



KING GEORGE THE SIXTH AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE BALSHAVIAN

(The official organ of Balshaw's Grammar School, Leyland).

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EDITORIAL

Here we are at the beginning of another new year, a year, let us hope, of happiness and prosperity for everyone.

It is strange how we set out each January, full of good resolutions, and stranger still how quickly the greater number of these resolutions vanish into thin air, never to be considered again until another January approaches. We mean to be kind and good tempered always ; we mean to fill in our diary each day ; we mean to do our 'physical jerks' both morning and evening ; we mean to exercise our dogs regularly ; we mean to read good books ; we mean to concentrate on our special subject be it Latin, French or Physics, AND we mean to do at least one contribution for our Magazine ! It is, nevertheless, some manifestation of the "urge to good" in human nature that we can make these resolutions, after having so often broken them.

The year 1936 was unique and disturbing in its happenings. We are, however, urged by the leaders of Church and State not to dwell on what has or what might have been ; rather to look forward with hope to the future under the guidance of our new King and Queen. The best wishes of us all go out to them for a long and successful reign.

SCHOOL NOTES

PREFECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

- Boys.* *Head Prefect:* Darnell P.
Prefects: Bailey H., Downie J., Morris S. A.
Sub-Prefects: Turner R., Robinson W., Tomlinson R., Iddon H. R.
- Girls.* *Head Prefect:* G. Hutchings.
Prefect: J. Iddon.
Sub-Prefects: M. Buck, H. Garbutt, J. Archibald, E. M. Wilkinson.

This term we welcome two new members of the staff, Miss Whewell, A.R.C.A., the Art Mistress, and Mr. White, a graduate of Oxford University who is here for one term as a student teacher.

The Annual Speech Day was held on December 9th, in the School Hall. The Lord Bishop of Blackburn presented the prizes.

There was the Annual Armistice Day Service in the School on November 11th to which parents and friends of the pupils were invited. The Head Boy and a representative of the Old Boys' Association each placed a wreath on the Memorial.

We heard two splendid lectures in School last term. One by P. A. Barnes, Esq., was entitled "The Threat to England's Beauty" and was illustrated by lantern slides. The other was given by Professor Pear, of Manchester University, on "The Psychology of Leadership."

The Osiris Players paid us another welcome visit and presented Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer" to an appreciative audience.

The Dramatic Society are busily rehearsing for their performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" to be given on March 4th and 6th.

The Old Students' Dramatic Society gave an excellent performance of "The Rotters" in the School Hall on Thursday and Saturday, December 3rd and 5th.

Members of the Sixth Form and Staff paid a visit last term to Manchester University where they were given a lecture on "The Population of Great Britain" by Prof. Dukes. Afterwards the boys visited Hulme Hall and the girls saw Langdale Hall.

The Prefects' Social was held on Saturday, December 12th, and a very enjoyable social it was.

The Sixth Form and the Staff are invited by Chorley Grammar Schools' Sixth Form to a social evening at Chorley in February. A party from Rivington Grammar School are also invited.

A party of pupils with Miss Brindle went to Bolton last term to see the French play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

This year the Foreign Correspondence scheme has been extended. Pupils may now have correspondents in any part of the British Empire, America or France.

We congratulate Cuerden House on heading the Merit Order last term.

The Old Students' Day will be held at School on July 3rd.

We extend our very hearty congratulations to Jean Iddon, who has been awarded a Training College Scholarship of the maximum value of £80. She has done well to follow in the footsteps of her sister and of Irene Edelston, who won similar scholarships from the School in 1935 and 1936, respectively.

At the moment of going to press we have received news that Downie has gained admission into the University of Oxford Training Department with an annual grant of approximately £75 per annum for four years. Our heartiest congratulations go out to him on his well-deserved success.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of Magazines from the following Schools:—Chorley G.S., Wigan G.S., Wellingborough G.S., Preston G.S., Preston Catholic College, Preston Convent, Faraday House, Hutton G.S., Blackpool G.S., Upholland G.S. and Luton Modern School.

VALETE

M. Bennison.—Form Vb. Worden House. Rounders and Hockey Leagues.

F. Christopherson.—Form IVb. Worden House.

K. Clarkson.—Form L.VI. Worden House. Hockey and Rounders League Teams. School Certificate, 1935 and 1936.

D. Cornall.—Form IVa. Clayton House. Rounders League Team.

F. Dickinson.—Form Vb. Cuerden House. Hockey and Rounders League teams.

M. Eccleston.—Form Va. Clayton House, Hockey League team.

B. Marsden.—Form Vb. Cuerden House. Hockey and Rounders League Teams.

- M. Norburn.*—Form IIIb. Cuerden House. Hockey and Rounders League Teams.
- L. Ratcliffe.*—Form Vb. Farington House. Hockey 1st XI. Rounders 1st IX. Tennis 1st VI.
- B. Smith.*—Form Vb. Worden House. Hockey and Rounders League teams.
- Berry H.*—Form IIIb. Clayton House. Rugby and Cricket League teams.
- Crichton D.*—Form L.VI. Clayton House. School Certificate, 1936.
- Greenall R.*—Form L.VI. Worden House. Cricket and Rugby League teams. School Certificate, 1936.
- Ratledge F.*—Form L.VI. Clayton House. Cricket 2nd XI. Rugby League team. School Certificate, 1936.
- Riding T.*—Form L.VI. Cuerden House. Rugby 1st XV. Cricket League team. School Certificate, 1936.
- Sharp A.*—Form L.VI. Clayton House. Rugby 1st XV. Cricket 1st XI. School Certificate, 1936.
- Witter W.*—Form IVb. Cuerden House. Rugby and Cricket League teams.

SALVETE

To Worden House.
Elsie Newsham.
Marion Dawson.

To Cuerden House.
Freda Gough.

SPEECH DAY

The elements were determined to spoil our Speech Day gathering this time, for the morning began in a thick black fog which became more clammy and "pea-soupish" as evening approached. Nevertheless the audience was quite a good one when the proceedings opened. It is true that the ranks of the prize-winners were somewhat serried, and the choir too small to sing the intended part-song, but the general atmosphere was cheerful.

The Lord Bishop of Blackburn who presented the prizes was determined to come, however late, and we were all most grateful to him for venturing from Blackburn on such a dreadful evening. After the choir had given their opening song which, in spite of small numbers, was exquisitely rendered, the Headmaster addressed us. He remarked on the great number of successes gained in the past year by members of the School, and especially mentioned J. B. Sharples who had won a Hulme Hall Scholarship to Manchester University, and F. Bell who had played for the English League against the Scottish League in this year's Women's Hockey International. He laid stress on the cultural side of the work of the Sixth Form and its great help to them on leaving School.

He told of the lectures given by two eminent professors and also of the regular system of Broadcast lectures. There had not, Mr. Oldland said, been a cruise this year, but a new system of exchange of French boys and girls for a short period had been arranged. Several pupils had partaken of the advantage of a very cheap holiday in France, and in return had entertained a French child in their own home. The Camp received its usual reference. It had proved to be more popular than ever. Our Sixth Form had been entertained by the Sixth Form of Rivington Grammar School, and together with Chorley Grammar School Sixth Form had enjoyed a splendid social evening. Mr. Oldland ended his speech by thanking the Staff for their help and co-operation during the past year.

The Chairman, The Rev. H. Bretherton, ingenious as always, sympathised with sufferers of and from whooping cough, praised and admired the cultural course taken at Balshaw's Grammar School, and remembered the caretaker and the Tuckshop.

The Lord Bishop of Blackburn not only kept his promise but emphasised the need for always keeping promises. In other words he gave us example *before* precept. He said he delighted in prize-givings—they had a great value. Prizes were a credit to the School and to those who won them. Even so, the best of us, the bravest of us, and those who rendered the greatest service might not be among the prize-winners. Then, in his own inimitable way, he pointed his argument by telling the story of Benaiah (1. Chronicles, Chapter 11). We must remember, he said, that the school is a stage on which all of us must play our parts. Small children are remarkably self-centred—a delightful mannerism in small children. But school life should change this quality into love of service, or this delightful self-centredness becomes disgusting selfishness. Here in telling words the Bishop stressed the vital importance of unselfish service and loyalty to one's school. He ended his speech by showing us that true religion is the real background of duty.

The Rev. F. W. Argyle, M.A., proposed the vote of thanks to the Bishop in an appropriate manner and the Rev. T. H. Priestnall seconded.

A. J. Lomax, Esq., J.P., proposed and our Mr. Lomax seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

After the National Anthem the School was open to visitors.

M.B., Form U.VI. (Cuerden).

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

(The following article was sent to one of the prefects by his American correspondent. Note differences in spelling of several words.—*Ed.*).

School is a universal subject. It is a part of us, engaging our day with its activities and comprising our world for the first-fourth of our lives. Although customs, methods and management may differ in as many ways as schools themselves in number, they are nevertheless fundamentally alike in purpose and achievement. This likeness, although we are strangers, may "cut the ice of conventionality" to unite us in common interest and understanding.

In America, the public schools are maintained and supervised by the State and local governments with no cost to the student for tuition or textbooks. The school buildings are modern and well-equipped. Under the present administration in Washington, money and labor has been made available to build and improve schools, and few communities have failed to take advantage of this opportunity to enlarge and modernize their buildings. The school term covers nine months of the year, beginning in September and closing in June. Actual dates of each semester and holidays vary with the locality. There are three divisions made in the public school :

Grammar or Grade School	Grades 1 to 6.
Junior High School	Grades 7 to 9.
High School	Grades 10 to 12.

A child enters school at the age of six and, barring misfortune or failure, completes his schooling at the age of eighteen. Attendance is compulsory till the age of sixteen.

On entering High School, the student may choose his studies from three curricula :

Academic Course—includes foreign language and prepares for college.

Commercial Course—Business training.

Practical Arts—Manual training.

The Senior Year studies in the French Academic Course includes English and Literature, French, Chemistry, American History, Sociology, Public Speaking, Hygiene and Physical Culture. The student must receive a specified number of credits for each subject in order to graduate.

Athletics are a vital part of American school life. The important sports are : Football, Baseball, Basket-ball and Track, but the school coaches teams in many other games. The student body support their teams by travelling to the out-of-town games on special trains. There is always considerable noise, joking, and merriment on these trips, and it is an unlucky city whose school loses to the visitors, for the student body literally takes the town apart as well as the train on which it rides, in celebration of victory.

The school is the center of social and recreational activity, the Band, Orchestra, Chemistry, Literary, and Drama clubs being a few of the students' interests. Sororities and Fraternities are also popular, and it is around such extra-curricula activities as these that most of the school life functions.

American students are fun-loving and insist on carrying this vice into the classroom, as witness the boy who took candid snapshots of his teacher and classmates, then published the developed prints in a newspaper with proper explanations, much to the grief of those affected. It would fill a volume to relate all the experiences of practical joking indulged in by students. Most classes are average, with a sprinkling of brilliant students, a slightly larger number of studious pupils, a large middle section who "just get through" and a few who invariably fail. A class would not be complete without a few pupils who insist

on being clowns, and there are always the usual number who sleep during studies. As one fellow expressed it, "If all the students who sleep in class were laid end-to-end they would be more comfortable." As can be expected, tests and examinations cause much anxiety. Reviewing and cramming are the customary methods of preparation.

For most American pupils life begins at 3.30, the time of dismissal of school for the day, but then they do not think of graduation and the time when they must leave school for ever. Only when that time arrives, do we look back and realize that the little things which seemed so tiresome have suddenly become very dear to us, and that we leave our public school retaining a rich store of information and many fond memories.

WILLIAM L. ROWNSLEY,
Penbrook,
Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.

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THE JEREMIAD OF A CROSS COUNTRY RUNNER

(With apologies to Aristophanes, W. S. Gilbert, and my Better Self).

While I'm limping along to the lilt of this song,
And I seem to be breathing forth fire,
And I feel my inside in a tangle is tied,
Oh, I know that I soon must expire !

Nefarious Fate ! Thee I hotly berate.
For what seem like malicious intentions.
Pray, what was the urge to invent such a scourge,
This Satan of demon inventions ?

Now, what is the use—Is there any excuse
(Tho' meseems it is done to fool mortals)
Of climbing o'er stiles through mud stretching for miles.
To return to the longed-for school portals ?
(At this point, the victim becomes delirious and quickly expires).

Cur ita dicam, cum videar iam.
Ad ianuam mortis adire ?
Nuntiate matri me iacere ibi
Ac heroem pugnantem perire.

W.J.D.

HUNGARY

I spent five days last Summer motor-cycling through the Hungarian countryside. It was a fascinating pastime for I could not speak one single word of the language and neither did I meet anyone who could speak anything but Hungarian.

That means that I must have been dumb for five days, you will say. You are quite right. I *was*—though to be quite truthful, I passed an all-British comment upon the state of the road once when it was not to my liking!

How did I manage? It is not quite so difficult as you might think. If you stop opposite a petrol pump, point to it and hold some money out, it is fairly obvious what you want. If you walk into a hotel, put both palms together and rest the side of the head on the back of one hand to indicate sleep, it is fairly obvious that you require a bed. If you point to your mouth it is obvious you want food, especially if you accompany the gesture by a massage of the equatorial regions. Of course your obvious ignorance of the language does not prevent natives from gabbling at you. But you merely smile blandly and wait. It is remarkable how quickly people understand what you want when there is anything to be sold.

The furthest point I reached was Szeged, a few miles off the boundary of Yugo-Slavia and Roumania. I actually motor-cycled up to the Roumanian frontier, took a look at the frontier guards, who looked perfectly scruffy, and turned back again.

In the villages the girls were quite pretty, and the costumes of the peasants, especially on Sunday morning, were very striking. The district round Lake Balatan was fine.

And now, Budapest the capital. Like most cities it has an ugly approach by railway (I went by railway in 1935). One sees backs of sordid houses, grimy patches of ground which people use as drying places for imperfectly washed linen. Everything is covered with smuts and soot. The railway to Budapest gets there in a curious way. It gets round somehow—I have never understood why—to the extreme south of the city. It crosses the Danube by a railway bridge so designed as to permit the traveller to see as little as possible of the beautiful reaches of the river to the north and their stately bridges. Having successfully avoided beauty in the crossing, the railway plunges at once into the impossibly ugly southern outskirts of Pest, curves slowly round into one or the other of Budapest's two stations. It is a peculiarity of the Hungarian railway system that no one, not even the station officials, is ever quite sure at which of these two stations a train from Vienna will arrive.

Arriving in Budapest the wanderer will in all likelihood go to a good large hotel. There he dines, remembering that you cannot dine before half-past eight in Hungary. Before that nothing is ready for you. The room is half lit. Probably the dining room is occupied by those who linger over their afternoon tea. A self-respecting waiter will beg you to put off your dinner until nine at the earliest. Before that he cannot do himself and his cook justice. But when you get your dinner it is good. Hungarian cooking is excellent. If it

errs at all it is on the side of richness and, of course, it is well flavoured with paprika, the national pepper. This pepper is sweet and not so strong as our own. The Hungarians mix it with everything they eat, just as the Czechoslovakians are free with their caraway seeds.

Whilst you dine you will probably be compelled to listen to a Czigany (Gipsy) Band. These are world-famous and you cannot get away from them.

Everybody likes these bands at first. The strange wailing of the violins, the insistent undercurrent of sound from a broad instrument whose strings are beaten with little hammers, and the wildness of the whole effect are fascinating. After a few days the listener is less fascinated, and I can well imagine that at the end of a month a foreigner would hate the music with much intensity. But it would be no use. You hear it in the parks, everywhere.

There is a place in Budapest called Margaret's Island—a pleasure park. In addition to tennis courts and bathing places there is a great bath house where sufferers from rheumatism go. I tried a mud bath, just for the experience of the thing. I was laid down on a waterproof and the stuff was plastered over me, hot from the earth. I was then swathed in sheets—the mud and myself together—so that I could not move hand or foot. It induced a lovely drowsy feeling. Then I was unfastened, washed and stretched out to cool. Then I went to bed and slept for forty-four hours. I felt perfectly inert—I could not eat and did not desire to move.

I am told there are no public laundries in Budapest. The Hungarian women wash once a month—it is a sign of social inferiority to wash oftener for it looks as though you are short of clothes!

The only time I was ever in difficulties with the language was when I saw a musical advertisement on which I recognised the words "Beethoven," "Bela Bartok," "9" and "16." I deduced that on the 16th of August, Bela Bartok would conduct the ninth symphony of Beethoven. That was that very day. I looked further and saw the number 14.30 which was presumably the time of commencement—half-past two. I looked at the top for the place and looked up the word in the index of a map I carried (all printed in Hungarian). I found the place on the map and went there. Sure enough, people were walking in to what was obviously going to be some sort of concert. I went to the booking office and put down three pengos (about 2/6). The cashier said something but I just smiled and pushed the three notes a little towards her. She shrugged her shoulders and gave me a ticket. I felt I had done a good day's work, for Bela Bartok is Hungary's greatest composer apart from Liszt, and it was a great experience to hear him conduct Beethoven's choral symphony.

B.L.W.

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SIXTH FORM VISIT TO MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY

After an early lunch, the look-out reported that the 'bus which was to convey us to Manchester to be the guests of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, had anchored outside the School gates. We climbed aboard, and settled ourselves comfortably to wait for the

late-comers. Eventually we started off, and careered along the open road to the rendering of a collection of appropriate songs by the Sixth Form Male Voice "Choir," until they were finally subdued by the more musical members of the party.

On our arrival we were conducted to the impressive Whitworth Hall. We were first there, and had to wait some time before the Hall was filled by the parties from other schools of Lancashire and Cheshire. This time was not lost, however, for it was interesting to take stock of our surroundings and of our fellow guests, some of whom we recognised.

As soon as everyone had arrived, the Vice-Chancellor came in, resplendent in his robes of office. He welcomed us to the University, and introduced us to the member of the Staff who was to be our guide for the afternoon, and who was responsible for all the arrangements. After an outline of the programme, we walked through the Museum, and into the Chemistry Theatre, where Professor Dukes lectured to us on the "Population of Great Britain." The lecturer explained to us the distribution of the population and the reasons for its concentration in small areas only, and the effect of a falling birth-rate. What at first appeared to be a dry subject, fascinated us from beginning to end. The lecturer amply illustrated his points by means of carefully prepared charts and graphs.

After the vote of thanks to the people responsible for our afternoon's entertainment, had been proposed and seconded, the party was split up. The girls went to Langdale Hall, a hall of residence for women, and the boys to Hulme Hall. An excellent tea was provided at both halls.

Hulme Hall houses three Old Balshavians, and the boys went in search of them. Sharples' room was invaded, and he conducted us round the Hall. We collected afterwards in his room, and gave him the latest news from School. The discussion lasted so long that we missed the bus which was to convey us back to the University, and had to come back by tram. We arrived to find the rest of the party irately awaiting us, and we were soon on the homeward journey, whiling away the time with arguments as to which House had provided the better tea. Our very best thanks are due to the University officials for the interesting insight we had into University life.

R.T., U.VI (Clayton).

THE HAUNTED WOOD

The haunted wood is a ghostly place,
Not far from a ruined tower,
Where the trees seem to turn into skeletons grim,
And walk at the midnight hour.

The boughs are like the skeleton arms,
The twigs like fingers of bone,
That seem to point in the cold, black night
To a phantom that rides alone.

D.W., Form IIa (Clayton).

"THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE"

On the 29th of October, P. A. Barnes, Esq., lectured to us on "The Threat to England's Beauty." He is secretary to a society which has for its object the preservation of the countryside, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

There is no doubt about it, the countryside of "Beautiful Britain" is being spoiled, and it is a good idea to lecture to the growing generation, pointing out to them how their own country is being ruined by careless sections of the community.

The slides that the lecturer showed us were very good; they consisted of numerous views of the country, and many beautiful scenes of Lakeland. In the opinion of the lecturer, the scenery there is being spoiled by the planting of vast areas of alien conifers under the Government afforestation scheme.

It is not the private individual alone that is to blame, but also the town and county councils, and certain large factory owners. A borough surveyor will come along and say a road needs widening, and that road will be widened and trees cut down, without a moment's thought as to how the trees could be saved. The north approach to Wigan indicates how our roads could be beautified by allowing avenues of trees to remain between the footpath and the road.

Then comes the housing question. It is true that we have to have houses to live in, but a little care should be used as to their situation and the material of which they are built. The lecturer showed us some very interesting slides demonstrating how the countryside can be spoiled by one badly designed house. In the olden days, the people who built houses used to build them of local material and in the Trough of Bowland, one can still see, beside the farm houses, little mines in the rock where the material for building the house was obtained. Houses made of local material fit in with their surroundings. Today, the builder does not care where he gets his material from as long as it is easy to use and is fairly cheap.

Endless rows of houses stretch along our main roads. This "Ribbon Building," as it is called, is a great nuisance and should be discontinued, for it both robs the motorist of the country, and costs the authorities a great deal in supplying water, electricity, and drains. It also is a great waste of land. Builders should be compelled to pay more attention to town planning schemes.

The lecturer had his fling, too, at more irresponsible people who go into the countryside in spring time, and root up the wild flowers, bluebells, primroses, cowslips and anemones in handfuls, so that every year sees something taken from the natural beauty of the countryside. Children, especially, are bad offenders.

Advertisements are often misplaced. They are bad enough in the towns without bringing them out into the country. One may go into the heart of the country and find a beautiful little homely, country inn with its thatched roof, and a crowd of yokels standing outside, and on one wall is a huge placard with the inevitable "Beer is Best" printed in large coloured letters.

If this continues, there will soon be no country at all. If any steps by the Government are to be taken, it had better be as soon as possible, for the countryside is rapidly diminishing. The National Trust has bought large tracts of beautiful land in order to save it from the madness of the present generation, but these represent small areas only, and there is still much to be done.

We enjoyed the lecture; the slides were particularly interesting, since there were many pictures of scenes and buildings in the neighbourhood. The lecturer succeeded in making us realize that the question of saving Rural England from the vandals that would destroy it is one which concerns us all, now, and in years to come.

F.L.M., Form Vb. (Farington).

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

By F. W. Roscoe.

(This is the third of a series of articles on "Careers" by Old Students of the School).

The Legal profession is divided into two branches, Barristers and Solicitors, each of which branch is governed by its own particular governing body, and is independent of the other. Barristers are subject to the discipline of the Bar Council, and Solicitors to that of the Law Society.

The main difference between a Solicitor and a Barrister is that a Solicitor is in direct contact with the public and receives his work from the public, whereas a Barrister can never deal direct with the public but must always act in conjunction with a Solicitor.

Although a Solicitor may act as an Advocate in the Police Court and the County Court, and various other semi-judicial tribunals, he cannot appear as an Advocate in the various branches of the High Court or Quarter Sessions, but must always instruct a Barrister, who appears in cases coming before these Courts. A Barrister, on the other hand, can, and does, appear in all Courts under English Legal Jurisdiction.

It follows from the above, that when a young man is contemplating reading for the Bar he must bear in mind that when he is qualified, bound as he is by the etiquette of his profession against advertising, canvassing or any of the what are considered to be unprofessional ways of obtaining work, he must either have an unlimited private income, infinite patience, or a large amount of influence.

It is quite true to say, probably, that, at the Bar, personal accomplishments lead more readily to success than in any other profession, but unfortunately all Barristers have to undergo a preliminary period of waiting for briefs which may stretch from one year to ten years or even longer, and as a Barrister cannot enter into partnership with any other member of his profession, his start in this profession can be extremely difficult, and at times appear well-nigh hopeless.

On deciding to enter the Legal profession and read for the Bar, the young man must

be qualified to become enrolled as a member of one of the Inns of Court, and usually Matriculation with qualification in Latin will be sufficient for this. When he is enrolled, he has then to read for his Bar examinations, which usually can be taken in two parts. During the period in which he is a student, he has to attend his Inn on various occasions, and "eat his dinners," which means that he must attend at the Inn and dine with the members of his Inn.

It is usual for members of the Bar to take the degrees of law which can be taken at the various Universities, and although this is not essential, it can probably be said that with regard to a Barrister, the possession of various degrees is an asset.

On his being called to the Bar, after a period of about five years' studentship, the young Barrister usually becomes, as it were, a qualified pupil with some eminent member of the Bar, generally after the payment of a fairly substantial fee, and he remains in such studentship for about twelve months, during which time he becomes acquainted with the workings of his profession.

At the end of that time he must, if he intends to practise privately, set up in Chambers, and wait until some Solicitor who is interested in him decides to give him a Brief, and as usually the young man's qualifications as an Advocate have not yet become apparent, the wait is often very long, and sometimes disastrous. It may be said that to read for the Bar itself is an expensive procedure, and, when qualified, many years may pass before the young Barrister is earning sufficient to pay his Chambers' rent. For the very brilliant student, occupations sometimes occur in Government positions, or as tutors, but although these positions may be secure, they rarely give a young man the chance of the splendid remunerations which he can earn as a Barrister in private practice. If he decides to devote himself to the Chancery side, his work may not be spectacular, but his income can be very substantial, and if he decides to devote himself to the Common Law side he can earn fabulous amounts, but his earning capacity will depend entirely upon his own ability, and if he has no ability as an Advocate, he will probably never earn very much.

It does not also follow, that because a young man happens to be particularly intellectual, or to be a natural orator, that he will become a successful Barrister. The majority of cases do not need any particular powers of intellect, and oratory can be trained. The only qualifications for a successful Barrister would appear to be a quick perception of material facts, the ability to concentrate on the point in question, fearless determination to succeed, and to be completely devoid of any self-consciousness.

It can be truthfully said that probably no profession holds out more rich rewards for its successful members than that of the Bar, but on the other hand it can also be said that personal qualification and ability are the sole qualities which lead to real success, a success which may mean a fabulous income, or some of the highest honours in the land.

The profession of a Solicitor differs considerably from that of a Barrister. In the first place a Solicitor can and usually does, enter into partnership with a member of his own profession, and he may acquire the practice of another Solicitor, and therefore be assured,

if he has the ability, of some reasonable income, even if he is only on the threshold of his career.

A Solicitor in private practice is in direct touch with the public, and it is to him that the public come for advice on the various legal questions which arise. Although a Solicitor is to some extent expected to be familiar with most branches of the law, and may be consulted with regard to any questions which may arise, it usually happens that most Solicitors specialise in some particular department; for example, it is very rare that the varying work of Litigation and Conveyancing can be successfully managed together on a large scale, and if it is, it usually means that a Solicitor has to divide his practice up into various departments, and have some specialist in control of each. Consequently some Solicitors create a reputation for Police Court Advocacy, others for general litigation, others for Conveyancing, and in rare cases, certain firms specialise in even less general branches of the law.

A Solicitor is continually being called upon to consult a Barrister, who may be regarded as the true legal Specialist, upon various questions arising, not only out of litigation, but also out of Conveyancing, and of course, in all questions of litigation which appear likely to proceed to one of the higher Courts, a Barrister must be briefed, and usually he is given the job of settling the Pleadings, which are prepared before the trial of the action, in order that when he appears in Court, he may be fully conversant with the action from its initial stages.

Most Solicitors serve a period of five years' articles to some practising Solicitor. This period may be less through having qualifications of a University degree, or a long term of service as Solicitor's Managing Clerk, but in all cases, it is extremely rare that a less period than three years can be served in articles. The stamp duty on the Articles of Clerkship, which must be paid before the Articles commence, is £80, and it is usual for the Solicitor to whom the Clerk is to become a pupil, to require a fairly substantial premium from the Clerk.

Before a Clerk can be articulated, he must have taken the Preliminary examination of the Law Society, or obtained exemption by matriculation (and this only exempts if certain approved subjects are taken) and certain other examinations which exempt the prospective Articled Clerk from the Preliminary Law Society examination.

After the Clerk has been articulated for a year, he can take his Intermediate examination, which not only includes the various legal subjects, but also a separate examination dealing with Accountancy from a Trustee's point of view, and Book-keeping, and when successful in both these parts, he takes his final examination, immediately preceding the expiration of his Articles. If he fails in his final examination, his term of Articles is extended until such time as he passes his final examination.

During the period of Articles, a Clerk usually has to attend for three terms at one of the Universities for a course in law.

When he has passed his Final Examination, he may apply for admission as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and upon payment of the stamp duty of £25 on such Certificate, and a fee of £5 to the Law Society, he becomes admitted as a Solicitor, and

may practise, upon taking out a Practising Certificate which is renewable annually, and costs, I believe, £3 per annum for the first three years practising, and £7 per annum thereafter.

When one considers the various fees that have to be paid, the possibility of premium, University fees, travelling expenses, examination fees, and maintenance during the period of five years, during which time the Clerk usually receives nothing in the way of salary, it may be said that it is a fairly expensive business to become qualified as a Solicitor.

When once qualified, if the young Solicitor has no practice to step into, it is usually a very difficult task to create a practice by taking an office and putting up a brass plate on the door, because, prevented as he is from all manner of advertising and touting for business, a breach of which rules of the Law Society leads to dire penalties, and may result in his being struck off the Rolls, he must build up a reputation, which may be easy if he can obtain the work to enable him to do this, but obtaining the work is usually a very difficult proposition, and may mean a wait of some years before he really can get going.

For a young Solicitor, however, there are usually openings in the way of Managing or Junior Clerkships, which carry quite good salaries, and which, if he shows ability, may subsequently mean that he is taken into the firm on a partnership basis.

When qualified, the young Solicitor can practise as an Advocate before the Court of Petty Sessions (commonly known as the Police Court), the County Court, and various other semi-judicial tribunals, but for any other Court it is necessary that he should brief a Barrister, although the preparation of a case, including interviews with witnesses, is entirely his responsibility.

In Conveyancing itself, and most other branches, (which are exceedingly numerous) the Solicitor acts upon his own, unless in intricate Conveyancing questions he seeks the advice of some Conveyancing Barrister.

Although the law has acquired, rightly or wrongly, a reputation for being dingy and uninteresting, present day legal practice is very different from the type of practice common in Dickens' day.

The present day Solicitor or Barrister is, probably more than ever, a man of business, and present day conditions make his occupation an extremely interesting one. In particular, the Solicitor meets a large number of varying characters and individuals, and becomes, and indeed it is necessary that he is, a man of affairs. The old idea of an extremely dingy office, with ancient and decrepit clerks all completely encased in equally aged and decrepit black uniforms, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and most modern Solicitors' Offices are now run on modern and extremely business-like lines.

The public appointments to which a Solicitor can aspire are numerous, and in some cases, highly important, and although perhaps he cannot rise, without an active, political career to the most exalted of positions, he can at least, if he has the ability, assure for himself a respected and usually comfortable position.

CRUISING

The boat is rocking gently,
In the deep sea blue ;
I hear the water lapping,
And the singing of the crew.

The moon is cruising also,
Across the starlit sky ;
I see the lights of Naples
O'er the bay in which we lie.

It is a scene of wonder,
A picture for a frame,
E'en a poet's paradise,
A song without a name.

F.H., Form Va. (Clayton).

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A DAY IN BED

There is a sound of muffled coughing, punctuated by an occasional sniff ; everyone passes the bedroom door on tiptoe, and talks in whispers, and the unaccustomed silence downstairs is broken from time to time by a husky, complaining voice from the bedroom. Another victim of influenza is confined to bed !

How utterly helpless you feel as you lie limply between the sheets ; and how desperately you hate the doctor who ordered you to stay in bed. Through the window a bleak January sun shines frostily from a dull, cloudy, grey sky. A few sparrows, huddled together on the roof-top, chirp drearily, and from the nearby road a monotonous, dull roar of traffic drones irritatingly, until you put your hands to your head in a vain attempt to stifle the sound. The little light that escapes through the dense clouds, make the otherwise comfortable room appear cold and unfriendly. The bed, in which you have tossed and turned all night, is lumpy and hard, and the pillow flat and uncomfortable. Shivering, you draw the bedclothes over your head, only to find that your feet are no longer covered. You give up the problem in disgust, and fall to counting aimlessly the colours of the wallpaper.

After what seems to have been a century of black melancholy, a delicious smell of bacon and eggs raises you from the depth of misery to the height of satisfaction, until you realise that the doctor has sworn you off "solids." With a sigh of exasperation and weariness you sink back into the pillow, heedless that attentive hands have straightened the bedclothes and lit a fire. Then, for about half an hour, follows another period of dejection.

The fire begins to crackle cheerily in the grate, and gradually the room warms. The sunbeams have at last gained a victory over the overhanging clouds, and the ruddy glow of the fire is reflected on the walls. Your bedroom seems no longer unfriendly and bare, but warm and comfortable. In fact, a little too warm. At first it is pleasant to feel warm, but gradually the heat becomes oppressive. With an impatient hand you push back the bedclothes and demand fretfully that the windows be opened still more.

Certain lines from Rupert Brooke's poem, "The Great Lover," echo through your head : "These have I loved : The rough, male kiss of blankets . . . the cool, kindness of sheets," and you reflect bitterly that Brooke never had the 'flu.

A.D., Form Va. (Worden).

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"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,"

By the Osiris Players.

On the 19th of October we received another eagerly awaited visit from that very clever band of actresses who call themselves the Osiris Players. They are very popular with the School, and this time they presented Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

As usual, the scenery was extremely simple, consisting of curtains and a few chairs. By means of very effective lighting these were made to represent, in turn, the interior of a sumptuous mansion, an inn and a garden.

The costumes were very effective, being true to period and colourful.

As the play contains more female characters than their previous productions, we were curious to see how the players would perform. We need not have worried. Their acting was up to the usual high standard. The casting, on the whole, was quite good, but it had one fault. The heroine, Kate Hardcastle, was played by one who is more suited to male parts. She tried hard to make her part a success, but her somewhat masculine voice neutralised the effect of her sweet smiles and coy glances. She was at her best in the scene when she portrayed a barmaid.

The part of Mr. Hardcastle, the aristocratic owner of a country mansion, was played with understanding by the producer of the play.

His wife, played by one who had not formerly been very prominent, was also quite good, but she was inclined to overdo her excitement and anger on the loss of her jewels.

Her son, Tony Tumpkin, was played by one from whom we can expect nothing but excellent acting. Hers was an outstanding performance, and she gave an excellent portrayal of a mischievous, ignorant country bumpkin.

Mr. Marlow, the bashful suitor of Miss Hardcastle, was very good, and his scene with Miss Hardcastle as herself was vastly amusing. He was scarcely recognisable as the forward young man who flirted with her believing her to be a barmaid.

Both Miss Neville and Hastings were played by people new to the company, and both gave very enjoyable performances. Hastings, perhaps, wanted a little more self-confidence.

We were very sorry when the play came to an end, and we look forward to another visit from The Osiris Players.

D.S.G., Form Va. (Worden).

FOR STAFF FANS ONLY

Modern magazines have their special sections dealing with the "people in the news." Why should not "*The Balshavian*," have such a section? Many of our readers are sure to be extremely curious about the thoughts and opinions of our splendid staff. So we despatched our Roving Reporter to ask a question of some of the members of the aforesaid body. He went out with that do or die look seen on the faces of the Canadian Mounted Police when they are given the order, "Get your man, dead or alive" (Hollywood version). To our surprise, he came back in full possession of his life and limbs. Here is his report:

Mr. Hilditch:

Q. Have you ever nourished a secret ambition? If so, what?

A. Yes, since the age of eleven. To bowl the perfect leg-break, for the batsman to miss it, *and* for it to hit the wicket.

Mr. Fisher:

Q. What did you dislike most when you were at School?

A. At the tender age of six years, I was sent to the Headmistress with the request that she should cane me. I remember well the walk through empty corridors and across the dismal, old Hall. It was not the dislike of what was to come that worried me; it was a dread of having to meet in her own room, the mistress who, from a distance, had much overawed me. Now, after so many years, I still can recall those hateful few minutes.

Mr. Bull:

Q. If you were a dictator what would be your first measure?

A. I should abdicate—as in the long run it is impossible either to lead or to drive men (especially women) in the right way.

Mr. Wilkinson:

Q. Which is your favourite dance-band?

A. I like them all. I have never heard any of them.

Mr. Downer:

Q. What has been your greatest mistake?

A. Thinking that Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven" was a Skye terrier.

Miss Royle:

Q. Do you believe in ghosts.

A. Decidedly not.

Miss Postlethwaite:

Q. What is your opinion of Mr. Wilkinson's Cookery Notes in previous issues of *The Balshavian*?

A. Here lies the body of B. L. Wilk.,
Who made such trash with eggs and milk.
The recipes famed caused his decease.
The Coroner's Verdict—"A happy release."

And so for the present I leave you.

A WALK ON A DARK NIGHT

My brother challenged my friend and me to walk through the woods at night. We accepted the challenge but with reluctance. Still, one has to stick up for one's sex, so we put on a brave face. Otherwise we should never hear the last of it from the boys.

We set off just in time to see the moon sink behind a dark bank of clouds.

At first the woods held few scares, but as we penetrated deeper, we received shock after shock.

There was a rustle, a squeak, and a pattering of feet. Whatever could it be? What a relief! It was only a rabbit. The wind whimpered dismally among the waving arms of the trees. Leaves, driven in panic-stricken hosts by a swiftly rising wind, fingered us delicately, ghost-like, and flew on.

Then came the worst horror; a pair of green eyes floating on nothing. Suddenly my friend leant against a tree, shaking with laughter. After all, it was only a harmless old owl!

P.H., Form IIa. (Clayton).

MOONLIGHT

The moon is shining in the sky,
The stars are twinkling bright,
The lazy clouds come floating by
Lit by her silver light.

She sends pale moonbeams from on high
To the quiet world below,
Delicately etching leaf and twig
On the dark hedgerow.

D.M., Form IVa. (Cuerden).

"THE LANCASHIRE YOUTH ORGANISATIONS' " DINNER

On the evening of November 17th the head prefect attended a gathering of the "Youth Organisations" of the County at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres took the chair and representatives were present from many of the secondary schools of the surrounding district. About 700 guests were present when dinner commenced at 7 p.m. An excellent dinner was served during which music was played on the great organ at one end of the hall. Many interesting conversations took place between members of different organisations.

In proposing the toast to "Youth in Retrospect," the Mayor of Liverpool spoke of changes that had taken place in the youth of the nation since the war, and of the greater facilities now available for education. This was ably seconded by Sir John Shutt. The next toast was "Youth in Prospect," and this was proposed by the Headmaster of Rossall School. He said the future of the nation depended on the youth of the present day, and he hoped that they would fit themselves both mentally and physically to shoulder the responsibilities that would rest upon them. Lady Openshaw in seconding this, spoke of the valuable and important work done by the Girls' Organisations in the country. Toasts were also proposed to the High Sheriff of Lancashire and the Chairman, both of whom made suitable replies.

At the conclusion of the speeches the guests were entertained by Mr. Tommy Handley, the popular B.B.C. comedian, and by a trio of male vocalists. The evening concluded with community singing at about 10 p.m.

P.D., Form U.VI. (Farington).

"LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME".

The Modern Language Association presented "Les Comédiens de Paris" in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at the Grimshaw Street Schools on November 11th, 1936. A party from the senior section of the School attended it.

The play was due to begin at 7.30 p.m., and by that time pupils were in their places eagerly awaiting the commencement. Unfortunately they were due for a disappointment, because the conveyance in which the players were travelling had a breakdown, which delayed them considerably.

At about 8 o'clock, when everyone had given up hope of seeing the play that night, it was announced that the players had arrived but were having considerable difficulty in getting their bags from the top of the bus.

Just after 8 o'clock Mlle. Clarence came on to the stage and recited a French fable.

The play began! Everyone sat up and took notice, and listened attentively.

The First Act opened with a conversation between the dancing and music masters engaged to give M. Jourdain lessons in their respective accomplishments. M. Jourdain, a wealthy plebeian, wishes to appear aristocratic, so he engages various masters of arts. Instead of making himself aristocratic, he only succeeds in making himself ridiculous, because he cannot overcome his natural clumsiness.

In the Second Act we find M. Jourdain continuing his lessons. The fencing master is proceeding to show M. Jourdain how much superior his own art is to all other useless accomplishments, such as music and dancing, when the respective masters of these 'useless' accomplishments come valiantly to their rescue and a quarrel ensues. They are joined by the maître de philosophie who makes matters worse by declaring that all accomplishments but his own are useless. After the quarrel, the maître de philosophie begins to give M. Jourdain his first lesson, but after suggesting in vain a trial of logic, ethics, physical science, etc., he contents himself with giving his pupil a lesson in spelling.

In Act Three, we find Nicole, his cook, and his wife making fun of him, but he merely shows off his newly-acquired knowledge. He also lends more money to Dorante, a flattering courtier. Cleonte asks for Lucille's hand, and is refused by the ambitious citizen who wishes his daughter to marry someone of noble extraction.

M. Jourdain persuades Dorante to entertain Dorimène "une dame de qualité" in his own name at M. Jourdain's house.

Act Four opens with a banquet at which M. Jourdain is entertaining his distinguished guests, in the middle of which they are interrupted by Mme. Jourdain who arrives unexpectedly, and tells her husband exactly what she thinks of him.

Later in the same act Cléonte's servant appears and asks for the hand of Lucille for his master, the Grand Turk, who is really Cleonte disguised. Monsieur Jourdain consents joyfully and is delighted by the mock ceremony of the "Grand Turk." At first Lucille does not recognise Cleonte, and refuses to marry the Turk, but soon she realises that Cleonte and the Turk are one and the same person and she consents to the match.

Although the players spoke extremely quickly, we were able to understand the play because of their marvellous acting and the expressions on their faces.

The principals played their parts extremely well, and in my opinion M. Jourdain stood out from the rest of the cast, partly because he had an outstanding part to play and partly because he was acting brilliantly. All the "partners" are, of course, sorted out, marry and presumably live happily ever after. The costumes were rich in colour and the groupings of the players were very beautiful. It was a pity that the players in period costume should act against a modern background.

M.W., Form Vb. (Clayton).

THE SCHOOL SOCIETIES

Literary, Musical and Debating Society Notes

The recording of the activities of the Society has long been my duty—it has now become a pleasure. For lectures, which require little mental exertion on the part of the audience, we have always had good support, but the debates which demand some active co-operation from everyone, have hitherto not been so successful. Either the attendance has been only mediocre, or when people have come, the progress of the debate has depended on an enthusiastic few, the rest being content merely to listen and register their opinions. The last term has, however, seen a gratifying change. Not only has the attendance at debates greatly increased, but the number of people willing to stand up and express their opinion on the subject under discussion has also grown.

Such an improvement is extremely pleasing to all concerned, but this commendation must, unfortunately, be tempered with the inevitable complaint. We have still some difficulty in getting people who are willing to be chief speakers in a debate. About a dozen people are enthusiastic enough to see that the success of the Society demands some sacrifice on their part, but one cannot continually call upon the same ones. More active co-operation and support from other members of the Society, expressed in a willingness to speak, would do much towards removing the last grounds for complaint.

The Winter Term, as ever, was an extremely busy one. Every available Friday was filled either with lecture or debate.

To make any attempt at an exhaustive account of the debates is, of course, impossible. Not only is it often impossible to remember the swiftly changing directions of heated debate, but one feels that it is hardly fair to the participants themselves to confront them with a black and white account of what they have said in the heat of an argument. We can only attempt to give a few of the points raised.

The session was opened on Friday, September 25th with an effort by Turner and Bailey to prove, against the combined force of Jean Archibald and Dugdale, "That England is the best place to live in, after all."

The proposition painted a colourful yet tranquil picture of a liberty-loving England, free from revolution and disturbance, with a cheerful, contented populace, labouring and living under ideal conditions. Even nature smiled on the spot. Not here did one find the cyclone, the volcano, the earthquake or the envenomed wild beast; but a land which, even if one grumbled at its fogs and rains, offered a temperate, safe, and agreeable climate. Other countries might have better geographical, economic or social conditions, individually, but surely none could claim to possess all three combined so perfectly.

After the usual period spent in demolishing the arguments of the proposition, the opposition continued the barrage with a heavier artillery of their own arguments. How could one be contented, it was asked, in a country, whose much eulogised liberty consisted

merely in the right to append one's name to a voting slip every few years, a country which, in the economic sense possessed no true liberty? Nor was a man really free in the social sense. His every action was dictated to by tyrannical convention. A system of social ethics, hopelessly unsuited to the present day, was allowed to force men into doing things which did not please them. How could sensible people (a piece of flattery graciously accepted by the House) be content to live in such a country?

After an animated and heated discussion the division was taken.

Apparently, to judge by the standards of the Opposition, only one third of the House could claim to be considered sensible for the motion was carried by 20 votes to 10.

On Friday, October 2nd, was proposed a highly controversial opinion—"That this House is of the opinion that women beautify themselves to annoy each other." A large body of the feminine element appeared ready to defend the injured reputation of their sex, tooth and nail, while curious males drifted in, storm centres in the ocean of femininity, to glean new weapons for use in future combats.

The proposition (Olive Dickinson and Mr. Wilkinson) opened with a flood of pyrotechnics, hoping thereby to placate a hostile audience. Gradually the chatty witticism of the early part disappeared. Woman was put under a microscope, and her very nature remorselessly dissected. We were told of the incurable, inherent, contrariness of her spirit, a spirit which, it was alleged, was never happier than when it was causing trouble to someone. Despite stormy interruptions, practical examples were given; as, for example, the traditional picture of the malignant woman seething with rage as her neighbour deliberately parades her finery before her. We could but feel that the proposition did, at least, deserve praise for daring to utter the heretical doctrines before so hostile a gathering.

The Opposition (Marjorie Buck and Downie) had a somewhat easier task before them. Feeling the sentiment of the House to be in their favour, they needed only to cast the instinctive feelings of the pro-feminist element into reasonable arguments to render it acceptable.

The example of the feathered world was cited to show us that the birds, especially the females, beautify themselves with no thought of malice in their hearts. It is generally accepted, it was said, that people grow more malignant as they grow older. If the proposition were correct we should expect to find women spending more and more time in adorning themselves; in reality we find just the reverse.

The challenging subject brought people to their feet whom no previous discussion has been able to stir, and in this it fulfilled its object. The end saw the pro-feminist element uniting to defeat the proposition by 40 votes to 10.

With memories of August still fresh in his mind Mr. Hilditch, on October 9th, lectured to the Society on the nature of and his experiences on the "Shores of Lake Geneva." With the help of the epidiascope we saw the orthodox pictures, and heard the orthodox accounts, of Switzerland, Geneva and the Alps, but, in addition, we were treated to the more unusual

sights of the effect of Mr. Hilditch and party on the shores and surroundings of Lake Geneva. The well-known form was seen, writ large and unmistakable on the screen; getting into a boat, lying on his back in a boat, rocking alarmingly to and fro in a boat in the wake of a steamer; endeavouring to preserve his balance on a stretch of snow; adding to his knowledge of "foreign parts" by standing on the Italian border—all such sights passed before us in rapid succession. Who knows what inspiring effect Mr. Hilditch's words may have had? Whatever it be he gave us a very enjoyable lecture.

A scientific bent was given to the activities of the Society on November 20th, when Turner, whose courage we must praise, initiated us into the mysteries of "Radio-Television." Some of the more abstruse technicalities may have baffled us somewhat, but Turner laboured manfully to clear away the mist from our woolly intellects. Though we are still a little distrustful of the double bi-pentode valve, much of our ignorance has been dispersed. We realise now why our radio functions better in the evening, and perhaps some misguided youth has brought down parental wrath on himself by experimenting in the darkest hour before dawn.

Mr. Wilkinson was to have roused still more envy among us, by a lecture on the Rhine. Suffering however, from an attack of mental indigestion, brought on by over indulgence in travel talks, he elected to ease his weary brain by a soothing dissertation on "Hypnotism."

Mr. Wilkinson did not, as was hoped, give a full practical demonstration for his audience. He did, however, practise his delicate art in that he reduced a healthy and restive audience of about 80, to a state of fixed attentiveness. As the enthralling possibilities open to the wielder of such power dawned on them, the listeners were consumed with a desire to learn more of this marvellous gift. They were told how a hypnotic trance was induced; they were told why it could be induced; some of them were later seen trying to practise this new find on their friends, albeit with little success. Several impressionable youths were relieved by being assured that they could not be hypnotised against their wills. All heartily concurred in their appreciation of Mr. Wilkinson's lecture.

The last event of the Winter Term series was Mr. Bull's lecture on "The English Parish Church."

Steeped in the architectural degradation of Lancashire's churches and chapels, we had little conception of what a good church could be. We watched the transformation of Church architecture from the earliest times, and even the most tasteless being could not help but be appalled by the contrast between the masterpieces of past centuries and the featureless excrescences which today deface the land. The Modern Age is not so architecturally sterile as might be imagined. However, modern architecture is still largely experimental. It has shaken off the degradation of the nineteenth century, but as yet we have evolved no fixed style for the new materials which to-day we employ. Failures, as one might expect, abound, but there is a gratifying number of modern churches, which in clearness of line, in simplicity and impressiveness of design, presage some future for architecture. Indeed, the very fact that experiments are being made is hopeful.

A regular course of Mr. Bull's lectures on Architecture, instructive, yet not loaded with technicalities, would, I am convinced, do much towards instilling a finer sense of taste in the minds of young Balshavians.

With this heartening record in mind, we are looking forward to a full programme in the coming term.

J.D., U.VI (Farington).

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DRAMATIC SOCIETY NOTES

After the terrific effort necessary last year to produce Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," the producer determined to have an easier time this year by putting on "Twelfth Night." Good, rollicking comedy, he thought, not too big a cast. What a hope! No play so far has presented greater difficulties. Where are the players of yester-year? The Lower School must be swarming with talent if only it could be spotted. We hear of young ladies from Form II convulsing parochial gatherings with humorous monologues, and we have seen some talented performances at House Parties. The future is rosy, but the enthusiasm of Fourth and Fifth Form boys for the drama appears to have fled. One cannot fail to be impressed by the modesty with which they decry their own talents and the noble generosity with which they urge those of others. The Sixth, a band of old staggers, now sadly depleted, who have done so much yeoman service, began their work in the Fourth.

This is not intended to be a pessimistic article. Difficulties exist only to be overcome. Already a play is beginning to emerge from the hesitant ditherings which make up the first weeks of rehearsals. Presently with much groaning and creaking, the body will begin to stir. Suddenly, on March 4th (we hope on March 3rd), it will spring to life.

With the use of a traverse and permanent set (under construction by the resourceful Mr. Hewartson), we hope to avoid all tedious intervals, except the very popular interval for refreshments.

Of the strenuous business which has already been introduced, Whistlecroft says he would prefer a cross-country run. Downie is making a gallant attempt to enter into the bibulous life of Sir Toby Belch. He has one qualification which Sir Toby doubtless shared—he sings vilely out of tune. Bailey should find in Malvolio a part to suit him even better than Pothinus did last year. Olive Dickinson and Madeline Winter have both had experience, and should be able to give us something of the beauty of their lines. Turner seems to have made a corner in Dukes, but he will find Orsino the most difficult he has yet had to play. Amy Pickles, Tomlinson, Robinson, Priestnall, and Whistlecroft are fairly unknown quantities, but we are sure they will do their share in giving as good a show as any we have yet performed.

This year we shall have the services of Miss Whewell in designing settings. Miss Whewell has already done work at Darwen, which was highly commended by an official of the British Drama League. Mr. Bennison will, we hope, again be our stage-manager, and Mr. Fisher will enjoy himself experimenting with lights. But there is one element without which no play is really a play. That is, the audience. We promise a good evening's entertainment. We ask for two good houses.

C.S.H.

LIBRARY NOTES

The Reference Library has increased considerably in size since the beginning of the School year, well over a hundred titles having been added to the catalogue during that period. This number includes a generous presentation by Seed, who contributed thirty-nine volumes of that very useful series, Cassell's National Library, one which is now regrettably out of print. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have co-operated in making the new system work satisfactorily. The system is undeniably complicated and the initial bewilderment was inevitable, but, thanks to their efforts, the machinery could scarcely work more smoothly.

It is unfortunate that many are reluctant to use the library as freely as they might. This appears to be due to two misapprehensions. Firstly, they do not realise that everybody is permitted to borrow books—it can be taken for granted that all are encouraged to do so; the privilege is open to all and is not merely the monopoly of the higher forms. Secondly, some have the superstition that a school library is a very dull collection, that they will find nothing there to interest them. Actually, in a collection of some nine hundred books there must be something to interest everyone. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating—in other words, come and see for yourself.

W.J.D.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The major activity of the Photographic Society during the last few weeks has been the making of black and white prints on "Gaslight" paper. The range of tones obtainable on the easily manipulated paper makes it the most popular printing medium. Two members have used bromide paper with success, and some of the more recent "Chlorobromide" papers have also been used. The rich tones which this paper gives are very pleasing. It is mostly used in making enlargements.

Members should consult Mr. Parry with reference to the use of the dark room; he will be glad to help anyone who wishes to develop his own films or to make his own prints.

F.P.

GREENHOUSE NOTES

The Spring term is always a busy one in the Greenhouse; we have taken many geranium cuttings and planted seeds of various kinds, and we are now looking forward to a good display in the Summer term. The rest of our plants have thrived well and we are anticipating an even better selection during the present year.

The only fish that we have at present are Common Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) which, of course, need no description. If anyone would care to present us with fish of any kind, we should be very grateful.

If there is anyone in the School who wishes to plant seeds or carry out experiments in the Greenhouse, he may do so provided that he has permission. Finally I should like to remind the junior members of the School that they may visit the Greenhouse only after having obtained permission from Mr. Bennison.

R.T., Form L.VI. (Worden).

RUGBY FOOTBALL, 1936/37

Captain: Morris, S. A.

The general form of the 1st XV this season has been very satisfactory. The backbone of the side has been the forwards who have invariably played strongly and lasted well. The backs, although in many cases suffering from lack of weight and speed, have usually played hard, the halves especially doing good work in defence. The backing up has been good, which, since it indicates physical fitness and enthusiasm, is an encouraging feature. The tackling, however, has not always been hard and low, while the running and passing have not been sufficiently quick and incisive.

Several of the younger players are very promising and it is good to see in House League games more low tackling and dropping on the ball, while at the same time there is less fly-kicking and aimless passing.

School 1st XV v Preston Grasshoppers 'B' XV. Home. Saturday, Oct. 10th.

The School started the season well with a keenly contested game against a team which contained several of our Staff. The 'Hoppers lacked finish to their otherwise dangerous three-quarter movements. The School pack worked well together, and as a result, three of the tries were the outcome of forward rushes. The scorers were Morris (2), Sharp, and Hesketh; none of the tries were converted.

Result: School, 12 points; 'Hoppers 'B', 0 points.

School 1st XV v Wellington House XV. Home. Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

The School at first managed to hold their own, until after twenty minutes, the superior weight of the visitors began to tell. By half-time the House had scored four tries, none being converted. After the interval, play was fairly equal, the School doing their share of attacking, and from a forward rush, Greenhalgh went over for a try. This was not converted. The House went further ahead with five more tries, three being scored in the last ten minutes of the game.

Result: School, 3 points; Wellington House, 29 points.

School 1st XV v A Sedbergh XV. Home. Saturday, Oct. 20th.

The weather was very poor with a steady drizzle and a strong wind throughout the whole of the game. The School started to press from the beginning, and Sharp went over for a

try after ten minutes' play, Morris converting. The School continued to have most of the play, and Morris scored another try, the kick failing. In the second half, Sedbergh had more of the play, and the School were hard put to it to defend their line. Sedbergh did, however, score an unconverted try, but after this there was no more scoring.

Result: School, 8 points ; A Sedbergh XV, 3 points.

School 1st XV v Kirkham G.S. 1st XV. Home. Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

The School won the toss and played uphill. Play was fairly even for some time, but the School eventually got ahead through an unconverted try by Morris. However, the Kirkham backs soon captured the lead with two tries, both being converted. On resuming after the interval, the School began to attack, and Tomlinson scored. He was also successful with the kick. The School kept up the pressure, but just before time, one of the Kirkham three-quarters intercepted a pass and ran the length of the field to score an unconverted try.

Result: School 8, points ; Kirkham G.S., 13 points.

School 1st XV v A Stonyhurst XV. Home. Wednesday, Nov. 4th.

Play was fairly even at first, but after about quarter of an hour, Stonyhurst went ahead by means of an unconverted try. This was the result of good following up after a drop-out from the twenty-five yard line. After this, play was fairly even, until after the interval, when the School drew level through Sharp, who scored a good try following a series of scrums on the goal-line ; the kick failed. Play ended up fairly evenly, both teams doing their share of attacking.

Result: School 1st XV, 3 points ; A Stonyhurst XV., 3 points.

School 1st XV v Kirkham G.S. 1st XV. Away. Saturday, Nov. 21st.

At first, the School began to press, but were driven back into their own half, and Kirkham opened the scoring with an unconverted try. They followed up on this with two more tries, both being converted. The School recovered a little, and after a forward rush, Darnell went over for a try, the kick failing. In the second half, Kirkham scored five more tries, two being converted. During the latter part of the game the School revived a little, and kept up a strong attack, with the result that two more tries were scored by Robinson and Ryding, both being well converted by Morris.

Result: School, 13 points ; Kirkham G.S., 32 points.

School 1st XV v A Rossall XV. Home. Saturday, Nov. 28th.

The School began to press immediately, and Hesketh scored a fine try, which was converted by Tomlinson. They went still further ahead as a result of two tries, one by Greenhalgh and the other by Morris. This latter was the climax to a fine example of dribbling.

Tomlinson improved on one try, and Morris on the other. After half-time, the School added further tries through Sharp, Riding, Morris and Tomlinson, none of which were converted.

Result: School, 27 points ; A Rossall XV., 0 points.

School 1st XV v Hutton G.S. 1st XV. Home. Dec. 5th.

Weather conditions were very bad for this game, snow falling at first, and followed by a steady drizzle. Hutton led at the interval by six points to nil after a keenly played first-half. After resumption, the School did most of the attacking, Morris reducing the lead with a good try which was unconverted. Hutton, however, went further ahead with another unconverted try. After this the School had most of the play, but were unable to score.

Result: School, 3 points ; Hutton G.S., 9 points.

School 1st XV v Newton G.S. 1st XV. Away. Saturday, Dec. 12th.

The School were kept in their own section of the field until Newton opened the scoring with an unconverted try. After this, the School attacked, but faulty handling prevented them from scoring. Before half-time, Newton scored another unconverted try. After the interval, the School began to press, and Tomlinson scored from a forward rush, improved the try himself. Newton obtained a third try after, which was again unconverted. In spite of keen attacks the School were unable to score again for the remainder of the game.

Result: School, 5 points ; Newton G.S., 9 points.

School 2nd XV v Kirkham G.S. 2nd XV. Away. Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

The Kirkham three-quarters completely dominated the School team in this game. The School forwards played well, but the three-quarters failed to get their men, with the result that there was a try nearly every time the Kirkham backs got the ball. Berry scored for the School, Damp converting.

Result: School, 5 points ; Kirkham, 61 points.

School 2nd XV v Kirkham G.S. 2nd XV. Home. Saturday, Nov. 21st.

This game was more equal than the previous one at Kirkham. The three-quarters tackled better and the forwards kept well up to the ball. The superiority of the Kirkham three-quarters again told, however, but they had not so much of their own way as the score suggests. Sutton scored a try from a forward dribble and Damp improved it.

Result: School, 5 points ; Kirkham, 29 points.

School 2nd XV v Newton G.S. 2nd XV. Away. Saturday, Dec. 12th.

For the first half, play was fairly equal, Newton scoring two unconverted tries from good three-quarter movements. The School attacked, however, in the second half and were

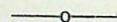
unfortunate not to score. Short lapses and loose marking allowed Newton to score two more tries in the second half, one being converted.

Result: School, 0 points ; Newton G.S., 14 points.

School Colts XV v Blackpool G.S. Colts XV. Home. Saturday, Dec. 5th.

This match was played on a very heavy ground with the School having the advantage of a stiff wind in the first half. Ill judged attempts to open out the game with a wet ball led to dropped passes and three tries to Blackpool. In the second half, a better appreciation of the conditions and good strong forward play on both sides produced only one try. The School, after a shaky start, soon settled down and the teams were playing very well at the end.

Result: School, 0 points ; Blackpool Colts, 12 points.



HOCKEY, 1936/37.

Captain: Gladys Hutchings.

This year the School teams have suffered from a shortage of first-class players. In the 1st XI, we miss members of the team whom we have lost ; some who were reliability itself in the defence, and others who added great strength to the forward line.

However, we formed a team which combined well, but which has been defeated, owing to lack of individual ability of outstanding quality.

Only one match has had to be scratched, that against the Convent.

Oct. 3rd, 1936. School 1st XI v Upholland G.S. 1st XI (Away).

The play of the Upholland girls was, throughout the game, superior to ours. They possessed more speed and dash and were accurate and quick in dealing with the ball. Our defence was the weakest point in the team, and the clearing was both slow and weak. At half-time, Upholland had gained 4 goals, whilst we had not scored. But we partially redeemed ourselves by scoring 2 goals in the second half.

Result: School 2 ; Upholland 7.

Oct. 3rd, 1936. School Junior XI v Upholland G.S. Junior XI (Away).

The juniors played hard but were up against a heavier team who possessed greater speed in dealing with the ball.

Result: School 2, Upholland 6.

Oct. 10th, 1936. School 1st. XI v Hindley G.S. 1st. XI (Home)

The match opened decidedly in the School's favour, two goals being scored shortly after play had commenced. But as the game proceeded, the opposing team increased their efforts. At half-time, the School was leading by 3 goals to 1. In the second half, Hindley, after pressing continually, equalled the score, and there were only a few minutes left. The School forwards attacked strongly and the goal was scored which gave the victory to us.

Result: School 4, Hindley 3.

Oct. 17th, 1936. School 1st XI v Ashton-in-Makerfield G.S. 1st XI (Home).

The Ashton team was much quicker than the School team which was constantly on the defence. The combination between the forwards and halves was not consistent, but the forwards tried hard when they got possession of the ball. However, considering the number of times the Ashton forwards broke through the defence, credit is due to the way in which the backs and goal-keeper kept the opposing forwards at bay ; they were responsible for keeping the score down to 3-1.

Result: School 1, Ashton-in-Makerfield 3.

Oct. 17th, 1936. School Junior XI v Ashton-in-Makerfield Junior XI (Home).

As in the 1st XI match, the Ashton Juniors played much faster hockey than we did, and hit harder and more accurately. The score was not overwhelming at half-time, being 2-0 in Ashton's favour. However, the School did not retrieve their loss and whilst they scored only one goal, Ashton added four.

Result: School 1, Ashton-in-Makerfield 6.

Oct. 31st, 1936. School 1st XI v Preston Park School 1st XI (Home).

Very shortly after play commenced, the Park School succeeded in shooting 2 goals. They were very quick on the ball, and this, together with the fact that they were a lighter team, gained for them their victory. The School felt keenly the absence of a strong half-back line. At half-time, the score was 5-2 in the Park School's favour. In the second half, the School forwards pressed more, and were in the opposing circle many times, but several shots went wide.

Result: School 4, Preston Park School 8.

Oct. 31st, 1936. School 2nd XI v. Preston Park School 2nd XI (Home).

The opposing team were pressing consistently throughout the game, but the School defence kept the score down to 2-0 in the Park School's favour at half-time. In the second half, the visiting team added five more goals, while the School scored one goal.

Result: School 1, Preston Park School 7.

Dec. 5th, 1936. School 1st XI v Ormskirk G.S. 1st XI (Away).

The School felt their lack of practice owing to consistent bad weather in this match, and turned out with little confidence. The School forwards were in the opposing circle many times, but lacked shooting force. The opposing forwards used long, hard passes to penetrate our defence, and the score at half-time was 3-1 in Ormskirk's favour. The second half did not improve our position, and at the close of play the score was 8-1.

Result: School 1, Ormskirk 8.

Dec. 12th, 1936. School 1st XI v Chorley G.S. 1st XI (Away).

In this match there was a better understanding between the School halves and the forwards than in previous matches. The forwards made many attacks on the goal, but were prevented from scoring by the very able defence of the Chorley goal-keeper. The play was fairly even in the first half and the score stood at 2 goals to 1 in our favour. We increased our margin in the second half by one goal while Chorley scored one.

Result: School 3, Chorley 2.

PRESENT POSITION OF LEAGUE TABLES.

House	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	No. of Pts.
Farington.....	6	5	1	0	20	3	11
Cuerden.....	6	4	1	1	21	9	9
Worden.....	6	2	0	4	9	20	4
Clayton.....	6	0	0	6	2	20	0

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HOUSE NOTES CLAYTON HOUSE

House Mistress: Miss F. W. Royle.

House Master: Mr. A. J. Bull.

House Captains: G. Hutchings (Girls), Bailey (Boys).

In the gloom of the Winter term, when the setting sun casts its scanty light over the sports field, we instinctively turn to the social sphere of the House's activities. Amid the

proverbial fogs of November, preparations for the Annual Party went on apace before the accusing fingers and inward gloatings of our rivals. A superstitious crew, they appeared to attach full importance to the fact that fortune had allotted us Friday, the 13th, for our festive occasion, a premonition, they said, that the event would surely prove disastrous. Undaunted, Claytonians worked tirelessly to prove the superstition unfounded, and well did they succeed, as the atmosphere which pervaded the party bears witness. The baby competition was a source of prolonged amusement, and judging from the photographs displayed the majority of us must feel thankful that our features have undergone such drastic reform. On the other hand, fortunately or unfortunately, the ringing grooves of change have left some of us comparatively unaltered; for example, no one could fail to recognise Mr. Bennison, whose flare for rugger, as well as his features, has remained unchanged by time, and the face of Miss Milroy too was unmistakable, even though half concealed by lace and voluminous folds of lawn. Our entertainment was, in fact, the most varied of entertainments, a pleasing contrast indeed to those of our rivals, and we can assure our junior members that their efforts did not pass unnoticed; we are grateful to them for the spirit in which they offered their abilities to the service of the House. May this spirit of co-operation, which is so characteristic of Clayton, long continue.

Variety, too, has marked the achievements of Clayton on the sports field; as if bewildered by their successes of last year, the gentler sex appear to have sunk once more into merciful oblivion, whilst at rugby, our juniors are striving gallantly against odds in an endeavour to retain the shield won last season. If they relinquish their capture it will not be without a spirited fight, for at the moment they are a mere two points behind the leaders. It is rumoured that our Hockey Knock-out team will once again succumb to more formidable rivals, but knowing neither the composition of the side nor the merits of its members, I cannot venture to give an opinion. At all events, I trust that the spirit shown last year by our girls, both juniors and seniors, in the Athletic Sports, will again be repeated this year; if this is the case, the male element of the House will be well satisfied, and the championship will for the second year in succession, be well within our grasp. We approach the Rugby Knock-out ties with an optimism which has been lacking for the past two years, and our rivals increase confidence by admitting that we are a formidable coalition. Whatever the outcome, we anticipate a great struggle with Farington, and trust that the better side will win.

We can at least claim consistency in one sphere of activities, namely the scholastic sphere—but alas! it is a consistency to which all intellectual Claytonians would gladly add a little variety. Incredible as it might appear, in the dim and distant past, the name of Clayton once ranked third in Order of Merit, but statistics alone and not memories can bear witness to that. Perhaps at some future date, members of the House will astonish the world, and indeed themselves, by casting from them the cloak of ignorance, and assuming a dignified role at the head of the scholastic table. Until that memorable occasion the writer hopefully awaits the fulfilment of our House Master's prophecy, and accepts his view (though we take all blame for the metaphor) that the Clayton flock is composed of "dregs that will blossom into brighter day."

CUERDEN HOUSE

House Mistress: Miss E. Brindle.*House Master:* Mr. C. S. Hilditch.*House Captains:* M. Buck (Girls), Robinson (Boys).

How often in past Spring Terms must my unfortunate predecessors have plaintively said, "But nothing ever happens this term," and then after being inveigled into a startling prophecy of the House's achievements for the coming year, how often must they have been forced to admit, "They haven't done a thing I said they'd do." I will, therefore, cast the clear beam of reason over our chances of success in the future.

A well-defined streak of materialism prevents me from even hoping that the boys will win either the Wanklyn Cup or the Rugger League Shield. We regret that much of the "weight" of last year's team has seen fit to retire to such places as Bangor and the County Offices, although many of the players remain who have contributed to the victory of the House in other years.

As I am of the opinion that the place of the skeleton is in the cupboard, I will not divulge the position of the Rugger League Team. And now let us turn to a more congenial subject, the prospects of the girls. We may not be as sure of the Hockey Knock-outs as we have been in former years, but we have still a sporting chance of carrying the Cup off for the sixth year in succession. Our Knock-out team is mainly composed of 1st or 2nd XI people with a sprinkling of the more promising Juniors. We have concentrated on defence. This year the team is better balanced but perhaps it has less individual talent than its predecessors. The House and Games Captains refuse to commit themselves either in eulogies of the team or presages of its victory. This unwonted modesty, we hope, will have its due reward.

The Hockey League team seems to have lost much of its keenness. There is no longer the alacrity in turning out which characterised it in the past. As a result of this at first almost imperceptible slackness, Cuerden have had so far to take second place in the League Table. We take the opportunity here afforded us, of reminding the Juniors that any girl who works honestly in the Leagues, has a fair chance of graduating into one of the School teams.

In the second half of the School year, Sports Day provides the greatest attraction and activity. Cuerden have never actually carried off the laurels on Sports Day although last year J. Shepherd won the Victrix Ludorum Trophy. We hope that she will be able to repeat her performance this year.

Lastly, our best wishes go with all Cuerdenites who are taking School Certificate or Higher this year. We wish them every success.

FARINGTON HOUSE

House Master: Mr. H. J. Lomax.*House Mistress:* Miss A. Milroy.*House Captains:* J. Iddon (Girls), Darnell (Boys).

After the toil and strife of the Winter Term, it is interesting to look back on last term's issue of *The Balshavian*, to scan our House Notes, and in the light of these to discover how near our performance has approached to our autumnal hopes and expectations.

Rejoicing in the strength of our youth, not yet worn out by Winter's multifarious activities, we expressed the pious hope, that this year might see a repetition of that never-to-be-forgotten time when Farington's Rugby league team passed through the season without losing a match, to carry off a Rugby League Shield which itself uttered cries of glory and pride. Perhaps we were a little too sanguine. Our hopes have not been quite so literally realised as we might have wished, but the juniors have responded nobly to the call to arms and we find ourselves, if not the undisputed, at least still champions of the League.

The Rugby Knock-out Competition lies in the future, and we are able, therefore, to express only our hopes in this direction.

Still keeping to the athletic side of our activities, we have great pleasure in recording that the girls have, for once, out distanced the boys. Without expressing any hopes at the beginning of term, they set to work with a will, with the result that we find them leading the Hockey Leagues. Emboldened by this success, they are venturing to hope for further reward in the forthcoming Hockey Knock-outs. At least they hope to reach the final.

Last term, the army of Farington set itself, with hammer and chisel, with pick and saw, with panshine and holystone, to clear away the cobwebs from its brain, and has still a chance of recovering our scaly friend, the Gryphon, having risen to second place in the Order of Merit.

The Executive of the House expressed the desire that by the time this issue of the magazine appeared, the new and untried materials with which we were presented might have passed through the fires of purification, and have been combined, to the good of the House and of themselves, with the golden metal of the body corporate of Farington. This we hope and believe has been accomplished. The House Party and other activities of the term have shown us a united whole.

We have told our tale of the past, we have given our hopes for the future; nothing now remains but to put our trust in fortune and watch the slow flow of the stream of time.

WORDEN HOUSE

House Mistress: Miss M. A. Rahill.

House Master: Mr. B. L. Wilkinson.

House Captains: H. Garbutt (Girls), Morris (Boys).

It is once more our task to commit to paper our activities and achievements of the past term. Such a House as ours requires no braggart's methods to demonstrate its merits; actions speak more loudly than words. Yet we feel it necessary to offer some account of our efforts. One can gain no true idea of the spirit which animates the House from a mere catalogue of achievements. We have no such catalogue to offer; yet we venture to hope that this sketch may give to new members some conception of the level which will be their task, in the future, to maintain.

We certainly have hope for the future when we view the promising material which is at our disposal. Hard work and eager struggling on the part of our Rugger League team has resulted in our heading the League Table so far; and we hope to maintain this position.

Our hopes in the direction of the Rugby Knock-out Cup are few and failing; but we shall fight hard and fairly, and we promise our opponents a good game.

The spirit evident in the efforts of our boys has not been lacking in the girls, for the Hockey League team takes its periodical beating cheerfully and doggedly. The indomitable spirit of Worden will surely sustain us in the Knock-out match.

Our House Party, the topmost pinnacle of our achievements, has long been famed both for its Food and Fun. This year was no exception. Our Mr. Wilkinson's trifles, prepared by his own dexterous hand, laid a solid foundation in the stomachs of those intrepid enough to assay them; while any doubtful heaviness resulting from over-indulgence, was dispelled by an enjoyable period of dancing after supper. It was the first party, and we can safely say that all members of the House thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

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BOOK REVIEWS

(All books reviewed are to be found in the School Library).

"SARD HARKER." John Masefield. (Published by Heinmann). Price 3/6d.

The majority of the readers of modern fiction would probably rank the names of Wells and Conrad far above that of Masefield in the realms of literature, but whilst it would be futile to suggest that the poet-laureate has no shortcomings as a novelist, it would be more absurd to suggest that the defects are equally pronounced in both his earlier and later works. "Sard Harker" is the product of an experienced artist. In it the violence and crudeness, easily perceptible in the author's earlier novels, has given way to a breeziness and fluency

of style which helps to place it on a high pedestal in modern fiction. The few faults which remain from a stylistic viewpoint sink into insignificance before the exhilarating rush of adventure which pervades the novel.

The scene is set on the Californian coast amid the vices and intrigues of the cities of Santa Barbara and Las Palomas, where Sard Harker, mate aboard "The Pathfinder," guided by a dream so vivid that it remains coherent during the ten years of his absence from the latter city, seeks the girl he had known in England in his childhood. Los Xicales, the house on Las Palomas Bay is linked inseparably with his destiny; his first visit to this lonely part of the coast is a direct outcome of his dream, and his hopes are frustrated, but his second visit is to prove a memorable one indeed. It is occasioned by his desire to warn a fellow-countryman, Mr. Kingsborough, of a threat to his sister's safety. Nor is he to recognise Miss Kingsborough as the inspiration of his vision until she has been captured by a sadistic priest, and until he himself, thwarted at every attempt to return to his ship (which is eventually wrecked) has suffered intolerable hardships from the wilds of nature, and at the hands of his corrupt, greedy and unsympathetic fellowmen. Indeed, in "Sard Harker" we follow the misfortunes of a great character, admirably portrayed by the author.

Mr. Masefield has been charged with infidelity of description and character drawing, but these charges carry very little weight when applied to this novel. In any case, whether we agree with this view or not, we certainly cannot accuse the author of monotony, and I feel confident that whatever his tastes, the reader will surely find in "Sard Harker" something breath taking, captivating and out of the ordinary.

H.B., Form U.VI (Clayton).

"ALMAYER'S FOLLY" (Conrad). An Appreciation.

The theme of "Almayer's Folly"—the incompatibility of East and West, is one which lends itself to Conrad's own particular methods for it is as a psychologist that he excels. Yet the work is no mere sociological study clothed in the nominal guise of the novel; it is an intense and stormy conflict, and above all it is human. His characters are no mere puppets, serving only to illustrate his sociological ideas—if this were so, the work might have been called, with more appropriateness, "East v. West"; they are living; in fact, they are the novel. The conflict of Brown and White is the theme but the effect of this conflict on the characters—on Almayer, Dain, and Nina, constitutes the novel. It is in fact no scientific exposition, but purest tragedy in its best form.

The tragedy is the life of Almayer and the repercussions of the conflict on him. He is the dominating character; perhaps intentionally, he is the only one fully portrayed, and in him the novel has its life and being. To the vulgar eye, Almayer is a weak and useless character, a derelict, the very antithesis of Conrad's ideal of courage. Such is not to be expected in Conrad. Almayer in one aspect, the aspect which dominates the book, is great. His greatness is identified with one side in the conflict of Brown and White in his daughter; this, his all mastering passion, makes him truly great. The triumph of the West means life for Almayer, life at its best, the triumph of all that he holds dear in life, all that enobles his

character; the triumph of the East means, virtually, death, the blasting of the only force in life which prevents him from becoming that derelict. The novel is the struggle for the life or the death of Almayer; it is a theme worthy of the master hand of Balzac.

Nor is his treatment of the theme such as to make his novel an anti-climax after Balzac. This is no place to give a detailed examination of Conrad's literary methods, but I can at least briefly state the point which most strikes me. Above all, Conrad is a master of the climax. We have spoken of him as a psychologist as regards his theme, and he is equally so stylistically. His knowledge of the nature and working of the human emotions displayed internally in the study of Almayer, is used externally in the climaxes of the story. He had an unerring sense of what was needed; whether it was the impassioned scene in the bungalow, when Almayer's world smashes to destruction, or the almost horribly restrained parting on the island, when Almayer, spiritually if not physically dead, a man with a dead soul, watches his daughter with her Malay lover paddle swiftly towards the rising Sun—towards the East. In that scene is typified the whole tragedy, the whole theme. Almayer—the man of the West is spiritually dead, broken, while his daughter, her Malay blood triumphing, glides Eastwards to new life.

Like all great tragedy, however, it does not leave us crushed or rebellious against God or man. We feel the tragedy, but it does not oppress us, and the last lines of the book—"On the upturned face was that serene look which follows the sudden relief from anguish and pain, and it testified silently before the cloudless heaven that the man lying there before indifferent eyes had been permitted to forget before he died," leaves us instinct with the sense of man's greatness, which the whole book has served to impress, and a feeling that death far from being his defeat, only emphasises his greatness.

J.D., Form U.VI (Farington).

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 "SAMPSON'S CIRCUS." By Howard Spring. (Published by Faber and Faber, 5/-).

This delightful book rejoices in two heroes, boys of about eleven years old, who are "sort of twins." They answer to the same surname "Venables" although Jack is really Jaques Daviot. He had, many years ago, during the Great War, fled from Belgium with his Mother, who had soon after died, leaving him an orphan.

The story deals with Jack's and Jo's adventures while roving the country in their green caravan until a mysterious Mr. Nobody attempts to kidnap Jack several times. However, he reckons without Jo, and Jack emerges eventually with a background and a fortune.

The deep humour running through the story and the interesting characters of the different circus people make the book a very entertaining one: Hutchy, the costume man; Snowdrop, the engineer, and above all Charlie Chaffinish, the cockney, are outstanding among a gallery of unforgettable characters. They fit in admirably with the colourful atmosphere of the circus, and all help to add an original touch to a book which every boy and girl is sure to enjoy.

A.D. (Worden) and V.L. (Cuerden) Form Va.

"CASTLE GAY." By John Buchan. (Published by Heineman, 3/6).

Mr. Buchan has created many famous characters. Perhaps the most famous of all are Richard Hannay and his friends. Not far behind them come John Galt (commonly known as Jaikie) and the Gorbals Die-hards. Around these latter likeable characters he has written three stories of which "Castle Gay" is perhaps the best-known.

It is extraordinary what adventures two young friends setting out on a walking tour can meet, as Jaikie and Dougal found. It was sheer chance which brought them up against one, Thomas Carlyle Craw, a famous, shy and much put upon newspaper magnate who, to his eternal embarrassment, had been mixed up in a University election, when he was kidnapped and handed over to a Scotch peasant woman, at whose house he met Jaikie. Craw's troubles continue. Finally as a result of his becoming entangled in the politics of Evallonia, a small European State, swarms of scheming foreigners gathered round his Scotch residence, Castle Gay. Jaikie and friend Dougal find themselves bound to help him. A series of extremely exciting adventures follow in which Mr. Craw, a changed and chastened man is freed from his worries, and the Evallonian schemers are outwitted. Buchan's characters are drawn with a masterful hand. How vividly we can see the pompous Mr. Craw, the shrewd and capable Jaikie, the charming tomboyish Allison and the outspoken Dougal. Equally realistic is Mr. Buchan's description of the scenery of his own native land. We can feel the zest with which he paints it. One word of criticism—the story is slow at the beginning. The fact that Jaikie played in a certain Rugby match before the adventures began may be important, but does the match merit such a long account? Nor do we need a ten page pen picture of Mr. Craw before we even meet him. Nevertheless "Castle Gay" is a most enjoyable book and well worth reading.

M.B., Form U.VI (Cuerden).

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letters have been received from five of the seven Old Balshavians who left School in July, 1936, to enter Universities or Training Colleges.

Hulme Hall,

Victoria Park,

Manchester.

27th Jan., 1937.

Dear Editor,

I must apologise for not writing earlier, but I have been suffering from a mild attack of influenza since Tuesday. Briggs has also been ill; in fact, there have been about a dozen students ill in the Hall this term.

Let me disillusion you concerning University life. It is not all the bosh it is made

out to be. It is a seat of learning rather than a place of culture. For instance I have lectures every day from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. save on Wednesday, when I finish at 12.30. Much time I have for culture, etc.! Of course, I have been to a few lectures outside College at the library, and even to extra ones at College; but the work is so keen that there is little spare time at night.

I enjoy my Rugger each Wednesday and Saturday, and play for the Hall as a rule. The majority of the fellows at College are inhuman—they are automatons—they live for work and thrive on lectures. The fellows in the Hall are fine—that has been proved while I was ill; they looked after me splendidly.

Anyhow, I'm happy here. Hall life suits me to a T, and moreover I generally go to a dance at Coll. every week.

Yours Sincerely,

J. B. SHARPLES.

Fairfax Hall,

Beckett Park,

Leeds, 6.

Feb. 1st, 1937.

Dear Editor,

I am very grateful for the opportunity to convey my impressions of the life and work of this College. I will do so to the best of my ability, yet one is a trifle dazed after being whisked to and fro by eighteen bells per day. The size of the College demands a high degree of organisation. The peals begin at seven in the morning and continue intermittently until ten-thirty at night. Life is a matter of stimulus and response. Every student is a confirmed fatalist after one week, for he has few activities not pre-ordained, and no-one, unless he conscientiously notch his bedpost, can keep stock of the flight of weeks.

Students at the College hail from no restricted area. London, Durham and Staffordshire appear to be as well represented as Lancashire and Yorkshire. Hence a variety of dialects are heard, the most baffling, I believe, being those of Cumberland and Durham. The age of the students is anything from the late teens to about forty. They are accommodated in large hostels, three for men and five for women. The resident tutor of a hostel is a nominal figure, the senior members taking charge of social life. A common room is available for leisure time, and can boast a fire and piano and sometimes a wireless set. By way of distraction, individual hostels hold impromptu entertainments and organise socials for the benefit of others. Three full College socials supplement these activities during the year. The nature of the entertainments is varied, but vocal and instrumental performances dominate, the crooning voice being irrepressible.

Many societies exist, and the majority of students join them all. A society either engages some external lecturer or celebrity or organises some affair of its own. The branch of the

League of Nations Union has been particularly active, no doubt inspired by the prolonged Spanish war, and has already arranged a Variety Entertainment and a Bazaar. The Musical Society has had the services of Tonie Myers, soprano, and Sydney Errington with the viola. As regards official College engagements, the Hirsch Quartet, whom the School will remember, has given a recital of Chamber Music, and a lecture has been delivered by one, Colonel Forty, on the European situation.

The Student Christian Movement has a body of active adherents, and holds services daily. Another flourishing body is the Scouting troop, which continues to grow despite the Scripture tutor's description of its members as "heathens dancing round a totem pole." As a further activity they hold forced marches on Sundays, under pretence of hiking.

Since the beginning of the year two debates have been held and attended well. The motions, "That this House will under no circumstances fight for King and Country," and "Religion is the opiate of the people" were defeated on each occasion. Freedom of speech and a peculiar mixture of spiritual earnestness and mirth have characterised the meetings.

With regard to the sporting activities, a student has ample choice in the type of game he plays. More enthusiasm is aroused by hostel matches than by College fixtures. New to the majority is Lacrosse which creates a big sensation. The game is very fast, and the instruments used resemble butterfly-nets which the players whirl precariously at the cost of their opponents' heads.

Lectures occupy six mornings, three or four afternoons, and in some subjects encroach upon the evenings. Other activities amply fill in the blank spaces. Saturday and Sunday are comparatively free. A person prepared to submerge himself in the life will enjoy it.

I am, Yours sincerely,

A. B. RIMMER.

Mary Somerville Hall,

Avery Hill Road,

Eltham, S.E.9.

January 27th, 1937.

Dear Editor,

I have been back in College just over a fortnight, and have settled down very quickly to the routine of College life. During the holidays, many alterations have been made to the main building, which is very old and very beautiful. It is situated in the middle of a park, on the edge of which are the five Hostels.

This term we have been very unfortunate in being unable to go to town, owing to the influenza epidemic, and we are unable to have our usual theatre nights until after half term. Only comparatively few people have fallen victims to the epidemic, and we are doing everything possible to prevent its becoming serious.

The First Year students are now rehearsing for an Entertainment to be given in March. Each Hall is given half an hour, and we of Somerville are giving a one-act Chinese play, "The Stolen Prince," by Dan Totterol. Altogether we have very little time to spare. In the mornings we have lectures, and if by any chance we are free in the afternoons, we either shop or read. After tea we have three hours' study until supper-time at 8 p.m., and from 8.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. we hold meetings of the various societies and clubs. One night a week we play Badminton, on another we do Country Dancing; Wednesday is devoted to discussions of current events, and a new "Keep Fit" class is just beginning. On Friday nights we have meetings of the Musical, Literary, French and Debating Societies, and Cadets.

In spite of the Examinations which are not far ahead, I am looking forward to a very jolly term.

Yours sincerely,

HILDA BARON.

John Dalton Hall,
Edge Hill Training College,
Ormskirk.

25th October, 1936.

Dear Editor,

I am quite settled down now and like College immensely. At first everything seemed new and strange, but now we are getting used to this ordered sort of life. We do a lot more work than ever we did at School, without seeming to do. Lights must be out at 10.30 p.m., so that prevents anyone from staying up all night to do extra work. I feel much better now than I did when I came, and never am tempted to sleep during lectures. Everything is new and modern, and our study bedrooms are very cosy indeed. My mother came to visit me yesterday, and she was delighted with everything she saw, but of course she didn't see any work. Marjorie Buck and Gladys Hutchings came to see me one Sunday and enjoyed themselves immensely, I think.

The work we do is very interesting, and I think I shall enjoy teaching when I start. I take English and History Advanced, Biology, Art, Needlework and Handwork as well as the compulsory subjects, Hygiene, Physical Training and Psychology. This week-end we have been very busy helping the IIInd years to get ready for School Practice, which begins on Monday. I have just completed a huge map of Scotland for my "College Mother." Our first School Practice is immediately after the Xmas holidays so that will mean a merry Christmas.

If ever you would care to come and look through College, I should be delighted to provide tea for you and show you through the building.

Yours very sincerely,

IRENE EDELSTON.

Macaulay Hall,

Beckett Park,

Leeds 6.

Dear Editor,

I am enjoying life here, although at present we are not allowed to go to the pictures or in any crowded places, owing to the 'flu epidemic which is raging in Leeds. There are about twenty of the men students here who are 'flu victims and about three women, so that a dance which should have been held last Friday was cancelled.

We get up at 7 a.m. This is rather hard for me since at Leyland I could get to school in time if I got up at 8.30. From 9 to 12.30 we have lectures. Some afternoons we have free. On Tuesday we have a two hours' lecture on our Advanced subject, and on Friday a two hours' lecture for our Subsidiary subject. We go to one of the local schools for Demonstration lessons on Thursday afternoon.

I take Mathematics, Science and Needlework as my Principal subjects, and Music and History as Subsidiary subjects. This term we started our Advanced subjects, and I am taking Needlework Advanced. We all take English, Psychology and Education, Physical Training, Hygiene and Scripture.

The last month of last term we spent doing School practice. It was rather an ordeal teaching, in the presence of a supervisor, 44 children of 8 years old. By the end of the month, however, I had settled down and lost all my nervousness. I taught English, Arithmetic, Physical Training and Music.

The Hockey Teams here are very good. I am in the Second Eleven and have played several times in the first. The first did not lose a match last term, and the second lost two. We have matches every week against neighbouring clubs, and other Yorkshire Training Colleges. We have several socials here. We have a Block dance each term to which all the students, male and female, of the colleges are invited. We also have two socials every term; one of the men's hostels entertains one of the women's and vice versa.

I miss school very much and often wish I were back there, but I expect I shall get used to a different life soon.

Yours sincerely,

DORIS HERRING.

"NON SIBI SED ALIIS"

Nov. 11th, 1936. To Earl Haig's Fund.....£5 14 11

OLD BALSHAVIANS

OLD BOYS' SECTION.

The Spring issue of the Balshavian reminds us that we are approaching the close of the Association's Winter activities, and can look back on a very successful and enjoyable series of functions.

On Thursday, November 28th, 1936, the Old Boys held their 15th Annual Dinner in the School Dining Hall, the Guest of the Evening being Mr. G. H. Redman, J.P., and supporting him were several of the Governors and members of the Staff. The School supplied an excellent Dinner, and Mr. A. Hodgson, of Great Harwood, added to the evening's enjoyment with songs at the piano.

The Old Balshavian Dramatic Society presented "The Rotters," a comedy on family life, by H. F. Maltby on Thursday and Saturday, December 3rd and 5th. Many Old Students considered the play was the most successful the Society have produced, and great credit is due to the Producer, Mr. C. S. Hilditch, and to the Players. The School, again gave valuable assistance both in the production and also in the sale of tickets. The number of Old Students attending the play leaves much to be desired, and we appeal for more active interest to be taken in the Society.

The Social Evenings held in the School Hall on the last Saturday in each month have been a success, and in particular the Christmas Social held on Saturday, December 19th, 1936.

The Annual Reunion Ball was held in the Leyland Public Hall, on Friday, January 8th, 1937. About 200 Old Students and Friends attended and the function was a definite success. The Governors were represented by Councillor A. Parkinson, J.P., and Councillor A. J. Lomax, J.P. On Friday, April 9th, a second Ball will be held in the Public Hall and we should like to see a large number of Old Students on that Evening. We ask them to keep the date open and help to make the event a success. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Social Secretary, Mr. R. Marginson.

The Committee would like to remind Old Boys of the Commemoration Scheme which we hope to complete during the Coronation Year. The idea is to plant a grove of trees in the School Grounds for all the Old Boys who fell in the Great War. There were 23 Old Boys who gave their lives, and the cost at 7/6 per tree is £8-12-6. We have still a few pounds to collect, so will you please help to raise the remaining money by sending a donation to any Official of the Association or myself?

The Old Boys again hope to run a Cricket Team during the Summer. Mr. F. W. Shepherd, the Hon. Cricket Secretary, is preparing a list of fixtures, and will be pleased to forward particulars to Old Boys who would like to play in the matches.

Members, especially those living outside the district, are asked to try and induce Old Boys to join the Association, and thereby widen the scope and interest in the activities.

Frank H. Clayton, *Hon. General Secretary.*

OLD GIRLS' SECTION.

Since our last publication of Notes, we have enjoyed many social activities, including the Annual Re-Union which was attended by a large number of Old Students and friends, and the Christmas Social which as usual was enjoyed by all.

We regret however, that there has been a considerable drop in the membership of our Association and we appeal to all old girls to make an effort to pay their subscription which is only 2/6d. per annum including three copies of the School Magazine. Many of the Old Girls seem to think that we can carry on Dramatic Societies, Tennis, hockey teams, etc., without funds. We remind those who have taken part in the various activities that there is an annual fee due of 2/6d., which many are ignoring.

A hearty invitation is extended to all girls who have recently left school and all particulars can be obtained from myself or Miss Sheehan, "Beldores," Regent Road, Leyland.

In the next issue of "The Balshavian" will appear an account of the Old Girls' Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday, Jan. 25th, 1937, at 7-30 p.m. in the School; also a summing up of the Hockey Activities of the "A" and "B" Teams.

J. Vause, (*Hon. Sec.*), 6 Balfour Street, Leyland.

The Old Balshavian Dramatic Society's Presentation of "THE ROTTERS"

This year the Old Balshavians' Dramatic Society devoted their talents and energies to a Farical Comedy called "The Rotters."

"The Rotters" is not a literary achievement but it is good entertainment. It is not a nourishing meal but only light refreshment. As a full-length Play it is appetising fare, but the written play is never the completed dish; it is merely the supply of ingredients which the caste have to utilise to the best of their ability. Refreshment tickles the palate more readily when served attractively and here there is always scope for producer and stage-manager but they must possess unlimited ingenuity, imagination and an eye for detail.

"The Rotters" is rich in the spice of humour and the author has handed over to the Players who undertake to present it, a play which affords them numerous opportunities for laughter-making.

Every audience is susceptible to humour and hilarity. This year the O.B.D.S. gave their audiences chances innumerable for riotous laughter. Unless the acting is marked with the

stamp of genius or the play of itself excellent, *one* scene tends to become monotonous. An audience prefers to suffer one or two protracted intervals if by so doing they are compensated by a visual and restful change of scene, unless, as stated, the alternative is brilliance of line or exposition.

The setting of one scene, however, was distinctly good : quite a charming room in which Mrs. Clugston could receive Charles' courteous attentions most becomingly. "Yes Charles !"

The acting honours went to Mr. Fisher as Charles and to Joan Iddon as Estelle. They had to be natural and they were natural ; not quite as easy on the stage as it sounds. They did not allow either nervousness or stage-fright to creep in and spoil their general carriage and bearing. Easily third came Mr. Hilditch as Mr. Clugston. He, poor mortal, couldn't be natural—that was forbidden him. He had to play the part of father and a father with a grown-up family at that, and even with the aid of make-up it is easier to take off a few years than to add them on, as Mrs. Bretherton and M. L. Banks found to their cost. When you cannot be natural you have to ACT and act with every fibre in you. Mr. Hilditch acted and acted admirably. He really succeeded in giving to his audience an actual Mr. Clugston, even if at times glimpses or shadows of his familiar self asserted themselves, with the "Respectability" of both. M. L. Banks is evidently too unsophisticated and too well-brought-up to play anybody's roudé. Mr. Clugston ! your son *had* respectability ; he couldn't hide it and his evil ways were all bunkum ! (And by the way—I speak to the O.B.D.S.—be wary of make-up; the eyes particularly are tricky things and *necks* are visible to the audience !!)

To Mr. Clugston, respectability was a pearl of great price. With it he even might become Mayor, but to do so his respectability must whatever happens, exceed the respectability of his great rival on the Town Council, Mr. Barnes. But with such a highly respectable father, a most respectable wife and three very respectable children, the Mayorship is a sure "thing". When Estelle is expelled from school for misconduct the fabric shows signs of cracking, and even her machinations with Charles fail to repair the rent ; in fact their attempts to deceive only aggravate matters. Before astounded Mr. Clugston can ward off the threat, his son is arrested as Rotter No. 2. While still staggering under the second blow Mr. Clugston discovers his other daughter in the arms of the chauffeur Charles when she ought to have been in the arms of Morpheus. But why be hard on her ? Wasn't mother like that too when she was her age ? Oh yes ! Mrs. Clugston had been married before but poor Mr. Clugston didn't know ; you see such knowledge might distress his moral respectability. But Pompeii was falling ! The buildings were crashing around him so that he failed to hear the approach of Nemesis in the person of the Strange Lady who demanded the many back-payments due to her.

SPEECH DAY, 1936

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

Chairman: Rev. H. BRETHERTON, M.A.

Governor of the School.

1. Song: "My Mother bids Me Bind My Hair"... ... Haydn
The School Choir.
2. Address by the Head Master.
3. Introductory Remarks by the Chairman.
4. Distribution of Prizes by The Lord Bishop of Blackburn.
5. Song: "Evening Song" John Ireland
The School Choir.
6. Vote of Thanks to The Bishop.
Proposed by Rev. F. W. Argyle, M.A.
Seconded by Mrs. Trevor Wanklyn.
7. Vote of Thanks to the Chairman.
Proposed by A. J. Lomax, Esq., J.P.
Seconded by G. H. Redman, Esq., J.P.
8. God Save the King.

SPECIAL PRIZES

For Loyalty and Example, presented by the Head Master... ... J. Iddon
For School Service, presented by the Head Master Morris, S. A.
To the Head Boy, presented by the Old Boys' Association...Sharples, J. B.
To the Head Girl, presented by the Old Girls' Association ... H. Baron
The 'James Todd' Prize for Art J. Nicholson
Domestic Science, presented by Mrs. Trevor Wanklyn ... O. Dickinson
Ellocution, presented by Mrs. A. K. Davies O. Dickinson
Handicraft, presented by G. H. Redman, Esq. Sutton, R.
Music and Singing M. Webster
Biology Iddon, R.

FORM PRIZES

UPPER VI.	Sharples, J. B.	Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics.
	Downie, J.	English, History, General Subjects.
	Morris, S. A.	Chemistry.
	I. Edelston	English, History.
	J. Iddon	Physics, Chemistry.
LOWER VI.	G. Hutchings	English, History, General Subjects.
	M. Bateman	Classics.
Va.	O. Dickinson	English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Domestic Science.
	Crichton, D.	French, Latin.
	H. Garbutt	French, Art.
Vb.	Riding, T.	Mathematics, History.
	Iddon, R.	Physics, Handicraft.
IVa.	E. Hull	English, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Domestic Science.
	Hope, D.	French, Latin, Chemistry.
	Lee, R.	Art, Handicraft.
IVb.	Mason, E.	Mathematics, Biology.
	J. Edmunds	Geography, Domestic Science.
IIIa.	Eckton, R.	Mathematics, French, Latin, Physics.
	Glover, E.	Geography, Handicraft.
IIIb.	H. Lord	French, Physics.
	E. Morris	Biology, Domestic Science.
IIa.	M. Snape	French, English, Latin.
	J. Howcroft	Mathematics, Geography.
IIb.	Douglas, J.	History, English, Geography, Biology.
Ia.	J. Shaw	Biology, Geography.
	E. Wilson	English, Mathematics, History, Biology, Elementary Physiology, Needlework.
Ib.	B. Pickburn	Geography, Needlework, Mathematics

SUCCESES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

The following seven pupils obtained the full Higher School Certificate at the examination conducted by the Northern Universities' Joint Board in July, 1936:—

I. Edelston; J. Iddon; Downie, J. (with Distinction in English); Duxbury, J.; Gates, E.; Morris, S. A.; Sharples, J. B.

The following eight pupils obtained letters of success at the Higher School Certificate Examination, held in July, 1936:—

M. E. Buck; E. Grimshaw; D. Herring; Bailey, H.; Banks, M. L.; Darnell, P. W.; Rimmer, A. B.; Turner, R.

The following 29 pupils obtained the School Certificate with credit at the Oxford School Certificate Examination, held in July, 1936:—

D. Ball; K. Clarkson; M. Deacon; O. Dickinson; H. Garbutt; A. Hesmondhalgh; M. Jackson; E. Rhodes; J. Shepherd; E. M. Wilkinson; Barnett, G.; Calderbank, T.; Crichton, D.; Damp, F.; Dugdale, C.; Eardley, P.; Eckton, G.; Greenall, R.; Haigh, N.; Hudson, J.; Iddon, H. R.; Postlethwaite, P. C.; Ratledge, F.; Riding, T.; Robinson, W.; Sharp, A.; Tomlinson, J.; Turner, R.; Yates, F.

2-year Bursaries, awarded by the Lancashire County Council:—

1935—Banks, M. L.

1936—G. Hutchings; Downie, J.

1-year Bursary, awarded by the Lancashire County Council:

1935—I. J. Edelston.

1936—J. Iddon.

Training College Scholarships, awarded by the Lancashire County Council:

1935—K. Iddon.

1936—I. J. Edelston.

Advanced Course Exhibition, awarded by the Lancashire County Council, 1935/36:
M. J. Nicholson.

To an Open Hulme Hall Scholarship in Physics to the University of Manchester—Sharples, J. B.

To Training Colleges for Teachers, 1936.

H. Baron (Avery Hill, London); I. Edelston (Edge Hill); D. Herring (Leeds); Gates, E. (Bangor Normal); Rimmer, A. B. (Leeds); Haydock, J. (Leeds).

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936

(a) Winners of "Knock-Out" Cups:

RUGBY FOOTBALL	CUERDEN.
<i>(Winner of the "Wanklyn Cup")</i>	
HOCKEY	CUERDEN.
CRICKET	CUERDEN.
ROUNDERS	CUERDEN.
TENNIS	CLAYTON.
ATHLETIC SPORTS	CLAYTON.
RELAY CUP	CLAYTON.
CROSS-COUNTRY	FARINGTON.

(b) Winners of League Championship Shields:

RUGBY FOOTBALL	CLAYTON.
HOCKEY	CUERDEN.
CRICKET	WORDEN.
ROUNDERS	CUERDEN.
TENNIS	FARINGTON.

SCHOOL ORDER OF MERIT

Autumn Term, 1935	CUERDEN.
Spring Term, 1936	CUERDEN.
Midsummer Term, 1936	CUERDEN.

Winners of the "Silver Griffin," awarded by the Old Boys' Association for Scholastic Merit:

1935/6	CUERDEN.
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RECORDS OF SCHOOL TEAMS, 1935-36

		P.	W.	D.	L.
Rugby Football	1st XV.	9	2	0	7
	2nd XV.	3	1	0	2
Hockey	1st XI.	14	8	2	4
	2nd XI.	3	1	0	2
Cricket	1st XI.	14	2	3	9
	2nd XI.	5	4	0	1
Rounders	1st IX.	5	2	0	3
	Junior IX.	2	1	0	1
Tennis	1st VI.	5	4	0	1

ATHLETICS

Winner of Victor Ludorum Cup, 1936 **Morris, S. A.** (Worden)

Winner of Victrix Ludorum Cup, 1936... .. **J. Shepherd** (Cuerden)

Played for Preston Grasshoppers' Public Schools XV., 1935-36:

versus Fylde Public Schools XV.: **Gates, E. (Capt.); Morris, S. A.**

versus Blackburn Public Schools XV.: **Gates, E. (Capt.); Morris, S. A.; Sharples, J. B.**

Head of Batting Averages **Iddon, H. R.** (Farington)

Head of Bowling Averages **Gates, E.** (Cuerden)

PREFECTS & SUB-PREFECTS, 1935-36

BOYS.	Senior Prefect	Sharples, J. B.
	Prefects ...	Gates, E.; Banks, M.; Darnell, P.
	Sub-Prefects...	Bailey, H.; Rimmer, A. B.; Morris, S.A.; Downie, J.

GIRLS.	Senior Prefect	H. Baron.
	Prefects ...	I. Edelston; D. Herring.
	Sub-Prefects...	G. Hutchings; E. Grimshaw; J. Iddon.

FOYLES

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CALENDAR

JANUARY		Sports Results
W. 13	School Re-opens. Supervision Duty : Mr. Wilkinson, H. Garbutt, Downie	
Th. 14		
F. 15		
S. 16	Rugby Football : School 2nd XV v. Newton G.S. 2nd XV (a).....	
M. 18	Supervision Duty : Mr. Downer, E. M. Wilkinson, Robinson.	
Tu. 19		
W. 20		
Th. 21		
F. 22	Literary, Musical and Debating Society : Debate.	
S. 23	Rugby Football : School Colts XV v. Blackpool G.S. Colts XV (a).....	
M. 25	Supervision Duty : Miss Brindle, M. Buck, Bailey.	
Tu. 26		
W. 27	Rugger Leagues : Cl. v. W..... Cu. v. F.....	
Th. 28	Lecture : "Provence and the Provençal." Dr. M. J. Moore, M.A., D.Litt. Hockey Leagues : Cl. v. F..... Cu. v. W.....	
F. 29	Last day of entry for contributions to <i>The Balshavian</i> , Vol. XIII, No. 1. Literary, Musical and Debating Society : Debate.	
S. 30	Hockey : School 1st XI v. Upholland G.S. 1st XI (h)..... School Junior XI v. Upholland G.S. Junior XI (h).....	
FEBRUARY.		
M. 1	Supervision Duty : Mr. Fisher, J. Archibald, Morris.	
Tu. 2		
W. 3	Rugger Leagues : Cl. v. F..... Cu. v. W.....	
Th. 4	Hockey Leagues : Cl. v. Cu..... F. v. W.....	
F. 5	Lecture : "Medical and Educational Work Abroad." Miss Greenham. Literary, Musical and Debating Society : Debate. VIth Forms and Staff : Social Evening at Chorley Grammar School.	
S. 6	Old Students' Social Evening at the School.	
M. 8	Supervision Duty : Miss Royle, Miss Whewell, G. Hutchings, Tomlinson.	
Tu. 9	Rugger Knock-outs : Farington v. Cuerden.....	
W. 10	Rugger Knock-outs : Clayton v. Worden.....	
Th. 11	Hockey Knock-outs : Farington v. Worden.....	
F. 12	Hockey Knock-outs : Clayton v. Cuerden.....	
S. 13	Hockey : School 1st XI v. Ashton-in-Makerfield G.S. 1st XI (a)..... School Junior XI v. Ashton-in-Makerfield G.S. Junior XI (a)..... Rugby Football : First XV v Old Balshavians XV (h).....	
M. 15	Supervision Duty : Mr. Hilditch, H. Garbutt, Darnell.	
Tu. 16		

FEBRUARY—Cont.		Sports Results
W. 17	Rugger Leagues : Cl. v. Cu..... F. v. W.....	
Th. 18	Hockey Leagues : Cl. v. W..... Cu. v. F..... Publication of <i>The Balshavian</i> , Vol. XIII, No. 1. Half-Term Reports. Speech Day Holiday.	
F. 19		
S. 20		
M. 22	} Half Term.	
Tu. 23		
W. 24	Supervision Duty : Miss Milroy, J. Iddon, Turner. Final of Rugger Knock-outs.	
Th. 25	Final of Hockey Knock-outs.....	
F. 26	Lecture : "Old English Furniture." D. G. Hopewell, Esq. M.A. Literary, Musical and Debating Society : Debate.	
S. 27	Rugby Football : School 1st XV v. Preston Grasshoppers XV (h)..... Hockey : School 1st XI v. Preston Park School 1st XI (h)..... School 2nd XI v. Preston Park School 2nd XI (h).....	
MARCH		
M. 1	Supervision Duty : Mr. Wilkinson, M. Buck, Iddon. Sports Training commences.	
Tu. 2		
W. 3		
Th. 4	7.15 p.m. Presentation of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by the School Dramatic Society—First Night.	
F. 5	Lecture : "How an aeroplane is made and flies." C. Old, Esq. Literary, Musical and Debating Society : Lecture by W. J. Downer, Esq., B.A.	
S. 6	Cross Country : School v. Blackpool G.S. (h)..... Hockey : School 1st XI v. Hindley G.S. 1st XI (a)..... 7.15 p.m. Presentation of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by the School Dramatic Society—Second Night.	
M. 8	Supervision Duty : Mr. Downer, J. Archibald, Downie.	
Tu. 9		
W. 10	School Examinations. Sports Heats commence.	
Th. 11	School Examinations.	
F. 12	School Examinations.	
S. 13	Cross Country : School v. Blackpool G.S. (a)..... Hockey : School 1st XI v. Ormskirk G.S. 1st XI (h).....	
M. 15	Supervision Duty : Miss Brindle, Miss Whewell, G. Hutchings, Robinson.	
Tu. 16	The Junior House Steeplechase.	
W. 17	Cross Country : School v. Kirkham G.S. (a).....	
Th. 18		
F. 19	The Senior House Steeplechase.	
S. 20		
M. 22	Supervision Duty : Mr. Fisher, E. M. Wilkinson, Bailey.	
Tu. 23		
W. 24	Spring Term ends. Summer Term commences : April 14th, 1937. Summer Term ends : July 23rd, 1937. Old Students' Re-union : April 9th, 1937. Old Students' Day : July 3rd, 1937.	

MISCELLANEA.

Clayton House: House Mistress : Miss F. W. Royle, B.A.

House Master : Mr. A. J. Bull, M.A.

House Captains : G. Hutchings (Girls), Bailey (Boys).

House Colour : Green.

House Room : IVb.

Cuerden House: House Mistress : Miss E. Brindle, B.A.

House Master : Mr. C. S. Hilditch, B.A.

House Captains : M. Buck (Girls), Robinson (L.VI., (Boys).

House Colour : Red.

House Room : IIIa.

Farington House: House Mistress : Miss A. Milroy, B.A.

House Master : Mr. H. J. Lomax, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.

House Captains : J. Iddon (Girls), Darnell (Boys).

House Colour : Gold.

House Room : Ib.

Worden House: House Mistress : Miss M. A. Rahill, B.A.

House Master : Mr. B. L. Wilkinson, M.A.

House Captains : H. Garbutt (Girls), Morris (Boys).

House Colour : Blue.

House Room : Ia.

Boys. Head Prefect: Darnell, P. W. *Prefects:* Bailey H., Morris S. A., Downie J.
Sub-Prefects: Turner R., Tomlinson J., Iddon H. R., Robinson W.

Girls. Head Prefect: G. Hutchings. *Prefect:* J. Iddon.
Sub-Prefects: M. Buck, J. Archibald, H. Garbutt, E. M. Wilkinson.

Captain of Rugby Football: Morris, S. A.

Captain of Cross Country Running: Darnell, P. W.

Captain of Hockey: G. Hutchings.

School Lunch: 12.30 p.m. in Dining Room. A two course lunch—meat or fish and two vegetables and sweet—is supplied daily, price 8d. Pupils should purchase a week's supply of tickets from the Secretary.

Tea: A light tea can be obtained in the Dining Room at 4.5 p.m. Price 3d.

Milk: 10.45 a.m. in Dining Room. Certified "Grade A" Milk can be obtained at "Break," price 1d. per bottle (with straw).

School Buses: Special buses run from the Ribble Motor Bus Station, Tithebarn Street, Preston, at 8.20 a.m. daily and pick up pupils *en route*.

Tuck Shop: Open at 10.45 a.m. and 4.0 p.m. each day.

Commissariat: In IIIa. room at 4.0 p.m. on Thursdays (Miss Brindle).

Detention: 4.0 to 4.45 p.m. in IVa. Room.

Lunch Hour: In wet weather, girls may stay in IIIb. and IVb. Rooms, boys in Ia and IIa. Rooms. Boys and girls may, if they prefer, listen to the Radio Gramophone in the Hall.

School Clearance: All pupils must leave the School premises not later than :—5.15 p.m. Autumn Term ; 5.30 p.m., Spring Term ; 6.15 p.m. Summer Term.

Broadcast Lectures:

Mondays : 2.30- 3.0 Music (1b., 1a., 11b., 11a.).

Tuesdays : 2.5 - 2.25 Round the Countryside (Ib., 1a.).
2.30- 2.50 English Literature (IIa.).
3.35- 4.0 French (IVb.).

Wednesdays 11.30-11.45 French Talks and Dialogues (Va.).
2.30- 2.50 Biology (IIb.).

Thursdays : 2.30- 2.50 British History (1b., 1a.).

Fridays : 2.5 - 2.25 Travel Talks (Ia.).
3.35- 3.55 Topical Talks (The Sixth).

The School Choir meets at 4.0 p.m. on Fridays.

GAMES.

DAY	RUGBY FOOTBALL (Boys)	HOCKEY (Girls)	TENNIS (Girls)
M.....	House Practices.	Junior Games and Junior XXII Practice.	F.
Tu.....	1st XXX Practice.	1st XXII Practice.	Cl.
W.....	House League Matches.	House Practice (F. & W.).	Cu.
Th.....	1st XXX Practice.	House League Matches.	1st XXII
F.....	Junior Games and Colts XXX Practice.	House Practice (Cl. & Cu.).	W.
S.....	School Matches.	School Matches.	—

Cross Country Runs for Seniors and Juniors (Boys) as arranged.

OLD STUDENTS' REGISTER—BOYS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Date of Leaving School.
Ainsworth, John R.	3 Prospect Terrace, Hough Lane, Leyland	July, 1934
Alibone, Frank	2 Sunny Bank, Grimsargh, Preston	Dec., 1933
Bamber, Ernest	17 Alice Avenue, Leyland	July, 1935
Banks, M. L.	4 Mill Cottages, Penwortham	July, 1936
Barrow, Norman P.	26 Towngate, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Bellis, Robert	21 Lansley Avenue, Coppull, Chorley	July, 1935
Berry, H.	Ashlar House, Water Street, Leyland	Oct. 1936
Berry, J.	"Cedar House," Golden Hill, Leyland	Feb., 1934
Billcliffe, Samuel	"Glendower," Bent Lane, Leyland	Nov., 1932
Birtill, J.	"Dunthorp," Sandy Lane, Leyland	Feb., 1935
Bland, Gordon	Wellfield, Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	Feb., 1936
Breaks, Frank	Police Station, Station Road, Bamber Bridge	Dec., 1932
Bretherton, Giles F.	2 Norman Terrace, Leyland	Dec., 1932
Bretherton, Alexander	16 Chapel Brow, Leyland	April, 1936
Briggs, Christopher A.	School House, Coppull	July 1934
Brown, John	Gascoigne Villa, Euxton, nr. Chorley	Oct., 1935
Bryan, Charles G.	6 Sunny Bank, Grimsargh, Preston	July, 1933
Calderbank, T. D. A.	Alondra, Preston Road, Coppull	July, 1936
Challender, E. H.	121 Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	July, 1936
Challender, John	"Kylemoor," Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	Dec., 1931
Charnock, William	70 Leyland Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Coates, Stanley	Beaconsall Farm, Ulmes Walton	Dec., 1933
Cocker, George E.	100 Towngate, Leyland	July, 1933
Cocker, Tom	100 Towngate, Leyland	July, 1932
Cottrell, Frank I.	138 Eaves Lane, Chorley	April, 1933
Crichton, D.	4 Victoria Terrace, Leyland	Dec. 1936
Davies, Alan	19a Highfield Road South, Chorley	April, 1936
Davies, John B.	The Homestead, Leyland Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Davies, Reginald T.	"Oakdene," Sandy Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Dixon, John W.	The Brow, Coppull	Dec., 1933
Duxbury, James	Highercroft, Fox Lane, Leyland	April, 1936
Duxbury, J. A.	Highercroft, Fox Lane, Leyland	July, 1936
Eardley, P. W.	73 Devonshire Road, Blackpool	July, 1936
Eddleston, Frank	Lostock Hall Farm, nr. Preston	April, 1933
Edge, Frank	14 Beatrice Terrace, Leyland	July, 1932
Etherington, Jack	"Daisy Bank," Leyland Lane, Leyland	Mar., 1932
Fairhurst, Colin	3 Tennyson Drive, Wigan	July, 1934
Fishwick, John	10 Stanleyfield Lane, Farington, Preston	July, 1935
Flowers, Gordon	36 Mead Avenue, Leyland	Mar., 1932
Forbes, Arthur	"Roach-dale," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1932
Gates, E.	The Hollins, Leyland Lane, Leyland	July, 1936
Greenwood, A.	124 Watkin Lane, Lostock Hall, Preston	Mar., 1935
Gold, David	69 Mill Street, Farington	Mar., 1936
Goodier, R.	"Lyndene," Gammull Lane, Ribbleson	Dec., 1935
Greenall, R.	"Langton," Dilworth Lane, Longridge	Dec. 1936
Haigh, N.	Ashfield House, Northgate, Leyland	July, 1936
Haydock, James	"Purleigh," Church Road, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Haydock, James	"The Grove," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1935
Hallows, Edgar	"Crossleigh," Denford Avenue, E., Leyland	July, 1932
Hewlett, Ronald	"Fernacre," Todd Lane, Lostock Hall, Preston	July, 1935
Higham, Jack L.	"Moorfield Villa," Blackmoor, Mawdesley	July, 1933
Hobson, John D.	2 Deighton Avenue, Leyland	July, 1934
Hocking, Harold D.	"Maythorpe," Crawford Avenue, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Hoskins, Geoffrey	4 Thurstan Road, Leyland	Mar., 1934
Hudson, J. A.	96 Watkin Lane, Lostock Hall	July, 1936
Hull, Charles H.	"Hollinwood," Winsor Avenue, Leyland	Dec., 1931
Hunt, Frank	10 Southlands Avenue, Lostock Hall	Mar., 1934
Iddon, Bert C.	2 Chapel Brow, Leyland	July, 1932
Jackson, Allan	3 Bow Lane, Leyland	July, 1932
Jackson, W.	"Woodlands," Moss Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1935

BOYS—continued

King, John	12 Edward Street, Walton-le-Dale	July, 1935
Knowles, Frederick A.	1 School Terrace, Farington	July, 1932
Lawton, Frank H.	"Willowton," Sandy Lane, Leyland	Mar., 1932
Lee, Kenneth A.	"Newnham," Bent Lane, Leyland	July, 1933
Lees, William	Yewlands Drive, Leyland	July, 1934
Marland, G. W.	"Baldwin Croft," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1936
Marland, Leonard, A.	"Baldwin Croft," Church Road, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Marland, Wilson	"Baldwin Croft," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1933
McCann, William	"Oakdene," Todd Lane, Lostock Hall	July, 1932
Morphet, William	Ingol Head Farm, Walker Lane, Broughton	April, 1936
Mortimer, Harry	Lynton House, Golden Hill, Leyland	July, 1933
Nelson, Thomas A.	Ashfield, Stocks Lane, Heskin, nr. Chorley	July, 1934
Orrell, Norman T.	Lilac Mount, Preston Rd., Clayton Brook, nr. Chorley	Dec., 1933
Lloyd, S. L.	1 Bashall's Wood Road, Farington	Dec., 1935
Palmer, Roy	"The Cottage," Marshall's Brow, Middleforth, Penwortham	July, 1932
Pattinson, T.	Fell Brow, Longridge	Dec., 1935
Parker, Leslie	4 Spendmore Lane West, Coppull	Feb., 1936
Parker, Thomas A.	6 Mill Brook Cottages, Leyland	Dec. 1931
Parker, Robert M.	"Princethorpe," Balcarres Road, Leyland	Nov., 1932
Patefield, Percy W.	23 Hastings Road, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Pennington, H.	14 Bridge St., Bamber Bridge, Preston	Apl., 1935
Pinder, J.	36 Preston Road, Longridge	Dec., 1935
Postlethwaite, P. C.	7 Lawrence Road, Chorley	July, 1936
Proctor, Richard	68 Preston Road, Longridge, nr. Preston	July, 1935
Pye, Thomas B.	Beechwood, Penwortham	June, 1934
Ratledge, F.	"Avondale," Yewlands Drive, Leyland	Oct. 1936
Rawcliffe, Richard	Old House Farm, Cocker Lane, Leyland	Sept., 1933
Riding, T.	"West View," Grimsargh, Preston	Nov. 1936
Rimmer, A. B.	Greendale, Church Road, Leyland	July, 1936
Rimmer, Alfred G.	"Greendale," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1932
Rimmer, James	Londonderry Farm, Midge Hall	Mar., 1932
Ryding, F.	52 Dunkirk Lane, Leyland	July, 1936
Salisbury, William	45 Mersey Street, Longridge	Dec., 1932
Salthouse, Frank	Dilworth House Cottage, Longridge	July, 1935
Sharp, A.	112 Spendmore Lane West, Coppull	Dec. 1936
Sharples, J. B.	Blue Anchor, Bretherton	July, 1936
Shepherd, Frances W.	42 Crawford Avenue, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Shepherd, Roland T.	42 Crawford Avenue, Leyland	July, 1932
Siddle, William	9 Golden Hill Terrace, Leyland	July, 1934
Simmons, Fred W. C.	164 Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	July, 1932
Simmons, Robert B. V.	164 Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	July, 1932
Simmons, T.	3 The Crescent, Sandy Lane, Leyland	Mar., 1935
Singleton, Frank	2 Summer Street, Hough Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1932
Smart, Leonard	"Abberton," Royalty Lane, New Longton, Preston	Mar., 1934
Smith, Joshua G.	197 Spendmore Lane W., Coppull	July, 1933
Smith, Stanley E.	1 Prospect Terrace, Hough Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Stephenson, George	"Wyresdale," Lancaster Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Stringfellow, Cyril D.	"Oaklands," 189 Preston Road, Coppull	July, 1935
Stringfellow, Roy E.	"Oaklands," 189 Preston Road, Coppull	July, 1933
Taylor, G.	23 Balcarres Road, Leyland	Mar., 1935
Threlfall, Harry B.	"Caxton House," 35 Towngate, Leyland	Dec., 1931
Turner, Arthur	62 Little Lane, Longridge	Feb., 1933
Vause, Peter G.	6 Balfour Street, Leyland	July, 1933
Waring, James	15 Starkie Street, Leyland	Dec., 1931
Whalley, Thomas	7 Herbert Street, Leyland	Mar., 1936
Whittaker, Sydney T.	9 Southlands Ave., Lostock Hall, Preston	July, 1935
Williams, A.	"Hillcrest," Preston Road, Euxton, Chorley	Apl., 1935
Wilkinson, Charles G.	Latham House, Hough Lane, Leyland	July, 1933
Wilkinson, John	The Yews, Yewlands Ave., Broughton	April, 1936
Wilkinson, William	Latham House, Hough Lane, Leyland	Mar., 1932
Witter, W.	"Hazeldeane," Southlands Ave., Lostock Hall	Nov. 1936
Wood, Harold	28 Mersey Street, Longridge	June, 1935
Wright, E.	Harrington Road, Chorley	July, 1936
Wright, K. W.	Harrington Road, Chorley	July, 1936
Yates, F. W.	7 Wesley Street, Bamber Bridge, Preston	July, 1936

OLD STUDENTS' REGISTER—GIRLS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Date of Leaving School.
Ainsworth, Phyllis...	3 Prospect Terrace, Hough Lane, Leyland	July, 1933
Allibone, Mabel G.	2 Sunny Bank, Grimsargh	Dec., 1934
Alty, Annie	"Roseville," Broadway, Leyland	Feb., 1934
Alty, Elizabeth	"Roseville," Broadway, Leyland	July, 1934
Bamber, Margaret S.	"Ashdene," Sandy Lane, Leyland	July, 1932
Banks, Alice	4 Mill Cottages, Penwortham, Preston	Mar. 1932
Baron, Hazel	35 Union Street, Leyland	July, 1935
Baron, H.	29 Towngate, Leyland	July, 1936
Baybutt, Marjorie	Station House, Adlington	July, 1934
Bell, F.	22 Chorley Road, Walton-le-Dale	Jan., 1936
Bennison, M.	1 Vernon Place, Sandy Lane, Leyland	Dec. 1936
Berry, Joan	The Elms, Church Road, Leyland	April, 1936
Bibby, Dorothy	25 Grape Lane, Croston, nr. Chorley	July, 1935
Blackburn, Dorothy A.	"Newlands," 61 Westfield Road, Blackpool	April, 1933
Bourne, O.	19 Sumner Street, Leyland	Apl., 1935
Bridge, Doris	16 Anderton Road, Euxton, Chorley	July, 1935
Bryan, L. M.	Lower Hall Farm, Penwortham	June, 1936
Burrows, Marjorie E.	Bowden House, Church Road, Leyland	July, 1932
Butterworth, Kath. M.	Golden Hill Lane, Leyland	Oct., 1932
Butterworth, Marian	Brookfield, Leyland Road, Penwortham	July, 1934
Caldwell, Joyce	Station House, Midge Hall, Preston	Feb., 1934
Christopherson, F.	12 Jordan Street, Preston	Dec. 1936
Clarkson, K.	13 Aspsden Street, Bamber Bridge	Dec. 1936
Cliffe, Annie	1 West Brook Terrace, Golden Hill, Leyland	Mar., 1934
Collier, J.	Reilloc House, Balcarres Road, Euxton, Chorley	Apl., 1935
Cornall, D.	Blacow House, Barton, Preston	Dec. 1936
Cross, Nellie	34 Chapel Street, Chorley	July, 1932
Cuerden, Mary	99 Leyland Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Davies, Marjorie	109 Spendmore Lane W., Coppull, Chorley	July, 1935
Deacon, Annie	Carver's Farm, Clayton-le-Woods	July, 1933
Dickinson, Amy	Mozart House, Coppull, Chorley	July, 1935
Dickinson, F.	"Stella Mount," Whittingham Rd., Longridge	Dec. 1936
Eason, J.	"Pen-y-Bryn," Kingsway, Penwortham	July, 1935
Edge, Margaret	3 Oak View, Earnshaw Bridge, Leyland	Feb., 1934
Edmunds, Margaret	"Croydon," Highgate, Penwortham	July, 1932
Edmunds, M.	26 Highgate Avenue, Penwortham, Preston	Dec., 1935
Eldeston, I.	Whinny Clough, Goosnargh	July, 1936
Eccleston, M.	1 Wren Avenue, Penwortham	Dec. 1936
Ellam, Doreen A.	St. Wilfrid's Terrace, Grimsargh	July, 1933
Etherington, Grace	Daisy Bank, Leyland Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Forshaw, Edith	Burn Cottage, Church Brow, Walton-le-Dale	July, 1932
Gibson, Margaret E.	42 Grimshaw Street, Preston	Dec., 1934
Gilleade, N.	20 Kingsway, Penwortham	Dec., 1935
Grayson, Elsie D.	6 Hastings Road, Leyland	July, 1932
Griffiths, Gertrude J.	11 Tansley Avenue, Coppull	Dec., 1932
Grimshaw, E.	Knowe Farm, Euxton, Chorley	July, 1936
Haydock, Edna	"The Grove," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1935
Haydock, Isabel	"The Grove," Church Road, Leyland	Feb., 1934
Haythornthwaite, Vera	10 Blundell Lane, Penwortham	Dec., 1934
Herring, D.	12 Denford Avenue, Leyland	July, 1936
Hesketh, Barbara	Lostock Villa, Lostock Hall	July, 1932
Hesmondhalgh, A.	13 Stoneygate Lane, Knowle Green, Longridge	July, 1936
Higginson, Jessie M.	10 Wellington Avenue, Leyland	July, 1935
Hilton, Dorothy	"Norwood," Yewlands Drive, Leyland	Dec., 1932
Holden, Margaret	Haven Hey, Regent Road, Leyland	July, 1935
Houlden, Grace	3 Reed Terrace, Leyland	July, 1935
Howard, Dorothy	58 Leyland Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Howard, Hannah	Harris Field, Mawdesley, nr. Ormskirk	July, 1933
Hughes, Edna	Chellowdene, Regent Road, Leyland	July, 1935

GIRLS—continued

Hunter, Alice M.	Smith's Farm, Ulneſ Walton, nr. Leyland	July, 1932
Hunter, Mary	16 Towngate, Leyland	April, 1932
Iddon, Daisy	10 Lindsay Avenue, Sandy Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1932
Iddon, Kathleen	3 Sagar's Terrace, Eccleston, Chorley	July, 1935
Jackson, Pauline	Cleavesley House, Leyland Road, Penwortham	July, 1935
Johnson, Beryl	Town Brow Farm, Clayton-le-Woods, Chorley	Feb., 1934
Kite, Lillian A.	25 Union Street, Leyland	July, 1934
Kirkham, Joan A. D.	Egeria, Fox Lane, Leyland	July, 1934
Latham, Megan	7 The Drive, Walton-le-Dale	Mar., 1936
Lomax, Liliſ M.	"Lincluden," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1933
Maguire, Margaret	"Eastdene," Chesmere Drive, Liverpool Road, Penwortham	Dec., 1932
Marginson, Dorothy C.	The Homestead, Whitestake, nr. Preston	Dec., 1931
Marland, Joan M.	1 Wellfield Terrace, Leyland	Dec., 1932
Marsden, Irene	Rookwood, Beech Avenue, Leyland	July, 1934
Marsden, B.	5 Malden Street, Leyland	Dec. 1936
Mayor, Annie	Cop Lane, Penwortham	July, 1932
McKittrick, Marjorie	1 Methuen Terrace, Leyland	Mar., 1933
Miller, D.	13 Nelson Avenue, Balcarres Road, Leyland	July, 1936
Molyneux, J.	23 Kensington Avenue, Penwortham	Dec., 1935
Morland, Valentine J.	Stansfield Lane, Farington, Preston	April, 1933
Norburn, M.	O Nesti, Southport Road, Ulneſ Walton	Dec. 1936
Morpheſ, D.	Ingol Head Farm, Walker Lane, Broughton, Preston	July, 1936
Nuttall, Alice M.	Astley House, Longridge	July, 1934
Oakes, Irene	11 Lindsay Avenue, Leyland	Nov., 1933
Paitson, B. A. L.	"Wolston," Church Road, Leyland	Apl., 1935
Pedder, Margery M.	41 Turpin Green Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1931
Pickles, Maud	"Pleasant View," Ulneſ Walton, Preston	Mar., 1934
Ratcliffe, L.	"Green Bank," Lostock Hall, Preston	Dec. 1936
Rhodes, E. M.	144 Preston Road, Longridge	July, 1936
Riding, M.	Keristol, Church Lane, Farington	July, 1936
Rishton, M. E.	8 Turpin Green Lane, Leyland	July, 1935
Sharples, Elsie	13 High Street, Longridge	July, 1934
Shaw, Edith	3 East View, Lostock Hall	Dec., 1931
Shawcross, Jean	19 Methuen Avenue, Broughton, Preston	Nov., 1932
Simpkin, Grace	Station Road, New Longton, Preston	July, 1935
Smith, Annie	"Burnroyd," Halfpenny Lane, Longridge	July, 1932
Smith, B.	"Burnroyd," Halfpenny Lane, Longridge	Dec. 1936
Smith, Evelyn	"Rosegarth," Church Road, Leyland	July, 1934
Smith, D.	Hough Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1935
Standidge, I. M.	Limehurst, Winsor Avenue, Leyland	July, 1936
Storke, Constance M.	"Connemara," Broadway, Leyland	Dec., 1933
Sumner, Edna	4 Lostock Fold, Bamber Bridge, Preston	July, 1935
Sutcliffe, Margert E.	Brownedge Road, Lostock Hall	July, 1934
Sutcliffe, Lucy M.	10 Chapel Brow, Leyland	July, 1933
Talbot, M.	Lower Alston, Ribchester, Preston	July, 1936
Thorner, Annie	5 Underdale Street, Longridge	July, 1932
Tomlinson Doreen	7 Gladstone Terrace, Leyland Lane, Leyland	May, 1934
Ward, Ellen	Green Bank, Farington, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Whalley, M. B.	39 School Lane, Bamber Bridge, Preston	Apl., 1935
Whatmough, Ruth	Pedder House Farm, Ribbleson, Preston	July, 1933
Whittaker, Edith A.	"Belgrave," Broad Oak Lane, Penwortham	Feb., 1932
Wilkins, Dorothy M.	46 Hough Lane, Leyland	Dec., 1934
Wilkinson, Margaret B.	Irwell Cottage, Longridge	July, 1933
Winder, Ethel	"Waverley," Slater Lane, Leyland	July, 1935
Woods, I.	13 Chorley Road, Walton-le-Dale	July, 1936
Wrennall, Mary H.	11 Turpin Green, Leyland	July, 1932
Yates, Ellen	5 Brownedge Lane, Bamber Bridge	July, 1932

This list will be revised from time to time. We should be grateful for any corrections or notifications of change of address.—Ed.

R. BAILEY LIMITED

At the beginning of the century the firm was founded to supply a demand from the retailers of the district for an ever-increasing variety of Sweets and Chocolates. During the thirty-six years of its life, valuable experience has been gained in the ever-changing demands of the public, and today is a firmly established service to the progressive retailers of Preston & district.

LANCASTER RD. PRESTON

The BALSHAVIAN