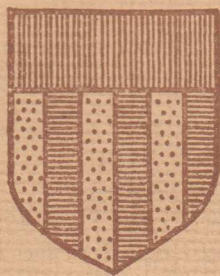


THE FRE STONIAN



THE MAGAZINE OF THE
NORMANTON GRAMMAR
SCHOOL

VOL. XXI, PART 2.

SPRING TERM, 1925.



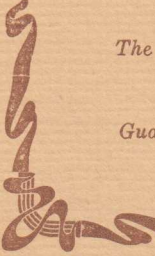
T. H. HEAP, M.P.S.

THE PHARMACIES.

21 HIGH STREET.

365 CASTLEFORD ROAD:

NORMANTON.



The Highest Standard of Quality always maintained.

*Guaranteed Service under the West Riding for the
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Sterling Value and Variety!*

G. W. DENTON,
Draper and Silk Mercer,
Commerce House,
Normanton.

Millinery Specialists.
Your patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Telephone 2.

THE FRESTONIAN.

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NORMANTON :

C. J. KINGSTON & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.



The change in form of the "Frestonian" has brought us a number of letters from our friends in various parts of the world expressing pleasure at our new garb. In the present issue linoleum blocks are again used, the "Editorial" being by Bentley.

The unseasonableness of the weather this term has been very trying to the health of both masters and boys and it is a long time since casual absences were so frequent. An excellent spirit has prevailed in school, however, and everyone has been willing to put his shoulder to the wheel in times of necessity.

It is not often that we make calls upon the boys for outside charities but if we do undertake any such work, we like to do it well. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that for the West Riding Hospitals nearly 1000 eggs were collected in school on March 27th.

The over crowded condition of our school is at last to be dealt with and suggested enlargements have now reached the stage of sketch plans. We may hope to see in a year or two extensive improvements which will include a large hall, library and dining rooms besides new class rooms and laboratories.

Hearty congratulations are given to Fisher J. who brings the Freeston Exhibition to this school for the first time and continues the active connection with Oxford begun by Hinckley last year. There are several good candidates in Form VI (both Science and Arts) for Higher Certificate honours and we shall watch with interest not only the result of their examination in July but also their subsequent career.

Perhaps we may be permitted to record our great satisfaction and hearty congratulations to Professor Whiddington M.A., D.Sc., one of our Governors, on being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

SALVETE.

FORM IIIa—Sunley J. D.

FORM IIb—Berry K. L.

Lee D.

VALETE.

FORM Vb — Allen E.

Dye C.

Manning W. B.

Pugh L. *{after returning for a term}*

Smith J. S.

also Autumn Term, 1924

FORM Va—Jarvis R.

FORM IIb —Whittingham J. S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The FREESTON EXHIBITION has been awarded to

FISHER J.

on the result of the examination recently held.



RECREATION ACCOUNTS 1923-24.

RECREATION FUND.

General Account of Receipts and Payments, 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Boys' Subscriptions :—				By B'lanc' from 1922-23	12	9	1
Autumn Term ...	25	2	6	By Bank Charges ...	0	6	6
Spring Term ...	23	12	6	„ Library ...	7	7	3
Summer Term ...	21	5	0	„ Speech Day ...	37	3	10
„ Governors' Grants :—				„ Frestonian ...	9	13	3
Library ...	22	0	0	„ Football ...	14	19	9
Speech Day ...	40	0	0	„ Cricket ...	34	14	3
„ T. W. Freston				„ Sports ...	66	6	6
Memorial Prize	1	10	0	„ Sundries ...	10	8	2
„ Grants from Collieries	10	0	0	„ Swimming ...	2	5	3
„ Sales :—				„ Balance (in hand)	30	12	1
Shirts ...	0	5	0				
Caps ...	0	15	0				
Ties ...	2	15	0				
Sports Programmes	2	1	6				
„ Subscriptions .—							
Sports ...	59	15	11				
Speech Day ...	12	2	0				
Frestonian ...	0	4	0				
„ Wagonette Fares ...	2	9	6				
„ Grass on Field							
(Two years) ...	2	0	0				
„ Unpresented Cheque	0	8	0				
	226	5	11		226	5	11

LIBRARY ACCOUNT, 1923-24.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
Kingston (Books)	...	...	...	7	7	3
				7	7	3

SPEECH DAY, 1924.

PAYMENTS.

Postage (1923 and 1924) ...	...	...	...	1	3	5
Sanderson (Carting) ...	...	...	...	1	16	0
Eames (Tickets) ...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Taylor (Biscuits) ...	...	...	...	1	0	5
Galt (Prizes) ...	...	...	...	26	0	0
Baptist School Room ...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Buckley (Programmes) ...	...	...	...	3	5	0
Young (Prize) ...	...	...	...	0	5	0
				37	3	10

THE FRESTONIAN, 1923-24.

PAYMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
Vol. XX, Part 2 (less advts.) ...	...	...	...	9	0	0
Postage ...	...	...	...	0	13	3
				9	13	3

FOOTBALL CLUB, 1923-24.

PAYMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
R. W. Goldsbrough (Secretarial Expenses) ...	...	...	...	0	14	6
Dunford (Motor) ...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Holmes (Materials) ...	...	...	...	3	4	0
Spalding (Materials) ...	...	...	...	1	9	0
Preston (Teas) ...	...	...	...	4	8	11
Illingworth (Broken Window) ...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Eames (Fixture Cards) ...	...	...	...	1	15	6
White (Materials) ...	...	...	...	1	11	10
				14	19	9

CRICKET CLUB—Summer Term, 1924.

PAYMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
R. W. Goldsbrough (Secretarial Expenses) ...	...	...	...	1	16	10
Myers Hall (Materials) ...	...	...	...	11	1	3
White (Materials) ...	...	...	...	3	4	5
Wordsworth (Materials) ...	...	...	...	11	1	0
Windows Repairing ...	...	...	...	1	7	3
Eames (Fixture Cards) ...	...	...	...	1	9	0
Fares Pontefract ...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Preston (Teas) ...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Hayley (Repairs) ...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Powell (Wagonette) ...	...	...	...	1	5	0
				34	14	3

SPORTS, 1924.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
British Legion Band	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Police	...	...	...	...	1	14 0
Hagenbach (Teas)	...	...	...	...	1	6 3
Andrassy (Marquee)	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Eames (Printing)	...	...	...	...	7	18 3
Firearm Certificate	...	...	...	...	0	2 6
Postage and Fares	...	...	...	...	1	16 5
Cunnington (Labour)	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Leake (Labour, etc.)	...	...	...	...	4	5 6
Twigge (Bouquet)	...	...	...	...	0	12 6
Sanderson (Carting)	...	...	...	...	1	5 0
Greenwood (Engraving)	...	...	...	...	0	4 0
"Express" Advertisement	...	...	...	...	0	3 0
Stones (Brush) ...	...	...	...	...	0	1 3
Denton (Calico)	...	...	...	...	0	6 2
Greenwood (Prizes)	...	...	...	...	30	14 3
Sterling (Prize)	...	...	...	...	0	7 11
Hayley (Prize) ...	...	...	...	...	0	9 6
Kingston (Prizes)	...	...	...	...	4	2 6
Whitlam (Prize)	...	...	...	...	0	7 6
				66	6	6

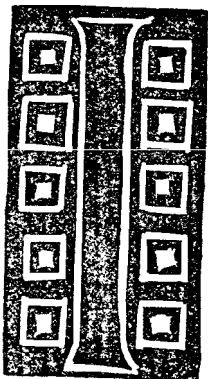
SUNDRIES, 1923-24.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
Southcott (Various Badges)	...	...	...	...	8	12 2
Hyam (Prefects' Badges) ...	...	...	...	...	1	16 0
				10	8	2

SWIMMING—Summer Term, 1924.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
Gala Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Masters' Fares ...	...	...	...	...	1	5 3
				2	5	3

DINGAAN.



AM usually on holiday when my copy of the "Frestonian" arrives and it sets me thinking hard. During the holidays one has time, like the cows, to sit and stare. Particularly during this holiday—the Christmas holiday — our summer vacation. It begins on December 16th, Dingaan's Day, and continues to the end of January. Dingaan's Day is really a Dutch holiday—but when Briton and Boer went into Union in 1910, they agreed to respect each other's festal days. Dingaan's Day however to the Dutch is not a festive occasion. Rather is it a sacred day. The story of its commemoration is this. The Boer farmers in 1836 37 wishing to escape from British rule in Cape Colony packed all their belongings on their ox-waggon and trekked northwards. Queen Victoria had just ascended the throne. Paul Kruger who, as President of the Transvaal Republic in 1899, came into conflict with Queen Victoria's Empire, was at the time of this Great Trek, a boy of some 8 or 9 running alongside the ox-waggon as they slowly wended their way across the South African veldt. Some of the trekkers crossed the Drakensberg Mountains and came into what is now Zululand. Their leader, Pieter Retief, with some 60 followers met Dingaan, a powerful Zulu Chief, at his Kraal. He had promised Retief and his followers large concessions of land. The trekkers were well received by Dingaan and for several days the Boers were entertained by war dances and gifts of ivory, skins and native ornaments. When the visitors, having obtained the concession of land from Dingaan, were paying him their respects before leaving, the Zulu potentate cried out "Kill the Wizards." Pieter Retief and all his followers were overwhelmed and battered to death with knob-kerries. An English missionary called Owen was an eye-witness of the massacre and it is to the Rev. Owen that we owe a reliable account of what really occurred. The other voortrekkers who were awaiting the result of Retief's visit to Dingaan, on hearing of the fate of their countrymen made ready to proceed against Dingaan and punish him for his dastardly action.

Before entering the fray these pious old farmers whose *only* literature was their Bible which they read and interpreted very literally, prayed for victory and further took a vow that if victory was theirs, they would for ever keep that day sacred. Victory was theirs. The slaughter of the blacks, including Dingaan was terrible. Blood River, a tributary of the Tugela, was so named because its waters ran red with the blood of the Zulu impis. True to their vow, the South African Dutch-speaking people have kept Dec. 16th as a sacred day. In Pieter-maritzburg (named after

Pieter Relief and his co-leader Gert Maritz) a church was built to commemorate the victory. Church Street is now the busiest street in Natal's capital. Dingaan's Day to-day is begun by the Dutch people by a service in the Church. The afternoon is usually spent in listening to short addresses on such topics as "The Voortrekkers' Desire for Freedom" "The Causes of the Great Trek" ; "The Murder of Piet Retiet" ; "The Battle at Blood River." Farmers with their families travel, chiefly by ox-waggon, for miles to attend the Dingaan's Day Services. They out-span near the church and live in their canvas covered waggons until the Dingaan's Day services are over. Then they trek back to their lonely farms and do not visit the dorp again until the nachtmaal services are held. These services (Holy Communion) are held about every three months. A journey by ox-waggon is very tedious. Sixteen miles a day is the average. After eight miles the oxen are outspanned (i.e. taken out of their yokes) and allowed to graze.

* * * * *

The site of Dingaan's Kraal where Pieter Retiet and his followers were beaten to death is about fifteen miles from my school. There is still living in the vicinity a very old native who was a boy of sixteen at the time—and was present at the massacre. Longevity is much more common amongst the Zulus than amongst Europeans.

Many of the Dutch children in my school bear the names of those unfortunate voortrekkers.

T. A. BLAKELEY,
Melmoth, Zululand.

A NIGHT RIDE.

Smooth and straight is the road before,
And swift are the wheels beneath ;
Still and clear is the moonless night.
The air is keen and the stars are bright
As they shine on the lonely heath.

Far behind flees the brackened waste ;
Faster the wheels go round ;
From shades that are hanging the trees about
Cunning and curious forms peep out
Like dwarves of the underground.

Monotonous hummings the wheels create—
The only sound that is heard
Except for the hoot of the owl beyond
The shadowy trees by the quivering pond
Or the stir of a tree-perched bird.

Who can help loving the still clear night
When one is alone with the sky ;
When sleeping village and roadside wall
And trees and hedges and ditches and all
The world goes racing by ?

Far behind are the dizzy miles ;
Near ahead is the morn.
Slower and slower the wheels go round,
More and more drags the weary ground,
Soon will the sun be born.

Above the dark tree-tops before me is creeping
The silent white dawn of the day.
The solemn trees moan, their leaves now are stirring,
For morning is here and the wheels stay their whirling,
The breeze drives the ditch-mists away.

L. O. (IVa)

FORM IVa REINTERPRETS SHAKESPEARE'S 'MACBETH.'

End of a Football Match

What are these so withered and wild in their attire ?

After a Foul

Brought off the field your cause of sorrow.

N.G.S. v. B.G.S.

'Tis said they eat each other.

Latin Prose

This disease is beyond my practice.

Latin Sentences

Cancel and tear to pieces.

Geometry

My dull brain was wrought with things forgotten.

Art Lesson

That I require a clearness to leave no rubs and botches in the
work.

Home Work

If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well.
It were done quickly.

Bad History Home Work

Hie thee hither
That I may pour my spirits in thy ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue.

Extra Work

All our service in every point twice done.

The Lab.

Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Lessons in the Hall (with its curtain)

Who lies in the second chamber ?

The Scout

Is thy master stirring ?

Teasing an Ass

Making the green one red.

Detention on a fine day

So foul and fair a day I have not seen.

Other Punishments

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight ?

The Umbrella Stand

I am settled and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.

Form IVa

They have more in them than mortal knowledge.

THE ISLE OF MAN.—First Impressions.

With great rejoicing I had learnt that, in the coming Whitsuntide, I was to visit the Isle of Man, but although I did not relish rising so early in the morning (3 o'clock), it was necessary to do this in order to reach Liverpool at 10 o'clock in time to catch the boat.

At last the great day came, and on arriving at the Isle of Man dock I saw that we were going to cross on the "King Orry." As its propeller began to throb and churn the water I felt a strange exultation. The sun was shining on a calm sea—I felt at peace with the world.

England was soon only a slight haze on the horizon, and I saw the mountains of Man rearing their proud heads into a cloudless sky. Douglas bay opened before me, and I was well nigh astounded by its beauty. The fine bay was bounded by two large headlands, Douglas and Onchan. In the centre stood a small crag, whereon stood a small fortress. My attention was arrested by the booming of a cannon, which I learnt was a welcome,—not a challenge.

There were several peculiarities about the station. Palms grew between lines with a gauge of three feet six inches, horses came on to the platform, and the trains were very small. The carriages were installed with electric light, but the partitions between the compartments were incomplete, so that snatches of conversation floated in.

However, when we set off, our "puffer" drew us along at quite a respectable pace, considering the gradient. The scenery by the line was glorious, but we did not stop to gather flowers.

On arriving at Castletown we found it to be a delightful little spot, but only half-awake. While walking to the hotel I noticed several old sailing ships with beautiful figure-heads. Opposite stood Castle Rushen, a fine old pile, and in no way a ruin, where even the shields of Lords who had owned it remained intact.

Castletown bay is bounded by Langness Peninsula and The Stack, which, as its name implies, is a cluster of large rocks, whereon grow abundance of sea-pinks.

The former is a wild, eerie, stretch of land, on which stand the "Haunted House" and grim old watch tower, although the peninsula is rather modernised by a lighthouse and copper mines.

Such was my first view of the Isle-of-Man.

J. A. B., IIIa.

TO THE DEPARTED.

(With apologies to John Keats).

Cards of mischief right from birth,
Ye will leave your mark on earth !
And will ye at College too.
Cause the mirth you used to do ?
We are sad to part so soon,
Yet we think it is a boon
From the noise of voices thunderous,
To have a peace so calm and wondrous ;
Think you that, my lengthy ' P—S ',
Yours will be a life of ease.
Laid full length on Chester's lawn.
Close beside that ' youth of brawn ' ?
Asleep lies ' Percy ' quite contented,
Where the daises are rose-scented ;
Yes and ' Snub ' to tend his swot
A third class seat to York has got.
O Poet with thy verse untiring.
Oh ' Eskey '—speak ! thou bard inspiring.
But Ben, with melodies uncouth,
To thee shall I reveal the truth—

The ' master of our history '
 For parting sends ' good-speed ' to thee !
 Thus you'll off to Coll, and then
 Back to town will come agen ;
 But the souls ye left behind you—
 Leave them the address to find you,
 Where your lightsome hearts are joying,
 Never dreary, never cloying.
 Then your learned souls will speak
 To infants, full five days a week ;
 In their sorrow you'll delight.
 And deal out homework every night ;
 For their mischief, to their pain,
 Ye will wield the mighty cane.
 Thus you'll teach them every day
 Wisdom got from far away.

Cards of mischief right from birth,
 May ye leave your mark on earth.
 So this school shall never rue
 Having reared the like of you.

D. S. R. G.

A DREAM.



WHILST reading in the local "Parish Magazine" the other day, an article on the "inevitability of gradualness " by a would-be student of politics, an irresistible feeling of boredom overcame my senses and I fell asleep. In this sleep I had a vision of the future, of a high-brow age in which the ultra-modern ideas had advanced so far that nations had become limited companies, and advertised their needs in a universal advertiser called the "International Leader Free Press." This paper, called, for short the; "I.L.F.P.", was the only newspaper in existence ; all others had been abolished because of the bad influence of "journalese" on literary style, and the one surviving journal was published in Esperanto.

In that age so much progress had been made towards "culture" that the present age was referred to as the "Age of Horror," because of its use of slang. Even a navvy could quote a tag from Horace on occasion, I read of a case in the "I.L.F.P." in which a barber had prosecuted a customer, because the latter had presumed to address him in the following bombastical fashion, "Honoured Sir, I trust that I may be

favoured by the bestowal of your tonsorial abilities upon my humble capitol, so that I may have the benefit of receiving from you a treatment in five letters indicating a removal of superfluous hair from the physiognomy." The defendant pleaded in vain that he said this in fun.

The present atrocious legal jargon had disappeared. I saw several wills in the paper ; some were in the form of sonnets, others of epics, and at least one, that of a comedian, in the form of a cross-word puzzle—which was never solved. Other great men indicated their heirs by having sent to them a painted picture in which the deceased was presenting a casket to the heir. Disastrous occurrences often ensued, however. There was a description in the journal of the tragic death of a young painter who had received one of these painted tokens, and on perusing it had immediately dropped down lifeless, presumably appalled by its many shortcomings. The young man lived in Chelsea.

But the advance in literature had happier consequences, as, for example, the following political advertisement in allegorical form :—

"Tenders are invited from contracting companies by the firm of John Bull and Sons for the removal of Unemployment Hill and Housing Mountain, preparatory to the building of a road to Content Valley. Apply....."

Such ogres as the modern income-tax collector with his "Final Demand" ceased to be. *Their* income-tax collectors were accomplished tragedians, and never failed to reduce irate citizens to tearful submission at a first attempt.

Another happy consequence was the creation of connubial bliss, which had hitherto been unknown. Henpecked husbands ceased to exist. It is said that even the most timid of husbands would often commit deliberate misdemeanours in order to have the pleasure of hearing the sublimely aesthetic speeches in which their wives reprimanded them. This explains the long queues of hitherto confirmed bachelors with their brides-to-be, which could be seen thronging about registry offices and churches.

Prosecutions for assault were also unknown. When persons had a quarrel, they proceeded to the public "Halls of Debate," and fought it out by word of mouth. It is said that men had to argue in the streets, owing to the fact that the "Halls" were always full of women, and vacancies caused by the removal of females suffering from lock-jaw were eagerly seized upon by the waiting queue. A musical representation of a "Hall" scene won the Nobel Prize for music; closely followed by another entitled "Soup Course Harmonies."

Advertisements were literary works of art. Cigarette cards were collected in thousands by museums, and were invaluable for general knowledge. Advertisement sketches were often masterpieces ; after

years of patient work, the representation of "the Kruschen feeling" was at last perfected in a painting which was framed by the Royal Academy.

Another peculiar advance of this period was in the direction of men's apparel, and I distinctly remember shuddering in my dream for fear that some of the fashions represented in the "I.L.F.P." sketches should be hit upon by a modern innovator. They were much more revolutionary than the present "Oxford bags" craze. The mode of the moment was a creation fashioned upon the dress of the "Pied Piper," a combination of high-heeled boots with spurs, pyjama trousers, jazz golfing pull-over, Eton coat, butterfly collar, and Turkish fez.

You will of course want to know, reader, how this great change was brought about. The movement is indissolubly connected with the names of four erudite students taking an Advanced Course in Arts at a northern school. These students had been ardent pioneers of the literary Revolution, and it was a pleasure to hear their conversation, which was at once cultured, witty, inspiring and illumined now and then by an apt verse from Horace, Cicero, or Plato. With the movement of "brighter and better clothes for men," however, they made their names immortal. A famous meeting in a secluded nook of this historic school was convened and after debate it was carried unanimously that the following should be the chief pieces of apparel :—a Scotch kilt, minus sporran ; a pugilist's sweater ; Greek sandals, plus spats ; and a pirate kerchief for the head—all in vivid colours. This form of dress, in various and many hued modes, was universally accepted. I saw the four humble students hailed as benefactors of their native land—and then I woke up, to see the family cat looking at me, its face spread out into a grin which would have turned Alice's Cheshire Cat green with envy.

J.F.

IMPRESSIONS OF CAMBRIDGE.



OTWITHSTANDING the appeal which the name "Cambridge" makes both to the sport loving and to the more learned among Englishmen, yet to the majority of people the great university town is almost a closed book, a place where high-browed sages pore over huge treatises in dusty studies circled by the sons of the wealthy who spend their whole time in playing games and evolving rags. But let us visit the town and see for ourselves. A great disillusionment awaits us.

The entry into the town by way of the railway is certainly not striking, the first impression being that one is in a quiet industrial town. If, however, we leave the station behind and make for the main street, a great change

begins to take place. We enter a new world. Here, past meets present on every hand, the grey walls which have stood for centuries overlooking the hurry and bustle of the traffic of a modern town. Everywhere it is the same. One may see in one glance the most up-to-date of markets and the magnificent pile of an ancient college. Yet, although so different from the rest of the town the colleges form an integral part of it. Take them away and Cambridge would become dreary and bare.

The oldest college, Peterhouse was founded in 1284, although the Hospital of St. John, which was succeeded in 1511 by the present St. John's College, was founded about 1135. From that date colleges continued to be founded until in 1596 there were sixteen, each having a most interesting history of its own. A visit to the great halls and an examination of the inscriptions on the walls and windows would bring joy to the heart of any historian.

Further, to the lover of architecture and structural beauty Cambridge is a haven of delight. From an architectural standpoint, the Fitzwilliam Museum is probably the finest example, its huge Grecian pillars reminding one of the great buildings of ancient Athens. The view, however, of such a building as King's College is really magnificent.

Inside the colleges, still more delights await the visitor. The very atmosphere of the interior of a college is distinctive. There is an air of reservation about them which makes one want to walk on tip-toe. Studious undergrads and imposing looking dons hurry about, but make little noise in their hurrying. All the bustle and frivolity usually associated with Cambridge undergrads is abandoned within the college walls. The college hall is perhaps the most interesting part of the building. The stained glass windows bear inscriptions of centuries ago and the great pictures hanging on the walls could tell many strange stories. The river Cam flows through some of the colleges and it is a wonderful experience to stand on the famous Bridge of Sighs in St. John's College and look down into the dark waters.

But what of the inhabitants of these strange and wonderful places ? The first impression of the undergrads, is that they are always in a hurry. They never stroll. If a student takes an evening 'constitutional' he hurries along as if he had a task to perform. To take a walk along the streets in the evening and to study the expressions of the undergrads is extremely interesting. Some hurry about in groups, noisily discussing sport and things in general, others, gown under arm dash along with a blank expression on their faces, whilst a few, probably the extremely studious, almost run along, talking wildly to themselves. Nevertheless it would be difficult to find a brighter community than the students of Cambridge. They certainly do not reflect the quiet solemnity of the colleges. One has only to examine the records of the university to see that it is a true home of sport. This excellent combination of sport, fun and work makes Cambridge the source of many of our finest men.

It is with great reluctance that one leaves such a place. One thinks enviously of the pleasures of spending a few years of one's life there. A visit to this great university town is much more than a holiday, it is an education in itself.

J.E.R.

CHILD OF THE STORM.

Oh ! for the breath of the wind on one's cheeks,
When the lightning keen cleaves through the bank of the clouds,
When the rain leaps and splashes o'er lank grass in the lea.
When the thunder grumbles and growls in an Eastern sky.
When night is pitch dark and the moon in a pale shroud.
When the storm rages high and the huge billows crash
On the treacherous shores of an ancient land.
Then run the Phantoms hither and thither and there,
And I hear them laugh in their fiendish play
As they mislead a ship to the rocks below.
Oh ! when they cackle in horrible glee :
Woe to him who's abroad in the night.

When the storm rages high and the huge billows crash.
Then the child of the storm is abroad.
'Tis I ! I am he ! alone on the barren cliff—
And I see the fiends.
And I chase them through streams, rocks, and caverns.
Till they reach to the haunts of their master.
But I chase them, I chase them afar on the wings of the storm,
Till breathless they gain the depths of Hell.
Oh ! some time I'll catch them. I'm sure of it now.
And throw their grim corpses to the depth of space.

J.A.B. IIIa.

BOOKS READ (FROM A FORM DIARY).

"Erewhon"

(S. BUTLER).

The first half of the book is very interesting. It relates Samuel Butler's adventures as he goes to the land of Erewhon. His escapes from death are numerous. But the second half of the book is hard to understand. Indeed, I thought it was dry, and I would only advise those who I was quite sure would understand it, to read it. Samuel Butler gives some very strange ideas of an ideal country. In Erewhon, a man is punished for being ill, i.e. neglecting his body. On the other hand a crime such as stealing, is thought of as something a man cannot resist, therefore he is to be doctored. Although the Erewhonians are said to be

much further advanced than we are in science, all machinery in Erewhon has been abolished. So if a man is found in possession of a watch, he is punished severely. It is a grave offence to be found in possession of any kind of machinery at all. They dread machines becoming their masters.

E.B.

“Stories from the Iliad”

(H. L. HAVELL).

Homer's Iliad is retold in this narrative by H. L. Havell. The story consists of the struggles between the Greeks and the Trojans in the old days. It describes the warfare of the Greeks and the Trojans with the characteristics of each. The leaders and chief fighters on both sides are described. The Gods play an important part in the story, much criticism falling upon them. The type of funeral of those days is also shown. The story for the most part is about the wrath of Achilles and his anger first against the Greeks then against the Trojans. Altogether there is a good description of the Grecian and the Trojan type of life.

J.M.

“The Mysteries of Dr. Fu Manchu.”

(SAX ROHMER).

This remarkable book makes a great impression on the reader. Its incidents are forced upon the memory weeks afterwards by the sight of everyday things. For instance, on walking into the chemistry or physics laboratories one immediately remembers the scene where Nayland Smith revives from his unconscious state and finds himself a prisoner in Dr. Fu Manchu's Laboratory. The sight of a man smoking his pipe conjures up memories of the hideous happenings at Shen Yan's opium rooms. A solitary fly crawling up a window pane or a common toad-stool growing at the foot of some tree turns the thoughts into a channel where they again go over the horrible nightmare of the fungus cellars ; and the passing of a beautiful car down the road reminds the reader of the sufferings of Karamaneh and her brother Aziz.

L.O.

“The Ladye Nancye”

(“RITA.”)

A shilling novel from a book-stall is not the kind of book wherein one would expect to find anything of great interest. I myself would never have thought of reading such a book if I had not been advised to do so by a great friend of mine.

The story itself is very good, but it is not this about which I wish to write. It is the introduction into the story of Mysticism and Psychology that is so striking. If these things are investigated more, instead of being scoffed at, they may, in the future be found useful in the healing of mental diseases, which at the present time cannot be cured or even understood. In the old days, things which were not understood were looked upon as ‘Black Magic’ unless they had something to do with the Church. Now people think less of the Church and more of Psychology and thus the ‘Black Magic’ becomes something scientific.

L. O.

FOOTBALL.

The loss of the student teachers has not weakened the school eleven as much as was generally expected. We have only suffered two reverses so far, one of these being inflicted by the seemingly invincible Barnsley. Though the weather has not savoured much of Spring, we have nevertheless got through our programme without cancelling any fixtures by reason of the state of the ground. It has, however, been our misfortune to be denied our contests with Ackworth both this term and last on account of sickness in their school. We can only hope for better luck next year, when we shall be fielding an entirely new team, for most of our stalwarts leave next term.

N.G.S. v. CASTLEFORD SECONDARY SCHOOL (home)
January 17th.

After a ding-dong first half, with neither side piercing the other's defence, Gordon broke through and scored immediately after the resumption of play. This put new life into the school attack and the remainder of the game constituted a continuous raid on the Castleford goal, further goals being scored by Broadbent (2), and Butler. It was evident that the school could stand the heavy going much better than their opponents. Fisher played a hard game at centre half and Sykes, our new keeper, proved a success.

Result :—N.G.S. 4, C.S.S. 0.

N.G.S. v. WEST LEEDS HIGH SCHOOL (home)
January 24th.

West Leeds were the heavier team and it was evident from the start that the school would have to work hard. However we succeeded in scoring first through Broadbent. West Leeds retaliated and the scores were level at half time. After the interval they gained the lead through a brilliant individual effort. Towards the close Broadbent crowned a good forward movement with his second goal. A draw duly indicated the run of the play and both teams are to be congratulated on the sporty spirit infused into the game.

Result:— N.G.S. 2, W.L.H.S. 2.

N.G.S. v. PONTEFRACT KING'S SCHOOL (home)
January 31st.

School, with a team depleted by absence, were swept off their feet in the first ten minutes during which Pontefract scored three times. Broadbent then went full-back and with Fisher did much to keep the score within a rational limit.

Result :—N.G.S. 0, P.K.S. 5.

N.G.S. 2nd XI v. PONTEFRACT K. S. 2nd XI (away)
January 31st.

The match was played at Pontefract under trying conditions. Pontefract were much the heavier team and soon gained a four goal lead. School repeatedly pressed hard but failed to reduce the lead. Taking the conditions into consideration our team played well and were unlucky to be beaten by so large a margin.

Result :— N.G.S. 2nd XI 0, P.K.S. 2nd XI 4.

N.G.S. v. OSSETT GRAMMAR SCHOOL (away)
February 5th.

The conditions overhead for this match were ideal, but under foot deplorable. After Haslop had opened the scoring for the school, Fisher had the misfortune to put through his own goal. Ossett shortly afterwards took the lead which they retained until the interval. Broadbent brought the scores level with a good shot and then from a penalty put the school ahead. Ossett scored once during this half, after which Butler scored the winning goal directly from a corner.

Result :— N.G.S. 4, O.G.S. 3.

N.G.S. 2nd XI v. THORNES SECONDARY SCHOOL (home)
February 28th.

From the outset Thornes were the much superior team and dominated play throughout the first half. The second half proved much more even and both sides scored once, the school through Albrighton. Rogers distinguished himself by the way in which he repeatedly outwitted our opponents ; he promises well for the future.

Result :— N. G. S. 2nd XI 1, T.S.S. 6.

NG.S. v. CASTLEFORD SECONDARY SCHOOL (away)
February 28th.

The game was disappointing though it had its interesting periods. The score for quite half the game was 1-0 against us, but in the second half school ran out to 3-1 only to be played down to a draw. Castleford were somewhat fortunate in being awarded two penalties. Our wing play was good, and all the three goals were worked for by the right wing, two being scored by Haslop and one by Butler.

Result :— N.G.S. 3, C.S.S. 3.

N.G.S. v. HECKMONDWIKE SCHOOL, (home), March 7th.

The match was played for a greater part of the game in a strong wind and driving rain. From the start Heckmondwike were quite outplayed ; for, although they were the heavier team they were slow in

their movements and could not vie successfully with the more nimble home side. Gordon, Fisher, Broadbent and Allen were all very sound, and Rogers played a great game. The match was keenly contested, Heckmondwike taking their defeat sportingly.

Result :—N.G.S. 10, H.S. 1.

N.G.S. v. BARNSELY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (away), March 14th.

School anxious to avenge former defeats eagerly awaited this match. The elements however militated against a good game, a strong wind blowing down field throughout the match. During the first half we had the advantage of this. The Barnsley keeper failed to hold a fast shot from Allen and Haslop scored from the rebound. Barnsley pressed hard and Jones might have prevented the equalising goal. After the interval Barnsley dominated the play, and despite the efforts of our backs, they obtained the lead from a curious goal. They further increased their lead by two goals, one being scored directly from a corner. Considering the weight of their opponents, school suffered no disgrace in defeat.

Result :—N.G.S. 1, B.G.S. 4.

N.G.S. v. BARNSELY G.S. 2nd. XI. (home), March 14th.

This was an excellent game, both sides showing first eleven form. From start to finish the game was one of continuous thrill. About ten minutes from time school were leading 3-2 and it looked as if they might win, but a penalty against them equalised the score. Lodge, Beddows and Allen E., the three half backs, all worked splendidly.

Result :—N.G.S. 2nd. XI 3, B.G.S. 2nd. XI 3.

N.G.S. v. RASTRICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL (away)
March 21st.

Rastrick won the toss and, in accordance with the ancient custom, decided to play up hill with the wind. Our school soon showed their superiority and the first half was taken up with repeated shots at goal. Broadbent, Gordon and Haslop each found the net during this half. The Rastrick forwards crossed the half way line twice, and on one occasion finding Sykes out of goal scored. The second half saw the same state of affairs and goals came with monotonous regularity ; Broadbent 4, Gordon 1, Haslop 1 and one scored by a Rastrick full back for us.

Result :—N.G.S. 10, R.G.S. 1.

D.S.R.G. L.P.C.

Football—House Matches.

The departure of the student teachers has considerably weakened the teams of all houses ; the Buffs in particular have suffered from this exodus of talent. Nevertheless they still cherish hopes of again carrying off the championship. The Blues and Reds as usual constitute the strongest opposition, but the Whites are still an easy prey to all opponents.

BUFFS v. WHITES.

The Buffs, despite the depletion of their ranks, dominated play throughout. Although the Whites played hard, their efforts were futile against the more vigorous Buffs. Easingwood played well and scored the Whites' only goal. A pleasing feature of the game was the number of spectators present, the clemency of the weather being largely responsible for this.

Result :—Buffs 4, Whites 1.

REDS v. BLUES.

This match was looked forward to with eager expectation as these sides were considered to be equally matched. During the first half the game was stubbornly contested with the scores level at half time. The advent of the second half brought victory to the Blues, Fisher being conspicuous in many dangerous movements.

Result :—Blues 4, Reds 1.

REDS v. WHITES.

The Whites with the advantage of wind and slope during first half soon won a two goal lead through Easingwood, one being a penalty. On the resumption of play the Reds proved themselves superior to their opponents, scoring five goals. Allen, who played a splendid game, was responsible for three of these.

Result:—Reds 5, Whites 2.

BLUES v. BUFFS.

This match was of the utmost importance in the struggle for championship honours, as these two houses would be brought level if the Blues won. As the Buffs were weakened by the absence of Broadbent, the the Blues' prospects were very bright. Consequently they took the field eager for victory. After a struggle in the Buffs' goal mouth, the Blues scored, and then devoted the rest of the game, successfully, to keeping out their opponents. As every man played his best it would be futile to give praise to individuals.

Result :—Blues 1, Buffs 0.

BLUES v. WHITES.

The Blues playing with the slope pressed all through the first half and scored twice. Though the Whites rallied in the second half the Blues' defence was never pierced. The score somewhat flattered the Whites as the Blues missed two penalties, and moreover the Whites' keeper played an excellent game.

Result :—Blues 2, Whites 0.

BUFFS v. REDS.

This was a most important match as the Buffs had to win outright to ensure a replay with the Blues for the championship. The Buffs gained the required lead in the first half and maintained it only after hard play by their backs. The reappearance of Broadbent strengthened the Buffs' team.

D.S.R.G., L.P.C.

	BLUES	BUFFS.	REDS.	WHITES	<i>Total Points.</i>
BLUES	_____	LOST 0—4 WON 1—0	WON 2—I WON 4—I	WON 6—0 WON 2—0	10
BUFFS	WON 4—0 LOST 0—I	_____	WON 3—0 WON 1—0	WON 7—0 WON 4—0	10
REDS	LOST 1—2 LOST 1—4	LOST 0—3 LOST 0—I	_____	WON 6—3 WON 5—2	4
WHITES	LOST 0—6 LOST 0—2	LOST 0—7 LOST 0—4	LOST 3—6 LOST 2—5	_____	0

In a replay the Blues beat the Buffs by 1-0 and the Shield therefore goes to the Blues.

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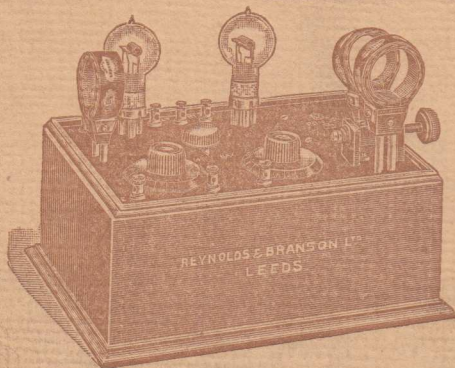
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