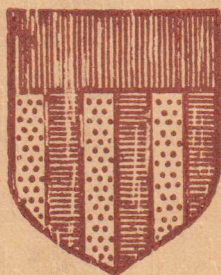


THE FRE STONIAN



THE MAGAZINE OF THE
NORMANTON GRAMMAR
SCHOOL

VOL. XXVII., Part I.

AUTUMN TERM, 1930.

C. J. KINGSTON & SON,
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NORMANTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VOL. XXVII., PART I.

AUTUMN TERM, 1930.

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NORMANTON :

C. J. KINGSTON & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

WITH PROFOUND SORROW
WE HAVE TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF THE HEAD MASTER
MR. C. E. BRITTAIN, B.A., M.Sc.,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1930.
A GREAT HEAD MASTER AND A FRIEND TO EVERY
FRETONIAN.

Requiescat in Pace.

EDITORIAL

We much regret to say that at the moment of issuing this Magazine, the Head Master, Mr. Brittain is critically ill. The many anxious inquiries made during his illness, coming not only from Normanton itself but from far afield, are a tribute to the esteem in which he is held and to the impression his vivid personality makes on all who know him. We can only hope that his strength will be maintained during the next few days and that a steady improvement will follow.

During the last three weeks of term we have had valuable assistance from Mr. H. Cartlidge, B.A. of Leeds University; also from Mr. J. A. Hutton, B.A. one of the students with us from Durham this term, he having agreed to stay with us for a fortnight longer than his University required. To these and to Mr. B. L. Jones, B.Sc., our other Durham student we are very grateful and we wish them every happiness and success in their coming professional career.

The new Buildings are now all in use except one Laboratory and the Library. The Hall is just completed and is a handsome addition to our school. The whole wing will be completed and furnished, we hope, by February 14th, which is the date fixed for the Official Ceremony of Opening. It is with much pleasure that we announce a visit from Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, to perform that ceremony. He is a long-standing friend of the School and was at one time a Governor.

College letters figure largely in this issue and we are pleased to find last year's departed so comfortable and flourishing in their new spheres. Their athletic achievements are already notable. Banks is playing with Birmingham University 1st XI, Edwards with Leeds University 1st XI, Beddows and Chapman for the Combined Durham Colleges—the latter, at Rugby.

We have also in this issue a description of a Rocky Mountain journey from one who within the memory of boys still at school was sitting on our VI Form desks and who is now a University lecturer.

SALVETE.

FORM	IVB—	Holdway R.	
FORM	IIA —	Bolton W.	Mills H.
		Bowery C.	Moorhouse F.
		Clarke R.	Morgan C.
		Davies R.	Poppleton G.
		Dodd J.	Skidmore W.
		Forkes J.	Smith J.
		Hinchliffe L.	Wall B.
		Jones C.	Watson T.
		Lacey E.	Watson W. A.
		Limbert K.	Wood F.
		Lowe G.	Yarrington W.
		Machin H.	
FORM	IIB —	Clarke J.	Royce D.
		Easter D.	Ryder R.
		Fox J.	Salisbury R.
		Hunt R.	Stokes \V.
		Pierce D.	Swaby G.
		Plant J.	Young L.
FORM	IIC —	Booth F.	Harrison G.
		Burton J.	Hartley J. E.
		Button R. H.	Holmes R.
		Byrne H.	Hunt H.
		Chalkley J.	Lee R.
		Eady J.	Myers G.
		Evans D.	Whittingham F.
		Green J. E.	

FORM VI Sc. Upper—Naylor G. A. (returned).

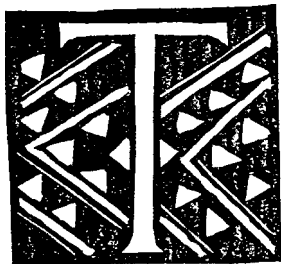
FORM VIA Lower —Brittlebank O. (returned).

VALETE.

SUMMER TERM, 1930.

FORM VIA Lower	—Green J. E.	FORM VB —	Lambert S.
FORM VAI	—Braime J.	FORM IVA —	Lane A. G.
	—Gabriel G.	FORM IIIA —	Appleyard G.W.
FORM VA2	—Manning G. W.	FORM IIB —	Parry L.C.H.
	—Money A.	FORM IIC —	Rowney J.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SPEECH DAY.



THE Thirty-Third Annual Speech Day was held in the Baths Hall, on November 4th, before an appreciative audience whose numbers were not sensibly diminished by the counter-attractions of mischief night. Dr. James Graham, Director of Education to the City of Leeds, had kindly consented to distribute the prizes. Dr. Graham is not a stranger to Normanton for he first visited it 36 years ago as a County Council Inspector, and has since followed its educa-

tional development with sympathetic interest.

The evening opened with the singing of the hymn, "Oh Lord of life, and love, and power." J. H. Williams then gave a much appreciated interpretation of the First Movement of Haydn's D. Major Symphony, and accompanied L. Truelove, who sang "The Wild Rose," by Schubert. The remainder of the musical programme, consisting of four items by the School Choir, a pianoforte duet by Lawson R. and Spencer J., and the Old Boys' duet, was given after the various speeches had been made. The Choir's fine performance must have been very gratifying to our new music master, Mr. J. E. Hall, F.R.C.O., who has devoted much time and enthusiasm to its training. This is his first Speech Day ; we look forward to many more Speech-Day choirs under his baton.

The Headmaster was able to give an excellent report of the School's work for the past academic year. Six County Major Scholarships is a record number for the School, and no other School in the West Riding has obtained more than four. Eleven Higher School Certificates and thirty-three School Certificates also constitute records. These results show that really brilliant Scholarship work is being done in the School, backed by the sound general work necessary to obtain so many School Certificates. This success is the outcome of much hard work on the part both of the Staff and of the boys. The Staff have worked with their usual harmony, whilst finding time to devote to non-scholastic pursuits such as running. There are now 286 boys in the School; this is a satisfactory number, though we still desire to attain to 300. A large number of boys have been admitted to the various Universities and Training Colleges, and we break new ground at University College, London, and at the University of Birmingham. Two candidates for the Teachers' Diploma who are students of Bede College, Durham are

receiving their practical training in teaching with us this term, and they will soon be augmented by the addition of a similar student from the University of Leeds. This testifies to the confidence of the University authorities in the standard of teaching maintained in the School.

After many years of hope we are at last in substantial possession of our new buildings, though certain sections are still disputed with the builders. The architect, said Mr. Brittain, is to be congratulated on the success he has made of our seventh extension, and the workmen are to be thanked for the consideration which they have shown throughout the period of our inevitable difficulties. The Old Boys' Association now flourishes with over 200 members.

The Chairman of the Governors, Mr. G. S. Butler, recalled the continuous growth of the School and expressed his confidence that the high character, which had always been characteristic of Normanton Grammar School boys, was being maintained.

Having distributed the prizes, Dr. Graham congratulated the School on the remarkable number of University Scholarships gained last year. If a boy could, by any sacrifices be allowed to stay at School for two years or more in the Sixth Form, it was most desirable, for he would thus come to hold a position of responsibility which would give him experience and character of the utmost value in later life. He appealed to parents to give their most earnest support to the excellent work of the staff. The boys, for their part, should be proud and jealous of the good name of the School. Perhaps, when they were older, they might remember it with gratitude—and cash. Every boy said Dr. Graham, should have ideals and should stick to them. It is, moreover, most important in this age of newspapers to have ideas of one's own, and not have one's opinions made by the journalist. As a motto, Dr. Graham recommended, "Service not self." To the prizewinners he offered this remark, that brilliance without reliability is wasted. In conclusion, Dr. Graham wished the School every success and echoed the Headmaster's sentiment — *floruit, floret, floreat!*

The vote of thanks was proposed by the Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Orgill, who paid eloquent tribute to the work and influence of Dr. Graham in Leeds and in education nationally.

The evening was brought to a close with the School Song and the National Anthem.

PRIZE LIST.

THE SCHOOL MEDAL.—Naylor G. A.

UPPER FORM VI.—(Science) Thos. W. Freston Memorial Prize, Naylor G. A. ; E. H. Dixon Memorial Prize, Eland K. W. ; Third Prize, Headley T. ; Fourth Prize, Chapman E. ; Fifth Prize, Barr J. C. ; Sixth Prize, Kaye J. W.

MATHEMATICS MEDAL.—Naylor G. A.

UPPER FORM VI.—(Arts) First Prize, Hubble E. ; Second Prize, Hammond D.; Third Prize, Allen C. ; Fourth Prize, Poyner J. H. ; Fifth Prize, Banks R.

LOWER FORM VI.—(Science) First Prize, Taylor P. ; Second Prize, Williams J. ; Honourable Mention, Teasdale E.

LOWER FORM VI.—(Arts) First Prize, Durham A. J. L. ; Second Prize, Pollard F.

FORM Va1. Matriculation Prizes (alphabetical order):—Green G. S., Houghton T. W., Musgrave J., Sanderson F. H., Smith W., Ward J. E., West R. S. ; Honourable Mention :—Brittlebank O., Cook A. W., Dixon R., Knowles J. W.

FORM Va2.—Matriculation Prize, White W.; Second Prize, Lindop A. E. ; Third Prize, Lamb W.; Honourable Mention, Fletcher A. E., Richardson A.

FORM Vb.—First Prize, Kaye R. B,

FORM IVa.—First Prize, Blockley E.; Second Prize, Haslam E. B. ; Third Prize, Simpson L. ; Fourth Prize, Leighton E.; Honourable Mention, Bowery F. B., Davis F., Turner J. H., Sharpe R.

FORM IVb.—First Prize, Hurford G. ; Second Prize, Kinley W. G. ; Third Prize, Bennett S. E. ; Honourable Mention, Fossey J. A., Haines L. W., Elsworth D., Head G. W.

FORM IIIa.—First Prize, Batty W. ; Second Prize, Hoyle R. E. ; Third Prize, Edmonds E. L. ; Fourth Prize, McCoubrey A. ; Honourable Mention, Haslop H. L., Fossey K. A., Poppleton H., Shillito F. N.

FORM IIIb.—First Prize, Ducker R. ; Second Prize, Baldwin E. W. ; Third Prize, Durham W. ; Fourth Prize, Braine G. G. ; Honourable Mention, Evans B. E.

FORM IIa.—First Prize, Allen D.; Second Prize, Clarke S.; Third Prize, Richardson I. ; Honourable Mention, Stones S. K., Edmonds F. F.

FORM IIb.—First Prize, Umpieby K. ; Second Prize, Brunt G. A. ; Third Prize, Ratcliffe T. W. ; Honourable Mention, Mitchell J. F., Dancer A. M., Oddy K., Lumb D. S. W., White H.

FORM IIc.—First Prize, Crossland S. ; Second Prize, Atlass C.; Third Prize, Proctor H. ; Honourable Mention, Gibbin B., Gummerson B.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

W.R.C.C. COUNTY MAJOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Bland K. W.
Chapman E.
Hammond D.
Headley T.
Hubble E.
Naylor G. A.

GOVERNORS' EXHIBITION.

Naylor G. A.

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD.

(a) HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

(i) In Science and Mathematics.

Barr J. C. ; Bland K. W. (Distinction in Mathematics) ; Chapman E. ; Headley T. ; Kaye J. W. ; Naylor G. A. (Distinction in Mathematics)

(ii) In Languages and Literature.

Allen C. (Distinction in History) ; Banks R. ; Hammond D. (Distinction in History) ; Hubble E. ; Poyner J. H.

(b) EXEMPTION FROM MATRICULATION (BY H.S.C. SUBSIDIARY PAPERS)

Fletcher W. ; Roberts C. P.; Sunley J. D.

(c) MATRICULATION.

Green G. S. (Distinction in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) ; Houghton T. W. (Distinction in Mathematics) ; Musgrave J. ; Sanderson F. H. ; Smith W. (Distinction in Chemistry) ; Ward J. E. ; West R. S. (Distinction in Chemistry) ; White W. (Distinction in Mathematics).

(d) SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

*Four or more credits.

Berry K. L. ; Braime J. S. ; *Brittlebank O. (Distinction in Mathematics) ; *Cook A. W. ; Craven W. B. ; *Dixon R. ; Durham I. L. ; *Fletcher A. E. (Distinction in Mathematics) ; Greenwood H. ; Hall A. (Distinction in Chemistry) ; Hayden R.; Jarvis H. L. (Distinction in Mathematics); Jarvis N.W. ; Jenkins A. (Distinction in

Mathematics) ; *Knowles J. W. ; *Lamb W. (Distinction in Mathematics) ; *Lindop A. E. ; Milne J. H. (Distinction in Chemistry) ; Moore J. (Distinction in Mathematics); *Richardson A. ; Senior L. S.; Travis H. G. ; Walker G. ; Ward D. F. ; Webb G. S.

RECOGNISED STUDENTSHIPS IN TRAINING.

- (a) UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ; UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—Barr J. C.
- (b) UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM ; BEDE COLLEGE—Poyner J. H.
- (c) UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS—Allen C., Kaye J. W.
- (d) UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM—Banks R.
- (e) ST. LUKE'S COLLEGE, EXETER—Elliott F., Mason C. A.
- (f) ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, YORK—Jones J. R., Martin A., Pollard F.
- (g) CHESTER TRAINING COLLEGE—Sunley J. D.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

PRIZES FOR DISTINCTION :—

- (a) HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE—

History	Allen C. ; Hammond D.
Mathematics	Bland K. W. ; Naylor G. A.
- (b) SCHOOL CERTIFICATE AND MATRICULATION—

Chemistry	Hall A. ; Milne J. H. ; Smith W. ; West R. S.
Mathematics	Brittlebank O. ; Fletcher A. E. ; Houghton T. W. ; Jarvis H. L. ; Jenkins A. ; Lamb W. ; Moore J. ; White W.
Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry	Green G. S.

FORSTER PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—Green G. S.

HEADMASTER'S PRIZE FOR LATIN—Hubble E.

SWIMMING.

CHAMPIONSHIP	Naylor G. A.
ONE LENGTH (UNDER 14)	1st, Holt G.; 2nd, Kenyon C. H. ; 3rd, Webb H.
ONE LENGTH (OVER 14)	1st, Naylor G. A. ; 2nd, Chapman E. ; 3rd, Dinsdale J.

Two Lengths (Under 14) 1st, Holt G. ; 2nd, Kenyon C. H.
3rd, Dinsdale J.

Two Lengths (Over 14) 1st, Naylor G. A. ; 2nd, White W. ;
3rd, Chapman E.

Plunge 1st, Davis F. ; 2nd, White W.

Dive 1st, Webb H., White W. (Tie)

Senior Medal Berry K. ; Davis F. ; Jenkins A. ; Stubbs H. ; Webb H.

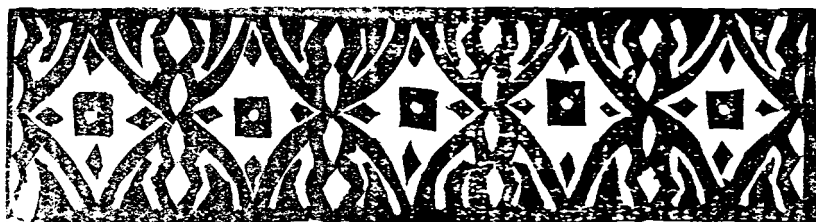
CRICKET.

Batting - - Kaye R. B.

Bowling - - Kaye J. W.

D.H.

A.J.L.D.



ACCOUNTANCY AS A PROFESSION.

by C. K. FROST.

In writing of Accountancy as a Profession I do so from the point of view of a Chartered Accountant, that is as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales whose offices are at Moorgate Place, London, E.C.2.

The other principal professional body is the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors whose offices are situated at Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2. Any inquiries for information regarding either body sent to these addresses will always receive careful attention. There is also a number of more recently established bodies connected with Accountancy and allied work such as the London Association of Accountants, Ltd., The Central Association of Accountants, Ltd., The Corporation of Accountants, Ltd., The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, Ltd., etc.

I imply no disparagement of other bodies when I say that the intending Accountant should, if at all possible, seek Chartered Accountancy as affording him the best opportunities and scope, other things being equal. Members of the Institute have since its foundation acquired a reputation which makes them now figure so prominently in business and commercial circles. This is not to say however, that there are not members of other bodies of proved capacity. If however, the regulations of the Institute (referred to later on), prevent the individual taking up Chartered Accountancy, he can, as in everything else, make good as a member of any of the other bodies if he possesses the necessary determination and love of his calling.

One point I would emphasize is this, the prospective Accountant should, by careful preliminary inquiries, reasonably satisfy himself that he has some liking for the work. I shall be very pleased to be of any assistance to any boy in this connection if he will write me. Speaking of the Institute examinations with which I am more familiar, I just mention that only fifty per cent, of the entrants emerge from the Final ; then there is the question of securing a post in a profession that is fairly well crowded and in a business world that at present at any rate is passing through a severe transitional stage. I do not wish this to dishearten anyone ; the right person I believe always gets there in the long run.

An ordinary curriculum of the subjects usually taught in Secondary Schools is the best preparation up to the age of 16 or 17. If one is to make Accountancy one's calling certain characteristics should be present in the individual. Without attempting to define these completely, I think it is safe to say that there should be a fairly keen interest in mathematics, not for their own sake but from the point of view of their application to those human activities comprised in the term 'business.' To the true Accountant figures

are merely symbols which reflect relationships between men as affecting money or money's worth. He aims to make this reflection truly interpretive of circumstances as he finds them ; he looks behind figures to the facts which led up to them. Neatness and accuracy combined with reasonable alertness in working are valuable assets. The art of *presentation* is an indispensable quality. It should be remembered that the drawing up of Reports is an increasingly prominent feature of present day accountancy. A good working knowledge of one or more Foreign Languages is also very useful.

At the age of 16 or 17 (so far as the Institute is concerned), two courses are open to the pupil. One is to take the Preliminary Examination (or some exempting examination), and enter into Articles for five years with a practising Chartered Accountant. The other course is to proceed to a University, obtain one's degree and then become Articled. The latter course is the more desirable, if it can be done, though large numbers pass into the profession by the first means. A University training is encouraged by the various bodies and under the Institute's regulations only three (instead of five) years Articles are then necessary. With the Institute service under Articles is essential but the other Accountancy bodies offer facilities for entry after a certain number of years' service with an Accountant. Personally I am sorry that financial considerations (for that is what it amounts to in the long run), should be a barrier in the case of many would be Chartered Accountants.

The Institute's Examinations are three in number, viz.: the Preliminary, Intermediate and Final. The Preliminary Examination is held twice a year (as also are the others) and is roughly speaking of Matriculation standard. The fees are £2/2/-. Exemption from the Preliminary Examination is granted to those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of certain of the Universities or the School Certificate Examinations. (There are certain reservations as to the subjects taken).

Having passed the Preliminary Examination (or obtained an exemption Certificate), the student must become articled to a practising Chartered Accountant. Invariably a premium is payable (though there is no regulation by the Institute on this point) and the amount is entirely a matter of arrangement with the Principal concerned, depending usually on the standing of the firm. The figure may be anything up to 300 guineas, but it is becoming more and more the custom to repay the whole or a portion of this by way of salary during Articleship. This again, however, is purely a matter of arrangement and depends on the ability- and promise of the pupil on the one hand and the willingness of the Principal to recognise it on the other hand. Articles with a firm of medium size is the best source of training. In the very small practice variety of work is lacking and in a very large practice one is apt to miss personal contact with one's Principals and at the same time be tied down to only one or two very big jobs during the period of one's Articles.

The first half of Articled Service is usually spent familiarising oneself in a general way with the nature and scope of commercial activities and accountancy principles. The Intermediate Examination may be taken when half the term of Articles has expired. About eight or nine months intensive preparation is necessary for this examination which comprises General Commercial Knowledge, Taxation, Costing, Bookkeeping and Accounts of Limited Companies, Partnerships and Executors, Auditing, and the law relating to these subjects. The entrance fee is £2/2/- and failure to pass does not debar the candidate from sitting again.

The second half of Service under Articles is usually spent in greater specialization in the practical side of Accountancy and in the knowledge of the processes and scope of the numerous businesses and undertakings which form the business world. With ordinary ability he will shoulder increased responsibility and towards the end of his term should be carrying out audits, etc. on his own account and not under the supervision of a Senior as hitherto.

The Final Examination is more specialized than the Intermediate and is of a very practical and searching nature. It comprises the same subjects with the addition of the Principles of Mercantile Law and the Law relating to Arbitrations and Awards and either (a) Economics, or (b) Banking, Currency and Foreign Exchanges. The entrance fee is £2/2/-.

The newly qualified Accountant would do well to spend a further year or two, preferably with another firm, before entering on the particular career he contemplates. This makes for greater experience, all roundness and confidence. Thereafter he may select one of several courses open to him :—

Set up in practice on his own account. (This nowadays does not offer great possibilities).

Secure a Partnership in an existing practice.

Obtain a business appointment as Secretary to a concern or head of a Costing, Statistical or other Department.

Remain on the Staff of an existing firm of Accountants in charge of Audit, Investigation, etc. work at a salary.

Secure an appointment abroad, of which there are many at the present time.

I believe there are also facilities for appointments in various Government Departments.

The salary obtainable is largely a question of the best one can do for oneself and there is therefore considerable diversity of remuneration.

The field covered by Accounting is considerably broader than the term "Accountancy" might imply. Besides the audit and preparation of accounts of business and other concerns it also embraces the following :—

The preparation of individuals' and Companies' Taxation Returns and the settlement of their Income Tax and Sur Tax Liability with the Inland Revenue Authorities each year.

The installation of Costing Systems for the ascertainment of production costs and selling prices.

A knowledge of business procedure embracing Secretarial work, Directorships, etc.

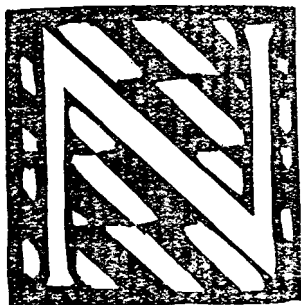
Procedure in Bankruptcy, Company Liquidation, Executorships and Receiverships, Trusteeships, Arbitration and Awards.

Investigation work and the drawing up of schemes of Company Flotation, Amalgamation, Reconstruction, etc. Reporting to and advising intending purchasers and vendors of businesses, etc.

I hope that nothing I have written would seem to stress the academic qualifications of the individual at the expense of his possessing true character. It is in so far as one has the latter, and only in so far, that one will enjoy the former. Men finally assess each other at their character worth, whatever their other qualifications and the real enjoyment of life springs from this. It will be a sad day for business, or in fact any other activity, when the emphasis is reversed.

"KNOCKING AT THE GATES OF HEAVEN."

by J. FISHER, B.A., B.LITT. (OXON.)



O doubt you have heard of the black who lay on his back and said to the lazy skies of Alabama, "Time is a thing I ain't got nothing else BUT." That is exactly how we feel out here at the beginning of May. The students are required on the prairie wheat-lands or elsewhere in summer, with the result that we only have two holidays in our year, a fortnight at Christmas and nearly five months in summer.

I spent the first three months in preparing and giving a course of lectures which came to an end at twelve o'clock on August 15th. By one o'clock I had eaten a hearty meal and was well on my way for the Rockies. Our route lay from Edmonton two hundred miles south to Calgary, from Calgary west to Banff in the heart of the Rockies, from Banff over the Kicking Horse Pass to Golden in British Columbia, from Golden back through Banff and Calgary to Edmonton—about eleven hundred miles in all. The faithful old 'Hudson,' which already had thirty thousand miles to its credit, took us all the way with no other mishap than the inevitable occasional puncture—if ever you have the good fortune to travel on a mountain or even a prairie road out here you will realise how inevitable that inevitability can be. The party consisted of the University librarian, his wife, his young hopeful, and myself. The trip lasted a fortnight, during which time I slept under canvas, wore the same khaki shirt and the same pair of Oxford bags, shaved once and a half and finally grew a moustache, which met such a storm of derision on my return to civilisation that in a repentant moment I removed it.

The journey to Calgary took us across two hundred miles of undulating prairie. Here, within living memory, the Cree and Blackfoot Indians, who were deadly enemies, massacred and scalped each other, hunted the buffalo, bartered with the traders of the Hudson Bay Company at what was then Fort Edmonton, and learnt the power of the Mounted Police. In the University Museum, twenty yards from where I am now writing, stands the wigwam of Poundmaker, one of the Indian chiefs; it is made of buffalo hide, and the seams are lined with scalps. There are men still living who remember Poundmaker.

The roads are laid across the prairie as straight as a ruler across a map, so that at one point we could see the road meeting the horizon fourteen miles away. Under these conditions and unhampered by a speed limit, we made good progress to Calgary, the centre of the old 'cow-country,' where cowboys used to patrol ranches almost as big as the West Riding. After resting for a day in Calgary, we set off West. I shall never forget my first sight of the Rockies as a strip of hazy blue stretching over the whole western horizon and becoming gradually more distinct until at last they towered above us on all sides.

Banff is the tourist centre of the Rockies and for two days I camped there among the mountain pines. I saw there cars from as far east as Ontario and from as far south as California, a tour of five thousand miles being nothing extraordinary on this Continent. I remember canoeing on the Bow River, riding mountain ponies, and fruitlessly pursuing with a camera at one time three deer and at another a black bear. I also had my first experience of mountain climbing and saw the wonderful ox-bow bends of the Bow River from the summit of Sulphur Mountain, which stands about eight thousand feet above sea level.

How shall I describe the journey over the mountain road into British Columbia ? It was like a fly walking round the walls of a room. Man cannot here build his roads according to his own desire, but must bow to the caprices of nature. There were long stretches where mountains towered above the road on one side and rivers roared through canyons a thousand feet below on the other. There were hills which called upon the valiant old 'Hudson' to climb two hundred feet in a third of a mile. There were mountain sides covered with pine, and mountain peaks covered with perpetual snow. There were swift rivers, waterfalls, glaciers, and emerald green mountain lakes. There were black blots in the evergreen of the pine forests where forest fires had travelled with the speed of the wind. I shall always remember the night when I camped on the banks of the Kicking Horse River, in a hollow nestling at the base of four mountains which stood as if at the four corners of a rectangle, all above or just below ten thousand feet high. Here for the first time I heard the weird howling of the mountain lion, save for which no sound broke the silence.

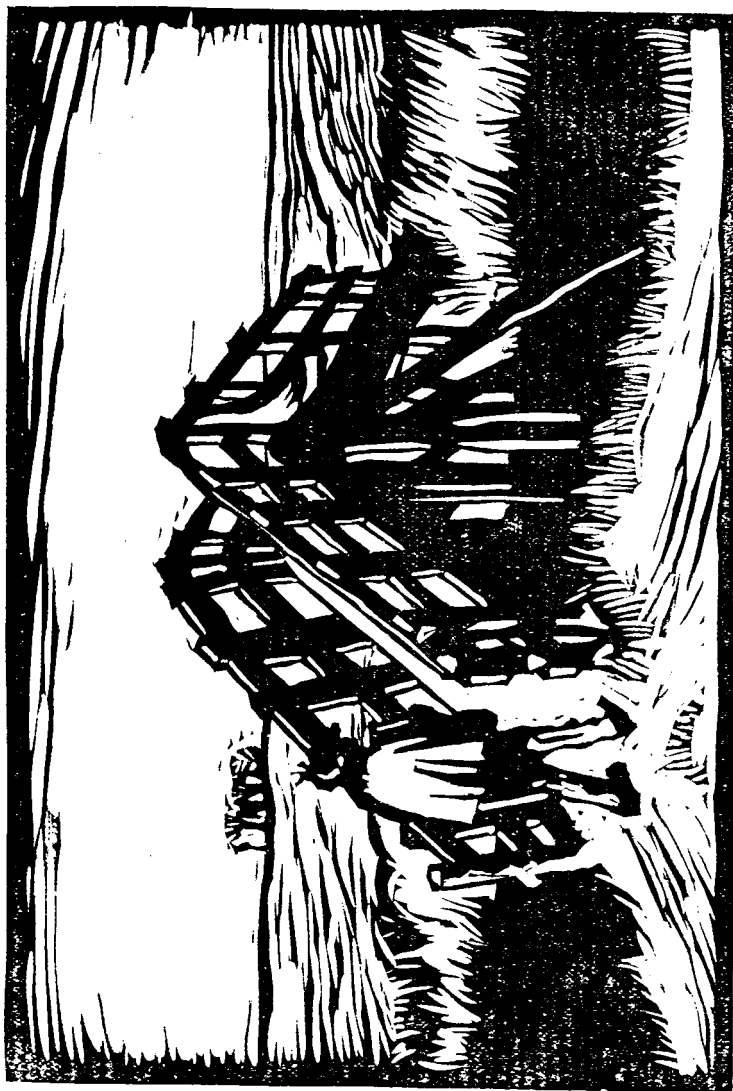
We crossed the Kicking Horse Pass at a point where the road is nearly five thousand feet above sea level. The pass derives its name from a mishap which befell the discoverer's party, for a bucking horse fell over the edge of the canyon and carried a guide down with it three hundred feet into the rushing waters of the river below.

After making the steep descent into British Columbia we decided to rest for two days at a homestead. The farmer who owned it had

travelled three hundred miles by horse and wagon to reach it. This was to me something of a feat, but to the Canadian it is a mere nothing. There are men still living who as children in arms made the fifteen hundred miles journey from Winnipeg to Edmonton overland in the covered wagon, and others who came by dog-sled in winter, sleeping round a fire in the snow drifts at night, at a time when the journey lasted three months. The homestead was built in the virgin forest, and the few acres of cleared land that surrounded it represented years of back-breaking work, such as fall to the lot of every pioneer. However, I seized the opportunity of doing a little pioneering myself and went out into the forest with an axe. There I hewed and hacked for four hours, bitten to death by mosquitoes and by the especially irritating pests which are so small that the Indians call them 'no-see-ums,' choked by dust rising from the matted underbrush, and working in what seemed a half-light owing to the tall trees shutting out the sunlight. Somewhere buried on this farm lie the pair of Oxford bags which had served me faithfully for four years but which failed when faced by the tangled underbrush. Fortunately the old pioneers did not wear Oxford bags.

At Golden we had to turn back. I would have been delighted to continue to the Pacific, but there was no road. And so, as every return from a voyage of discovery is a sad thing, and as the recounting of it would be sadder, I will leave the radiator of the old 'Hudson' facing reluctantly towards the east at Golden.





“Have I not pass’d thee on the wooden bridge.”

THE SCHOLAR GIPSY.

Lino cut by Martin, Vol. I.

LYRIC SUITE.

I.

Gone are the days of overcrowded class rooms,
Corridors full, and students packed like sardines
All round the doorways, jostling each other,
Waiting the master.

Gone are the times when laboratory students
Had but one cupboard for their apparatus,
Shared their materials solely through the lack of
Accommodation.

No longer now two students sit in one desk,
Mixing their books, the numbers out of order,
Causing eternal strife and aggravation
When they are checked.

II.

Rejoice, rejoice !
The school is extended,
Discomfort is ended.
Rejoice, rejoice,
The buildings are growing apace ;
Hurrah, hurrah !
The end of all defects
(For masters and prefects).
Hurrah, hurrah,
We're in thoroughly excellent case.

III.

Beside the long majestic drive extends
A beauteous garden ; envy of our friends
In the next field ; which, when the summer comes
Will (with some luck) sport rhodo-dender-ums.
No ; pardon me, the garden is a rock one,
A thing of beauty ; real—not a mock one,
Under the superintendence of one Nash,
Old Adam's likeness sent to dress—Oh dash !
I'm off again. But still the fact remains
That it must flourish while the outfield wanes ;
This ground where, mud-bespattered, day by day
Our "footer" fans in contest fierce did play
Must perish ; and to every passer-by
Who marvels at its absence we reply
" Floruit...but the rest does not apply."

J.H.W. (U VI Sc.)

COLLEGE LETTERS.

University College Hall,
London.

Dear Editor,

I have been wondering if a brief account of my experiences and impressions, since leaving the old school, would be of interest or use to my old school mates.

For several days prior to going up to London to the new life, quite naturally I was intensely excited, wondering what lay in hot or cold store for me, but during the packing up I pride myself on maintaining an outward appearance of calm. "Il ne a pas de quoi."

London was not entirely new to me as I was a frequent visitor in my very young days, but I was this time much impressed by everything around me, and I could not help comparing it with our own large cities, which latter appeared so very insignificant. The 'Underground' soon claimed me as I wished to get into my new home as soon as possible, but the 'Ozone' smell carried my thoughts back to the Chemistry Lab., and Mr. Gott's voice came through the ether, "Now you know, Barr....."

We soon arrived at Ealing Broadway, the station nearest to the University College Hall. Ealing itself pleased me greatly by the way in which trees line the streets and parks, and beautiful commons are scattered all over the neighbourhood.

A vision of the College playing fields would gladden the eyes of any lad. I felt at once that life in the place was to be pleasant. The Hall of Residence was quite up to the standard of the other surroundings, although the staff were labouring under difficulties for a while owing to large extensions.

Sunday came, and with it a great sense of loneliness, which I could not shake off, and I realised that one could be intensely lonely in a vast concourse of people, more so than in the middle of a wide uninhabited moorland. A visit up to the City accentuated this feeling, the one bright spot during the Holy Day being a peep at University College. My impressions of this, my Alma Mater to be, was one of wonder, admiration and awe. The splendour of this vast College, with its own medical hospital, made me forget for a moment the hum and turmoil of the metropolis, and I rested amazed at the thought that three years of my life would be spent here. How should I equip myself? Would my work here be worthy of it, its traditions, and my old school? I hoped so. I returned to the hostel in thoughtful mood.

Monday brought with it work and the loneliness was shed. For four weeks I taught in a large school in Hammersmith; one of the

star schools of the London County Council. This work, and talks with masters and other pupils did much to modify my speech and knock out colloquialisms. Soon I began to appreciate the advantages of life in London, which in itself is an education, and the broadening influence of contact with students from many lands. The conception of Yorkshire as the centre and hub of the universe was shattered and parochialism of ideas vanished, yet my love for my own county remained. To illustrate a point; there are round about 71 first year engineering students in this college, 15 are Indians, at least 3 Germans, and one of my particular cronies is an American, whom I hope to introduce to my old school some day.

This, my first term, which has been singularly pleasant, is drawing to a close, and I expect to be with you all again shortly. The work is to my liking, and I have endless openings for amusement. Already I have travelled along every Underground Railway in London. I have visited the British Museum, Science Museum, The National Art Gallery and a host of other places. I have also seen "Joule's" original experiment set up. The more I see the more I am impressed. One of the sources of perpetual amusement to the Northerner is the Cockney dialect. Daily I hear " 'Ammersmith Trine " (Hammersmith Train). "Mobl Awtch." "Gavner." "Not arf'e i'nt."

Before closing, I would like to advise those boys who are going to take up a University career, to turn to the London University, as out-standingly great. It is the finest "all round" University in the world ; particularly so in the Applied Sciences, and without doubt University College is the backbone of the University. On the average, 50% of the various team "Colours" are held by University College Students. Many eminent men are at my college, such as Professor Coker, whose researches on photo-elasticity label him as the foremost man in the world in his subject. Bear in mind that Sir William Ramsay was educated at U.C.

Perhaps my letter will appear unduly long but being a pioneer from N.G.S. to this institution justifies.

With greetings and best wishes to Mr. Brittain, my old teachers and students.

Yours truly,

J. C. Barr.

Bede College,
Durham.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I think I can safely say that the whole Normanton colony is progressing very nicely. Of course, I cannot speak for the third year, or even the second year students from Normanton, because they hold the lofty position of seniors while we are poor freshers, and consequently beneath their notice. Coming from a school where we have been among the "great" men, we find it rather a change to come here and have to do fags for the seniors and to respect the cry of S.P.S. (Seniores Priores Sunt).

For those who love sports, Bede is an admirable place since there are many sports' fields and every afternoon is free—that is, free for arts students; the poor science fellows have only two free afternoons a week, Wednesday and Saturday. If a man has the talent he may easily get his place in one of the teams. There are also opportunities to show ability on the social side of life.

Life in college is very happy and the fellows chum together as if they had been pals all their lives. Bede was greatly improved during the Summer vacation and among the improvements is a new Common Room and Lounge. Both are very comfortable and cosy places, well furnished with easy chairs. There are two gramophones.

The tutors are mostly concerned with 'certificate' men but they see that we adhere to the college rules. Most of them are very young and I shall never forget the second day at Bede when I went up to a young tutor who I thought was a student and asked him, in good Yorkshire accent "Heigh-up, where's the library?"

So far, the city itself has not appealed to me but I must say I am greatly struck with the beauty of the Cathedral, the most beautiful Norman building in England. The cloisters and the crypt are really worth going far to see. I have been in the Castle only twice but each time my thoughts have been led away to the things which happened in olden days and to the men who could construct such piles.

The whole college went to the Armistice service at the Cathedral and this is the only time I have attended service there.

Since the Church of England has such a great part in governing the University, many of the lecturers are clergymen. This does not imply that they give us sermons instead of lectures. On the contrary, the lecturers are quite good.

I will close by sending best wishes to the whole school on behalf of the Normanton colony here.

Yours sincerely,

E. Hubble.

The Union, Edgbaston,
Birmingham.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I should like to describe for the benefit of N.G.S. boys the Birmingham Guild of Undergraduates Union.

The importance of a Union at a University can only be realised by University people. To most people the word "Union" will signify nothing, but to the Undergraduate it means the difference between a sordid and a pleasant University career. No one realises this better than the Staff and Students of Birmingham University, who before the present term did not possess a Students' Union.

Birmingham University is divided into two sections: One part at Edmund Street in the City Centre and therefore unpleasantly situated ; the other at Edgbaston on the City's outskirts in the most pleasant position imaginable. The former is devoted to the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law, the latter to anything from Oil Engineering to Dentistry. The social life of these two sections has never been much in common and thus the building of a Union marks an epoch in the history of the University. The dis-union is overcome and we are one step further towards the "single University." The unity of all students of both sexes is proclaimed and a common headquarters for all social and communal Life has now been provided.

The building itself is a valuable addition to the small number of attractive buildings in Birmingham. The fact that it is built in brick and stone enhances the style and gives it a real English appearance. That Birmingham should have a Union second to none was made certain by a discreet small party who visited the Unions of the Northern Universities and incorporated all the best ideas of these with the fertile imagination of the architect—the building itself gives the impression of careful thought and consummate skill.

In the Union you can attend a debate or eat a 1/6 lunch; have private study or learn to dance. It possesses Common, Private, Reading and Billiard rooms and a Debating Hall generally used for Dances. The tastes of the easy-going or studious young man are equally catered for.

It is to be hoped now that the ice has been broken many other Normanton Grammar School Students may find their way to Birmingham. The Degrees are among the best in the land whilst opportunities for Sport and Social activity are abundant. The person with any initiative will not be lacking. The Student chooses himself whether he leads an agreeable life or not. In the past we boys of Normanton Grammar School have scarcely looked farther than Leeds or Durham for a University career although occasional brilliant boys have reached Oxford or Cambridge. Without deprecating either Leeds or Durham Universities it would not be a cause for

regret if one or two each year tried Birmingham. Of course expense means a lot, but take a look at the Birmingham University motto, you Latin students, "Per ardua ad alta" and let it be your inspiration.

This short description cannot portray all the amenities of a University career at Birmingham but as a Student there, I may say that he who enters the University of Birmingham with good intentions will never regret it.

Yours truly

R. Banks.

Chester College.

Dear Sir,

First impressions are lasting. When I came to Chester College it was in company with five members of the Senior Year, only one of whom I knew. These Seniors were the personification of hospitality and I soon felt quite at home; in fact it seemed too good to be true, because I had been told many gruesome stories of the trials which beset the unwary junior. However, the feeling of friendship between seniors and juniors has been carried on from the first day and on two occasions has been cemented by material help from the junior year to the senior. In short, our seniors are a set of fine chaps and, believe me, there will be another fine senior year next year.

The College buildings form a venerable pile; the first thing one sees is the chapel, surrounded by a well-kept garden. On entering the building, one traverses a labyrinth of passages and eventually comes out in a kind of quadrangle with a patch of grass about 10 feet by 4 feet known as the "Prairie." To the left is the dining hall where we have bread and jam, and other things, three times a day. To the right is the close, a fine field of some seven acres containing Rugger, Soccer, Hockey, Cricket and Tennis enclosures. Along the top runs the tree-lined terrace and at one side is a pavilion.

There are two fine common rooms and the same number of billiard rooms. There is always plenty of entertainment in the large common room and juniors have been known to be made to sing. There is also a famous Debating Society which deals with such questions as Prohibition and Dress reform in most effective manner. The rules are quite reasonable and to intending students all I can say is that Chester College is "The College."

Yours truly,

J. D. Sunley.

St. John's College,
York.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Our lecturers in Psychology and Education say that we are reacting towards our new environment—a part of our education. What then, is this new environment ? It would take a book to describe it in full and since I am restricted to a page or two of a valuable magazine, I will endeavour to relate a few aspects of it.

The day's routine differs totally from what we have gone through before. We rise (or are supposed to) at 7 a.m. and then there follows a babel of sounds : "Where's my stud ?" "Who's taken my hot water ?" and so on. Chapel is at 7-45 and what is more important, breakfast at 8 a.m. Lectures extend from 9-10 to 12-40, dinner follows, the afternoon is free (with one or two exceptions), then tea and lectures again 4-30 to 6-30, followed by chapel and private study 7-30 to 9-30 with supper in between. Wednesdays and Saturdays offer certain exceptions and the extra hours of leisure are welcomed with open arms, more especially so are 'late passes' until 9-45 on Saturday nights (otherwise 7-30) which are few and far between. We are in on Sunday nights at 9-18, to receive a small quantity of supper and a large amount of prayers.

This routine seems difficult to get into and the first fortnight is nothing but a ringing of bells and a hurrying and scurrying about of students with piles of books under their arms. After that, we 'get down to it.'

Several duties befall a student as time goes on :—bell duty, lights duty, etc. Negligence of this honorary office means an extension of the days of duty, and so the bellman, in the course of three days, sees so much of the grandfather's clock in the Dining Hall that he must picture it and dream of it in his sleep.

Tradition places certain rules and restrictions on the juniors (so the seniors say). The centre path across the quad, is forbidden ground to the junior. The penalty for use is...well, I had better not say. Even a felt hat set at a rakish angle may be an eyesore to a senior, with the usual consequences.

Certain things during the first week or so were taboo, e.g.: stiff linen collars, spats, bowlers and side-boards and long hair. Therefore, O intending Johnsmen, please note.

Life at College is a time of looking forward to things, either half-term, a late pass or 'Archbishop's Night' when everyone is expecting to partake of at least one excellent repast, and will banish from his thoughts for one night the events of the morrow.

One half-hour in the 'smoke-hole' is worth an evening at the talkies or theatre. With what great fervour are sung "Home, Sweet Home" and "Just a Song at Twilight" ! These half-hours are the links binding Home and College and as the term draws to its close, I warrant everyone will be looking forward to a time of lighter work, extra hours in bed, a fire, and literature of a lighter vein than "The Biblical Thoroughfare."

Yours sincerely,

Frank Pollard.

SCHOOL CAMP.

SANDESEND (NEAR WHITBY), July 22nd to August 4th.



TUESDAY, July 22nd, our advance party consisting of four masters and eight boys set off for Sandsend, leaving Normanton in very bad weather. We hoped for better things on the drier side of Britain, but on arriving in Sandsend we found they had had two days of incessant rain already, and we were to endure two days more of it before there was any break in the weather. We managed to put up a tent or so for sleeping accommodation for some of the party, and to hire a barn which was used by five of the boys. From the Tuesday to the Friday we squelched about a muddy field in the rain, busying ourselves chiefly with the preparation of meals. By 11 a.m. Hartley generally had the fire smoking furiously and at 12-30 a very wet party sat down to breakfast, commending the cook on the excellence of the tea. Breakfast over, the fire was generally coaxed into boiling us some stew for dinner (about 5 p.m.), after which we retired from the unequal contest with the rain and took refuge in the White Hart. Here we listened to graphic accounts of the damage done by floods in the valleys of the Esk and of the local streams, while we ourselves steamed in front of the fire and fortified the inner man against the risk of chill. Anyhow, we none of us caught cold.

Friday saw the end of our discomfort. The sun shone gloriously, and for the first time we realised the beautiful position of our camp site. From the cliff we had an uninterrupted view of the coastline to Whitby and Saltwick Nab, whilst inland we had extensive views of Yorkshire moorland

scenery. A full day's work was possible and by Saturday afternoon everything was ready for the arrival of the main party, our number being thereby increased to eight masters and thirty-five boys.

The camp activities followed the usual course. Cricket, football and bathing were immediately in full swing, the latter being most carefully supervised by Mr. Young and Mr. Quayle. Walks along the cliffs towards Kettleness and along the coast to Whitby and Robin Hoods Bay were undertaken by the majority of the boys. Whitby was thoroughly explored, and although its entertainments were disappointing to some of our members all pronounced it a quaint and rather charming sea port. Only one excursion was taken by the camp as a party, to Runswick Bay and Staithes, and this was to some extent spoiled by rain. It is a pity that we did not see the beautiful bay at Runswick under bright sunshine. The most successful excursion was to Goathland, a party of Form VI boys and several masters making their way over the moors during the afternoon and returning by the Esk Valley in the evening. The excursion had been planned for the whole camp but was abandoned partly owing to the damage the storm had done to the roads and bridges in the river valley.

No account of camp would be complete without reference to the valuable work done by the masters and prefects in charge of tents to make the camp a success. As leader I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Bellamy for his invaluable help with the catering and cooking (we ate £30 worth of food and enjoyed every bit of it,) and Mr. Gott and Mr. Quayle more especially for their work during the trying time at the beginning of the camp.

H.W.

THE BOY AND THE IMPOSITION.

After Browning.

[Readers are asked not to inquire too closely into the meaning The poem is impressionistic. The author is willing to take part in any discussion by a reputable literary circle of the meaning of his work.]

Professor Eheu ! ecce puer ! (that's vocative)*
loquitur : My lines ? Thank your gods you're not late. I've
 No time to waste.
 (Here stynsteth the Muse the Poet of his inspiracioun)
 Next time you regard with compunction
 A not-to-be-sneezed-at injunction
 To learn how to use a conjunction
 I'll see that I set for your task a

French piece that begins with 'jusqu'a ce que';
 (Here's your grandmother—go ask 'er,
 One should always consult the less frisky
 And sportive relations—'tis risky
 To go to one, say, who drinks whisky
 Or plays darts, or worse games such as banker
 Or ludo or perhaps crown-and-anchor—
 Grandmothers, somme tout, are trustworthy.)
 Quick, boy ! What case is 'grandmother' ?
 Hurry up, or I'll give you another
 Strafarbeit—that's German for impot.
 Qu'y a-t-il ? You've surely not forgot ? †
 Right then, fifty lines more 'tis you've got.
 I assure you 'hic vatibus mos est'—
 I may also say you've had the closest
 Of close shaves . . What ? vates means 'seer'
 You can write it out fifty times here !

* Sorry—poetic license

† Frightfully sorry—more license.

V.B.

THE "OLD HALL" GHOST.

The endless line of cars had ceased to come, and now the party was in full swing. The Hon. George Weston had promised to tell us before we went to bed about his family ghost, who he said, always came back at the last stroke of midnight on Christmas Eve.

Now, as we sat round the fireplace, with all the lights out, and the log fire casting quaint shadows about, an eerie feeling crept over us. The silence was suddenly broken by George.

"In 1781," he said, startling everyone, "one of my ancestors was brutally murdered!" And so it went on finishing up with... "he comes back here to sleep again in his own bed every Christmas Day."

"Whew !" said Tom Bentley (otherwise called 'Sparks' owing to his fondness for meddling with electricity), mopping his clammy forehead with a handkerchief. "That gave me the creeps. I would like to see that ghost; may I sleep in his bed to-night?"

"Certainly, Sparks" was the reply and he began wishing that he had not asked. At 11-30 everyone was in bed, Sparks feeling like a wet rag.

The minutes passed slowly to 11-45, Sparks shivering under the bed clothes and tenderly fingering the two revolvers he had brought with him.

After what seemed like hours the clock began striking twelve and poor Sparks, his teeth chattering with fright, waited. Suddenly a purple light flared up in the room—then died out, revealing a gaunt, grotesque skeleton walking towards him.

“ Oh Sir ” ! gasped Sparks, revolvers forgotten, as the skeleton’s claw-like fingers touched his throat. With that the skeleton threw him about the room finally retracing its steps. Sparks quickly followed trying to grasp him so that he could show him when all were in the room. The clock struck the quarter—a terrific crash and a vivid flash of purple flames—*The ghost was gone.*

Explanation given by Inspector Smart of Scotland Yard. The ghost was a wax-like figure bought by a homicidal maniac to whom Weston had told the story. He set the clockwork and pushed the figure through a hatch in the room concealing it by the green flame. Inside it was a small time-bomb which caused the explosion.

E.E. (Form IIc.)

RETROSPECTION.

It is dark as we make our way homewards, dark and wet. In this Vale of Tears, we tell ourselves moodily, the angels weep far more copiously over Normanton than anywhere else. The sun has set—at least, we suppose so, not having seen it for some considerable time; and no doubt the stars are out and the gorgeous drops of the Milky Way flashing their nightly benison to the shepherd in the South—only to us invisible.

Yet even here something about this hour breeds meditation and our thoughts turn to the sunny places and the long summer days that we left behind us how short a time ago ! . . . and if human things interest us (and, because we have sought to achieve some true aim in coming to school, they do) we give just a thought to those whose lives during that brief period crossed our own, though we are never to meet again. Yet each feels the richer for the contact.

Occasionally we surprise ourselves in a laugh because we have remembered something comic. Perhaps it really was comic : as the man at the local ‘vogue’ in a village far off in the South who sold tomatoes, the purchaser having the right to throw them at him (from a fair distance) with the prospect of a prize in the event of a successful shot; or perhaps it seems

funny in retrospect: as when we punctured on a treeless mountain path with no water for miles and one of us tramped to St. Laurent-les-Bains—in mediaeval times the pride of watering places—only to find that the mechanism of the push-bike was an impenetrable mystery to every inhabitant : SIC TRANSIT GLORIA . . . or when the wheel came off the car and rolled down a ravine before our eyes—a humourless affair it seemed as we settled down for the night in the shadow of the remainder of the car and froze. But now, because we are in England and Yorkshire, we laugh. In the unrelieved gloom our laughter sounds unreal and foolish and dies away on our lips and we fall to musing again. How desperately bleak and unlovely everything is ! And far away by Geneva's lake the cows are grazing peacefully and filling the dry keen air with the deep resonance of their bells, and the snow-capped mountains add a crowning glory as though heaven itself would share in the beauty of the earth; and further still, high in the Cevennes fragrant with pine and lavender and thyme, the monks are leaving their books and their flocks and their flowers to sing vespers and the solemn 'Salve Regina' in that remote chapel whose austere beauty and coolness and cunning art are unknown to the world outside, being for God alone. There, at least, "the weariness, the fever, and the fret" of human affairs have no place. Further off still we remember the blue sea bordered with vineyards, and the long bathes when we drank our fill of the sun and not infrequently of the water ; and the joy of never reading a newspaper and of never knowing the time.

Yet, were there not times when it seemed purposeless—this wandering ?—when we felt ourselves "désorientés," adrift, or at best spectators of something vital that we would fain have shared ? when we paused and asked how much nearer we were to the goal we are all aiming for at school—which is to know surely and calmly what work we have to do in the world—what will call forth all that is best in us so that we may give in no unstinting measure that which we alone are capable of giving, and in the giving find the peace that passeth understanding ? And if, in those moments we were completely honest with ourselves, we knew that our sphere was elsewhere—in medias res ... !

Morning brings School, with its carking cares and crushing disappointments, yet withal a sense of peace, of the slow accomplishment of some high aim, the slow crowning of high endeavour—slow because we are still as children gathering pebbles on the boundless shore of knowledge.

For not solely, nor primarily, shall we earn the Master's approbation by the sporadic offering of a cup of water or cleansing and kissing of tired feet, but by the prolonged pressing of our own bodies, created in the divine image, on the scabrous leper-body of life, that we may awake to find with St. Julian that we have lain with Christ and it is His voice that breathes in our ear: "Well done ! good and faithful servant."

V.B.

LIBRARY.

Though the new Library is not yet furnished, there are signs that this end, 'devoutly to be wished for,' is not far distant. The librarian and his assistant A. J. L. Durham, look forward cheerfully to the removal operations. In the meantime we acknowledge, with our thanks, gifts of books by the following:—The Gladstone Trustees, Mr. Gimblett, Mr. Gott, C. Allen, D. Hammond, J. R. Jones, W. Fletcher, F. Pollard, S. Crowhurst, E. Chapman, K. W. Bland, F. Elliott, A. Martin, L. S. Senior, O. Brittlebank, N. W. Jarvis, K. L. Berry, G. Jones and J. Holmes.

These contributions total 45 volumes made since January, 1930.

F.S.

FOOTBALL.

N.G.S. v. HECKMONDWIKE S., Sept. 27th, (home).

Playing under ideal conditions, School were beaten by a faster team. Kaye was the best forward for the School and he scored three times and Brittlebank once in reply to Heckmondwike's 6. In spite of the score Hurford played well in goal.

Heckmondwike 6 ; N.G.S. 4.

N.G.S. v. THORNES HOUSE S., Oct. 4th, (away).

This proved to be an easy match for the School and Thornes were beaten easily though School were not fully extended. The marksmen were Kaye (3), Brooke (2), Travis (1), Brittlebank (4).

N.G.S. 10 ; Thornes 3.

N.G.S. v. BARNSELEY G.S., Oct. 11th, (away).

This match was one of many misfortunes for the School team. Barnsley were a much bigger and better side, but to make matters worse Dixon and Hartley were injured in the first half. Barnsley thus found us an easy prey and scored five goals, School's only reply being from a penalty by Brittlebank.

Barnsley G.S. 5 ; N.G.S. 1.

N.G.S. 2nd XI v. BARNSELEY G.S. 2nd XI, Oct. 11th, (home).

Considering the size of the Barnsley team, the School team put up a creditable performance and hardly deserved to lose. Ward and Roberts played well but the small School forwards were helpless against such a defence as Barnsley had.

Barnsley 2 ; N.G.S. 0.

N.G.S. v. ACKWORTH S., Oct. 18th, (home).

School won the toss and played up the slope. The opening exchanges were scrappy and neither side could settle down. Heavy rain made ball control difficult, and Travis was the only member of the School team to produce his usual form. Two goals by him and one by Brittlebank enabled School to draw.

N.G.S. 3 ; Ackworth 3.

N.G.S. 2nd XI v. ACKWORTH S. 2nd XI, Oct. 18th, (away).

The School team, though smaller than the home side, were quicker and more effective in front of goal. The whole team played well together and deserved their victory.

N.G.S. 4 ; ACKWORTH 2.

N.G.S. v. PONTEFRAC T K.S., Nov. 8th, (home).

The School team, though weakened by the absence of Kaye, had little difficulty in overcoming a weakened Pontefract XI. Albrighton was the star of the match and he scored two good goals, the other scorers being Travis and Brittlebank (2).

N.G.S. 5; P.K.S. 1.

N.G.S. v. OSSETT G.S., Nov. 22nd, (away).

The heavy ground and the slope gave School a trying first half, but Gill, Naylor and Lamb defended well, whilst Lindop ably supported them. Brittlebank's 2 goals gave School a well merited win.

N.G.S. 2 ; Ossett 1.

N.G.S. v. BATLEY G.S., Nov. 29th, (home).

Considering the state of the ground, both teams played well. School did most of the attacking in the first half and goals were scored by Travis and Kaye (2). Aided by the slope in the second half Batley strove hard to reduce our lead and scored twice. Gill, Naylor and Lamb had to work hard to prevent the visitors drawing level, and they were well supported by Hartley, who played a brilliant game throughout.

N.G.S. 3 ; Batley G.S. 2.

O.B.

HOUSE MATCHES.

BUFFS v. WHITES.

As the score suggests, this match was evenly contested and a draw was the most satisfactory result to both sides.

Bufs 2; Whites 2.

BLUES v. REDS.

Contrary to expectation, the Reds put up a strong fight and the Blues had to extend themselves to keep level. Again a draw was a good summary of the game.

Blues 1; Reds 1.

BLUES v. BUFFS.

The main feature of this match was the successful debut of Attack on the Buffs left wing, and his 3 goals were instrumental in giving the Buffs an overwhelming victory.

Buffs 6; Blues 2.

REDS v. WHITES.

The Whites, under the leadership of Kaye, were too good for a plucky Reds XI. Gill was a dour defender for the Whites, whilst Roberts was the inspiring force of the Reds.

Whites 4; Reds 1.

BLUES v. WHITES.

Blues took full advantage of Kaye's absence and after a hard struggle, during which Gill (C) excelled for the Whites and Lamb did good service for the Blues, they managed to gain the lead just on time.

Blues 2 ; Whites 1.

BUFFS v. REDS.

All who hoped for a Reds victory were in high spirits when Buffs were in arrears at half-time. However, despite heroic work by Roberts, Ward and Knowles the Buffs netted twice and thus won a good game.

Buffs 2 ; Reds 1.

O.B.

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

To see honours go round is always pleasant, and so we are glad that the Whites, who gained only two points in last season's games, are now at the head of affairs.

When the Whites beat the Blues they gained their first victory for two seasons, and if they break the long supremacy of Buffs and Blues everybody will be ready to congratulate them.

But the Buffs and Reds say the Whites have not won the honours yet. The Blues, alas, have nothing to say.

Whites	7	points
Reds	5	"
Buffs	4	"
Blues	0	"

T.H.H

SWIMMING.

The School Swimming Programme has been carried out as usual this year and although the number of Senior Medals awarded is not so high as last year the high standard of swimming has been maintained. This year we introduced Water Polo and it proved a highly successful game. The match held at the close of the Swimming Gala showed how well the boys have taken to the game and judging by the excitement aroused, everybody enjoyed this new feature. It is hoped to arrange fixtures with neighbouring schools next year.

The House Championship was won by the Blues this year, Reds being second. Naylor easily carried off the Championship.

Congratulations to the following boys who were awarded the Senior Medal:—Berry K., Davis F., Jenkins A., Stubbs H., Webb H.

D.H.B.

OLD FRESTONIAN NEWS.

The notes about Old Frestonian affairs are written this term in circumstances of exceptional difficulty. Many Old Frestonians will have heard with deep concern of Mr. Brittain's serious and painful illness. All will join in the wish and hope that he will be speedily restored to health.

After successful Dances in September and November and a satisfactory record by our Football Team in the first half of the season, we were looking forward to an enjoyable Christmas programme and in particular to the Annual Dinner at which Mr. Brittain had promised to be present as our Guest.

Inevitably the arrangements for the Christmas programme have been held up and the only definite information that can be given to Old Boys at the moment is that a circular, announcing final arrangements will be sent out about December 19th.

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