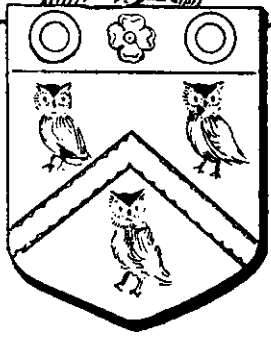


SAPERE AUDE



The
Gulme
Victorian.



FIDE SED. CUI VIDE

E. Elliott
D.R.

The Hulme Victorian.

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SCHOOL NOTES.

Our School Chronicle is such a full one this term that we publish it first in our issue. Our new Head Mistress, Miss Clark, has kindly consented to act as President of the various Societies, and we are glad to find the School Clubs in such a flourishing condition.

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GAMES CLUB.—Forms II, III, LIV, IV, and V were called upon this term each to elect representatives who, with the mistresses, should form the committee of the Games Club. The vote was taken by ballot and the following were chosen :—

Forms V and IV.—Nellie Neild, Alice Sergeant, Olive Garfitt, Bertha Fryer.	Form III.—Annie Sugden, Elsie Tweedale.
Form LIV.—Dorothy Mellalieu, Sara Fletcher, Vera Phillips, Ethel Wooster.	Form II.—Mary Fletcher.

The following week a meeting of the committee was held, the President, Miss Clark, in the chair. The first business was the election of officers, when Miss Semmens consented to accept the duties of Vice-President of the Cricket Club, and Miss Bott those of Vice-President of the Tennis Club, while Alice Sergeant and May Lawton were chosen as Captain and Vice-Captain. It was then proposed and carried unanimously that a ribbon of the School colours (old gold and white) be ordered, and that every member of the School be entitled to wear it. A second resolution was also passed without a dissentient that a badge be designed showing the Hulme lion, and that this badge be worn only by members of the Games Club.

The ribbon and the badge can be obtained on application to Miss Clark, the ribbon being $1/9\frac{1}{2}$ a yard, and the badges $1/10$ each.

* * *

TENNIS CLUB.—On Thursday, June 29th, we held our first Tennis Tournament, in which six mistresses and six girls played. The play was on the whole good, considering the few opportunities we have for practice. Some of the games were closely contested, especially those of the last set, played by Miss Clark and D. Mellalieu, against Miss Bott and E. Tweedale. The final victory was won by the latter pair.

A few warnings are necessary, both to the players and onlookers. In the first place, no game should be begun until the umpire has given the command to start. Again, players must be careful not to "poach" their partners' balls; otherwise they are apt to get in each other's way. The player to whom a ball is served should stand further back from the net; it is easier to run forwards than backwards.

The spectators we would warn against coming on or too near the courts while the game is proceeding. This took place several times at the Tournament, and once or twice a point had to be played again, because someone "balked" a player.

We are very glad to be able to report that our School has joined the Lancashire League. We were only just in time, for the League cannot consist of more than sixteen schools, and it already numbered fifteen when we applied. Members of the Club are urged to practice as much as possible during the remainder of this season, so that we may be ready next year to receive with equanimity challenges from other schools.

We announce with pleasure that Miss Kerly has promised a tennis racquet as a prize for the best player at the School Tournament next year.

S. H. BOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT H.G.S.T.C.

The following girls took part in the Tournament :—E. Atkins, III. ; D. Mellalieu, L. IV. ; N. Nield, V. ; A. Sergeant, V. ; E. Thackeray, IV. A. ; E. Tweedale, III. Several new members have been enrolled, and we hope to have a still stronger force before next term,

* * *

LANCASHIRE GIRLS' SCHOOLS LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.—Miss Day, head mistress of the Manchester High School, kindly invited Miss Clark and two of her pupils to the fourth annual tournament of the Lancashire Girls' Schools Tennis League. It was held at Victoria Park, Manchester, on June 25th, 1898. Although the weather was very showery Miss Clark and May Lawton went, and saw and enjoyed a good deal of the match.

The League, which we have now joined, comprises sixteen Lancashire High Schools, the number being limited to sixteen so that all can play in the tournament on one day. Each school is represented by two girls, and the winning school holds the challenge shield for a year. If the same school wins the shield three years in succession it becomes the property of that school, and another challenge shield has to be bought.

This year the Bolton girls have won the shield for the second time. I hope the girls of the Oldham Hulme Grammar School will soon take a distinguished place in the tournament.

MAY LAWTON, IV. A.

* * *

The membership of the Cricket Club has greatly increased, so that two elevens have been formed. A match was arranged for July 14th between the Captain's and the Vice-Captain's XI. The Vice-Captain's XI won by 27 runs.

CAPTAIN'S XI.		Runs.	VICE-CAPTAIN'S XI.		Runs.
Lilian Johnson, Cap., bowled M. Lawton	o		M. Lawton, V. Cap., caught L. Johnson	o	
Annie Sugden, bowled A. Bradbury	o		E. Meanock, caught E. Tweedale	5	
Bertha Fryer, run out M. Lawton	3		E. Atkins, caught E. Johnson	27	
Sara Fletcher, bowled A. Bradbury	o		M. Siddall, caught E. Andrew	2	
Ethel Wooster, caught E. Atkins	4		A. Bradbury, hit wicket E. Wooster	1	
Ethel Johnson, caught L. Wild	2		L. Wild, caught E. Andrew	o	
Marian Brown, caught E. Atkins	o		O. Garfitt, bowled L. Johnson	1	
Lilian Rye, bowled L. Wild	1		V. Phillips, bowled E. Tweedale	1	
Edith Andrew, caught E. Atkins	1		D. Mallalieu, l.b.w. L. Johnson	o	
Elsie Tweedale, not out	o		F. Bentley, not out	1	
Nellie Anderton, bowled E. Atkins	o		A. Jagger, bowled E. Johnson	o	
Total		11	Total		38

* * *

At the end of last term Nellie Nield presented Miss Foxall with a Silver Tea Service on behalf of the Girls of the Hulme Grammar School, both past and present, and on her wedding day, June 8th, the Prefects sent Mrs. Walton a telegram of congratulation on behalf of the whole School.

* * *

A Lower School correspondent sends us a report of the wedding. She was fortunate enough to be present on that occasion. One of our girls, S. C. Lees, from the Lower Fourth Form, acted as a bridesmaid to Miss Foxall.

"The wedding was held at St. Anne's Church, Highgate, London, on June 8th, at 2-30 p.m. The Church was very prettily decorated with various kinds of plants, and whilst the guests were waiting for the bride a voluntary was played on the organ. The bridesmaids formed on either side of the porch and the choristers down the aisle. When at last the bride came, she looked lovely in a white satin dress, trimmed with orange blossom, and carrying a beautiful bouquet. After the service the guests drove to Miss Foxall's house, and about four o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Walton went away to spend a little holiday. I am sure our good wishes go with her, and we hope she will be very happy in her new home."

Examinations have already made their appearance amongst us. On June 16 and 20, seven girls entered for the South Kensington Certificates in Physics and Chemistry, while, on the 17th, the hall was filled with candidates for the Certificates awarded by the Royal Drawing Society. We hope next term to be able to give a good account of ourselves in connection with these examinations, and also with that which has just been held under the auspices of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

* * *

Bertha Fryer has been distinguishing herself and reflecting credit on us all by her success in the examinations held by the Technical Committee of the West Riding County Council for Fourth Year Scholarships. Of the whole West Riding she came out fifth, there being very little difference between her marks and those of the four boys above her.

* * *

On June 11th was held the Annual Examination for the Hulme and Assheton Scholarships offered to outsiders. The Scholarships were awarded by the Governors to Gertrude Smith, Ellen Bright, Beatrice Sugden, Beatrice Gartside, and Beatrice Dyer.

* * *

We are glad to hear that Harriette Thackeray is continuing her studies in Music and Singing in Manchester. We should like to know what other old pupils are doing.

* * *

The First Form of the Grammar School held a Bazaar in aid of the Children's League of Pity, July 9th, 1898. The children had collected quite a number of fancy articles, and thanks to the generous gifts of flowers and sweets, &c., made quite a grand show. They were able to send Mrs. Emmott £8 10s. od. for the poor children. All the Members of the League in the School seconded the efforts of the First Form nobly. Dorothy Mellalieu and Sara Fletcher decorated the tea tables, and all the members assisted in marking the goods and arranging the stalls. Emma Elliott and Lilian Rye helped to lead the choruses, and Emilie Thackeray, Elsie and May Tweedale, and Marjorie Martland were especially useful. We are glad to think that the girls are so ready to help in a cause which is eminently meet for a girl's enthusiasm.

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The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of "The Pauline," and "Kensington High School Chronicle."

* * *

REPORT OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

A large number of new books have been added to the Library, including Miss Yonge's "Cameos from English History," "The Voyage of the Sunbeam," "Longfellow's Poems," and others.

* * *

The Literary Club decided not to hold the full number of meetings in the summer term. One meeting has been held at which the "Golden Legend" was read and discussed; and at a second meeting "The History of Oldham" was the subject of interest.

* * *

The Society held its second meeting this term on "The History of Oldham." This was further supplemented on Monday, May 23rd, by a very interesting Lecture on the same subject, from Mr. Andrew. At the school meeting many papers were read, dealing with different portions of the History of Oldham, which at the beginning of this century was a place noted "for daring and desperate wickedness."

For many years Oldham was a small mining town. Before the great rise of the iron and cotton manufactories, the hat and woollen trades were the chief industries in Oldham. The first woollen mill was built in the eleventh century, the first cotton mill not until much later.

Besides these, Oldham was noted for her mineral waters at the commencement of the present century. In a history of Oldham written in the year 1832, we read the following description:—"From the situation of the district on the decline of the hills it possesses a variety of beautiful prospects, rich views of country, woodland and hilly regions; the air is healthy, and numerous farms supply butter and milk to the town.

"From the summit of the 'Copy Hill,' just above Werneth, the view is peculiarly grand, the town of Oldham and its branching avenues, the bare but lofty hills of Saddleworth, the extended plains of Cheshire, the distant summits of Pendle Tor and Rossendale, the woody glades of Middleton and Chadderton vie with each other in beauty, and the eye roams over in an ecstasy of satisfaction and delight."

The names of Oldham and East Lancashire people show very clear traces of their industries. Of these Thackeray, Walker, Smith, and Higginbottom are good examples. A few are derived from the place in which they lived, as Woodley, Brierley, Ashley. The Oldham people had always some favourite amusements, the chief of which were football and bear-baiting. The latter was indulged in until stopped by law, long after the rest of England had given up this brutal sport. Football was not played in the modern way. Anyone might "kick off." The game began at a neighbouring town, and on the way anyone might kick the ball. Oldham was the goal, and the side which succeeded in reaching it first was the victor.

The predecessor of the Hulme Grammar School was the school still existing in Peter Street, built and endowed in 1611 by James Assheton, of Oldham. It has sunk from its high estate and is now used as a warehouse.

Another interesting building is the Parish Church of St. Mary. The original structure was built in the twelfth century, rebuilt first in the fourteenth, and again at the commencement of the present century. At one time John Lake, afterwards one of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II., was incumbent of the Parish. The house at which he lived in Chadderton Fold is still shown.

A COTTON MILL.

Oldham is said to be the largest cotton spinning town in the world, and thousands of men and women, boys and girls, are employed in the immense factories, which are found in every part of the town. The mills themselves are not outwardly beautiful, it is true, but the interior presents a more interesting spectacle than the outside. Each building has four or five storeys, divided into rooms, where different stages of cotton spinning are carried on.

The Engine House generally contains a couple of high and low pressure steam engines of 500 horse power or upwards, which work all the shafting and drives the various machines. The first of the rooms in which the cotton is worked is called the Cotton Room, where the raw cotton is taken from the bales and started on its journey through the various machines. In the next, or Blowing Room, the cotton is cleansed. It is then taken to an engine in the Carding Room, where the fibres are straightened and delivered into what is called a sliver, at the end of the carding engine. The sliver is put into cans in coils, and then these are taken to a drawing frame, and pass into a machine called a slubber, where the cotton is made into thick thread by the swiftly revolving spindles. This part of the manufacture is done by women.

The cotton next enters the Spinning Room, where it is put into the mules or spinning jennys, and spun into "cops" by men and boys. It is then either packed in skips and sent to the weaver, or taken to the Reeling Room, where a number of girls are employed, who reel it into skeins, and it is then afterwards packed in bundles.

The yarn spun in Oldham goes chiefly to the Blackburn district, where it is woven into cloth. Many of the large Oldham mills spin over 20,000 miles of thread weekly. Thus it is evident that although these huge mills and smoky chimneys cannot be said to improve the landscape, they are the main cause of the rapid increase of the town of Oldham.

A GIRL'S EXPERIENCE OF THE SEA.

Last May I went on a voyage to America. The weather being favourable we had a very pleasant start from Liverpool, making us forget our fears of a rough journey. We passed Holyhead at 11 o'clock at night, so very little view of that place was to be obtained. We found a very great difference between the bedrooms at home and those on board, in the latter you had only just room to turn round. The next morning nearly all the passengers were feeling a little sea sick, which I can say from my own experience is not at all pleasant. At noon we came in sight of Ireland. It well earned the name of "Emerald Isle," because the hills looked so beautiful and green. We stopped at Queenstown to take passengers on board, and it was very touching to see the Irish peasants saying good-bye to all their kinsfolk. The next day no land was to be seen, nothing but water, water everywhere. We felt very curious when we knew that we had left the land so far behind, and knew that we had many thousand miles to go before seeing any more. In a day or two we grew quite used to the sea, and the days passed very quickly.

We had plenty of amusements on board. When the sea was calm we had an exciting game called "Shuffle Board," which is something like hockey, but of course we could not play this in rough weather. We had a dense fog for three days, which was not at all nice, as the fog horn blew day and night. One day the boat rocked very much, at meals the plates and dishes went sliding about the table, and we ourselves had great difficulty in walking.

At five o'clock one morning we were awakened by the cry of "land," and everyone was up on deck at six o'clock to take a first look at America. How very different from England it seemed, how green, and how hot! The heat was intense. When we arrived in dock, the Custom House Officers came on board to examine our baggage. They rummaged through our boxes (scattering the contents, which had been so carefully packed, over the deck), and this did not at all improve our tempers. We were then allowed to go ashore, and we set off on our travels through a strange continent, feeling in very high spirits, and glad to leave the boat behind.

LILIAN RYE, Form IV, B.

THE HISTORY OF A LOOKING GLASS.

TOLD BY ITSELF.

I am an old-fashioned looking glass, and I have been passed down from generation to generation. Vain, proud, humble, and lowly people have looked into my face, but one thing I have always noticed, and that is, whilst looking into my bright face, those who look into it always think of themselves and never of the clear glass which reflects them so correctly and clearly. In my long and tedious life I have had many troubles, and one was the cat. When she looked into my face she always scratched and knocked me about, which was not pleasant, as you may suppose. One day she actually knocked me off my table (I am light, for I am but a hand-glass), and spoilt my beautiful mother-of-pearl back. You cannot imagine how angry I was then! When she had finished this she ran away, and my mistress came upstairs; how vexed she looked when she saw me on the floor! She just happened to see the cat running downstairs; then she knew who had spoilt me. She put me on a high shelf, thinking, I suppose, that, surely, the cat could not reach me there. The next morning, Louise, the housemaid, was dusting the room, and she took me down and put me on a footstool, and quite forgot me; then the cat, Alley they call her, who had followed Louise upstairs, saw her chance, sprang upon me, knocked me face downwards on the floor, and then my face was cracked! shall I ever forget that moment! A little while afterwards, the little baby-daughter of my mistress came into the room and saw me lying on the floor. She took me up quickly, and ran with me to her mother's room. "'Ook mammy! 'ook!" cried she, "Pitty dass boke;" "Dear, dear!" said her mother, "who broke it, Lovey?" "Bad Alley," said the little one, clasping me tighter in her arms. Her mother took me and put me in a box lined with cotton wool. "Nobody can touch it there," she said. And nobody has touched me yet.

M. VINER, Form III.

LECTURE ON OLDHAM.

On May 23rd the School was fortunate in hearing a Lecture on Oldham and its antiquities by an authority on the subject, Mr. Andrew, senior. He was accompanied by a friend, who was kind enough to bring for the girls' benefit his collection of flint arrowheads and other valuable relics found in or near Oldham.

In his lecture, Mr. Andrew referred to the different stages in the development of civilization of which we find traces in their weapons and methods of agriculture. Specimens of the implements of the early and later stone ages were passed round for all to examine.

One interesting fact of Oldham's history is seen in the many Roman roads which connect it with Manchester and Yorkshire. Up to the 17th Century there remained seven famous crosses in Oldham. These, tradition says, date from the early Normans, erected perhaps by Ranulf of Chester, in order to determine fiscal boundaries. They gradually disappeared, their exact position unrecorded. All traces would have been lost but for an interesting document of which a picture was thrown on the screen. This was no less than the last will and testament of a poor man, who had nothing to bequeath except the knowledge which none but he possessed of the exact position of the seven crosses.

Mr. Andrew concluded his lecture with a series of photographs he had collected of the numerous and ancient halls of Oldham. Some are now used as stables, but others retain still their ancient position.

VIEW OF LONDON FROM THE GREAT WHEEL AT EARL'S COURT.

No finer view of our great capital can be imagined than that obtained, on a bright and cloudless day, from the topmost cars of the Great Wheel at Earl's Court Exhibition. The immense Metropolis extends in ever-widening circles as far as the eye can see, and probably it is not until we thus obtain a bird's-eye view of the city we are able to correctly estimate the vastness of its dimensions.

Away in the distance we perceive the glittering walls of the Crystal Palace shining in the sunlight, while nearer at hand the dome of St Paul's and the towers of Westminster Abbey stand out proudly from the neighbouring buildings. The Thames, winding like a thread of silver through the city, and the famous Houses of Parliament standing upon its banks, also attract our attention, and add to the grandeur of the scene.

In closer proximity to the observer lie the picturesque gardens of the Exhibition brightened by the ever-varying colours of the moving throng, while outside this bright sphere one is struck by the densely-thronged streets of the city, with their continual stream of life and activity. There is no sign of rest or stagnation: everything speaks of prosperity and of the ever-advancing power of our country as the trading centre of the world.

At such a moment as this the mind is able to form more clearly a conception of the vastness of the British dominions, as we realise that after all London is only one, though a very important one, of the hundreds of noble cities which constitute the wealth and power of our glorious Empire.

A. SERGEANT.

ANCIENT MUSIC.

Miss Mitchell gave a very interesting lecture last term on "Ancient Music." It was illustrated by lantern slides, and the girls gave several musical illustrations.

Music is at once the oldest and the youngest of the arts. There is no trace of its origin, but nature must have been the first teacher. Before it became very much known it was supposed to have miraculous power. The Chinese and Egyptians furnish us with the first records of music, but the fact that a decided preference was shown for instruments of percussion, such as a series of bells struck by hammers, proves a low musical taste.

In China music was under state influence. The scale differs from ours, consisting of five notes only. There are no semitones, and what are high notes with us are low with them. The first note was called the "Emperor," second the "Prime Minister," third the "Loyal Subject,"

fourth the "Affairs of State," fifth the "Mirror of the World." Old Scotch melodies have the same notes. The Egyptian has only four notes in his scale. The orchestras are very primitive, a Chinese orchestra consisting of only four men. The Hindoos regard music as sent direct from God, and they have some songs of great antiquity. Their scale also used to consist of five notes, but was afterwards extended to seven.

For many years the Egyptians were considered unmusical, but Plato says their songs were beautiful and ennobling. The harp was the favourite instrument, which used to consist of one string, but was gradually increased to three; at length the sounding board increased, and the harp grew large enough to stand on the floor. The lyre and lute were other much used instruments. The lute is the forerunner of the violin and guitar. The Egyptians, as well as the Chinese, were very particular about time, and always had someone who kept time by clapping hands. In the time of Rameses III the harp reached its highest excellence, and very much resembled the one in present use. Beautifully ornamented, it rested on a large resonance box, but it had no front bar. Sophocles observed that an Egyptian created quite a furore when he played in Greece. All the small instruments were played by women. Queen Cleopatra used Systra at the battle of Actium to frighten away the enemy. Their melodies are supposed to have been based on tetrachord, but no examples remain.

The Ethiopians had many instruments in common with the Egyptians. Their melodies were obtained from birds. Of the Assyrian music we know little, but they were the inventors of the dulcimer, which is the genitor of the piano. We find a very curious kind of double pipe in existence in India, played with the nose. This is due to the Brahmin dread of defilement.

The Hebrews made music a handmaid of poetry. Many of their instruments are played with the fingers. In Palestine the women only played the instruments of percussion. Hebrew music reached its highest excellence under David, a great poet and musician. For penitential music stringed instruments only were used. Hebrew music is very plaintive and abounds with minor intervals.

The music of Arabia differs very much from that of other countries. They were a very musical people, and their system was by far the most complete. It abounded in flourishes and intricate passages. It has been copied by many composers.

With the Greeks music was raised to a free art. Their old myths of the Syrens tell how they felt the power of music. It was not until skill began to be valued more than feeling that the downfall of Grecian music began. Before this Pythagoras had discovered many things about music, and Terpander had written many songs.

With the Romans we come to modern music, and their known love of war caused the remarkable development of the trumpet as a military instrument of music.

N. N.

HANNIBAL.

Hannibal the Carthaginian, Rome's deadliest enemy through the long years of the second Punic War, has every right to be considered one of the greatest, if not the greatest General that the world has ever seen. A man of brilliant military genius and indomitable strength of will, he attracted to himself, by the irresistible influence of his personality, men of every nation and temperament, and trained and moulded them into one of the most perfectly organized armies that has ever been produced. Educated from his earliest years in the discipline of military life, he became himself a master of the tactics of war and a fit leader of men.

Possessing infinite coolness of judgment, he was strictly honourable in all his dealings, and never once in his long career was he known to stoop to a base or a mean action. The sources from which our knowledge of Hannibal is drawn are solely Roman, and thus it is all the more wonderful that even an enemy can find no spot on the unblemished purity of his reputation.

The slumbering passion of the Carthaginian nature was first aroused in Hannibal when, at the early age of nine, he was led by his father, Hamilcar, to the altars of the gods, and was there made to take upon himself the oath of eternal hostility to Rome. The impression of this oath never faded from his mind but served through life to urge him on in the fulfilment of his

allotted task. As a man his hatred to Rome increased, and he never once hesitated in the course he was to pursue. Steadily and diligently he formed and carried out his plans of revenge. Like a great General, he did not plunge unprepared into a disastrous war, but first counting the cost and realizing the risks involved, he set himself to firmly secure the Carthaginian power in Spain and to organize and train his famous army.

When all his plans were made and his preparations ready, with marvellous skill he seized the opportunity, when Rome was not expecting any such sudden move on his part to set out on his journey to Italy. By his own example of noble fortitude and undaunted courage he led his army, after a journey beset with difficulties innumerable and seemingly insuperable, into the heart of the enemy's country.

Historians of all ages have wondered at the genius of the man who, amid the snows of winter, not only planned, but achieved, the crossing of the frozen Alps with an army composed of men accustomed only to the burning sun of the desert. How the feat was accomplished no one knows, but the fact remains that in the closing months of the year 218 B.C. the Carthaginian army, powerful still, though sadly reduced in numbers, finally emerged upon the fertile plains of Northern Italy. It was not, however, in this great military feat that the genius of Hannibal shows brightest. We admire the hero who crossed the Alps in the face of overwhelming odds, but we admire far more the General who, through fifteen years, unaided by his own country, and surrounded by the enemy's faces, inflicted defeat upon defeat on the Roman arms. That remarkable insight so characteristic of Hannibal, by which, time after time, he so correctly estimated the worth of the opposing generals, opened up the way to many of the victories of the Carthaginian arms.

The battles of Trebia, Trasimenus, and Cannæ were won, not so much by down-right fighting as by the use of that strategy of which Hannibal was so complete a master. Roman generals, bewildered by the suddenness and the rapidity of the blows directed against them, feared now to risk battle in the open field, and hoped to shut Hannibal off in the promontory of Bruthun. Even when only the city of Kroton remained to him Hannibal did not think of giving in or of making overtures to the Romans. Such a course would have been contrary to his nature, he preferred to die fighting for his country although that country, unworthy of such a hero, did nothing to favour his cause.

At last, after fifteen years spent in a foreign land, Hannibal returned home. In the momentous battle of Zama, fought in Africa, Hannibal, though defeated, did nothing unworthy of himself or of his great name, and even after the defeat instead of giving way to despair, he set himself to strengthen and reform the state of Carthage. With such a statesman and a warrior at its head, the state soon began to revive, but no sooner had things begun to prosper than the old jealousy, having been again aroused, Hannibal was forced to flee from his own countrymen.

As an exile in a subordinate position, his genius had no longer any opportunity of displaying itself, though in many of the actions in which he took part, he recognised the faulty generalship of his leaders. While at the court of Prusias, Hannibal was betrayed to the Romans, but true to his nature he preferred to meet death at his own hand than to fall into those of his enemies. His death, like his life, was noble, he had lived, not for himself, but for the good of his country, and that country had failed to appreciate his efforts and the self-denial they had involved. He was without doubt the master spirit of his age. The originality of his ideas and the boundless resources of his genius could not fail to impress even the bitterest of his enemies, but in the end the greatness even of this great man was bound to fall before the greatness of the nation destined to spread its Empire over the confines of the known world.

A. S.

Copies of the Magazine may be obtained from the Editor or Sub-Editor (A. Sergeant), at the School. All papers, &c., for the next number must be sent to the Editor at the School, before November 30th.