

THE OLDEN NULMEIAN



Fide sed
cui vide.

Credum
in Deo.

The Oldham Hulmeian.

Vol. III. (New Series). SEPTEMBER, 1917.

No. 5.

School Notes.

THE increase in the School numbers still continues, and in the Term ending July, 1917, there were 179 Boys in the School. This term there are 198.

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FORTUNATELY for us the places of the Masters who are absent on Military Service have been filled by excellent substitutes, and the level of work has been well kept up.

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OLD Boys of University standing, and those who would be leaving us for the Universities now, have other and more pressing business before them just at present, in fulfilling their duty to their King and Country: but when the War is over we hope to record a continuance of their list of successes.

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THERE have been further names to add to the list of those who have given their lives in the Great Cause, and we give expression, on behalf of the whole School, to our sympathy with the parents and friends of those who have been cut off so untimely.

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WHEN the Roll is complete we hope to see a proper Memorial raised to their honour, and we hope that FULL particulars will be sent to us or to the Headmaster, in order that the record may be complete and exact.

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WE regret to hear of the death in France of Mr. MARRIOTT—for many years a Master at this School, who hastened to join the Army at the beginning of the War. Mr. Marriott was invalided home from Egypt after several attacks of sunstroke, but at his own urgent request was

allowed to rejoin although his health was far from satisfactory. The loss will be felt by all who knew him, for his quiet, gentle manner of life gained him general esteem, and although he took little part in School games he was very popular with the School generally.

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WE congratulate Mr. SMITH on his appointment to the Staff of Cheltenham College, but for ourselves we regret very much to lose him (and Mrs. Smith). In a short time here, he quickly became very much one of us, and took an active share in all parts of School life.

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WITH the exception of these "Notes," this number of the Magazine has been compiled under his Editorship.

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THE vacancy on the Staff will be filled by the appointment of Mr. N. C. PHILPOTT, B.A.

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THE School Cricket XI. have had a very successful season; they have won all their matches, thanks to the excellent batting and bowling of the Captain, and the no less excellent support which he has received from the whole team.

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THE School Sports were held on July 26th, and although no invitations were issued, the business of the day was carried out successfully, and a good number of friends were present.

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CERTIFICATES were distributed to the winners by Dr. GILL, who has always taken great interest in the School Games and Sports, and was the donor of the Shield.

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THE money subscribed for Prizes, by the unanimous vote of the School, has been given to the Fund for Providing Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. £17 has been sent already, and a further £3, now being sent, raises the total to £20.

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WE wish to thank those Governors and Friends who have given us subscriptions as usual (although we have no prizes) and thus aided us to make our contribution more effective.

Honours for Old Boys.

Captain ERNEST MYATT, of a Trench Mortar Battery, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is the son of Mr. B. Myatt, Stationmaster at London Road, Manchester, and for many years Stationmaster at Clegg Street, Oldham. Captain Myatt is 24 years of age, was educated at Waterloo Secondary School, won a Scholarship and passed on to Hulme Grammar School, gaining there Minor Cambridge Honours. He passed thence to the Oldham Corporation Gas Offices, and afterwards became an apprentice engineer on the Great Central Railway at Gorton. He enlisted in the Manchester Regiment in September, 1914, and was commissioned to the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment in December, 1914, promoted full Lieutenant December, 1915, and went on active service in January, 1916. He distinguished himself by valour and was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches. He was given command of a Trench Mortar Battery and promoted Captain in August, 1916.

Lieutenant H. HASSALL, 1/10 Manchester Regiment (Oldham Territorials), of 25, Edward Street, Werneth, who was awarded the Military Cross for his work in Gallipoli, for which also he was mentioned in despatches, has been invested by the King. Lieutenant Hassall is 27 years of age and the son of Mr. Jas. Hassall, of Middleton Road, Oldham. When he enlisted in September, 1914, in the Public Schools Battalion he was preparing for the Moravian ministry. He gained his commission in October, 1914, and went to Gallipoli, and later was transferred to another theatre of war, where he contracted trench fever, and he has been at home on sick furlough. He is an old Hulme Grammar School boy and a B.A. of Manchester University.

The Gunner's Song.

WE'RE beloved in the Army, for we're big and strong and true,
And others may not like us or they may.

But very good and useful is the work that we can do,
When we big guns get to work to save the day.

We'll drop half-a-ton of lyddite over twenty miles away.
You'll be deafened with the racket and the din:

But we're hoping to be happy on some not far distant day,
When we're dropping these reminders on Berlin.

We are n't the least bit pretty, but we'd like you for a mate,
To help us do our bit towards the day.

So come to the recruiting-office, quick or you'll be late,
And join us in the R.G.A.

J.L.B.

Cricket Season, 1917.

THE 1st XI. have had a record season; they played seven matches and won them all. The matches were against Stockport G.S. (2), Bowdon College (2), Hulme G.S., Manchester, Stand G.S. and Manchester G.S. 2nd XI.

Taylor (captain) has had a remarkably successful season both in batting and bowling: he is the fastest bowler we have had at the School, and the fact that he has taken 42 wickets in 69½ overs at an average of less than 4 runs apiece shows him to be a bowler of exceptional promise.

The whole team played very well in all their matches, and did not rely too much on individual players. The fielding (with one exception) has been distinctly good throughout. The one weak spot in the team has been the wicket-keeper, but in spite of his failure he has shown rare pluck.

The 2nd XI. played 3 matches, two of which they won against Stockport G.S. 2nd XI. and Stand G.S. 2nd XI.; they lost the return match at Stockport. As usual, our matches against Manchester G.S. 4th XI. were cancelled.

The "House" Competition produced some very interesting cricket. Although "Assheton" had Taylor and five other members of the 1st XI., they were well beaten by "Platt," for whom Noble, Eatough G., and Kenworthy showed great form. "Platt" won all their matches; "Assheton" were defeated twice; "Lees" lost all their matches.

In the Junior Competition "Emmott" met with the same success as "Platt" in the Senior. For "Emmott" Sibbles and Halliwell bowled very well, and ought to be very useful in 2nd XI. matches next season.

In the Junior School there are some very keen players, among whom Letham, Rothwell and Bradbury have turned out in nearly every game. The first-named ought to be a very good bowler in time, if he does not try to bowl too fast.

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1ST XI. v. NEXT XVI. Saturday, May 5th, 1917.

1ST XI.:—Kenworthy b Mr. Ridout 21; Eatough G. b Mr. Ridout 3; Taylor not out 42; Noble run out 0; Lecomber not out 13; Extra 1; Total (for 3 wickets) 80. Innings declared closed. Brooks P., Eatough R. E., Wallace, Cleverley, Faulkner, and Hayes did not bat.

NEXT XVI.:—Mr. Ridout c Eatough b Kenworthy 23; Buckley b Kenworthy 8; Ashworth b Taylor 1; Horrocks c b Lecomber 18; Watts b Kenworthy 0; Sibbles c b Taylor 0; Mottram b Taylor 0; Halliwell run out 0; Sefton b Taylor 0;

Bentley run out 10; Cowen c b Taylor 1; Halliday b Eatough G. 1; Clark b Eatough G. 0; Holt b Eatough G. 2; Lawton W. b Eatough G. 0; Extras 13; Total 77.

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SCHOOL 1ST XI. v. STAND G.S. 1ST XI.

Played at Oldham, May 9th, 1917.

SCHOOL 1ST XI.:—Eatough G. c Whitworth T. b Grant 11; Kenworthy b Gregory W. 10; Taylor c Leek b Gregory W. 9; Lecomber b Grant 44; Noble b Gregory W. 6; Brooks P. c Whitworth T. b Mather 23; Eatough R. E. l.b.w. b Grant 0; Bentley b Grant 1; Wallace c Gregory W. b Mather 1; Cleverley b Grant 4; Faulkner not out 0; Extras 8; Total 117.

STAND G.S. 1ST XI.—Mather c Faulkner b Kenworthy 4; Gregory W. b Kenworthy 13; Gregory P. c Eatough G. b Kenworthy 4; Knight b Kenworthy 29; Munro c Taylor N. b Kenworthy 3; Whitworth F. b Taylor N. 0; Taylor A. c Brooks P. b Lecomber 8; Grant c Eatough G. b Kenworthy 2; Whitworth T. b Kenworthy 0; Leek not out 7; Dawson c Kenworthy b Taylor N. 0; Extras 16; Total 86.

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STOCKPORT G.S. 1ST XI. v. SCHOOL 1ST XI.

Played at Stockport, May 16th, 1917.

SCHOOL 1ST XI.:—Eatough G. c Reeman b Thompson 23; Kenworthy b Bowker 0; Taylor N. c Thompson b Booker 25; Lecomber L. V. c Boyd b Deacon 5; Eatough R. E. b Deacon 0; Bentley C. W. c Booker b Deacon 0; Wallace A. c Wyatt b Deacon 0; Cleverley c Deacon b Thompson 1; Faulkner b Thompson 0; Anderton b Deacon 1; Ashworth not out 0; Extras 5; Total 60.

STOCKPORT G.S. 1ST XI.:—Thompson b Taylor N. 3; Reeman b Taylor N. 2; Deacon b Taylor N. 8; Wyatt c Taylor N. b Kenworthy 0; Platt b Kenworthy 3; Jones not out 3; Robinson b Taylor N. 1; Bowker c Eatough G. b Kenworthy 0; Booker b Taylor N. 2; Boyd b Taylor N. 0; Brisbane c Anderton b Taylor N. 0; Extras 3; Total 25.

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STOCKPORT G.S. 1ST XI. v. SCHOOL 1ST XI.

Played at Oldham, June 16th, 1917.

SCHOOL 1ST XI.:—Eatough G. run out b Bowker 17; Kenworthy F. b Bowker 0; Taylor N. b Wyatt 15; Lecomber L. V. b Wyatt 1; Brooks P. b Wyatt 0; Wallace A. b Wyatt 0; Eatough R. E. c Thompson b Booker 0; Bentley C. W. b Booker 2; Lawton W. not out 2; Cleverley T. W. b Deacon 1; Faulkner c Bowker b Deacon 7; Extras 9; Total 54.

STOCKPORT G.S. 1ST XI.:—Reeman b Kenworthy 6; Brisbane b Taylor N. 0; Deacon b Kenworthy 7; Thompson c Eatough G. b Kenworthy 2; Jones b Taylor N. 1; Wyatt b Taylor N. 0; Platt b Taylor N. 0; Booker b Kenworthy 1; Bowker b Taylor N. 4; Adshead c Lecomber b Eatough G. 9; Bowers not out 12; Extras 10; Total 52.

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BOWDON COLLEGE v. SCHOOL 1ST XI.

Played at Bowdon, June 20th, 1917.

SCHOOL 1ST XI.:—Eatough G. b Karzinkin 0; Taylor N. not out 78; Lecomber l.b.w. b Smith J. W. 20; Kenworthy b Bouette 7; Noble not out 54; Extras 15; Total (for 3 wickets) 174. Innings declared.

BOWDON COLLEGE:—Karzinkin c Eatough G. b Taylor 4; Leman l.b.w. b Taylor 0; Wood l.b.w. b Taylor 1; Cooke c Eatough G. b Taylor 18; Smith J. W. b Taylor 0; Bouette b Eatough G. 20; Marland b Taylor 6; Smith V. c Bentley b Eatough G. 0; Fenton c Taylor b Eatough G. 0; Lees not out 0; Inton c Faulkner b Taylor 1; Extras 9; Total 59.

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SCHOOL 1ST XI. v. MANCHESTER G.S. 2ND XI.

Played at Oldham, June 30th, 1917.

MANCHESTER G.S. 2ND XI.:—Smith c Brooks P. b Kenworthy 0; Wightman b Taylor N. 0; Kirsop c Cleverley b Taylor N. 3; Blake b Taylor N. 3; Wormald c Faulkner b Taylor N. 2; Lamb b Eatough G. 7; Howe c and b Eatough G. 1; Kemp c and b Taylor N. 0; Walker not out 2; Connell c Eatough G. b Taylor N. 0; Bannisker b Taylor N. 1; Extras 9; Total 28.

SECOND INNINGS:—Smith c Eatough G. b Taylor 0; Wightman c Faulkner b Taylor 0; Kirsop b Taylor 4; Blake c Cleverley b Eatough G. 8; Wormald b Eatough G. 10; Lamb b Taylor N. 16; Howe b Taylor N. 0; Kemp c and b Eatough G. 14; Walker b Eatough G. 29; Connell b Taylor N. 8; Bannisker not out 1; Extras 16; Total 106.

SCHOOL 1ST XI.:—Eatough G. b Kemp 0; Taylor N. b Kemp 9; Lecomber b Smith 5; Kenworthy c Wormald b ——— 24; Noble b Kemp 20; Brooks P. b Kemp 0; Wallace A. l.b.w. b Smith 9; Bentley l.b.w. b Kemp 0; Faulkner b Kemp 2; Lawton W. c b Kemp 0; Cleverley not out 3; Extras 10; Total 82.

SECOND INNINGS:—Eatough G. run out 5; Taylor N. b Lamb 23; Lecomber run out 26; Kenworthy not out 22; Noble b Walker 15; Extras 5; Total 96. Innings declared closed.

MANCHESTER HULME G.S. 1ST XI. v. SCHOOL 1ST XI.

Played at Oldham, July 7th, 1917.

MANCHESTER HULME G.S.:—Sutton b Taylor N. 0; Marson b Kenworthy 6; Lister c Bentley b Taylor N. 1; Irwin b Taylor N. 5; Walker b Kenworthy 4; Barr b Kenworthy 6; Marsden c Lecomber b Kenworthy 10; Land b Kenworthy 0; Smith b Eatough G. 23; Lord c Faulkner b Lecomber 8; Simmons not out 0; Extras 12; Total 75.

SCHOOL:—Eatough G. run out 1; Brooks P. run out 7; Bentley C. W. b Land 9; Lecomber c Marson b Smith 7; Taylor N. b Land 29; Kenworthy b Land 2; Noble b Marson 8; Wallace b Land 5; Faulkner b Land 2; Lawton b Marson 0; Cleverley not out 2; Extras 24; Total 96.

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BOWDON COLLEGE 1ST XI. v. SCHOOL 1ST XI.

Played at Oldham, July 11th, 1917.

BOWDON COLLEGE:—Cooke b Kenworthy 0; Karzinkin b Taylor 10; J. W. Smith b Taylor 9; Bouette b Taylor 2; Marland b Taylor 7; Wood b Kenworthy 4; Fenton b Taylor 1; Anton not out 13; V. Smith c Faulkner b Kenworthy 0; Baronian b Taylor 1; Lees b Kenworthy 0; Extras 9; Total 56

SCHOOL:—Eatough G. b Karzinkin 14; Brooks b Karzinkin 4; Bentley b Smith J. W. 1; Lecomber b Smith J. W. 32; Taylor not out 38; Extras 28; Total (for 4 wickets) 117.

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"PLATT" v. "LEES."

Wednesday, April 25th, 1917.

"PLATT":—Eatough G. c Boardman b Eatough R. E. 32; Kenworthy c b Booth 11; Noble b Eatough R. E. 30; Bradbury J. L. not out 1; Extras 12; Total (for 3 wickets) 86. Innings declared.

"LEES" (1ST INNINGS):—Anderton c b Kenworthy 0; Booth b Kenworthy 0; Faulkner b Eatough G. 11; Horrocks b Kenworthy 0; Eatough R. E. b Eatough G. 0; Buckley S. b Eatough G. 0; Buckley W. c b Kenworthy 10; Shaw c b Kenworthy 1; Boardman not out 3; Turner c b Eatough G. 1; Hall b Eatough G. 1; Extras 0; Total 27.

2ND INNINGS:—Anderton b Kenworthy 1; Booth b Kenworthy 0; Faulkner b Eatough G. 2; Horrocks c Mottram b Eatough G. 2; Eatough R. E. b Eatough G. 8; Buckley S. b Kenworthy 4; Buckley W. st. Noble b Kenworthy 6; Shaw b Eatough G. 1; Boardman not out 0; Turner c Mottram b Eatough G. 0; Hall c Eatough G. b Kenworthy 0; Extras 8; Total 32.

" ASSHETON " v. " LEES."

Wednesday, May 2nd, 1917.

" ASSHETON " :—Taylor N. b Booth 0; Lecomber not out 50; Brooks P. b Booth 0; Wallace b Booth 0; Hayes b Faulkner 6; Cleverley c b Booth 11; Bentley not out 7; Holt c b Booth 4; Extras 2; Total 80. Innings declared.

" LEES " (1ST INNINGS):—Horrocks b Taylor N. 0; Leachinsky b Lecomber 0; Faulkner b Lecomber 3; Booth b Lecomber 0; Eatough R. E. b Lecomber 0; Buckley W. c Bentley b Lecomber 18; Whittle b Lecomber 0; Shaw b Taylor N. 0; Turner not out 0; Hall H. E. c Clark b Lecomber 0; Underwood b Taylor N. 7; Extras 0; Total 28.

2ND INNINGS:—Horrocks b Taylor N. 0; Leachinsky b Taylor N. 0; Faulkner b Taylor N. 8; Booth b Taylor N. 0; Eatough R. E. l.b.w. b Lecomber 8; Buckley W. b Taylor N. 2; Whittle b Taylor N. 3; Shaw b Lecomber 0; Turner b Taylor N. 2; Hall H. E. b Lecomber 1; Underwood not out 3; Extras 6; Total 33.

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" ASSHETON " v. " PLATT."

May 12th, 1917.

" ASSHETON " :—Taylor N. b Eatough G. 5; Lecomber b Eatough G. 3; Brooks P. l.b.w. b Eatough G. 7; Wallace c Kenworthy b Eatough G. 13; Bentley b Eatough G. 0; Cleverley b Eatough G. 8; Hayes b Kenworthy 0; Ashworth c Noble b Kenworthy 0; Jones c Noble b Eatough G. 3; Clark not out 0; Williamson b Eatough G. 1; Extras 3; Total 43.

" PLATT " :—Eatough G. c Clark b Taylor N. 7; Kenworthy b Taylor N. 64; Noble b Taylor N. 13; Lawton W. c Lecomber b Taylor N. 1; Bradbury C. F. b Taylor N. 0; Sefton c Lecomber b Taylor N. 0; Mottram b Taylor N. 0; Cowen c Wallace b Brooks P. 7; Lord b Brooks P. 0; Watts not out 2; Bradbury J. L. absent; Extras 12; Total 106.

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" LEES " v. " ASSHETON."

June 23rd, 1917.

" LEES " :—Buckley W. c Brooks P. b Taylor N. 3; Anderton b Taylor N. 0; Faulkner b Taylor N. 0; Whittle b Taylor N. 0; Eatough R. E. b Taylor N. 4; Horrocks b Lecomber 6; Underwood b Taylor N. 0; Boardman b Lecomber 0; Turner not out 1; Shaw absent; Hall absent; Extras 5; Total 19.

" ASSHETON " :—Clark b Faulkner 0; Jones b Anderton 2; Ashworth c Horrocks b Anderton 0; Cleverley b Anderton 1; Holt b Faulkner 7; Bentley c Whittle b Anderton 0; Wal-

lace not out 24; Brooks c Eatough R. E. b Anderton 4; Lecomber b Faulkner 8; Taylor N. c Eatough R. E. b Anderton 32; Extras 15; Total 93.

2ND XI. OLDHAM HULME G.S. MATCHES.

OLDHAM HULME G.S. v. STOCKPORT G.S.

At Oldham, May 16th, 1917.

OLDHAM:—Lord b Saunders 2; Booth b Taylor 4; Lawton b Taylor 0; Hayes b Chell 10; Horrocks b Taylor 0; Mottram b Taylor 0; Buckley b Taylor 13; Boardman c and b Taylor 1; Sibbles c — b Smith 8; Sefton b Streat 10; Clark not out 0; Extras 6; Total 54.

STOCKPORT:—Streat b Booth 3; Adshead run out 0; Webb b Booth 1; Smith ii. c and b Lawton 12; Chell hit wicket b Booth 2; Taylor b Booth 2; Brisbane b Lawton 4; Martyn i. run out 8; Saunders b Lawton 0; Bamber b Lawton 0; Long not out 0; Extras 5; Total 37.

At Stockport, June 20th, 1917.

STOCKPORT:—Smith i. b Lawton 12; Streat c and b Lawton 27; Smith ii. b Lawton 17; Hooley b Holt 16; Brisbane b Holt 0; Martyn i. b Holt 15; Robinson run out 0; Gregory c Sefton b Lawton; Arney b Holt 8; Taylor run out 0; Webb not out 15; Extras 5; Total 121.

OLDHAM:—Cowen b Taylor 0; Buckley b Taylor 2; Lawton run out 2; Holt c Smith i. b Hooley 22; Hayes c Webb b Streat 26; Whittle c Robinson b Arney 2; Watts b Arney 0; Sefton b Hooley 5; Wright not out 3; Clarke b Streat 0; Ashworth c and b Streat 3; Extras 8; Total 73.

1ST XI. CRICKET AVERAGES (1917).

BATTING.

		Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Average.
1	Taylor N.	8	2	226	78*	37.67
2	Noble	5	1	103	54*	25.60
3	Lecomber	8	0	140	44	17.50
4	Kenworthy	8	2	65	24	10.83
5	Eatough G.	8	0	71	23	8.88
6	Brooks P.	5	0	34	23	6.80

* Signifies "Not out."

The following also batted in not less than three innings:—Cleverley, Wallace, Faulkner, Bentley, Eatough R. E., and Lawton.

Stockport G.S.	Away.....	Lost.....	1—7
Stockport G.S.	Home.....	Won.....	8—1
Hulme G.S., Manchester	Home.....		

Result:—Played 7; Won 2; Lost 4; Drawn 1.

SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

Assheton House won the Senior House Championship rather easily, losing in all only one match.

	Result.	Score.
Lees v. Platt	Draw.....	5—5
Assheton v. Platt	Assheton.....	4—2
Lees v. Assheton	Assheton.....	7—3
Platt v. Lees	Platt.....	3—1
Platt v. Assheton	Assheton.....	1—9
Platt v. Lees	Platt.....	11—1
Platt v. Assheton	Platt.....	5—3

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

	Result.	Score.
Booth v. Emmott	Emmott.....	1—5
Travis v. Emmott	Travis.....	3—2
Booth v. Travis	Booth.....	7—3
Emmott v. Booth	Draw.....	3—3
Emmott v. Travis	Emmott.....	9—0
Travis v. Booth	Travis.....	3—2
Booth v. Emmott	Emmott.....	4—1
Travis v. Emmott	Emmott.....	5—2
Booth v. Travis	} Not played owing to snow.	
Emmott v. Booth		
Emmott v. Travis		
Travis v. Booth		

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1ST XI. CRITIQUE.

FAULKNER (Goalkeeper). A good goalkeeper but inclined to be nervous, especially in the first few matches, when he let through some very easy shots at the beginning of the matches, but later in the game stopped much harder ones when he had gained more confidence. Should learn to use his hands more and his feet less.

NOBLE (Right Back). A very reliable back with a strong kick. He played well during the whole of the season and showed himself to be a big support to the team. His one really bad fault was that he was inclined to play too much with the ball instead of clearing immediately.

BOOTH (Left Back). A player never brilliant but always steady, who could always be relied upon to do his best for the good of the team.

- LECOMBER** (Right Half). Played right inside at the commencement of the season, but on the change his play improved wonderfully. He watched his wings well and fed his outside carefully and accurately.
- EATOUGH R.** (Centre Half). One of the best players on the team. Worked hard during every match, proving himself an ideal player for his position. He should, however, try to keep a better hold on his temper, since by so doing he would not only add to his own play but that of the team.
- KENWORTHY** (Left Half). A steady and careful player, but one who absolutely lacks go. His play would improve greatly if he tried harder to kick the ball and less to avoid kicking the opposing player.
- BROOKS P.** (Right Outside). Rather small and perhaps not fast enough for his position. But even with these disadvantages his play merits much praise. Often he was able to beat players twice his size, and his centres, although not very hard, were generally well placed.
- FIRTH** (Right Inside). A good shot and pass, but lacked dash and initiative.
- TAYLOR N.** (Centre Forward). A very keen and energetic captain, who generally found no difficulty in beating the opposing backs through his speed. He makes a mistake in finding fault with his team on the field, as it tends to make some players sulky.
- EATOUGH G.** (Left Inside). A very good shot with his left foot and an absolutely unselfish player, who scored many good goals during the season. He played absolutely for the good of the team, and moreover put every ounce he could into the game.
- HAYES** (Left Outside). Proved rather a failure. He played much better at the beginning than at the end of the season, when he seemed to lose both the strength and accuracy of his passes.
- EXTRAS.**
- FITTON E.** (Right Half). Was a strong and fearless player with a strong kick.
- BROOKS W.** (Left Outside). Was a good player although small for the first eleven. He got in some very useful centres and worked well with his inside man.
- Both the above players left the School after the first half of the season, materially weakening the team by so doing.

Handball.

REMARKABLE interest has been shewn throughout the School in the Handball matches, which have been played in the Gymnasium.

The matches have been played according to an organised programme, and opportunity has been afforded to those forms whose numbers allowed it to play a second team. The teams have shown great dash and eagerness in the play, and at every match there has been a number of fervently-excited and rival spectators. The business of referee, by no means an easy task, has been performed with consistent fairness by all who have undertaken it.

With regard to this, it may be advisable to call attention to the new rule that any player may not knock the ball "dead" behind his own goal-line.

G.E.

The Debating Society.

THE Debating Society has had this year probably the most successful session on record. We append a record of meetings.

24TH Nov., 1916.—At this meeting the motion discussed was that the "Railways of England ought to be Nationalised." S. E. Buckley, the proposer, cited the railways on the Continent which had been nationalised. He laid stress on the inefficiency of inter-company relations.

J. A. E. Jones was the opposer. He quoted the Railway Act of 1844, saying that the cost of nationalisation would be enormous. He said that the foreign nationalised railways were not fit to be compared with our own railways.

The voting was as follows:—For, 6; Against, 42.

The following members spoke: Noble, Clynes, Taylor N., Wilson, Beaumont, Leachinsky, Mr. Ridout, and Dr. McDermott.

1ST DEC., 1916.—Mr. Hering at this meeting spoke on the "Rights of Animals." He urged us to treat animals with consideration, and to remember that they have feelings just as human beings have.

The following members expressed their views: Dr. McDermott, Beaumont, S. E. Buckley, Bradbury J. L., J. A. E. Jones, Wilson, Greenwood, Scawthorne, Kenworthy, E. Wright.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hering.

8TH DEC., 1916.—On this date Lecomber asserted that we ought to have a Channel Tunnel. Watson opposed him. Lecomber said that speed and comfort would be the main features of the tunnel. Watson in opposition said the tunnel would be a continual menace to us. The votes being taken, the proposer won by 4.

The following spoke: Buckley J., Stott, Wilson, Lad, Taylor, Myers, Seawthorne, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Hering.

15TH DEC., 1916.—At this meeting, with Mr. Hering in the chair, N. Taylor proposed to give Science a much more important place in the curriculum of schools. He urged the necessity of having a supply of chemists, both analytical and manufacturing, and hence he said that Classics should occupy a correspondingly less important position in our system of education.

D. Hargreaves opposed the motion, and showed how necessary it was for all statesmen to have a knowledge of the Classics, citing as examples several great men of the past who were classically educated.

The following members spoke in a keen debate: S. E. Buckley, Hayes, Watson, Horrocks, J. L. Bradbury, J. A. E. Jones, Mr. Ridout, E. Wright, R. S. Taylor.

The votes being taken the proposition was carried by 5 votes.

JAN. 19TH, 1917.—The Society commenced the second half of the session at this meeting, when the motion discussed was that Electricity is to be preferred to Steam as a means of locomotion.

Lord, the proposer, stated that the electric-train was superior to the steam-train by its economy in running and its speed and comfort.

Wilson, in opposition, pointed out the cost and trouble of electrifying the whole system of British railways. He also showed other difficulties, among them the danger of electricity, and its small tractive power as compared with steam.

A very keen and instructive debate followed, in which the following members spoke: J. A. E. Jones, Clynes, Hargreaves, S. E. Buckley, J. L. Bradbury, Anderton, Leachinski, N. Taylor, Boardman.

The meeting decided for the proposer by 18 votes to 16.

26TH JAN., 1917.—At this meeting, with Mr. Hering in the chair, J. L. Bradbury opened a discussion on "How to Win the War." The opener outlined the causes and forces at work in Europe previous to the War. He showed the progress of Nationalism as different from Racialism.

The following members took part in a discussion: Dr. McDermott, Hayes, Wilson, Leachinski, Jones, Boardman, Shaw, Scawthorne, Turner.

The meeting ended after a few remarks from Chairman.

2ND FEB., 1917.—On this date Mr. Hering gave a Lantern Lecture on the "North of Ireland." The slides were excellent, being provided by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company free of charge.

The meeting concluded after thanks had been accorded to Mr. Hering, and to Dr. Potter for manipulating the lantern.

9TH FEB., 1917.—The subject for discussion was that "The Execution of Charles I. was justifiable." P. Brooks proposed the motion, saying that no confidence was placed in Charles, who angered the people by his unreasonable taxes. Hayes, in opposition, said that Charles' execution was not justified by its results. The court which tried him was incompetent.

The following members spoke: Hargreaves, S. E. Buckley, Leachinski, Wilson, J. L. Bradbury, Kenworthy, Taylor N., Taylor S., E. Wright, Underwood, Mr. Ridout, J. A. E. Jones. The votes were:—For, 10; Against, 13.

16TH FEB., 1917.—On this date the motion discussed was that "Women's Suffrage is not desirable."

16TH FEB., 1917.—On this date the Society met to discuss the question of Women's Suffrage.

Mr. Ridout proposed the motion. He showed how great had been the evolution of women from slavery in the savage state. This evolution had taken place through the chivalry of man. He then stated that the remedy for the inconsistencies of the present system of voting was not to lower the franchise, but to raise it.

Dr. McDermott, in opposition, stated that the battle of women's suffrage was already practically won. He then demonstrated how useful women had proved on those councils in which they now have a part. He pointed out the unfairness of a system where a great and educated woman has no vote, while the illiterate man has one.

The following spoke in a most interesting debate: Leachinski, Hargreaves, N. Taylor, Wilson, S. E. Buckley, J. L. Bradbury, Clynes, Mr. Smith, Kenworthy, Mr. Hering, J. A. E. Jones, Hayes.

The meeting decided for the proposer by 23 votes to 5.

23RD FEB., 1917.—A meeting of the Society was held on this date to discuss the motion that Gladstone was an abler statesman than Disraeli.

S. E. Buckley, the proposer, showed that Gladstone tried to benefit the people by practical measures, with happy results.

J. Leachinski, in opposition, began by detailing the early life of Disraeli. Then he described his Tariff Reform and Imperialistic principles. He showed what wonders his foreign policy achieved.

Though the attendance was small the debate was keen, and the following members spoke: S. Taylor, N. Taylor, Mr. Hering, D. Hargreaves, Hayes, Kenworthy, J. L. Bradbury. The vote was in favour of the proposer by 13 votes to 10.

2ND MARCH, 1917.—The motion discussed at this meeting of the Society was that Dickens was superior to Scott as a novelist.

C. R. J. Hayes, the proposer, spoke of the popularity of Dickens among all classes. He stated that his exaggeration was used only in order to produce the desired effect. Against this he demonstrated the faults in Scott's works.

M. Greenwood, in opposition, showed how ridiculous are the exaggerated scenes of Dickens which are meant to be humorous. He pointed out that Scott wrote about every type and every age, while Dickens only wrote truthfully about a limited sphere.

The following took part in the debate: S. E. Buckley, S. Taylor, D. Hargreaves, V. Whittaker, J. L. Bradbury, W. Buckley, Mr. Hering, P. Brooks, E. Wright, F. W. Scawthorne. The vote was in favour of the opposer by 13 votes to 8.

16TH MARCH, 1917.—At this meeting, with Mr. Hering in the chair, Mr. Smith gave a description of life in India. After giving details of the voyage, he took us inland from Bombay, describing the various modes of travelling. The rest of the time was spent in a description of home life of Englishmen and Indians generally.

As the time was not sufficient for Mr. Smith to conclude his remarks, he kindly promised, at the unanimous wish of the meeting, to continue his lecture at the next meeting.

23RD MARCH, 1917.—At this, the last, meeting of the session Mr. Smith continued his lecture from the week before. Firstly he described the flora and fauna of India, and in his remarks on climate told the devices for keeping cool. He then described the public life and government of the peninsula. His next remarks were about the habits of the natives, and he gave details of the various religious sects. He concluded his remarks with a description of beautiful Indian buildings.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Smith for his most interesting lecture by V. Whittaker, and after being seconded by J. L. Bradbury, was carried with acclamation.

The session was then closed by a vote of thanks to the committee, proposed by S. E. Buckley and seconded by Hayes, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Hering, in the chair, replied on behalf of the committee, and the meeting then broke up.

We have no doubt that the success of the session has greatly been increased by the provision of tea each week before the debates. The thanks of the Society are due to those who were responsible for the serving of the refreshments.

J. L. B., J. A. E. J.

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The Library.

THE work in connection with the Library this term and the preceding term has been most encouraging. The number of regular borrowers has been larger than ever before. Several new books have been added to the Library—mostly through the kindness of boys who have left school, in response to the appeal we made last term.

Everyone acknowledges the improved method of distributing books by dividing the borrowers into two sections, of dinner boys and non-dinner boys respectively. The former are dealt with from 1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m., the latter from 1-30 p.m. to 1-55 p.m. We wish to call everyone's attention to this rule.

As regards the Reference Library, the senior members of the School have been regular borrowers.

The periodical "Junior Mechanics" is now placed in the Lending Library, and one copy may be had out together with another book from the Library. We would urge our borrowers to read this interesting and instructive magazine more regularly.

J. A. E. J., J. L. B., LIBRARIANS.

The Lazy Boy.

(IN THE LOWER FIFTH).

Now sometimes at School a boy you can see

Who's lazy—quite lazy;

A regular block to all work is he

When lazy—quite lazy.

In just a few lines I'll try to pourtray

A boy such as whom, I hope you will say,

"We've not got the like at Oldham to-day,

So lazy—quite lazy."

The morning call comes, he has to arise
 When lazy—quite lazy;
 He sits up in bed, and just rubs his eyes,
 So lazy—quite lazy.
 When others are dressed, he lingers behind,
 His collar, or stud, or boot he can't find,
 And stumbles to school with dull, sleepy mind,
 So lazy—quite lazy.

His lessons, of course, he never will know,
 He's lazy—quite lazy;
 In nothing will he the least interest show,
 He's lazy—quite lazy.
 His hands in his pockets, he saunters about
 And nothing disturbs him, not even a shout,
 Though he might wake up with a "jolly good clout."
 But he's lazy—quite lazy.

Now football, he says, is very hard work,
 He's lazy—quite lazy;
 And shooting, forsooth! he tries hard to shirk,
 So lazy—quite lazy.
 Also cricket he votes a terrible bore,
 He just tried it once, he won't try it more;
 He'd much rather lie on the greensward and snore,
 He's lazy—quite lazy.

He tried bathing once, the water was cold,
 He's lazy—quite lazy;
 And out of the bath he very soon rolled,
 So lazy—quite lazy.
 He said 'twas a fuss to wipe himself dry,
 To swim—well, he thought he'd rather not try;
 It might do for ducks and other small fry,
 He's lazy—quite lazy.

When he is a man I'm sure he will be
 So lazy—quite lazy;
 And what he will do 'tis not plain to see,
 He's lazy—quite lazy.
 His friends—they won't own him, each one will declare
 About such a chap they really don't care;
 So now, my dear boys, of this just beware—
 Don't be lazy—quite lazy. B. MACD.

Next Magazine, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall endeavour to pourtray the aggressive boy in the Upper Fifth.

Explosives.

UNTIL the middle of the nineteenth century gunpowder, a mixture in certain proportions of carbon, sulphur, and nitre, was practically the only explosive in use. Although unknown in Western Europe until the Middle Ages it appears, however, to have been used in warfare and for fireworks by the Hindus and the Chinese many centuries before the Christian era. There is little doubt that the so-called "Greek Fire," used in the 8th century during the siege of Constantinople, was a substance of similar nature, the secret of whose preparation was brought into Europe from the East. This substance, thought to have been a mixture of naphtha, sulphur, and quicklime, was discharged from "fire tubes" in the bows of ships, producing, it is said . . . "a thick smoke, loud explosion . . . and a fierce and obstinate flame." According to the historian Gibbon, "the skill of a chemist and engineer was equivalent to the succour of fleets and armies"—a statement equally applicable to modern warfare.

When ordinary gunpowder is exploded most of the carbon and sulphur are converted by the oxygen in the nitre into their oxides, which are invisible gases, but at the same time some solids are produced. These solids cause fouling in the bore of guns, and also produce smoke, which obscures the sight of objects during rapid firing. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the attention of chemists was drawn to these defects, and at the same time it was considered possible to find an explosive that should be much more powerful than gunpowder for use as a "propellant," that is a substance to force or "propel" shot from cartridges or shell from cannon. As a result of the application of modern chemistry two new smokeless explosives of high power were discovered. So great indeed was their explosive power that their manufacture was for a time forbidden by several European Governments on account of a series of disastrous explosions, accompanied by considerable loss of life, at works where they were being made. The two explosives were gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, made by the action of nitric acid on cotton-wool and glycerine respectively. It is strange that such powerful explosives should be produced from two most harmless substances, and even stranger still perhaps that these substances should hardly have altered in appearance during the change. Gun-cotton, or to give it its chemical name, nitro-cellulose, is a white fleecy substance looking exactly like cotton-wool, and nitro-glycerine is a

colourless oily liquid, though, unlike glycerine, it is very poisonous.

As nitro-glycerine is liable to explode on being kept, owing to spontaneous decomposition, and explodes easily with slight shock, it is highly dangerous to handle or transport. It has been found possible to render it comparatively safe to handle by admixture with a substance called "kieselguhr," a chalk-like clay which absorbs it. This mixture is the well known "dynamite." Another preparation is obtained by adding gun-cotton to nitro-glycerine and then "gelatinising" the mixture by kneading it with a liquid called acetone. The acetone causes the gun-cotton to dissolve, and hence to mix thoroughly with the nitro-glycerine. A little vaseline is added to enable the product to keep better. The substance thus obtained, which looks exactly like brown window cord, is called "cordite." Cordite is a smokeless and very powerful explosive, and much safer than nitro-glycerine or gun-cotton. A rifle bullet may, in fact, be fired through a case of it without danger. It is used as a propellant, in place of ordinary gunpowder, in rifle cartridges, where pure gun-cotton or nitro-glycerine could not be used owing to the extreme violence of their explosion, and consequent danger of bursting the gun. Gun-cotton, compressed when moist into small cylinders by hydraulic pressure, is used largely to fill mines, shells and torpedoes, where a high bursting power is required.

In order to understand why gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are so much more powerful than gunpowder we must enquire into the chemical difference between them. These three substances all contain the elements carbon, oxygen and nitrogen; gunpowder contains in addition sulphur, and the other two hydrogen. If a small quantity of these explosives is placed in an open vessel and lit it burns quickly in each case without an explosion. If, however, the substance is enclosed, as, for instance, the powder in a cartridge, an explosion ensues. This is due to the oxygen combining with the other elements present to produce very suddenly large volumes of gases which burst the vessel. Gun-cotton, for instance, produces 7,000 times its own volume of gases, and dynamite over 10,000 times its volume. The quicker these gases are produced the more violent the resulting explosion. Now both gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are chemical compounds, and it is known that the smallest portion we can see of such substances, even by the aid of the most powerful microscope, contains a very great number of small parts called "molecules," and each molecule is built

up of minute particles, called "atoms," of all four elements, carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. Thus in the nitro-glycerine molecule there are 3 atoms of carbon, 9 of oxygen, 3 of nitrogen, and 5 of hydrogen. The molecules are so small that many millions would be present in a row within the length of an inch. On the other hand, ordinary gunpowder is a mechanical mixture, and the parts can be picked out under a microscope. This means that the particles of carbon, sulphur and nitre are collected together into comparatively very large lumps. It therefore takes longer for the oxygen to combine with the other elements when the substance is fired than it does in the case of nitro-glycerine where the oxygen atoms are so close to each atom of the other elements. Accordingly the explosion is more violent in the latter case. For the same reason a little coal dust, when thrown on to a hot fire, will burn away very quickly. The difference in intensity between the explosion of two compounds such as gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine depends upon the arrangement of the atoms within the molecules:

In addition to the explosive substances already mentioned, many others of even greater power are known to chemists. One substance, for instance, is so sensitive to shock that a fly alighting on a small quantity of it can cause it instantly to explode. Pepys, in his "Diary" for November, 1663, recounts a conversation with a Dr. Allen, who told him about "Aurum fulminans," ". . . of which a grain . . . put in a silver spoon and fired will give a blow like a musquet, and strike a hole through the silver spoon downward, without the least force upward." A similar substance, called mercury fulminate, a white crystalline powder made from mercury, has been known for a long time, and is so extremely explosive when dry that it has to be stored in linen bags immersed in water.

In 1864 a discovery was made which ranks as one of the most important in the history of explosives, one which has made possible the use of picric acid and T.N.T. as "high explosives," that is "shattering" explosives, of enormous power and at the same time comparatively safe to handle. The discovery was that if a small quantity of certain substances such as mercury fulminate, which are highly explosive and very sensitive to shock, was exploded by being struck when in contact with or close to dynamite or gun-cotton, the latter exploded as well and produced a much more violent explosion than would have resulted if fired by a fuse. Further, substances that cannot be exploded by a fuse, such as wet gun-cotton, can be exploded by mercury

fulminate. Explosions produced in this way are called "detonations." The explanation is, probably, that the violent disturbance produced by the "detonator" causes all the molecules of the gun-cotton or dynamite to explode together, thus producing an instantaneous explosion throughout the whole mass, and consequently an enormously rapid evolution of the gases formed.

The explosion of fulminating gold, mentioned by Pepys, it will be remembered, struck downwards. This happens also with dynamite or gun-cotton fired by a detonator. If an open tin containing a few ounces of dynamite is placed on a piece of rock weighing several tons, and the dynamite detonated by mercury fulminate fired from a distance by an electric spark, the stone will be shattered. This is because the pressure of the gases produced is so enormous at the instant of their liberation that the air above cannot instantaneously yield to it, since time is required to set the air in motion. Hence the air acts almost like a solid body, and actually yields less readily to the instantaneous shock than the rock. This explains how "shell craters" are formed. When gunpowder is fired in the same way the evolution of gas is less rapid and the air has time to give way, the result being that the force of the explosion is mainly upwards, and the rock will not be shattered. In blasting rock with gunpowder the latter must therefore be confined, and accordingly it is placed at the bottom of a hole drilled for the purpose, and the hole filled up with materials rammed in very tightly forming what is called the "tamping." With a substance like dynamite, especially if detonated, the air above it in the hole acts as a very efficient tamping.

Picric acid and T.N.T., the two most powerful modern high explosives, must both be exploded by detonation, and mercury fulminate is used as the detonator. In spite of their high explosive power these substances are safe to handle. Both can be heated to their melting points without danger, in fact shells are filled by pouring in the molten substance. Further, they are insensitive to ordinary shock, and will not detonate when cannon are discharged near them. T.N.T. has actually been placed under the steam hammer and has not exploded. A rifle bullet fired through a block of it has also no effect, as in the case of cordite. It will, however, explode if heated suddenly under pressure. Both of these explosives are obtained from coal tar. Picric acid has been manufactured for many years as an apparently harmless dye. Its chemical name is tri-nitro-phenol, and it is produced by the action of nitric acid on a substance called phenol, more

commonly known as carbolic acid, which is one of the products of the distillation of coal tar. It is a bright yellow crystalline powder, and dyes silk or wool a clear yellow. Incidentally its fumes have an unfortunate habit of dyeing the skin and hair of those engaged in making it. It was not until an explosion occurred in a dye works where this substance was stocked that its explosive nature was suspected. Since then it has been manufactured largely under the name of "melinite" by the French, and as "lyddite" by the British, as a high explosive.

T.N.T., or tri-nitro-toluol, is an almost colourless crystalline substance prepared by the action of nitric acid on another harmless body, namely, toluol, or motor petrol. Toluol is obtained during the distillation of coal tar, and hence is present in coal gas, being one of the substances that give brightness to an ordinary gas flame. It is in order to obtain larger quantities of toluol for making T.N.T. that the Government now causes it to be extracted before the gas leaves the gasworks. Hence the quality of "war gas." T.N.T. is now used largely in preference to picric acid. One reason for this is that picric acid acts on the steel shell to form picrate of iron which is very liable to explode with slight shock. This necessitates varnishing the inside of the shells.

To compare the relative strengths of explosives standard charges of a few ounces are fired from a small cannon, the mouth of which is placed nearly in contact with a heavy mortar suspended as a pendulum, and the subsequent length of swing of the mortar measured. The mortar in use at the Rotherham testing station is a 13 inch one, weighing 5 tons, and is suspended from the axle about which it swings by rods nearly 8 feet long. The movement of the mortar, usually about three or four inches, is registered automatically by a pencil which is attached to the mortar and traces its path on a fixed card. Prior to 1900 the testing was performed by exploding a charge of 1 oz. in a cylindrical hole bored into a thick leaden cylinder. The hole was about 3 inches and the cylinder about 12 inches in diameter. The explosion enlarged the hole, and the increase in size, which was a measure of the strength of the explosive, was found by means of water and a measuring jar.

In testing explosives used for blasting in coal mines we have to make sure that there is no danger of the gases in the mine being fired by the explosion. To test this a standard weight of the explosive is fired from a gun through a long iron tube called a "testing gallery," which contains an

explosive mixture of 85% air and 15% coal gas. The gallery in use at Woolwich is 28 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. At equal intervals along the top are 7 safety valve holes in case the gas explodes. For the explosive to pass the Government test the gas in the gallery must not explode in twenty shots.

L.F.P.

