

THE FRE STONIAN



THE MAGAZINE OF THE
NORMANTON GRAMMAR
SCHOOL

VOL. XXXI., Part II.

SPRING TERM 1935.

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DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

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NORMANTON :

C. J. KINGSTON & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

EDITORIAL



EDITOR : I. RICHARDSON.

SUB-EDITORS : A. W. Cook (Old Boys).

L. Simpson (Sport).

B. Parkes (News).

G. W. Head (Art).

Spring is coming, bringing with it the whole genus of ornithological carollers (at least so everyone assumes). But at present the only "wild notes" with which the Editor is acquainted are these which he is now writing. Perhaps if Hercules had been asked to write an Editorial without any definite facts to serve as a framework, he would soon have sighed for some less arduous task, such as the despatch of a Nemean lion or so. Again, there is a grave doubt as to whether the Editorial of a school magazine is ever read—probably it is not, or the Editor would have been apprised of the fact in a very short time.

However, to return to the first subject, spring is here and "wood notes wild" will soon be being warbled, and "à propos" of wood, we expect you will need no reminding that the palings at the upper end of the school grounds have been supplanted by railings. May we breathe a wish that there will never be any for looking through them?—or is that too subtle?

We are drifting out of our depth, with imminent danger of being engulfed in deep waters, so let us return to the usual topics for a spring Editorial set by long and glorious tradition. The weather so far has been "common or garden" spring weather, composed of humours hot, cold, moist and dry, but not having any especial tendency. Inoculation during the second half of the term proved not nearly so fatal as it might have done, had it been delayed until the examinations. Perhaps it is to this, and to the fact that "nec vobis lacteus umor eripitur," we owe such a clean bill of health.

Last term, the Dramatic Society's production "She Stoops to Conquer" was an unqualified success; a full account is given in

this issue. There is also a description of a visit to the works of the "Yorkshire Evening Post"—we must thank Mr. Bellamy for organizing this excursion. At the time of going to press, two more visits are in prospect. Arrangements are also being made for visits to a woollen mill and to an electrical works.

In next term's issue there will be a description of the sound film "The Epic of Mount Everest" which is to be shown in the School Hall, on April 1st.

The leading article this term is by Turner, and we may inform those who may fight shy of so scientific a treatise, that it is "good stuff."

We congratulate Bennett House on winning the Football House Championship. It is up to the other teams not to allow them to attain to quadruple honours.

An innovation which we hope our readers will like, in this term's Frestonian is the coloured linocut. Much work has been necessary in its preparation and in this direction we would like to thank the following boys :—Terry, Brooke, Lee B., VB.; Francis, Knowles, Lister, IVA; Cleaver, McCormick, Earnshaw, IVB.

In conclusion, we may mention that one change has been made on the Editorial Staff. Truelove having left, Head is now Art Editor and is responsible for the linocut which threatens to crush these humble notes and reduce them to an anti-climax.

And now our duty is discharged and we breathe a sigh of relief.

SALVETE.

SPRING TERM, 1935.

IIB.—Hoskins J. A., Tetley W. R.

IIIA.—Curtis O. H.

IVA.—Williams J.

VALETE.

IVB.—Watson W., Burrough R., Lingard K.

DE OMNIBUS.

SOCIALS.

Towards the end of last term, two "socials" were held in the Gym. The first one was the Dramatic Society's celebration. After tea, whist was played during the first part of the evening, and great muscular stage-hands rubbed shoulders with handsome actors—those masters of facial expression. Later, the piano was assaulted with great vigour, but above the accompanist's most valiant efforts and a host of straining larynxes, could be heard the four leathern-lunged perpetrators of "The Three Pigeons."

The guests at the prefects' social held a week later, were the Headmaster, Mr. Swallow, Mr. Whittlestone and Mr. Parker. An excellent tea was enjoyed in the Dining-Room, and a whist drive was begun; this latter was rather confused by one who confessed that he did not know the sequence of the picture cards. A happy and informal evening was rounded off with lusty renderings of songs both old and new.

GRAMOPHONE NOTES.

Our Gramophone has now given good service for two years. We had a slight difficulty with it towards the end of last term, but two members of the Sixth put the matter right and overhauled the instrument. It has given no trouble since and we should like to express our thanks to Westwood and Umpleby for their services.

Reviewing our efforts of the past two years, we feel that something has been accomplished and that on the whole the results have been encouraging. Many beautiful movements are appreciated by a majority of the boys, particularly those in which a vigorous or easily flowing melody is predominant. Such composers as Haydn, Mozart and Schubert command the most respectful hearing, while Bach and Beethoven are on the whole considered rather "too highbrow." A considerable amount of discussion has taken place on musical matters among the senior boys this term, and although the criticisms have not always been favourable they have been helpful and have given an opportunity of presenting our point of view. We sympathise with the critic who would like an occasional piece of 'bad' music playing (to be followed by an explanation as to where and why it is 'bad'), and also with the one who finds 'contrapuntal' music a sort of 'Musical Geometry,' although to those of us who happen to be interested in both Music and Geometry, the combination (in the hands of a Bach) really seems delightful.

COACHING SCHEME.

An envied privilege has fallen to school footballers this term, for on three occasions, Mr. Tom Mitchell, the ex-professional footballer, has visited the school in connection with the Football Association's scheme designed with a view to raising the standard of English school football. On his first visit, after speaking and demonstrating on the simple rudiments of the game, he accompanied the players to the football field and joined in a practice game. On his second and third visits he again took part in the game.

COLLEGE.

To the following members, past and present, of the Sixth, we offer our congratulations on their acceptance by the various Training Colleges :—Allen, Banks, Head, Murdoch, Musgrave (Carmarthen), Cook (York), Mayes (Dudley), Martin (Chelsea), Lindop A.E. (Chester)

Davis F. is now an Officer of Customs and Excise and is stationed at Hull.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Following the success of the Dramatic Society's latest venture, we insert two photographic groups from last term's production "She Stoops to Conquer." In the first tableau, the characters are :— Pimple (Royce D.), Tony (Lumb D. S. W.), Mrs. Hardcastle (Poyner G. E.), Marlow (Allen D.), Hardcastle (Davis F.), Miss Hardcastle (Fisher A. R.), Hastings (Banks C. V.), Miss Neville (Webster J. P.), Sir Charles Marlow (Braime G. G.).

In the second, we have Stingo the Landlord (Braime G. G.), and the four songsters, Morris W., Mayes F. C., Bagshaw R. and Hinchliffe N.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:— The Magazine of Batley Grammar School, The Legiolian, The Breckfield (Liverpool) Magazine, The Owl (Magazine of Leeds City T.C.), The Wheel, The Hastonian (Magazine of Hastings Grammar School), The Magazine of Heckmondwike Grammar School, The Cupola (The Ackworth School Magazine).

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Christmas term saw the Dramatic Society busy rehearsing Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." This was its most ambitious effort, but actually it was found to be less difficult than the three or four one-act plays given in previous years. The fears entertained were due to the loss of so many boys to whom any success in the last two years could be attributed ; but the event proved that there was much talent left.

"She Stoops to Conquer" was presented on Dec. 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1934. The dress rehearsal on the 11th was seen by over three hundred elementary school children. This proved to be a most useful innovation. The play was in every way a great success. We were fortunate in having two boys with previous experience to take leading parts. Davis F. as Mr. Hardcastle was outstanding. He lived the part; every gesture, look, and movement was well done. Poyner G. E. in the very difficult part of Mrs. Hardcastle did what we expected—made a great success of it. These two may be said to have carried the play through on their backs, and the example and help they gave to the others were much appreciated.

Allen D. as Marlow, and Banks C. V. as Hastings surmounted the the natural "stage-fright" felt on a first appearance and did well. Much of the success or failure of this play depends on the part of Tony Lumpkin, and Lumb D. S. W. proved to be a splendid Tony. He is a decided acquisition to the society for he is confident and full of enthusiasm. The

part which caused most difficulty when we were choosing the cast was that of Miss Hardcastle. In the end it was given to Fisher A. R. but it was realised that this was the most exacting part for one who had previously taken only small parts. We had a very pleasant surprise for Fisher rose to the occasion magnificently. Many of the audience thought that he (or she) was the greatest success of the play. The part of Miss Neville was taken by Webster J. P., who spoke well and made a very promising debut. If she did not captivate the audience as did Miss Hardcastle, it is to be remembered that she was a foil to her cousin who must necessarily play the more important part.

The society owes much to the boys who took small parts. Everybody cannot play leading parts and many of these boys missed trains and spent hours watching other people rehearse whilst they themselves had only a few lines to say. But how useful this can be was shown when Richardson I. fell ill a week before the opening night. His part, Sir Charles Marlow, was taken by Braime G. G. who was also the Landlord. He did both parts well, but, curiously, he was rather better as Sir Charles. Then there were the Fellows, four of them, played by Bagshaw R., Mayes F. C., Morris W., and Hinchliffe N. They looked and played the part most successfully ; but it is only fair to say that they were not trained to sing so discordantly. They needed no training ; it is a gift. Mr. Hardcastle had six servants and Head G. W. (Diggory), Westwood V. R. (Roger), Brunt G. A , Butcher P., Smith J. and Cook A. W. amused us with their antics. Truelove L. as Jeremy, Marlow's drunken servant, was on the stage only two minutes but his acting was splendid Royce D. as Pimple made such a good-looking girl that he can be sure of future parts.

The costumes were hired and were well worth their cost. The make-up was wonderful and we must thank Mr. and Mrs. Tryon for this.

Perched high above the stage sat the electrician, Simpson L , who worked the effective lighting. At the other side of the stage was the prompter, Richardson I., who although not well enough to take the part allotted to him, insisted upon doing this most useful work.

Mr. Whittlestone saw to the tickets and advertising, while Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rainbow gave valuable help to the stage manager and his assistants. To them we offer our thanks. The stage-manager had a very willing body of stage-hands in Simpson L. (electrician) ; White H. (curtains) ; Myers C. G , Hicks F , Hinchliffe N., Lindop R., Mitchell J. F., Hunt H. E , Wood F. ; and Umpleby K. F. (gramophone).

The public saw and appreciated the acting of the play, but the actors were relying confidently on the work of those behind the stage.

T.H.H.
S.F.T.

TO KETTLEWELL.

The 1-48 came to a standstill with brakes squealing through a cloud of escaping steam. Our party, consisting of five boys and a master, boarded the train which slid off to Leeds. Our eventual destination was Kettlewell, a fairly large village up Wharfedale.

We had a pleasant 'bus ride from Leeds to Guiseley, but I think we were all anxious to get out and prove our hiking powers. The sun's rays were veiled by a grey sky, and a chilly breeze greeted us coldly as we climbed out of the 'bus and adjusted our packs. It was half past three when we set off towards Ilkley, six miles away across the moors. There were numerous patches of recent snow, scattered on sheltered sections of the moors. We arrived at "Rocklands," the Ilkley Youth Hostel, just after six o'clock and immediately began to prepare a meal, which was quickly cooked and served, and eagerly devoured. We spent a pleasant and interesting evening at the Hostel and retired to bed about half past ten. It was great fun choosing and preparing our beds, and when at last we did get to sleep, it was much later than half past ten.

When we awoke, a persistent drizzle was sprinkling the window-panes, but thoughts of breakfast chased away all thoughts of rain.

After we had dressed, washed, and eaten, we idled away the time till we were called for by the owner of the car which was to take us to Kettlewell. When at last he arrived, we packed ourselves into the car and settled down, prepared not to move until we were there. To me that ride appears like some vivid night-mare ; we were packed too tightly for comfort, although not too tightly for warmth.

Of course, like all bad things it had an end, but it was to be repeated on Monday night. We reached Kettlewell about one o'clock and were able to work for some hours during the afternoon, preparing the place where we were to build the bicycle shed. On Saturday night we visited the village bonfire, and afterwards went a short walk round the village. Kettlewell is a pretty village, neither rustic nor modern ; it is surrounded by hills which on our visit were covered with patches of snow. A shallow, stony river, about forty feet wide, divides the village equally, and to go a short distance often means a long walk, since there are only two bridges.

There were several visitors to the Hostel on Saturday night, and by combined efforts we sang through an enjoyable evening.

Sunday was spent more quietly and we passed away the time with domestic duties. On Monday we resumed our task, and after doing various jobs, such as mortar mixing, wall building, tree chopping, white washing, black washing, (and much dish washing in between), we completed the bicycle shed.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when we finished, and so we went a walk up the valley. An icy blast confronted us, which, unlike

many winds in football matches, favoured us on our return journey. After viewing the countryside, and closely inspecting the mouth of a large cave, we turned back, and the zealous exertions of an intermittent snow-fight, followed by strugglings and pantings as we careered madly down a hillside, jumped over becks and ditches, climbed over walls and fences, and waded through bogs and marshes, put us in good form for tea.

After tea we packed our ruck sacks and prepared for departure. The owner of the car called for us about seven o'clock and we arrived at Leeds station at half past eight, after a ride through dark, hilly countryside lit up here and there by the glares of mighty bonfires.

We eagerly welcomed the spaciousness of a warm railway carriage, and it was not long before we were back in Normanton after a happy absence of three and a half days. We felt very happy and pleased with ourselves as we hiked in force up High Street ; thoughts of resuming school on the morrow however, slowly overwhelmed the thoughts of Kettlewell, and rang down the curtain on the happiest half term I have ever experienced.

R. Lindop, L. VI. Sc.

A VISIT TO "THE YORKSHIRE EVENING POST."

On the half-term, February 22nd, a party of about fifty, masters and boys, paid a most enjoyable visit to the printing works of the 'Yorkshire Evening Post,' to see the production of the 'Late Buff' from the Telegraph Room to the street. We must thank Mr. Bellamy for arranging such a pleasant and educational visit. When our guide had given us a brief outline of what we were about to see, we began our tour.

Our first stay was at the telegraph room. Here, we had the mysteries of modern telegraphy unfolded to us. The news is received from London on two batteries, each consisting of five Murray-Multiplex teleprinters. We were amazed to hear that when both sets were in operation, ten different messages could be received and automatically printed, simultaneously, over a single private wire. At the same time, a message can be sent in the reverse direction without disturbing the incoming messages. Within a few minutes of our entering this room, a message had been transmitted to London and a greeting returned to Leeds over the same wire on which the ordinary news was travelling. We were pleased to hear that it was cold in London : it was in Leeds !

On the Creed machines, messages were being received in morse and transformed into Roman characters.

The local news is received in the Telephone room by a group of telephonists wearing headphones.

Overhead conveyors carry the work of these two departments to the sub-editors, busy, but quite uninteresting persons, who sort out the news and supply headlines.

The rest of our journey was one maze of wonderland. The Caseroom, with its fifty-eight linotype machines, produces all the type. Each machine is a small foundry in itself; the operator strokes the lettered keys, and lo and behold! we have a real line of type, ready for setting into a complete bed of type. This machine produces the ordinary reading prints and leaves the casting of advertisements and headlines to the 'Ludlow' machines.

In this same room, the type, along with headlines and illustrations, is assembled into a complete page by stone "hands." An impression of the completed bed of type is made by covering it with papier-maché flong and passing it through a very powerful hydraulic press. It is now ready for the Stereo Room where it is transformed into a semi-cylindrical plate from which the actual newspaper is printed on the rotary presses.

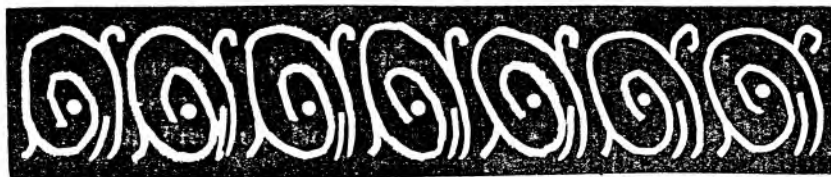
This flong is now called the matrix. An auto-plate caster produces a stereo metal impression of the matrix at a very great speed. These cylindrical castings must be absolutely uniform before being fitted into the press. The auto-shaver, which planes the inner faces of the plates, ensures this.

The next flight of steps brought us into the works' canteen, where we recovered our breath, and satiated our healthy appetites. After this most enjoyable tea, Mr. Holden thanked our host for such a delightful visit.

The last stage of the visit lay through the machine-room where the papers are actually printed. There they were, huge machines and tremendous rolls of plain paper. The stereo plates had been placed in position whilst we had been feeding, and soon amidst a tremendous noise we saw the rolls of paper turning swiftly and a continuous sheet passing through the whole machine, to be printed, cut, folded, counted, and eventually to appear as hundreds of complete newspapers.

From here the papers are taken to the Dispatch Room to be packed for distribution throughout the district. We left by another route without being packed and reached our 'bus safely.

R. Bagshaw, U.VI.Arts.



OXFORD NEWS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

You have very kindly asked for information about our Hilary Term's progress. We must begin by saying that Dr. A. B. Poynton was elected The Master of University in succession to Sir Michael Sadler who retired at the end of last term. He is the Classics don of the College.

Meanwhile University has played a prominent part in the world of sport. Our rugger XV, which numbered several "blues" among its ranks, achieved the double distinction of League Champions and Cup Winners, celebrating the success in the good old style by a "Bump" supper. Last year's performance in Torpids was not maintained this term, both the first and second boat being "bumped" repeatedly. Our consolation is that two University men have gained places in the Oxford Boat so we naturally expect a refutation of that "old wives' tale" that Oxford can only win when supplied with an outboard motor.

In football, our hopes accruing from a promising position in the league last term did not materialise, Hertford defeating us on their own ground in the Inter-Collegiate Cup. Incidentally, Brasenose College—well-known to one of our Old Boys in residence there—went on to win the Cup. Still we found ample compensation elsewhere, for among many other attractive fixtures was a match with Trinity Hall, Cambridge (away) so that one Oxford and three Cambridge Old Boys had a pleasant re-union. The same Oxford Old Boy has been elected to the Centaurs A.F.C.

Turn we now to the various clubs and societies. Perhaps the most amusing is the Shakespeare Club with its invariable motion "that the bard be not read this evening." The Cecil Club had an especially good programme this term, numbering among other fixtures a visit by the well-known Sir Basil Blackett who spoke on the government of India and the implications of the White Paper policy. Meanwhile—strange as it may seem—the Musical Society numbers several of our Old Boys. This term, Bach's Peasant Cantata and several folk-songs were presented.

Last, though we would not say least, is the more serious side of undergraduate life. The English "School" claims most of our Old Boys, and we might add here that excellent opportunities are afforded for detailed studies in the English Reading Room (in the Bodleian which is entitled to a copy of every book entered on the Stationers' Register), and in the English School Library. Still with regard to all this "I think we've had enough" and back comes the answer "yes, yes it is time to be gone."

Sincerely yours,

The Oxford Old Frestonians.

AN ATTEMPTED TREATISE ON MODERN PHYSICS.



NE of the commonest complaints made by the layman against science is that it is in a state of continual flux in which theories are propounded and destroyed, altering in a few months the conception of the Universe. The true scientist, however, knows that only by continual criticism of existing ideas can his subject be advanced—only by long processes of laborious building up and careful pulling down can an approach be made to the true understanding of the nature of things.

Before giving a short review of the chaotic state of physics in recent years, caused by the seemingly conflicting experimental evidence which has been brought forward, it would perhaps be helpful to describe, as briefly as possible, the theory of atomic structure which is at present being criticised and drastically altered. In the brilliant scientific pre-war period, Rutherford and Soddy worked out their idea of atomic structure, using radio-active phenomena as a basis of inquiry. Their idea of the atom, which should be well known by many of our schoolboys, postulated the existence of two fundamental units of matter—the positive proton and the negative electron.

The atom of an element consists of a nucleus and a system of revolving electrons, each in its own specific orbits—a fairly accurate representation of the structure may be formed by imagining our solar system to be about 4×10^{-8} centimetres in diameter (that is to say, 4 divided by 10 followed by 7 noughts). Such an atom is ordinarily electrically neutral, and so the charge on the orbital electrons must be exactly neutralised by a positive charge on the nucleus. The nucleus must thus consist of a number of protons.

The mass of an atom consists chiefly of these nuclear protons, for they are very heavy compared with electrons. Now why is it that the nuclear protons, bodies with similar charges, can be held together by electrons situated at a comparatively great distance? (when it is well known that similar electrical charges always repel). This question is partly answered by supposing that the nucleus contains electrons, which help to bind the protons together. Support for this view is found in the fact that in many elements the number of orbital electrons is approximately half the atomic weight (referred to hydrogen) of that element; thus showing that the nucleus must contain twice as many nuclear protons as revolving electrons, the excess protons being neutralised by the nuclear electrons. This idea

is not contradictory to the fact of the relation between the number of orbital electrons and the atomic weight, for the mass of an electron is almost negligible compared with the mass of a proton.

Even then, the difficulty is by no means removed, for how can the twelve nuclear protons of the carbon atom be bound together by only six nuclear electrons?

Another curious feature of Rutherford's atom is that the atomic nucleus, containing heavy protons, is much smaller than an electron although the electron is so much smaller in mass than a proton. The actual relation is that a proton has the mass of 2,000 electrons, and this fact led to many scientists wondering why matter should be built up in what appears such a lop-sided fashion.

It seemed that there must be a greater variety of particles, as yet undiscovered, to explain these peculiarities. The first particle to be suspected was the neutrino, whose existence has not yet been proved by actual discovery. Such a particle is, however, necessary to explain why certain radio-active nuclei emit electrons all possessing different amounts of energy, which at present seems contrary to the Law of Conservation of Energy. If this particle is discovered, it will be found that the apparent loss of energy in the disintegration of these nuclei will be possessed by the particle, and thus explain the apparent contradiction.

The Curie-Joliot in 1933 performed an experiment which was also apparently contradictory to the Law of Conservation of Energy. They bombarded paraffin-wax with what they assumed to be X-rays, which they produced by directing on to beryllium the particles and rays emitted by polonium. Protons were in this way ejected from the wax, and their energy measured. It was found to be greater than that possessed by the original rays from the beryllium. Chadwick, however, reconciled theory with the experiment by assuming that the supposed X-rays were not X-rays, but a stream of new particles. He named these particles neutrons, and he found that a neutron has the same mass as a proton, but no electrical charge.

We now have the negative electron, the positive proton (which is 2,000 times as heavy), and the neutron; also the suspected neutrino. All these particles were discovered after the necessity for their existence had been proved by experimental results. But now we come to another particle, the positive electron, whose existence was first proved when Dirac in 1928 was trying to discover the mathematical relations between the electron and the proton; instead, he found from one of his equations that there must exist a particle similar in mass, but opposite in charge to the electron. One of the greatest triumphs of modern mathematics must have been when the real existence of this hypothetical positive electron was proved by Anderson of California in 1932.

What are the possibilities of the discovery of these new particles, apart from the knowledge of atomic structure which they will reveal?

First, the splitting of the atom, which may be put to two uses, namely, to release vast stores of energy; and to form new elements. Cockroft and Walton have shown that nitrogen may be produced by the bombardment of lithium with protons. They have found that although energy is released when atoms are split up, by their process much more energy is required to perform the splitting. Thus, so far, elements have been transmuted, but it is not practicable to use the atom as a source of energy. There seem to be greater possibilities in using neutrons as bombarding vehicles, for they are not repelled, as are the positive protons, by the positive charge on atomic nuclei. Fermi has used them for this purpose, and has succeeded in producing a whole range of new radio-active elements which are much cheaper to produce than radium and other natural radio-active bodies. It will now be possible to extend the radio-active treatment of disease, while there is also a possibility of a cheap production of self-active filaments for radio valves and other apparatus which at present have to use electrically heated wires as a source of electrons.

Fermi has discovered so many new radio-active elements by his method that it is quite possible that scientists will have to modify their view of the 92 known elements, and in future regard them as isolated peculiarities in a huge family of radio-active elements. It is possible that many of the stars are so constituted, for it is known that conditions on them are far more severe, although otherwise somewhat similar, to the conditions artificially created by Fermi in his experiments.

My readers must not suppose that the new discoveries have so far done much to "straighten up" physics. True, the old lop-sided idea of matter consisting of heavy protons and light electrons has given way to a new symmetry, in which negative electrons match positive electrons with neutrons in the centre. But at present there seems to be no consistent theory bearing on the relation of the proton to these. It may consist of a neutron which has lost a negative electron, or gained a positive electron; it may even be merely a hole in space denoting the absence of some as yet undiscovered heavy negative particle. In the same way a positive electron may mean just the absence of a negative electron.

Further complications are introduced on remembering that when matter in the form of positive electrons neutralises negative electrons, X-rays are produced, their energy taking the place of the original matter. The converse effect is often observed, and hence it may be possible to change matter into X-rays, transmit the X-rays as desired, and then change them into matter again. Some such

process probably explains the source and destruction of stellar energy. That is to say, the hot stars are expending their mass in the production of X-ray energy and light, which is perhaps re-converted into matter.

As yet there is no explanation of the fact that atomic nuclei are smaller than electrons. Such matters may, however, be explained by the discovery of some alteration in the mechanical properties of the particles when in close proximity.

In this short summary no attempt has been made to describe the ultimate nature of the various particles, but it may be mentioned that the modern physicist concerns himself less and less with this problem, while concentrating more and more on finding the mathematical relationships between the particles.

I will close as I opened, once more calling attention to the fact that the present confused state of advanced physics will continue only so long as no theory is brought forward to put it into order; the facts are there, waiting only for a brilliant brain to take us a great step forward by reconciling them into a coherent theory.

J. H. Turner, U.VI.Sc.



PROTEST.

Nay highbrow friend, let not thy anger vent itself
Upon the "lowest of the low."

—Consider rather those who stoop
To make a match of "clerk" and "work"! .
With them, "drama" is rhyme exceeding rich .
For "glamour"—yet they 'scape the blast
Of righteous anger, as they take their stand
Behind composers and performers of
That much cursed jazz !

—But why revile those who are innocent
When balanced 'gainst such fiends ?
For is hot jazz (those negroid screechings) worse
Than Schönberg's best ?

And even if the Duke would give
All that he had to perpetrate
Such wild cacophonies,
He has not yet achieved his dread ideal.
—How much the more should "lyric" worms
Be showered with our fiercest censure
For struggling (not to realms sublime, but down)
To grovel in crude, amorous slime,
Of which a sample I append (with pain excruciable)

What can I do ?—Oh Baby !
You made me blue—but maybe,
When the moon shines bright above
You may find you're in love,
And then—what can we do ?

Delightful ditty !

Blithering balderdash !

—And now I beg, nay, I entreat
That thou, dear reader, ne'er should'st voice
Words mawkish, sloppy, mass-produced, as these.
—And if a tune should catch thine ear,
With lips compressèd, hum it, haunting, clear.

Rhetoricus.

“10-45 a.m.”

Linocut by Poole C. A., VA.1.



THE MAGICIAN'S VISITOR.

The time is about 1500 and the scene is the room of the house of Cornelius Agrippa, a magician. The place is scantily but richly furnished ; on one side is a huge mirror, and on the opposite side is a long picture portraying Christ passing on His way to Calvary and a man striking Him as He passes ; a crowd is following and people look out of their windows. In the room are a divan, two or three chairs and a small table ; the windows are draped with long curtains.

Characters :—

CORNELIUS AGRIPPA : *A magician of some 70 or 80 years, small and wizened. He is dressed in a long white robe.*

THE STRANGER : *He looks old yet strangely active ; he is richly dressed after the fashion of a Florentine of the period.*

Agrippa is musing as the Stranger comes up to his room.

Agrippa : *(as the Stranger enters)* Good-day, friend ; what brings thee here ?

Stranger : Art thou not versed in the sciences of life and death ?

Agrippa : I am ; what would'st thou know of me ? Scant as is my knowledge, I will help thee if I can, yet thy trouble will, I fear, be ill repaid ; for though I have spent long years in gaining knowledge of the nature of life and the mysteries of the occult sciences, yet my store of knowledge is simple and small.

Stranger : Speakest thou of long years ! Thou hast not yet seen four score years since the cradle, and the grave is ever ready to take thee. Hast thou ever seen the sun, whose course is long and glorious ? When I was young I longed to have a career as long and glorious as his, but now I see the hardness of his lot. He lives for ever but never rests. His course is glorious but it never ends, and, the morning and evening dews are the tears he sheds o'er the tyranny of his fate.

Agrippa : I have seen the sun but always loved its glory rather than deplored its fate. Yet thy words seem true.

Stranger : *(not heeding Agrippa's words)* But I trouble thee, I trouble thee. I will get to the purpose of my visit. I have heard that thou hast a magic mirror whereon will appear the thing most beloved of him who demands it, if only thou wavest thy wand over it. I would like to see my long-lost child whom the grave took away from me, my beloved child Miriam, the delight of my eye while she lived, and the consolation of my heart. I should love to gaze once more on that face—a thing dearer to me than ought—save the grave ! save the grave !

Agrippa : Oft have I refused the view of my mirror to great men, and thus spurned riches and honour, but thy troubles touch me and I will gladly do thy bidding. Whom wouldst thou see ?

- Stranger* : My beloved child Miriam whom I long since lost.
- Agrippa* : How many years have passed since death took her away ?
- Stranger* : Many ! Many ! more than I have now time to count.
- Agrippa* : Nay ! Nay ! I must know for I must wave my wand once for every ten years that have elapsed since her death ; when I have waved for the last time then wilt thou see the form and face of thy loved one appear.
- Stranger* : (*ruthlessly*) Wave on ! Wave on ! and see thou grow'st not weary.
- Agrippa* : Anger seizes me at thy rudeness, yet I will go on. (*He waves awhile and is amazed for no picture appears*) What ! has my wand lost its virtue, or dost thou mock me ? Who and what art thou ? Did ever such a one exist as thou describedst to me ?
- Stranger* : Wave on ! Wave on !
- Agrippa* : My curiosity excites my interest. I will continue though already I have covered fifteen hundred years. (*He pauses*). Ah, the mirror clears ; seest thou not the high mountains form and the stream running down, the trees ———
- Stranger* : (*breaking in*) 'Tis she ! 'Tis she ! lying beneath the lofty palm tree. (*He makes for the mirror*).
- Agrippa* : Forbear rash man ! quit not this spot ; with each step nearer the picture will become more faded. If thou goest too near it will vanish altogether.
- Stranger* : (*in a daze*) 'Tis she ! 'Tis she ! Miriam my only child lovely as when alive ! Canst thou not speak to me my beloved ?—She moves ! She smiles ! Could I but hear one word to fill my heart with new life. Old man 'tis foolish to hold me back, I must embrace her. (*He rushes forward, and the picture disappears ; he falls forward sobbing*).
- Agrippa* : (*coming over to soothe him*) Come my friend if thou hadst heeded my words thou wouldst still be enjoying the sight of thy beloved child.
- Stranger* : (*still affected*) I thank thee for thy kindness and courtesy—Accept this.
- Agrippa* : Nay ! Nay ! Keep thy gold. If thou wilt tell me thy name I shall be sufficiently repaid.
- Stranger* : (*pointing to the picture*) Behold ! (*Then as Agrippa is examining the picture he turns to go*)—'Tis I ! 'Tis I !
- Agrippa* : (*in amazement*) Christ ?—No, No !—the infidel condemned to walk the earth ?—the Wandering Jew !

G. W. Head, U.VI.Arts.

VERSE (OR WORSE).

DRINK MORE MILK.

"Describe an arc about this dot,
Now, does it touch, or does it not?"
But the pupils answered never a note
Save the snoring from the slacker's
throat.

Alas, light slumbers quickly fade.
A bell rings shrilly ; enough is said.
A concerted rush to the door begins,
But the master is first (he always wins).

Down to the dining room quickly sped
This frantic host, for they must be fed.
Each as he passes must take his share
(A bottle of milk, with a straw so fair).

* * *

The gurglings over, the boys depart,
Back to the form-room, light at heart,
Devoting themselves to the work at
hand,
Thinking that geometry's really grand.

"Describe an arc about this dot,
Now, does it touch, or does it not?"
Again came the snore (the slacker's
best),
"Sleeping his milk off ! Let him rest."

A. R. Fisher, L.VI.Arts.

COMPOSED IN AN ORANGE GROVE.

(With apologies to Wordsworth)

She was a Phantom of delight,
When first she gleamed upon my sight ;
A lovely apparition sent
To be a moment's ornament.

She was an object of dislike
When first she gleamed upon my bike ;
And made me brake so hard that I
Upon the muddy pavement lie.

She was an unseen Phantom, too,
When I passed by at sixty two ;
But I was seen, and quickly caught—
'Twas costs, and five pound fifteen
naught !

She stands upon her five-barred gate
Serene 'mid universal hate ;
With beady eyes of amber hue
She lurks in wait to murder you !

D. E. Evans, VAI.

THE SOLITARY.

I wandered far in pensive mood,
I knew not where I went.
But on I went, and on, and on,
Till afternoon was spent.

I thought of beasts, and birds, and flowers,
Of sunny bowers and pleasant trips
O'er calm blue seas and pale green fields,
Of dancing waves and floating ships.

I thought of busy smoky towns,
Of jostling crowd and busy throng,
Of dazzling light and deafening roar,
And hurly-burly all day long.

I traced my steps with steady pace,
And while I walked I vowed
That come what might I'd ever be
A man alone, and not of crowd.

Linford R., IVa.

HOMework.

Although homework is necessary, it is monotonous. You leave school at four o'clock, if you are lucky, and arrive home about half-past four.

When tea is over, your younger brothers and sisters go out to play, and how you envy them ! But you have to stop in and push a pen with your mother looking over your shoulder, and criticising your work.

Then in come your brothers, who start tormenting you, and picking up your pen, or smudging the ink. But the best time is when they have gone to bed, and you can sit in father's armchair, to do some learning or reading homework.

You have just learned a few lines of poetry, when in comes father, and that is the end of your relaxation. A hard chair is your "pitch" for the next half-hour, which echoes with the drone of father's voice. He tells you he has earned his rest, as he has been working all day, but he never thinks of you, sitting on a hard wooden bench, trying to do some Latin.

Of course, there are some nights which are better than others, but it is seldom that you have three reading homeworks. Besides, you cannot do much homework in advance so as to have a free night.

I really think, though, that if we did not have homework, we should be in a poor way for the examinations.

Rosling J. H., IVa.

LET'S DO NO HOMEWORK.

Homework is no good for footballers, cricketers, or even table-tennis players.

Take maths, take them anywhere and burn them, I don't want them. Then there is history. What does it matter if William the Conqueror landed in 1177 ? He's gone now, never to return. As for dates, how many masters know when Watford joined the Third Division ?

Why should we do English ? Let the foreigners do English, for it is they who do not know it.

As for foreign languages, we should not need them if the foreigners learned ours. They would be able to speak to us in English.

If anyone dare say that Homework is necessary for exams, abolish exams.

Besides all this, look at all the trouble our parents take to do our work on "picture night," when all we get for it is a detention.

To think we are supposed to do such a lot of homework is terrible—but to do it is worse still.

D. Douglas, IVa.

(But he did this as homework !).

THE FAIR.

The Fair has come and the town is all agog with excitement. Brilliantly coloured posters adorn all the public thoroughfares. The spacious field situated on the outskirts of the town is a scene of great activity,—men rushing here and there pulling wagons into position and erecting the various sideshows. The next day the fair opens and all the people flock to the ground to enjoy an afternoon out. The familiar blare of the organs, and men announcing their performances, are some of the familiar sounds heard. We will now visit the helter-skelter, “What a thrill !”, we travel down the chute at a breathless pace, then bump ! we are at the bottom. After a speedy ride we’ll have a ride on the Ghost Train, so we pay our fares and wait in readiness to begin, “We’re off !” “Look, a Ghost !” “Get off my neck,” and other similar remarks come from the various cars until we come out in open air again. The coconut shies are a very popular amusement so we try our luck at these. Unfortunately luck is against us, so we leave the stall empty-handed. Now I think it must be getting near tea-time so we will have a ride on the roundabouts and then catch a ’bus and ride home after a most enjoyable afternoon.

Halling J., IIIa.

A MODERN BARBER’S SHOP.

A barber’s shop always reminds me of an operating room. There are the large folding chairs, white towels and wash-basins. Round three sides of the room are seats over which hooks are placed in order that the customers may hang up their hats and coats. In one corner there is often a fire. On the side without seats there are long mirrors in front of which the customers sit. Below these are the large, white wash-basins with hot and cold water.

In another part of the shop is the hair waving department, which consists of the waving and drying apparatus and other modern appliances. The shears used by the barbers in the old-fashioned days are gradually giving way to electrical apparatus. The electrical shears can cut a head of hair in about three minutes. In the barber’s shop you can usually hear all the gossip of the town.

Locker J., IIIa.

FIRST DAY OF TERM.

Date : Jan. 10th, 1935. Time : 7 a.m.

I was just waking. Oh-h-h, I stretched—looked at the clock—it was seven o’clock. I lay down again half asleep and thought I had still another hour and a half in which to enjoy these delightful pleasures. I had got used to this during the holidays. Then suddenly it struck me—

it was the first day of term. The bed seemed much cosier this morning than it had done all the holidays. "Fancy, holidays over so soon," I thought to myself in disgust. I lay as long as I dare and then jumped out with a start—it was nearly eight o'clock. A gust of cold air met me and how I would have liked to have crept back again ; but I overcame the temptation and soon arrived downstairs. After breakfast I began to pack my bag. "Where's my ruler?"—After a search I found the dog chewing it. I went on packing—I glanced at the clock—8-40. I put on my hat and coat and left for school at 8-45. I was still in a bad mood when I reached school, but soon the holiday spirit wore off and by 12-30 I thought school wasn't so bad after all.

Mason J. H., IIIa.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO DESKS.

Scene : IIIa Classroom.

Time : Midnight. Players : Two desks.

"Are you awake, friend?" said the first desk.

"Why, what do you want now?" replied the second desk sleepily.

"I thought I'd like to ask you how you feel to-night, for I cannot go to sleep because you are groaning," retorted the first desk.

"It is my foot-rest, it needs mending," replied the second desk.

"I am sorry for you," said the first desk.

"Yes, but you are a spare desk, and no one puts his feet on your foot-rest," replied the second desk.

"I wish I wasn't a spare desk as my seat is rusty and needs oiling, and my lid is very stiff, and needs exercise," retorted the first desk sadly.

"I overheard my occupant saying that there was a new boy coming into this form, to-morrow," replied the second desk.

"What good news! now I shall get more exercise," exclaimed the first desk joyfully.

"You will soon get tired of having someone sitting on you all day, and begin to wish it was gym, or woodwork," replied the second desk.

"I don't think I shall," said the first desk, "but I hope that the new boy is not fat and does not fidget."

"My occupant is very well behaved although he is not a good scholar," replied the second desk, "but let's go to sleep now or else we shall be tired to-morrow."

PAUSE.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you that all the desks are being repaired to-morrow," said the first desk.

"I wish you two would be quiet," shouted another desk.

"All right," replied the two desks in chorus.

"Well, go to sleep," retorted the desk.

"Goodnight!" shouted the two desks.

Gullick T., IIIa.

THE LIBRARY.

Since the last Library notice appeared in the *Frestonian* of July, 1934, gifts of books have been received from the following masters, old students and present boys—Messrs. F. Swallow, H. Gott, S. F. Trustram, W. Batty, R. Button, E. L. Edmonds, G. S. Green, E. B. Haslam, H. L. Jarvis, A. Royce, L. Truelove and A. Barker (VIa.).

The routine of book distribution is being carried out efficiently by B. Parkes and J. P. Webster. Most boys who use the Library for reading during the lunch hour or after school, do so in a fitting manner by observing the silence rule. A few who find the rule irksome, should try to understand the necessity that compels its application in libraries of all kinds.

Among recent additions to the Library stock are Wells, Huxley and Wells'—'Science of Life,' Barton's 'Purpose and Admiration,' Sandys' 'Companion to Latin Studies,' Richards' 'Practical Criticism,' Pollard's 'Evolution of Parliament' and Kendall and Wroot's 'Geology of Yorkshire.' As a contrast to these works of learning may be mentioned good examples of popularisation such as Boumphrey's 'Story of the Wheel,' Ilin's 'What Time is it?' and Gail's 'Romp Through Physics.' Books of this character should be as acceptable to boys in the lower school, as the more substantial works are to our most advanced pupils.

Perhaps the Librarian may remind senior students who, when they leave school, ought to become book buyers themselves, what a wealth of valuable literature is available for very modest expenditure. E. B. Haslam's gift of three volumes of English Critical Essays (*World's Classics*) and W. Batty's gift of two volumes from the *Home University Series* are examples of books that a studious boy can make the foundation of his own library. It is good advice to remember.

F.S.

DIARY FOR THE SUMMER TERM.

April 30th (Tuesday)—Summer Term begins.

May 6th (Monday)—Jubilee Day.

June 5th (Wednesday)—Annual Sports.

June 10th to 15th—Whit. Week.

June 28th (Friday)—EXAMINATIONS BEGIN.

July 10th (Wednesday)—EXAMINATIONS END.

July 18th (Thursday)—Senior Old Boys' Match.

July 27th (Saturday)—Old Frestonians.

July 31st (Wednesday)—Summer Term ends.

* * * * *

September 19th (Thursday)—Autumn Term begins.

FOOTBALL.



OT having been defeated this term and having avenged our two defeats of last term—against Pontefract and Thornes both away—we feel justified in congratulating ourselves. The only match we did not win was against Baansley at Barnsley and this was abandoned in the midst of a snowstorm. We believe we can say with justice that our success has been due not to individual play but to the excellent combination and spirit of the whole team. Towards the end of the season we have been fortunate enough to have three visits from ex-professional footballers under the F.A. coaching scheme, but the effects of their coaching will not become evident until next season.

SCHOOL v. OLD FRESTONIANS XI (home) Dec. 15th.

The Old Frestonians turned out a very good team and although School won the toss and played down the slope, play was confined to the School half. The defence played well but the Old Boys deserved their half-time lead of one goal to nil.

On the resumption of play the School forwards attacked consistently but failed to make use of their opportunities. The Old Boys made sure of victory by forcing their way through to score a second goal.

Result : Old Frestonians 2 (Kaye R. B. 2) ; School 0.

SCHOOL v. THORNES (home) Jan. 12th.

School won the toss and, playing downhill, were soon on the offensive. After a number of unsuccessful attacks on the Thornes goal, Allen scored and just before half-time Barker added a second goal. On the resumption of play Thornes improved but were unable to score, while Allen and Barker added one goal each for the School.

Result : School 4 (Allen 2, Barker 2) ; Thornes 0.

SCHOOL v. CASTLEFORD G. S. (home) Jan. 19th.

The first quarter of an hour's play was fairly even, but the School forwards then began to assert themselves and the School team fully deserved their lead of 2—0 at half-time. The superiority of the School team was more marked in the second half, and five more goals were added. Allen played one of his best games and scored four goals.

Result : School 7 (Allen 4, Oliver, Barker, Banks) ; Castleford 0.

SCHOOL v. BARNSLEY G. S. (away) Jan. 26th.

With the advantage of a strong wind, the School team did most of the attacking in the first half, Barnsley's goals coming from breakaways. Barnsley scored first, but School soon equalised and then gained the lead. Before half-time School and Barnsley each added two more goals. In the second half snow began to fall but in spite of the bad conditions the defence kept the Barnsley forwards out for some time before they conceded the equaliser. About fifteen minutes from time Barnsley took the lead. However play was impossible under such conditions and the match was abandoned with the score 5—4, the School being unfortunate in having to leave the field in arrears. The School's goals were scored by Allen 3, and Banks.

SCHOOL v. OSSETT G. S. (away) Feb. 9th.

The School with a depleted team, took advantage of the slope and Stokes soon scored a well placed goal. This inspired the School forwards and five more goals were added before half-time, Ossett replying once. On the resumption of play Ossett improved and each team added two goals.

Result : Ossett 3 ; School 8 (Allen 2, Fisher 2, Stokes 2, Bray, Oliver).

SCHOOL v. PONTEFRACT (home), March 2nd.

Pontefract were on the offensive in the opening stages. School soon took up the attack and had the better of the exchanges. At half-time School were leading by two goals to one. On the resumption of play School again attacked, Pontefract being handicapped by the injury of one of their players. School added two more goals without reply.

Result :—School 4 (Barker 2, Wright 2) ; Pontefract 1.

SCHOOL v. ACKWORTH (away), March 9th.

The School team did most of the attacking but were unable to gain the lead, the score at half-time being one goal each. The defences of both teams were predominant but School fully deserved the lead when Oliver scored the only goal of the second half.

Result :—Ackworth 1 ; School 2. (Oliver 2).

SCHOOL v. OSSETT (home), March 16th.

The opening stages of the game were fairly even but the Ossett attacks were rarely dangerous. The School forwards settled down and Allen scored two goals. In the second half Ossett defended stubbornly and, although much superior, School were unable to score.

Result :—School 2 (Allen 2) ; Ossett 0.

SCHOOL v. CASTLEFORD (away), March 23rd.

In the first half, play was even but owing to the heavy rain, ball control was difficult and both sets of forwards were unfortunate not to score on several occasions. By half-time School were leading by two

goals to one. The School team improved in the second half and added two more goals without reply.

Result :—Castleford 1 ; School 4. (Allen 2, Barker, Fisher).

SECOND ELEVEN.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. THORNES (away) January 12th.

School lost the toss and Thornes, playing with a slight wind, scored after about twenty minutes play. School soon equalised, but neither team could add to their score before half-time. On the resumption of play, School soon took the lead and after this were the superior team, scoring three more goals.

Result : Thornes 1 ; School 4 (Stokes, Harrison, Westwood, Bray).

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. CASTLEFORD (away) January 19th.

School were the better team in the first half and by half-time were leading by three goals to nil. In the second half School lost several chances while the Castleford team improved and scored two goals.

Result : Castleford 2 ; School 4 (Stokes 2, Westwood 2)

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. BARNSELEY (home) January 26th.

Barnsley won the toss and played with the wind. The opposing forwards were superior to the School defence and School were rather fortunate to be only one goal behind at half-time. Assisted by the wind School had their share of attack in the second half and each team scored one goal. Result : School 1 (Westwood) ; Barnsley 2.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. PONTEFRACT (away), March 2nd.

School had most of the play and by half-time were leading by five goals to nil. The second half was a repetition of the first and School added two more goals without reply.

Result :—Pontefract 0 ; School 7. (Bray 4, Westwood 2, Armitage).

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. ACKWORTH (home), March 9th.

School played down the slope with the wind and deserved their lead of 2-0 by half-time. On the resumption Ackworth were easily the superior team and were unlucky to score only one goal while School added two.

Result :—School 4 (Bray 2, Holmes, Stokes) ; Ackworth 1.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. CASTLEFORD (home), March 23rd.

In the first half, School playing down the slope were predominant and scored six goals without reply. The second half was a repetition of the first and School added two more goals before the game was abandoned a quarter of an hour from time.

Result :—School 8 ; Castleford 0.
(Stokes 3, Armitage 2, Edmonds 2, Bray 1.)

JUNIOR FOOTBALL.

The House Matches ended with Bennett and Frobisher 9 points each, and Freeston and Hanson 3 points each. Bennett had a strong defence, but the forwards were disappointing. Spencer (IIIa.) played well and Oliver improved very much in the last matches. Frobisher played enthusiastically and were unlucky not to win this competition. Hill played well in goal and Mason was the best forward. Edmonds led Hanson House with enthusiasm and was well supported by Wombwell and Douglas. Townsend A. showed promise. Freeston, who only scored one point in this term's matches have found two good players in Denison and Newton K.

THE JUNIOR XI.

Two matches have been played and both were victories

v. Pontefract (home) 3—0

v. Ackworth (away) 6—0

It was not until the Ackworth match that we had a satisfactory forward line. The team at Ackworth was : Hill ; Rhodes and Price ; Wombwell, Parkes and Greenaway ; Mason J., Green, Edmonds, Ramsbottom and Spencer J.

Of that team those most likely to emulate Stokes, Shillito and Co. are Parkes, who has played well in every match, and Hill who is a safe goalkeeper. We congratulate Stokes, Harrison and Shillito on their speedy promotion. All three have played in the 1st XI., and from Junior XI. in one year to 1st XI. the next is a great feat. It will encourage the Juniors to try to do likewise.

T.H.H.

J.H.Y.

HOUSE MATCHES.

Hanson 1, Freeston 0.

Bennett 1, Freeston 1.

Frobisher 0, Freeston 0.

Bennett 4, Frobisher 1.

Frobisher 1, Hanson 1.

Bennett 2, Hanson 1.

Thus the positions in Senior House Football are as follows :—
Bennett 8, Hanson 8, Freeston 4, Frobisher 4.

Results of Junior House Matches this term :—

Bennett 1, Frobisher 1.

Bennett 4, Freeston 1.

Bennett 1, Hanson 0.

Freeston 2, Hanson 2.

Frobisher 3, Hanson 0.

Frobisher 1, Freeston 0.

With the aggregate of Senior and Junior points the football trophy therefore goes to BENNETT HOUSE.

FOOTBALL CRITIQUE, 1934-35.

FIRST ELEVEN.

- MAYES F. C. (Goalkeeper)—A capable custodian now that he has remedied his weakness in dealing with dropping shots.
- SIMPSON L. (Right Back)—A safe full-back who is very accurate in his tackling.
- WRIGHT C. (Left Back)—A fearless tackler ; the mainstay of the defence. Kicks strongly, but is prone to put the ball out of play.
- POYNER G. E. (Right Half)—Has played consistently this term. His tackling and his passing leaves nothing to be desired, but he should use his weight more.
- MORRIS W. (Centre Half)—An attacking centre half who works hard and initiates many promising movements.
- COOK A. W., Captain.(Left Half)—Tackles well, but is inclined to kick too far ahead of his forwards.
- BANKS C. V. (Right Wing)—His first-time centres have led to a number of goals, though through lack of speed he has not the ability to cut in and shoot.
- FISHER A. R. (Inside Right)—A clever schemer, misses opportunities by hanging too far back.
- ALLEN D., Vice-Captain.(Centre forward)—A very fast dribbler with a good shot from either foot. Has improved tremendously since being moved from right wing.
- BARKER A. (Inside Left)—Although small, he is a strong, hard-working player who plays well with his wing man and uses his head to advantage.
- OLIVER J. (Left Wing)—A fast winger who never hesitates to cut in and make use of a very strong left-foot shot.

SECOND ELEVEN.

The Second Eleven has been altered a great deal this season. Braime has played well in goals and at full back. Wood and Truelove defended well, but did not use their weight as full backs should. Spruce, Earnshaw and Harrison at half back have been the mainstay of the team. A number of forwards have played, of whom Stokes and Shillito were outstanding ; Westwood has been consistent if not brilliant, heading the list of goal-scorers with a total of 12 out of 51, Bray being next with 10, and Stokes next with 9.

OLD FRESTONIAN NOTES.

THE ANNUAL RE-UNION AND DINNER.

On Friday, the 15th February, Old Boys gathered at the School once again for the Annual Dinner, Re-Union and General Meeting.

Eighty guests dined in the Gymnasium and the gathering gained effect from the manner in which, after careful preparation, the tables had been set out to give every facility for the entertainment later provided.

Before Grace the company stood in silence for a minute in memory of absent friends, and particularly of the death, whilst in office, of the late Treasurer, Mr. Sam Flint. After the ample fare provided had been generally enjoyed, an adjournment to the School Hall was made for the Annual General Meeting at which Mr. W. D. Cartwright presided.

Mr. A. M. Smith in his secretarial report outlined the activities of the Association in the past year, and recorded that although there was ground for optimism in the standing of the Association, Old Boys in the ensuing year would have to work hard for an increase in membership and the development of general activities to enable the Association to reach that position for which successive Committees had worked so long.

Once again the Balance Sheet, which this year was submitted by Mr. H. Shaw, showed a slight loss on the year's working, but as the position was improving each year, it was hoped that with the full support of members this position would soon be altered and at that date there was still a balance in hand.

Mr. A. Lilley as Secretary of the Old Boys Honours Board Standing Committee, reported on activities in the past year. No addition to the names already on the Board had been made in the twelve months.

The appointment of officials then followed ; the results appear in the current Syllabus.

The three retiring members ; Messrs. H. Brooke, W. D. Cartwright and W. Dawes, were re-elected to the Honours Board Standing Committee.

Assembling in the Gymnasium once more, the Re-Union proceeded, speeches being interspersed with items of entertainment provided by Mr. J. Curtis, of Outwood, Mr. W. Brown, of Castleford and Mr. C. H. Dewey, of Castleford, Mr. J. Copeland accompanying the artistes and at one time leading a song of his own composition, so we understand, given forth to the tune of "Ikla' Moor."

Mr. F. Swallow, proposing the health of the Chairman expressed his belief that Mr. Cartwright must have a very real sense of grati-

tude to the School, and he had been willing to honour the debt by his services.

In reply, Mr. Cartwright acknowledged the compliments paid him, and remarked that as there were certain places where the fact of being an Old Frestonian was a very strong bond of friendship, he wanted their Association to be a very strong brotherhood.

The toast of the School and Governors was moved by Mr. J. Copeland. He confessed a vagueness respecting the functions of the Governors, but believed the prosperity of the School was due in no small measure to their work. The Governors ought, he thought, to be congratulated, and with them he coupled the Headmaster and his Staff.

Responding on behalf of the School, Mr. J. A. Holden said it was most pleasing to him to hear the Old Boys express their appreciation of what the School had done for them. He would carry back to the School the message he had received in that toast, and would assure them that the Old Boys wished them continued prosperity.

Mr. G. S. Butler for the Governors, dealt with many points raised by Mr. J. Copeland in his speech, and reminded Old Boys of the need for their services in public life. He felt that the Board of Governors had been an active force throughout the history of the School, and was pleased to note the appreciation of that by the gathering.

Moving the toast of the Guest, Mr. H. A. D. Stables remarked on Normanton's good fortune in having Mr. Tom Smith as the Parliamentary Representative. The Old Frestonians' Association had no political creed, but they had a real fund of fellowship, goodwill and comradeship, and they sincerely hoped that Mr. Smith would draw heavily on that fund during the evening.

Mr. Tom Smith, M.P., who was given an enthusiastic reception at once thanked those responsible for his invitation to the gathering, which was all the more appreciated by him, because he was not an Old Boy of the Normanton Grammar School.

The Guest commended the Association on the choice of name, which was evidently derived from that of the School Founder. To adopt that name showed that they cherished his memory and had a high regard for the School. He trusted that the Old Frestonians' Association would have a long life, and prosperity.

Mr. J. Schofield proposed the final toast of the Old Frestonians' and taking it that the main reason for the existence of the Association was love of the School, and in a secondary degree the desire to keep in touch with school contemporaries, he gave his highest commendation to the principles whilst feeling that the scope of the Association could be still more extended.

Mr. A. M. Smith replied on behalf of the Association and assured their Guest that he had been invited not merely because he represented the division in Parliament, but because his interest in the people he represented was well-known. Tributes for assistance rendered were made to various Members of the Committee and Staff, and the interest of the Governors was noted. Mr. Smith felt that if each Member endeavoured to increase the Membership of the Association, there would be a large enough company at each of the Association's functions to ensure a social success and remarked that such an effort would be supplementing in an ample and practical fashion the warmth of the toast to the Association.

JOTTINGS.

On the 25th January, the Association in conjunction with the Old Girls' Association, ventured a Whist Drive and Dance in the Baths Hall. The attendance and spirit evoked by the occasion were such as to encourage the association to repeat the occasion, and accordingly a date in November next should be remarked.

One of the brightest features of the news for this edition of the Frestonian is that items of scholastic success are for once outweighed by more "newsy" facts.

To follow the proverb of "better late than never" we record the marriage of Mr. S. Pearson to Miss C. Whittle and Mr. C. Wall to Miss R. Clegg.

The engagement of Dr. Frank Earle, Principal of Kirkcaldy High School, to Miss A. F. Young is announced, and the wedding is to take place in the Summer.

Mr. C. K. Frost is now a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Lee and Whitfield, Chartered Accountants of Leeds, and has been presented with a son.

Mr. Eric Newby, son of an Old Frestonian, Mr. Tom Newby, appears in the news in respect of a double rescue from drowning, at Durban, South Africa.

Mr. John Noel Wood has been recommended for appointment as Waterworks Engineer to the Keighley Corporation.

Mr. Lawrence Hinchliffe has been appointed Headmaster of Milnsbridge Council School.

Two more Old Boys gain prominence as Footballers.
Mr. Harold Mason has been appointed to amateur playing ranks of Bolton Wanderers F.C.
Mr. Ehud Rogers has signed for the Arsenal F.C.

Mr. Duncan Hawkins has been successful in the Intermediate Examination of the London Association of Accountants.

Mr. F. Wilkinson has passed in the Final first part of the London Association of Accountants.

Mr. A. G. Manning has received an appointment with a firm of Motor Salesman and Engineers, at Margate.

It is with great regret that we record the death, at the early age of 19, of Rex Taylor, who was a member of the School for seven years. He matriculated in July, 1933.

A. Maurice Smith.



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