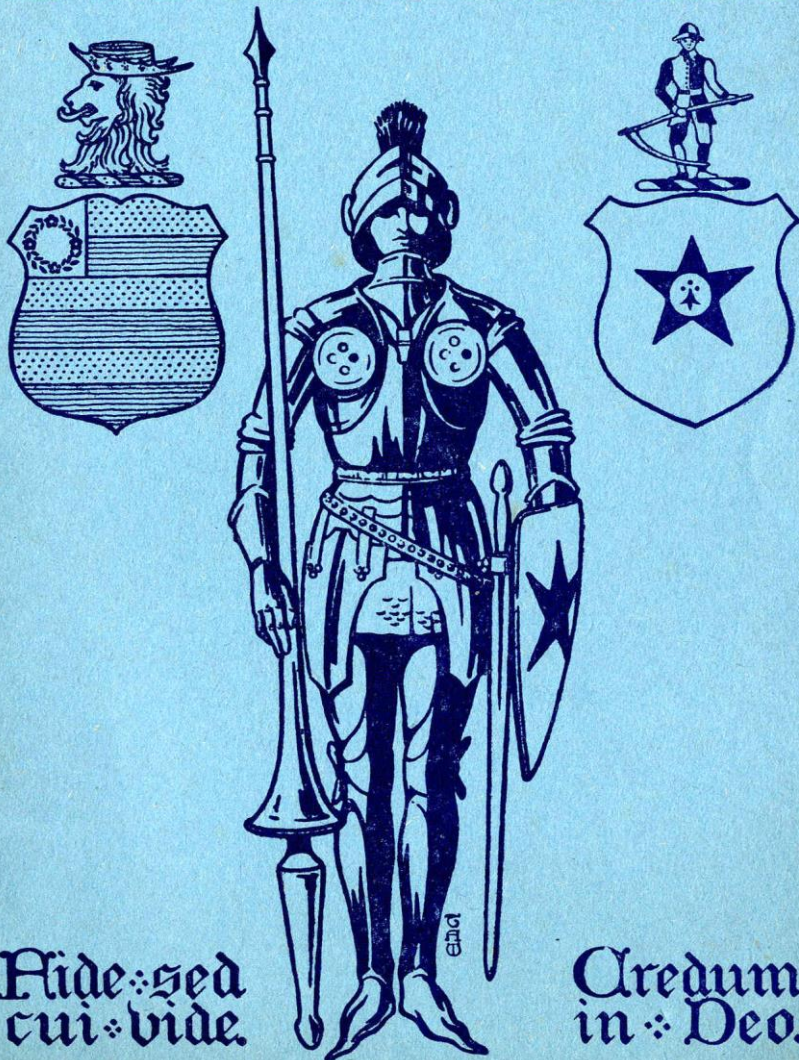


THE OLDHAM MILITARY



Fide: sed
cui: vide.

Credum
in: Deo.

The Oldham Hulmeian.

Vol. III. (New Series). DEC., 1914.

No. 1.

School Notes.

IN School, as elsewhere, the War has dominated our thoughts. Mr. Marriott received a commission early in August as lieutenant in the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers, and is now in Egypt. The good wishes of masters and boys are with him.

* * *

The School subscribed £5 for parcels of tobacco and cigarettes for our soldiers in France, and many postcards have been received expressing the thanks of the recipients.

There was one from an "Oldham Roughead," and two or three from local men serving in the 2nd Lancashires. Several expressed good wishes for the School and for the football club's success this season. There was no mistaking the pleasure given to the men.

* * *

Later in the term we have given money from our War Funds to provide half-a-pound of chocolate for each of the parcels which Mrs. Lendrum is sending as Christmas Gifts for the 90 S. John's Ambulance Men from Oldham and District now serving with the forces.

We are proud to think that our Old Boys have responded nobly to Lord Kitchener's call. This number contains a list of over 50 Old Hulmeians now on active service as officers or privates. We hope to publish a further list in our next number, and the Editors will be glad to receive further names with particulars as far as possible.

* * *

The war has not interfered with the numbers in the School; and, although we have not our full strength of masters, there has been no decrease in the amount of work done, in fact the air of seriousness has produced an admirable steadiness in studies as elsewhere.

* * *

We have willingly deprived ourselves of the use of the Reading Room, which is the depot for the Oldham "Red Cross Comforts." There seems to have been a continual stream of parcels coming in, and car loads of things going away to Manchester en route for the hospitals in France.

* * *

We understand that Form VI. are drilling very energetically, but that their services have not yet been requisitioned for active service. They will be ready to take their place if the war continues.

* * *

In addition to those on active service many old boys are drilling in the evenings, and already some of these have received commissions in the Oldham Battalion of Comrades, on which we congratulate them.

The usual dinner and other social fixtures have, by mutual consent, been omitted this session, but we look forward to a great re-union when the war is over.

Cricket Season (1914).

THE 1st XI. had a very poor season. None of the old colours played up to expectation.

Roseblade batted very well at times, but was not as consistent as he was last season. His fielding, however, was excellent, especially at Bowdon. Has left.

Carrington improved as a batsman, and was useful as a wicket-keeper.

Shaw was very disappointing as a bowler. Shows promise as a batsman, but is inclined to be nervous. Has left.

Fitton looked like a batsman, but seldom made any runs. Has left.

Taylor has a good eye, and can make runs.

Barlow was by far the best bowler, but even he bowled very badly at times. His batting is far too stiff and cramped. Has left.

Barratt ought to be a good bowler.

The fielding was not up to the standard expected from a First Eleven. Several matches were lost through catches being dropped. Very few members of the School 1st or 2nd Elevens attended Mr. Edward's' fielding practices.

The 1st XI. ought to be strong next year, if the following practise frequently: Whitehead, Spencer, Burnett, Webster, Wallace, Marlor, Nuttall, Lees, Hynes, and Williamson.

The following should help to make a good 2nd Eleven: Eatough G., Mills, Middleton, Stott, Ashton, Griffiths, Kenworthy, Taylor S. N., and Eatough R. E.

The Form Matches and Teas (especially the Teas) were again very popular.

3A beat 3B by 56 runs.
 3B beat 4 by 21 runs.
 3A beat 4 by 50 runs.
 3B beat 2A by 38 runs.
 2A beat 2B & 1 by an innings & 12 runs.
 3A were undefeated.

Great promise in batting was shown in these matches by Burnett, Griffiths, Eatough G., Eatough R.

The bowling was generally too good for the batting, the most successful bowlers being Nuttall, Lees N., Taylor N., Fitton N., Wallace A., and Winterbottom H.

The fielding was generally much keener than that shown in 1st XI. matches.

* * *

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. MASTERS & 2nd XI. May 6th, 1914.
 —1st Innings: School 39, Masters 116. The Masters won by 77 runs. Mr. Edwards scored 38 (retired), Mr. Cockell 29, and Taylor N., 17. Roseblade was top scorer for School with 17 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. Mr. EDWARDS' XI.—1st Innings: School 30, Mr. Edwards' XI. 103 (Mr. Edwards 55 retired). 2nd Innings: School 72 for 7. For School, Butterworth scored 12 and 18. Barlow and Carrington 16 runs each. School lost by 75 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. STAND G.S. 1st XI.—Stand 32 and 54 for 2. School 39 and 7 for 6. School won by 7 runs. For School Williamson scored 21 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. STOCKPORT G.S. 1st XI.—Stockport 179 for 3 (innings declared). School 80. Match drawn, but going against School. Astle scored 114 (not out) for Stockport. Roseblade 16 and Shaw 19 were School's chief scorers.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. WARRINGTON G.S. 1st XI.—The match was drawn with the scores : School 104, Warrington 58 for 1. For School Roseblade played a good innings, scoring 44 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. STOCKPORT G.S. 1st XI.—School were badly beaten. Astle again made a big score against us (101). School 48, Stockport 139. Stockport won by 91 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. NEXT XVI.—School 47, Next XVI. 90. School lost by 43 runs. For the Next XVI. Whitehead scored 41 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. MR. COCKELL'S XI.—School 55, Mr. Cockell's XI. 79. Mr. Cockell (38), and Mr. Rust (16), contributed chiefly to the defeat of School. Barlow (11) was School's chief scorer. School lost by 24 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. MANCHESTER G.S. 2nd XI.—On the day this match was played a thunderstorm broke out, and the match was abandoned with School's score at 50 for six wickets. Taylor (17) and Whitehead (10 not out) being School's chief scorers.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. STAND G.S. 1st XI.—School 34, Stand G.S. 85. Our batting was very bad. For the visitors Deane scored 45 runs. Barlow took four wickets for 16 runs, and Whitehead 4 for 20. School lost by 51 runs.

SCHOOL 1st XI. v. OLD BOYS.—1st Innings : School 37, Old Boys 32. 2nd Innings : School 40, Old Boys 74 for six. The Old Boys won by four wickets and 29 runs. The best scores for School were : Shaw (18), Whitehead (11); whilst Roebuck (33) and Bunting (15), contributed greatly to the success of the Old Boys. Barlow bowled best for School.

SECOND ELEVEN MATCHES.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. STAND G.S. 2nd XI.—1st Innings :

School 47, Stand 26. 2nd Innings: School 96 for 5. School won on the first innings by 21 runs. For School Nuttall made 40 not out, and Smith 27 not out.

SCHOOL. 2nd XI. v. STOCKPORT G.S. 2nd XI.—School were beaten. For School Spencer made 44 and Eatough 16. Nuttall had the following remarkable analysis: 13 overs, 9 maidens, 9 runs, 8 wickets.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. MANCHESTER G.S. 3rd XI.—School 67, Manchester 85. Manchester won by 18 runs. Burnett (26) got the top score for School.

SCHOOL. 2nd XI. v. STAND G.S. 2nd XI.—School 45, Stand 44. School just managed to win by 1 run. For School Wallace scored 30 runs.

HOUSE MATCHES.

The usual great interest was taken in the House Matches this season, and Platt House, though always beaten, put up a plucky fight.

LEES v. ASSHETON.—1st Innings: Lees 52, Assheton 50. 2nd Innings: Lees 40 for 4. Lees won by 2 runs.

PLATT v. LEES.—Platt 23 and 60, Lees 121 for 6 (innings declared). Lees won by an innings and 39 runs. For Lees House Shaw scored 64 and Barlow 40 runs.

ASSHETON v. PLATT.—Assheton 71 (Taylor 9), Platt 48 (Hynes 23). Assheton won by 23 runs.

ASSHETON v. LEES.—Lees 43 and 33 (for one wicket), Assheton 43 and 32. Lees won by nine wickets.

LEES v. PLATT.—Lees 78 (Shaw 28) Platt 40. Lees won by 38 runs.

PLATT v. ASSHETON.—1st Innings: Platt 43, Assheton 48. 2nd Innings: Platt 47, Assheton 37 for eight. Assheton won by 5 runs. Hynes got the best scores for Platt—15 and 26. Winterbottom scored 11 and Burnett 10 runs for Assheton. Barratt took 13 wickets for 22, Hynes took 10 for 25, Winterbottom made two good catches.

SECOND ELEVEN MATCHES.

Lees House were also Champions in the Second Eleven games. Several good scores were made. Whitehead A. E. (54 and 42), Lees N. (54), Jones (21), Walton (20), Sankey 24 (not out).

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Football.

SCHOOL MATCHES.

Saturday, Oct. 10th, v. Mr. EDWARDS' XI.—In this game School played very well against a much bigger and heavier team, and only lost by 5 goals to 3.

* * *

Wednesday, Oct. 10th. v. STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Home. The teams seemed to be about equally matched, but School played without any determination to win until the last ten minutes, when both Marlor and Lees N. had the worst of luck in not scoring. By a somewhat lucky goal Stand ran out winners by 1 goal to none.

* * *

Saturday, Oct. 24th. v. Dr. POTTER'S XI.—School did not play at all well, and were soon left in the way of scoring, and lost by the margin of 6 goals to none.

* * *

Wednesday, Oct. 28th. v. STOCKPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Away. Stockport adopted rushing tactics from the

first, and School, with the usual lack of determination to win, were easily defeated when they certainly ought to have at least drawn. The shooting of the forwards was extremely poor, Taylor N. and Hynes especially being very weak near goal. Result : Stockport 6, School 0.

* * *

Saturday, Nov. 7th. v. MASTERS' XI.—For this match the team was greatly changed, and Marlor especially played a great game at left full-back. On the whole the play was much better than usual, but School lost by 7 goals to 5.

* * *

Wednesday, Nov. 18th. v. BOWDON COLLEGE.—Home. Bowdon attacked from the start, and in spite of Marlor's good work in checking the right wing, they scored two before School had done anything. Wood ran down the wing and put in a good centre, but Carrington sent in a miserable shot, which just crawled into goalkeeper's hands. Wood again beat his men and made a good shot, which the goalkeeper just reached. At half-time Bowdon led by 6 goals to none. In the second half School played much better, and a good centre by Lees N. was spoiled by Carrington being off-side. Near the end Hynes had an open goal, but he held the ball too long and shot wide. Wood and Marlor were the best for School, and Cleverley was good in the second half. Watkinson and Spencer were extremely weak, and most of Bowdon's goals came from the left wing. Result : Bowdon 7, School 0.

SECOND ELEVEN.

So far the 2nd XI. have only played one match, against Stand Grammar School 2nd XI. away, which they won easily by 6 goals to 0.

HOUSE MATCHES.

Platt seemed to be the best House this season, they beat Lees and Assheton by a good margin of goals, and the match between Assheton and Lees resulted in a draw of 3 goals each.

N.C. S.M.

The Natural History Society.

RAMBLE. Wednesday, 15th July, 1914.—On this date the Society had a Ramble to Rose Hill. At 2.5 members left Clegg Street Station and alighted at Romiley. Favoured by warm weather they walked via Chadkirk to Rose Hill. Here, however, some members lost their way, and under the impression that tea was to be served in a disused Sunday School, wandered hither and thither for some 45 minutes. Eventually a farm was found, where the more fortunate members were having tea. The tea was much enjoyed by all. The junior members returned by train from Rose Hill with Mr. Pym. The remainder, under the care of the Headmaster and Dr. Potter, walked to Romiley by a different route from the one by which they came. Entraining at Romiley at 8.15 they arrived home well satisfied with the day's excursion.

The best thanks of the Society are due to the Headmaster and to Dr. Potter, who had taken the trouble to go to Marple beforehand to arrange for tea.

* * *

On account of the present irregular state of affairs the meetings of the Natural History Society for the session 1914-15 have been cancelled. As, however, the School has settled down into its accustomed routine, it is probable that meetings will be held next term. No subscriptions will be asked for, and any member of the School may attend. Particulars will be announced later.

J.A.E.-J.

A tribute must be here paid to Mr. and Mrs. Pickford, to Miss Baguley, and to the other ladies and gentlemen who have so willingly and liberally given of their time and money.

However, on those days that the Library was open the influx of readers was sufficient to show that all who could would use the opportunity afforded them of dipping into the vast stores of Literature which stand upon the shelves of the Library.

To make room for the use of the Red Cross Society, Mr. Cockell has kindly consented to take charge of the Classics Reference Books for the present, whilst Mr. Edwards has promised to take charge of the French Books, thus leaving several shelves in the Reference Library at liberty. T. B. Cocker has been elected as a librarian in place of C. Eatough, who left last term. Thanks must be rendered to Eatough both for the time and the interest that he took in the Library, and also for the two books which he presented on leaving. Their names are: "The Clipper of the Clouds" (*Jules Verne*); "The Deerslayer" (*Fennimore Cooper*).

T.B.C. & A.M.C.



Gymnasium Notes.

UNWONTED interest has been taken in the Gymnasium this term. Being too young to enlist, the members of the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms have been preparing themselves for the time when they will be able to respond to the call of their King and Country. A casual observer would have been very much surprised had he come down to the Gymnasium any Thursday evening this term, for he would have seen a band of enthusiastic members of the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms being put through the rudiments of Military Drill by the Sergeant. Though the muster has not been very large, the boys who did come down made up for paucity in numbers by their enthusiasm.

Boxing has been absolutely put in the shade, for the present at any rate, by drill; and so with the Sixth and Upper Forms being so engrossed in their drill the Lower Fifth Form has been given a chance of learning, at least, the rudiments of the noble art of self-defence. So, I think, we have fair promise of having a "good season" during this coming year.

A. M. C.

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Swimming Sports.

ON July 27th, 1914, the Swimming Sports were held at the Central Baths, Union Street. There was an exceptionally good attendance, and there were a good number of entries for the various events. Much good swimming was seen, especially among the juniors, several of whom show promise of being really good swimmers. Appended is a list of the various events, with the winners thereof:—

EVENT 1.—2 LENGTHS HANDICAP UNDER 15. Time 47 secs.

1 Jones., 2 Whittaker, 3 Houlgrave.

EVENT 2.—2 LENGTHS HANDICAP OVER 15. Time 42 secs.

1 Marlor, 2 Carrington, 3 Butterworth.

EVENT 3.—BEGINNERS' RACE—1 LENGTH. 1 G. Eatough.

EVENT 4.—5 LENGTHS (Open). Time 2 mins., 26½ secs.

1 Houlgrave, 2 Whittaker, 3 Gregg.

EVENT 5.—BALLOON RACE—1 LENGTH.

1 Eatough C., 2 Gregg, 3 Butterworth.

EVENT 6.—LONG DIVE. Length 27 feet, 4 inches.

1 Butterworth, 2 Wadsworth.

EVENT 7.—NEAT DIVE. 1 Jones, 2 Houlgrave.

EVENT 8.—SQUADRON RACE.

1 Lees House, 2 Assheton House, 3 Platt House.

The Total number of points obtained by each House was:—

Assheton 28, Platt 26, Lees 23.

S.R.C. and A.M.C.

Une Histoire de la Révolution Française.

(Jusqu' au 22 septembre, 1791.)

LE 5 mai, 1789, était le jour fixé pour l'ouverture des Etats Généraux, qui ne siégeait pas depuis 1614, composée de 270 représentants de la noblesse, 291 du clergé et 600 du tiers état. A cette ouverture, le roi, Louis XVI fit un discours dans lequel il dit, "Puisse, Messieurs, un heureux accord régner dans cette assemblée, et cette époque devenir à jamais mémorable pour le bonheur et la prospérité du royaume ! C'est le souhait de mon cœur, c'est le plus ardent de mes vœux. . . ."

Le gouvernement aurait dû mieux comprendre l'importance des Etats Généraux. Le retour de cette assemblée annonçait seul une grande révolution. Necker, banquier de Paris, et financier intelligent sentait que l'ancienne organisation des états ne pouvait plus être maintenue. Il espérait réduire le nombre des ordres et adopter le système du gouvernement anglais en réunissant le clergé et la noblesse dans une seule chambre, et le tiers état dans une autre. Mais sur la proposition de Sieyès, les députés du tiers état se constituèrent comme l'assemblée nationale, et invitèrent les députés de la noblesse et du clergé à les joindre pour accomplir leur œuvre en commun. Le clergé se soumit avec hésitation, mais la noblesse se tint à l'écart.

Une fois, comme la salle des états fut envahie par une force armée, quelqu' un choisit le Jeu de Paume ; cette proposition fut accueillie et les députés s'y rendirent en cortège. Le président, Bailly, était à leur tête ; le peuple les suivit avec enthousiasme. Quand ils arrivèrent au Jeu de Paume, tous les députés, hors un seul, jurèrent de ne se séparer qu' après avoir donné une constitution à la France. Deux jours après, l'assemblée se rendit à l'église de Saint-Louis où la majorité du clergé se réunit à elle au milieu des plus patriotiques transports.

Le 23 juin, une séance royale eut lieu ; le roi parut, et le discours qu'il prononça, mit le comble au mécontentement, par le ton d'autorité avec lequel il dicta des mesures réprouvées par l'assemblée. Après le discours le roi se retira en commandant aux députés de se séparer. Le clergé et la noblesse obéirent, mais les députés du peuple, silencieux, indignés ne quittèrent point leurs sièges. Après un moment le grand maître des cérémonies, voyant que l'assemblée ne se séparait point, vint lui rappeler l'ordre du roi.—“ Allez dire à votre maître,” s'écria Mirabeau “ que nous sommes ici par l'ordre du peuple, et que nous n'en sortirons que par la puissance des baïonnettes.” —Le 27 juin, la fusion des trois ordres eut lieu.

Le 11 juillet, Necker, pendant son dîner, reçut un billet du roi, qui lui enjoignait de quitter le royaume sur-le-champ. A cause de cela, il y avait une insurrection dans la capitale. Camille Desmoulins haranguait le peuple dans le Palais Royal. La foule formait une procession et s'avança jusqu' à la Place Vendôme. Un détachement de Royal-Allemard arriva, mais fut mis en fuite à coups de pierres ; et la multitude, continuant sa route, parvint jusqu' à la Place Louis XV. Le prince de Lambac les poursuivit dans un jardin et chargea une multitude sans armes ; un vieillard fut blessé et l'indignation devint générale et le peuple cria “ Aux armes ! ” Le soir, on marcha à l'Hôtel de Ville. Un peu après cet événement, les gardes nationales, une milice de citoyens, furent enregistrés tandis que les troupes royales restèrent inactifs dans leur campement dans les Champs-Élysées.

Deux jours après, une multitude immense entoura la Bastille. Après quelques heures, les assiégeants se précipitèrent dans la Bastille. Là dessus la population entière se mit à l'œuvre pour fortifier la ville. On forma des barricades, on ouvrit des retranchements, on dépava les rues ; les femmes transportèrent les pierres en haut des maisons pour écraser les soldats. On annonça les nouvelles de la prise de la Bastille à l'assemblée, quelques discours furent prononcés et ainsi

l'assemblée passa la nuit. Le matin, une nouvelle députation fut nommée pour que le roi pensât aux calamités qui suivraient un plus long refus, mais, au même instant, le roi entra dans la salle d'assemblée. Le duc de Liancourt lui avait appris, pendant la nuit, la défection des gardes françaises, l'attaque et la prise de la Bastille. "C'est une révolte" dit le roi étonné.— "Non, Sire," répondit le duc de Liancourt, "c'est une révolution."

Alors, après cet incident, le roi révoqua Necker, alla à Paris, et quand il eut confirmé la nomination de Lafayette d'être commandant des gardes nationales, qui eut été établies récemment, et de Bailly d'être le maire de Paris, il retourna à Versailles. C'était à la même époque, que la première émigration de la noblesse commença.

Maintenant, le mouvement de Paris se communiqua aux provinces. Dans la campagne on incendiait les châteaux, et les paysans brûlaient les titres de leurs seigneurs. Les scènes terribles de pillage, de dévastation et de meurtre purent être vues dans chaque ville.

Le soir du 4 août, les députés de la noblesse résignèrent spontanément tous leurs droits féodaux et les députés du clergé résignèrent leurs dîmes. La vente des fonctions et les corps de métier furent abolis.

Le premier octobre, les officiers du régiment de Flandre furent fêtés au château. Pendant le repas, on porta avec enthousiasme la santé de la famille royale ; celle de la nation fut omise ou rejetée. Un autre repas eut lieu deux jours après le premier. A Paris, cependant, la nouvelle du repas produisit la plus grande fermentation, et le lendemain la foule parisienne souleva à cause de la rareté des vivres et une procession commandée par une foule de femmes demi-insensées marcha à Versailles où un branle entre la cohue et les gardes du corps mit en fureur la foule. Mais vers six heures du matin, quelques hommes du peuple, plus exaltés que les autres, rôdaient autour

le château, Ils trouvèrent une grille ouverte, avertirent leurs compagnons et le pénétrèrent par cette issue. Ils entrèrent dans le château et arrivèrent à la porte de la salle à coucher de la reine ; mais Lafayette preserva la famille royale. La foule demanda le départ du roi pour Paris ; et il promit d'y aller avec sa famille. L'assemblée nationale aussi transporta ses séances à la capitale. Un gouvernement démocratique et monarchique fut reçu par l'assemblée, par le roi, et par le peuple. L'assemblée commença par distribuer le royaume d'une manière plus égale et plus régulière. Les provinces formèrent de petits Etats, dont l'étendue fut trop vaste et l'administration trop indépendante. Il importait de réduire leur dimension, de changer leurs noms et de les soumettre au même régime. Le 22 décembre, l'assemblée adopta à cet égard le projet de Sieyès. La France fut divisée en quatre-vingt-trois départements, à peu près égaux en étendue et en population ; le département fut divisé en districts, le district en cantons. Les détails sont si nombreux que je n'en ferai point mention. Chaque homme qui paya une taxe égale au salaire de trois jours, fut donné un vote. Peu de temps après, la discussion commença sur la propriété des biens ecclésiastiques, qui termina dans la confiscation des possessions de l'Eglise. L'assemblée décréta maintenant la nouvelle organisation judiciaire de la France. Toutes les magistratures nouvelles furent temporaires. Sous la monarchie absolue, les fonctionnaires furent nommés par le roi ; mais sous la monarchie constitutionnelle, ils furent nommés par le peuple.

Le 14 juillet s'approchait ; ce jour fut, pour la nation, l'anniversaire de sa délivrance. Une confédération de tout le royaume devait avoir lieu dans le Champs de Mars ; et là, en plein air, des députés envoyés par les quatre-vingt-trois départements, la représentation nationale, la garde parisienne, et le monarque devaient prêter serment à la constitution. Le 14 juillet arriva :—la révolution eut peu de journées si belles ; le temps seul ne répondit point à cette magnifique fête. Les

députés de tous les départements furent présentés au roi. Le matin à sept heures, le cortège des électeurs, etc., traversa la ville et passa la Seine, entra dans le Champs de Mars, en passant sous un arc de triomphe décoré d'inscriptions patriotiques. A cette époque on forma quelques clubs, et le parti aristocratique ouvrit des clubs royalistes pour les opposer aux clubs populaires.

Mirabeau ne jouit pas longtemps d'une popularité dont il se crut si sûr : " Il finit en peu de jours une vie usée par les passions et dans les travaux." Sa mort, survenue le 2 mars, 1791, parut une calamité publique ; tout Paris assista à ses funérailles et la France porta son deuil.

Le 20 juin, dans la nuit, le roi et la reine quittèrent le château où ils eurent restés un à un et déguisés. Mais le lendemain, à la nouvelle de cette évasion, Paris fut d'abord saisi de stupeur. Il fut saisi après peu de temps, et le pouvoir du roi fut suspendu. Trois mois après, on restitua le roi qui accueillit la constitution revue et accomplie. H.L.O.



Factorization.

THE one mathematical tendency which is more than all others common to persons of an introspective and rhetorical disposition is apparently to factorize. Certain individuals who profess to have an insight into the peculiarities and eccentricities of their less fortunate brethren—less fortunate in that they have not been favoured with any such keen capacity for discerning—delight to draw out life in all its phases, and humanity in all the aspects which they can themselves supply, by the dint of the resourcefulness and elasticity of that infinite quality known as "imagination," into

an extended chain of factors. If, perchance, they are incapable of removing from certain terms of the series obvious facts, for the very simple and at the same time wonderful reason that they are unable to express accurately the result of such a step, what matters that? It does not detract to any considerable extent from the rapturous reception accorded by the mathematically minded philosopher, of this wonderful series, whose end he loves to think is to be found at the foot of the rainbow. This factorization of humanity is a glorious operation. It is but necessary to invoke the aid of the classic deities in obliterating from mortal sight by means of a thick fog, the massive jumble of intricate and intermingled symbols at the end, the extrication and simplification is even beyond their power, and a little skilful manipulation conjures up a majestic vision of accuracy, symmetry, and general comeliness which cannot fail to appeal to any right-minded mortal.

It is very seldom that these worthy intelligences attempt to display more than two or three of these factors. It is feared that the common mind and average intellect would fail to grasp thoroughly more of this awful monster, and so the mass of people is treated to a glimpse of this grand creation, as the boy eagerly peers through any available chink of the circus fencings for a sight of the inner regions. For instance:—The benevolent and kindly old schoolmaster of days gone by, endeavoured to impress on the young and tender mind, the desirability of "perfection," and its relation to "trifles," as expressed by the renowned artist. All who are not perfect are imperfect. Everything else rested on that. Two classes only existed. The boy, with tear-dimmed eye, eventually but painfully arrived at the conclusion that his painstaking tutor was correct, five and two do *not* make eight. It is *essential* that boys should acquire perfection. The phrenologists and palmists at country fairs solemnly and seriously assure the ignorant assembly that the world is composed of two great classes—people who know their own dispositions, capabilities, and incompetences, and

those who do not. For the small sum of twopence he offers to transfer them from the deplorable condition of the larger class, to the renown of the select few in the former class, and by so doing to give them their only chance of success. This information is affectionately received by *some*. These must be the people who become millionaires in twelve months. The reformer, wagging his head after the approved manner of his fraternity, monotonously states the statement that people do not think. If they did, affairs would be different. There are those who think. There are also those who prefer to allow the intellectual organs to rest in a state of semi-lethargy. There are also beings to whom may be applied the saying, "Fain would, but could not." Thus there are three classes. He, himself of course, belongs to the first-mentioned fraternity, and yearns to kindle the flames of intelligence in the inner beings of the second class by breathing life-giving influences on to the faint gleam of knowledge and sense which distinguishes them from the third class. His is a praiseworthy ambition.

These are but a few of the innumerable attempts, equally grotesque and ludicrous, which are made to impose upon the vulgar mind. Some have the essence of truthfulness and sanity. Others have not. The only way to classify members of the human race is to place them under two headings—"Successful" and "Unsuccessful." The reason for this is that most people have their own opinion as to what success is, and so would classify according to their own ideas. Any attempt at comparison of classification would be disastrous. Apart from the system of factorization humanity is a collection of individuals, each one separate and distinct, different from all his fellows. There are common characteristics in some cases which do not, however, justify classification. Environment enters greatly into the question. As was said before, one great common characteristic shows its result in the attempt to factorise life and humanity.

D.W.

Daily Life in a Monastery.

ALTHOUGH many epigrams, extremely derogatory in most cases, have been showered upon the monks by self-satisfied critics, Europeans have been awakening to the full sense of gratitude which they owe to these exemplary men of God : to them we are indebted, in no small degree, for our present knowledge of the classics ; the scriptures, as they have been handed down to us, were collected chiefly by these assiduous creatures of industry, who spent a large portion of their lives in diligently acting as scribes.

“Laborare est orare”—“Work is Worship”—was their motto ; which they endeavoured to live up to, a feat which in most cases was successful until later times when the Church of Rome had become corrupt and luxurious.

The life of a monk was one continued devotion—save for the necessary intervals of relaxation, the day was generally spent in the following manner :—

The monks were aroused from their slumbers about midnight by the ringing of a small bell, a duty which was generally filled by the sub-sacristan as he passed between the cubicles. Having signed themselves with the cross and uttered a devout prayer, they donned their monastic habit and “night boots.” Then they waited in silence, with their hoods well over their heads, till the bell began to toll. After which they left the dormitory in companies of six, preceded by a junior carrying a lighted lantern, and took their places in the choir.

All being duly assembled, the abbot or prior entered and took his position in the stall next to the gate of the choir. Having returned his salutation they bowed down for Pater,

Ave, and Credo—with which the night office always commenced. Certain psalms were then chanted after which the first matins were over.

Then the bells were rung for matins proper. After the “Deus in Adjutorium” and the “Invitatory,” the superior gave out the first antiphon—alternate chanting—and the rest of the antiphons were taken in turns by the seniors on each side; after which twelve lessons were chanted, each separated from the preceding one by a “Responsorium.” The Te Deum was then sung, after which all turned towards the priest while he chanted the appointed gospel and finished matins for the day.

It was about one o'clock in the morning that the lauds usually began. When the tolling of the bell had ceased, the superior at once intoned the “Deus in Adjutorium” for their commencement. It was his place to give out the first antiphon, the second being taken by the abbot. The rest of the antiphons were given out as at matins, by one on each side in turn. The chapter was supposed to be known from memory, and no book or light was allowed to be used in saying it. At half-past one this office was concluded with the Benedictus.

At seven o'clock after the monks had been allowed five hours for the term of their second repose—making with the rest they had previous to the midnight office, about eight hours in all—they were awakened by the ringing of a bell summoning them to “Prime.” This office, consisting of a hymn, three psalms, and the morning prayer, did not take very long, and concluded with the usual “Benedicamus Domino.”

Immediately after this the great bell began to call them to “Missa Familiaris,” at which attendance was not compulsory. This early mass had to be taken in turns by the priests.

Breakfast or "mixtum" was taken before the next public duty. At half-past eight the morning or chapter mass began, which was said in a low but audible voice with solemnity proportional to the ecclesiastical rank of the day.

After this the daily chapter commenced at nine o'clock. The chapter devoted itself to the correction of faults against good discipline, then the superior made his exhortation to the brethren.

The business of the monastery was conducted in the cloisters during a meeting known as "Parliament," at which the abbot was ready to give his advice to the brethren concerning sundry points at issue.

High mass began at ten o'clock. This elaborate ceremonial—too tedious to admit of description—was followed by dinner. After dinner the monks proceeded to their labours: the writers and rubricators made progress in their literary and artistic compositions in the cloister or "scriptorium," while the juniors and novices studied with their masters. Of course manual labour generally occupied a large part of the working hours of every monastery.

At five o'clock in winter and six o'clock in summer the bell rang for vespers, which were sung with varying pomp and ceremony according to the rank of feast or fast celebrated.

Immediately after vespers the monks had supper. This meal was followed by the evening reading called "Collation," which took place in the chapter room.

At seven o'clock in winter and eight o'clock in summer the "compline," the last conventual act of the monastic day, took place. This office began with the "Confiteor," and concluded with the triple prayer of Pater, Ave, and Credo.

Thus, before half-past seven in winter and an hour later in summer all would be in bed, and the daily routine would have come to an end once more.

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Old Boys' Notes.

AT a time like the present the ordinary notes would be out of place. It is hardly the time for planning festivities and functions. Usually the Committee of the Association is very busy in arranging for the dance or soiree and annual dinner; but this year it has been decided unanimously to abandon all these events until such time as this most terrible and deplorable war is over. A great deal could be said about the war, but we are only concerned here with it as it affects the Old Boys of the Oldham Hulme Grammar School.

* * *

There are many of our members serving with His Majesty's colours, some in the Regular Army, some with the Territorials, both at home and abroad, and some in the numerous Pals Battalions.

* * *

A list of the names of all those who are known to have joined the colours is given below, but we feel sure that it is not an exhaustive one, and shall be glad to have information of any who have been omitted. Should there be any Old Boys who are eligible, and have not yet joined some branch of the services, we hope that they will be inspired by the sight of the names which we are able to publish, to add their own to the roll of those who are actively serving their country in her time of need. At the same time we have every confidence that in this respect the honour of the School may safely be left in the hands of the "Old Boys," and especially of those who are members of the Association.

* * *

Some little time ago a Training Corps was formed by the Old Boys in conjunction with the two local Lacrosse

Teams. An instructor was engaged, and the members are now receiving an insight into the mysteries of Infantry Drill.

* * *

We are glad to record that recently a considerable number of the Corps have joined the Oldham Comrades Battalion.

* * *

Our programme for the coming year is blank; if, however, the War is over in the near future, we hope to celebrate the coming of peace in a manner worthy of the Old Boys' Association.

* * *

In the meantime let us all hope and pray that the day may be very near, and that a lasting peace may come.

OLD BOYS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Andrew Harold, Oldham Battalion of Comrades.

Ashton John, Oldham Battalion of Comrades.

Bradbury H., 2nd Lieut., 7th Kings Own Royal Lancashires.

Brearley F., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.

Buckley H., Platoon Commander, " " "

Caldwell, 10th Manchester.

Church T. N., 10th Manchester.

Garfitt C. E., 3rd Batt. (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.

Gill C. I. C., 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.

Gillespie P., 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.

Greaves J., Royal Engineers.

Griffiths F. N. G., Lieut., 10th Manchester.

Haigh, London Scottish.

Hardman, Lieut., 10th Manchester.

Hassall, 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.

Hilton George, Oldham Battalion of Comrades.

Horsfall C., 10th Manchester.

Horsfall M., 10th Manchester.

Ingham A., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.

Jackson S. A., 2nd Manchester City Battalion.

Kelsall C. H., 10th Manchester.
 Lawton C., 2nd Lieut., 7th Reserve Batt. W.R. Regiment.
 Lawton J. H., 2nd Lieut., 7th Reserve Batt. W.R. Regiment.
 Leach R. W., Lieut., 1st Suffolk.
 Lee E., Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Lee C. H., 2nd Lieut., Oldham Battalion of Comrades.
 Marland H., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.
 Maw A., Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Maw R., 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Meilor E. E., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.
 Mercer, 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Needham Geoffrey, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers.
 Needham H., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.
 Needham Keith, Lieut., A.S.C.
 Newton G. R., Capt., 10th Manchester.
 Noble W., 11th Hussars.
 Park Douglas, Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Platt John, 7th Battalion Duke of Wellington's.
 Rye E., 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Ratcliffe F., Manchester City Battalion.
 Robertson B., 2nd Lieut., Oldham Battalion of Comrades.
 Rostron H., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.
 Rowbotham, 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Rowbotham H., 3rd Battalion (Public School) Royal Fusiliers.
 Stockdale H., " " "
 Stott F., " " "
 Stott George, Capt., 10th Manchester.
 Stott P. N., 2nd Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Sutcliffe H., Capt., 10th Manchester.
 Thornley, Sergeant, 6th Lancashire Fusiliers.
 Viner E., 2nd Lieut., Oldham Battalion of Comrades.
 Wilde R., Capt., 10th Manchester.
 Wilkinson L. St. G., Lieut., 10th Manchester.
 Wolfenden Fred, 2nd Lieut., Oldham Battalion of Comrades.
 Wood E., Lieut., 1st Manchester City Battalion

Cambridge Letter.

LIKE all other communities, the Colony of Old Hulmeians in Cambridge has been adversely affected by the war. C. I. C. Gill has accepted a commission in the Reserve Battalion of the 10th Manchester Regiment. S. S. Hammersley is at present drilling with the C.U.O.T.C., and expects that before Christmas he will be gazetted to the Army Service Corps. J. Kershaw has latterly suffered from a considerable amount of reflected glory. He has enjoyed the distinction of being the owner of rooms which have been entirely burnt out. His heroic conduct on this occasion has been the subject of not inconsiderable comment in the local paper. F. Whittaker is now able to fire off classical apophthegms with the regularity and precision of a maxim gun. It is rumoured in the college that this ability does not arise from his unswerving attention to lectures. We take this opportunity of welcoming G. T. Lees to our midst. We are sure that the blithesome frivolity of our discourses will be excellently tempered by the weight of his philosophic disposition.

The chief activity of the term has been the founding of the "Cambridge Oldham Hulmeians' Club." The following report is communicated by the secretary:— Old Hulmeians in Cambridge suddenly became very energetic this term. After a meeting on October 23rd they dubbed themselves the "Cambridge Oldham Hulmeians," and since that date the Society has flourished, adding another six meetings to this total. Owing to a pyrotechnic display in Trinity, Volume 1 of the Minutes of the Society have been destroyed, and the loss is irreparable. Nevertheless our memory serves us in good stead, and we are able to give some account of ourselves. Mr. Pym, showing his usual interest in all things connected with the School, has very kindly consented to become an honorary vice-president, thus

adding the weight of his prestige to our infant Society. Two of our members are not with us, Stopford having gone down a year ago, while Gill has accepted a commission in the Territorials. We expect to lose another member next term (we hope only temporarily) in the form of the President, whose activities are at present directed towards obtaining a commission in the Army Service Corps. On December 1st we held what we feel sure will become an annual function—a Dinner—when many pleasurable events occurred. The President proposed the toast “The School,” and said that amongst the other debts we all owed it, was the common one that had brought us all together that evening. Whilst giving the toast “The Society” the Secretary made some amusing references to the imaginary beginnings of the Society which he suggested he had discovered in the ‘Varsity Library. “The Vice-President” was the next toast. The Treasurer complimented the Society on having as a Vice-President a gentleman who held the association of Oldham Hulme Grammar School so near to his heart. G. T. Lees, in proposing the toast of “The Officers,” was anxious that his adulation should not raise the blushes of any member present. He succeeded in his efforts.

The Officers are S. S. Hammersley (President), Mr. Pym (Vice-President), F. Whittaker (Treasurer), J. Kershaw (Secretary).

And now, until next term, we lay down our pen.

J. KERSHAW (Secretary).

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Acknowledgments.

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