

SEDDON MEMORIAL
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

1937

The

SEDDONIAN
SEDDONIAN

SMTc/1009/3

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The SEDDONIAN

Being the Annual Journal
of the Seddon Memorial
Technical College
1937

WELLESLEY STREET EAST, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

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College Officers

PREFECTS.

Head Girl:	Head Boy:
Nancy Melbourne.	D. Pike.
Girls:	Boys:
Eunice Black.	F. Ferguson.
Margaret Gow.	A. Gribble.
Camille le Long.	J. O'Hara.
Veda Lockwood.	L. Pratt.
Vera Mitchell.	R. Stead.
Myra Woonton.	A. Wiles.
	D. Wilson.

SUB-PREFECTS.

Girls:	Boys:
Mavis Green.	A. Ashley.
Joyce Mann.	C. Brady.
Joyce Manning.	S. Ellis.
Sybil Robertson.	K. Massicks.
Maud Walker.	R. McLachlan.
Mary Wallace.	R. Perry.
	D. Piggot.
	E. Silcock.
	A. Thomas.

Office Staff

Senior.—Miss C. Newton.
Accountant.—Miss E. Laking.
Assistant Accountant.—Miss J. Cleal.
Evening Records.—Miss Y. A. Pinhey.
Book Room.—Miss J. Stanley.
Day Records.—Miss P. Sutherland.
Librarian.—Miss B. Ollphant.

School Officers of 1937

"Seddonian": Editor-Manager, Mr. E. C. Wooller.
Cadet Corps: O.C., Captain Scott.
Infantry Battalion:
Adjutant, Lieutenant Leves.
A Company, Captain Wood, Lieutenant Halstead.
B Company, Lieutenant Adams.
C Company, Captain Wooller, Lieutenant Brown.
D Company, Captain Davis, Lieutenant Brooke, Lieutenant E. James, Mr. Maloy.
Artillery Section, Lieutenant Carnahan.
Games Organiser: Mr. Burley.
Cricket: Messrs. Taylor (1st XI), Drake, McKillop, Stewart Wood, Maloy, Halstead, W. M. Smyth.
Football: Messrs. Ohlson (1st XV), Brooke, Titheridge, Webber, Drake, Halstead, McKillop, W. M. Smyth, Adams.
Soccer: Messrs. Stewart, Dallimore.
Athletics: Messrs. Titheridge, Webber, Wooller.
Basketball: Miss Adams.
Tennis: Mr. Carnahan (boys), Miss Henderson (girls).
Houses:
Binns: Misses McCormack, L. Anderson, Messrs. Maloy, Halstead.
Hindley: Misses Irving, Lamason, Messrs. Drake, Dallimore.
Seddon: Miss Boynton, Mrs. Hammond, Messrs. Brooke, Ohlson.
Wellesley: Misses Herdman, Clough, Messrs. Adams, Stewart.
Vocational Officers: Mr. H. M. Scott (boys), Miss D. O. Herdman (girls).
Orchestra: Mr. Burley, Misses Adams, Davis, Mr. H. James.
Savings Bank: Mr. Jones.
Rifle Club: Mr. Brown.
Concert Committee: Mr. Burley (chairman), Misses Adams, Davis, Seay, Woodward, L. Burley, Messrs. Scott, Titheridge, Wood, H. James, Gemmill (producer), Maloy, Scobie.
Captains of School Teams
Basketball:
A School Team, Margaret Gow.
B School Team, Olga McMillan.
Rugby:
First XV, (Second Grade), A. Wiles.
Second XV, (Third Grade), J. Halliday.
Fourth Grade A, F. Norris.
Fourth Grade B, D. Wilson.
Fifth Grade A, A. Ashley.
Fifth Grade B, B. Knock.
Sixth Grade A, C. Treweek.
Sixth Grade B, K. Beresford.
Seventh Grade, W. McConnell.
Soccer:
Senior, G. Sutcliffe.
Intermediate, K. Healey.
Junior A, L. Crabb.
Junior B, J. Spence.
Cricket:
First XI, A. Wiles.
Second XI, A. Thomas.

CORONATION DAY

The most important event of the past year has undoubtedly been the accession of His Majesty King George VI, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to the Throne of England. The abdication of Edward VIII, stirred New Zealand no less than it did other parts of the Empire, but the loss sustained by the irrevocable decision of one who ruled the Empire for such a short period was forgotten in the joyous coronation of our present King and Queen.

By the desire of the Education Department each school met at nine o'clock in the morning to hold its own Coronation Day ceremony. Thus the morning of May 12, 1937, found the 1500 scholars of this school seated in the Assembly Hall, waiting for the official party to take up their positions on the stage. Owing to the unavoidable absence in Wellington of our Principal, Mr. G. J. Park, the ceremony was conducted by Mr. E. S. Closs, head of the Engineering and Trades Department. The chairman of our Board of Managers, Miss B. E. Carnachan, was welcomed by the Head Girl, Nancy Melbourne, and presented with a bouquet of flowers.

Our celebration of Coronation Day began with a fervent singing of the National Anthem, conducted by Mr. William Gemmell. After Miss Carnachan had addressed the pupils Mr. H. Dallimore, an old boy of the College, sang the stirring song, "Who Were the Yeomen of England," the school joining in the chorus. It was peculiarly appropriate that this song should have been taken from the annual College play, "Merrie England." A girls' choir, under the baton of Mr. J. M. Scobie, gave as a part song an excellent rendering of the old Welsh air "All Through the Night." A special Coronation Day speech was eloquently delivered by Mr. W. T. Anderton, M.P. for Eden, and our short but impressive ceremony was brought to a close by the whole school singing the chorus of "Land of Hope and Glory," with Mr. William Gemmell, who sang the verses alone in his fine powerful voice.

Thus ended our Coronation Day ceremony, which had been preceded only by the ceremonies in Fiji—the first of a long succession of tributes from various parts of our far-flung Empire. These were to continue until they culminated in the gorgeous pageantry of the wonderful gathering at Westminster, which took place while the pupils of this College were slumbering peacefully after a glorious and epoch-marking day.

Once again the services of our Principal, Mr. G. J. Park, to technical education have been publicly recognised. In 1935 we were all pleased to see his name included in the list of the recipients of the Jubilee medal and this year again among those to receive a Coronation medal. The congratulations of the Staff and pupils are extended towards him, and also to Mr. H. A. Jones, head of the Commercial Department, whose valuable services to technical school teachers as a member of the Teachers' Appeal Board were rewarded in a similar manner.

During the third term a very serious defect in the College buildings was remedied when the newly-built stairways were put into use. The stairways at each end of the main block will undoubtedly expedite entry to and exit from this building. In the event of a fire or an earthquake the pupils now have some chance of quitting the school, a thing which was previously impossible.

The ever-increasing need for accommodation has resulted in the provision of two classrooms adjacent to the workshops block in the position previously occupied by the "covered-in playground." These rooms are to be the headquarters of the arts and crafts teachers, thus freeing classrooms in the main block for the teaching of general subjects.

* * * * *

RUGBY FOOTBALL TROPHIES

The silver cups, with miniatures, presented by the Technical College Old Boys' Rugby Football Club for annual competition, have been allotted this year to:—

Most improved back: D. Laurie.
Most improved forward: L. Taylor.

* * * * *

OBITUARY

We regret to report the death of one of our second year Engineering students, William G. Burke (E.2.A.). After a slight operation at the Auckland Hospital, Burke developed double pneumonia and died early in the third term. He was a most popular boy with his classmates, of a strong personality, and a very likeable disposition. In the classroom he held a high position in all subjects and on the playing field he was a capable athlete, being a particularly good footballer and one of the outstanding members of our fourth grade team, while his ability as a swimmer has also gained him distinction at our annual swimming sports. Our sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Burke in the loss of their only child.

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HINDLEY SCHOLARS, 1937

TOP : Myra Wootton, G. F. Ferguson, Margaret Gow
CENTRE : D. A. Pike, (Head Boy), Nancy Melbourne (Head Girl)
BOTTOM : Eunice Black, D. S. Wilson, Veda Lockwood

STAFF NOTES

At the end of the first term Miss A. R. Allum resigned to take up a position at her old school, Auckland Girls' Grammar School. Her place as a teacher of French has been filled by Mr. B. I. Fulton, M.A., formerly of Hastings High School. Mr. Fulton was trained at the Dunedin Training College and specialised in the study of languages at the Otago University. The position of Miss Sutherland, who left us to be married at the end of last year, was filled by Mr. S. Goldsmith, an arts and crafts teacher from the Otahuhu Technical High School.

In Miss Cambridge the Staff lost one who has been associated with the College for many years. She, too, like Miss Sutherland, heard the "call" of matrimony, and we all wish both of these ladies the best of luck in their new sphere. Miss Cambridge's position in the Commercial Department has been filled by Miss E. M. Lamason, of Stratford Technical High School. Miss Lamason is no stranger to the school, as she spent a good deal of her training college time here, specialising in commercial work. Miss Aitchison resigned her position in the Dressmaking Section to take up an appointment in Australia and in her place we have Miss J. Guy, who was formerly a day school student here. Mr. J. Sinton, who has had charge of the Motor Shop for several years, is now a member of the full-time staff.

Several of the lady members of the Staff are away on leave. Miss Stubbs has exchanged her position for a year with Miss M. A. J. Woodward, of Box Hill Technical School, Australia. All members of the Staff welcome Miss Woodward and hope that she enjoys (or rather has enjoyed) her stay at this school. Miss M. G. Anderson is spending a year abroad and her place is being taken by Mrs. W. Hammond, formerly known to us as Miss Edwards. Mr. A. B. Thompson took up his duties during the third term and, at an afternoon tea attended by the members of the Board of Managers and the Staff, he gave an interesting talk on his experiences abroad.

The sympathy of the Staff is offered to Miss Seay, who has been absent on sick leave for several months, and all wish her a speedy recovery. Mr. G. W. C. Drake is to be congratulated on being elected as a member of the Dominion Executive at the inaugural meeting of the newly-constituted New Zealand division of the Australasian Institute of Cost Accountants. At the annual general meeting, held at the end of last year, Mr. Drake also had the honour of being re-elected president of the New Zea-

land division of the Institute of Incorporated Secretaries of Australia and New Zealand for 1937.

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HINDLEY SCHOLARS

The greatest testimonial which the College can give to any student is the award of a Hindley Scholarship. Usually the eight scholarships are shared evenly between the girls and boys, but this year five girls and three boys have gained the coveted honour. The successful students, whose photographs appear in the frontispiece of this issue of the "Seddonian," are:—

Nancy Melbourne (Head Girl), Accountancy 3A, is the House Captain of Binns House. She is in her fifth year at the College, having spent three years in the Commercial Course and then changing over to the Accountancy Course in order to study for the University Entrance Examination. Last year she was successful in passing the School Certificate Examination. Winner of a Hindley Scholarship last year.

Eunice Black, Accountancy 3A, is also a fifth year girl. After spending four years in the Commercial Course she has transferred to Accountancy 3A in order to study for the University Entrance Examination. She is a prominent swimmer. Winner of a Hindley Scholarship last year.

Margaret Gow, Commercial 3A, is a fourth year student. She is the captain of the Basketball A team and took a prominent part in the College play. Margaret has a good sports record and is in her second year as a prefect.

Veda Lockwood, Accountancy Diploma student, passed the examination for University Entrance last year and is now preparing to enter the teaching profession. This is her second year as a prefect.

Myra Wootton, Domestic 3, is a third year student who has been made a prefect this year. She was top of her class last year and is a keen tennis player.

D. A. Pike (Head Boy), Engineering 4, is a good all-rounder, being a member of the First XI and the First XV. This year he took part in "Merrie England" and has proved his reliability as a laboratory assistant.

G. F. Ferguson, Accountancy 3A, is a third year boy, studying for the University Entrance Examination. He is a prefect and member of the First XI.

D. S. Wilson, Agriculture 3, is in his first year as a prefect. He has assisted in the organisation of the Horticultural Show, of which he is president this year. He takes part in Saturday morning Rugby and cricket.

CONTENTS -

Full-time Staff	1
Board of Managers	5
College Officers	5
Office Staff	5
School Officers	5
Captains of School Teams	5
Editorial	6
Staff Notes	7
Contents	8
Hindley Scholars	8
Summer Sports	9
Cricket Notes	9
First Eleven	9
Boxing Championships, 1936	11
Athletics	12
Girls' Sports	12
Boys' Sports	12
Secondary Schools	13
Swimming	13
Boys' Sports	13
The Bullet Start	14
Tennis	14
Boys' Notes	14
Secondary Schools	15
College Rifle Championships	15
Award of Representative Badges	15
Cross-country Run, 1936	16
Scientific Judging in Athletics	16
Technical Section	17
Engineering as a Profession	17
How Sunspots Affect the Sun	17
The Mechanical Engineer of the Future	18
The Earth's Age	19
Radio Test Meter	20
Steering Geometry	21
The Anemometer	22
Super Steam and the Steam Turbine	22
The Control of Plant Diseases	23
Apprenticeship in Great Britain	24
Winter Sports Section	25
Rugby	25
First Fifteen	25
Third Grade	26
Fourth Grade	26
Fifth Grade	26
Sixth Grade	26
Seventh Grade	27
Soccer	27
Senior Eleven	27
Intermediate Eleven	28
Junior Eleven	28

Basketball	28
Around the Forms	29
Commercial	29
Domestic	31
Accountancy	33
Agriculture	35
Engineering	35
Typography	38
Woodwork	39
The Choice of a Career	40
Literary Section	40
Poetry	41
History Rewrite	41
Home from a Norman Hunt	41
A Warning to the Wicked	41
The Moral	42
Woeful Willie	42
Pohutukawa	42
If— (with apologies)	42
The Wallflower	42
A Child in Bed	43
The Fern	43
Evening	43
Blind to Beauty	43
My "Betts"	43
Past and Present	43
Rainy Nights	43
The Punga	43
Prose	44
The Lure of the Symphony	44
Superstition	44
The Black Box	45
Harawau's Triumph	46
Morning—Auckland	46
The "Burglars"	46
The Invisible Paint	47
A Bargain Sale	47
The Glory of a Garden	48
The Cavern of Terror	48
House Notes	49
Binn	49
Hindley	49
Seddon	50
Wellesley	50
Exchanges	51
Examination Results	52
Form Prize List	52
Girls' Tennis Notes	53
Gymnasium Notes	53
Rifle Club Notes	53
"Merrie England"	54
The College Farm	54
Old Boys' Rugby Football Club	54
Technical High School Courses	55
Class Lists	58



FIRST ELEVEN, 1936.—JOINT WINNERS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS' SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.
 Back Row: F. Ferguson, B. White, K. Catterall, R. Stead, D. Pike, L. Lawrie.
 Front Row: W. Hillman, R. Harford, C. Brady, A. Thompson (captain), A. Wiles (vice-captain), H. Booth.
 Photograph by Alan Blakey.

SUMMER SPORTS

CRICKET - SWIMMING ATHLETICS - TENNIS

CRICKET

For several years we have been recording the fact that Cricket is on the up-grade in the College. It has long been our ambition to win the Senior Championship of the Auckland Secondary Schools and that ambition has at last been achieved. The College, therefore, offers its heartiest congratulations to the First Eleven, which has been so capably coached by Mr. C. M. Taylor, on being bracketed champions with Mt. Albert Grammar School for the 1936-37 season. The success of the College Eleven is the culminating effect of six years endeavour on the part of Mr. Taylor. At times he has had to face disappointments in that promising boys have left the school just when the effects of his coaching were beginning to bear fruit. This last season, however, the splendid services of A. Thompson (1934 captain), A. Wiles (1937 captain) and Brady have enabled the First Eleven to put up an excellent performance.

It was unfortunate for the Junior grade cricketers that the infantile paralysis epidemic prevented the carrying out of their competitions during the first term. Many enjoyable games of house cricket were played, however, and it is to be hoped that the games against other secondary schools will be carried on, as usual, during the third term.

THIRD TERM, 1936.

At the opening of the latter part of the 1936 season the first eleven found it was in a position to win the championship. This opportunity was grasped by every boy in the team, but just prior to the beginning of the first game, we lost Rosenfeldt, Dentley and Coulter. We managed, however, to fill their places with boys who will in the future help the team considerably.

TAKAPUNA GRAMMAR v. S.M.T.C.

Our first match was against Takapuna Grammar School, played on the North Shore Cricket Ground. Takapuna won the toss and elected to bat on a good wicket. Minogue (1) and Mills (1) opened to the bowling of Wiles and Thompson, but the partnership was not broken until Fergusson bowled Mills (1) with a good ball, 32-1-13. With the total at 33 Minogue (1) was out. The remainder of the Takapuna batsmen scored moderately well, and their total was 96 runs for an hour and a half's play.

Technical opened their first innings with Brady and Harford, but with the score at 19 Brady was bowled. Thompson joined Harford but soon lost Harford, 35-2-8. Wiles was the incoming batsman, but in attempting a hook shot he was bowled, 42-3-5.

Things at this stage, did not look too rosy for the first eleven, but Lowrie and Thompson managed by quick short running to pass Takapuna's total, and at stumps the score was 117-4-6. Thompson was not out 52, Lowrie not out 22.

Continuing on the following Tuesday Technical carried its total to 171 for 8 wickets before the innings was declared closed.

Takapuna began their second innings rather

cautiously but disaster soon came, Wiles securing a wicket before a run was scored. The Takapuna team played more confidently in their second innings and scored 131, thus leaving S.M.T.C. 58 runs to get in one hour.

Thompson and Booth opened, scoring on all sides of the wicket, but at 39 Booth was out 39-1-11. Wiles filled the breach and with Thompson carried the score to 62-1-11, Wiles being not out 11 and Thompson not out 39.

This gave Technical an outright win by 9 wickets.

TAKAPUNA—First Innings.

Minogue (1), c Pike, b Fergusson	18
Mills (1), b Fergusson	13
Mills (2), b Wiles	18
Godley, c Booth, b Wiles	4
Adams, b Wiles	1
Dacre, lb.w. b Wiles	6
Mackie, b Brady	5
Haden, st. Lowrie, b Brady	0
Mackie, A. not out	21
Minogue (2), b Fergusson	3
Branch, c Lowrie, b Wiles	0
Extras	7
Total	96

Bowling Analysis: Thompson, 6 wickets for 18 runs, Wiles, 5 for 25, Fergusson, 3 for 25, Brady, 2 for 11.

S.M.T.C.—First Innings.

Brady, b Mills (2)	6
Harford, lb.w. Dacre	8
Thompson, run out	68
Wiles, b Minogue (1)	5
Booth, b Haden	6
Lowrie, c Mills, b Haden	37
Hillman, not out	8
Stead, hit wicket, b Mills (2)	0
Pike, lb.w. Mills (2)	10
Extras	22
Total for 8 wickets	171

Bowling Analysis: Haden, 2 wickets for 38 runs, Mills (2), 3 for 48, Dacre, 1 for 27, Minogue (1), 1 for 22, Branch, 0 for 16.

TAKAPUNA—Second Innings.

Minogue (2), not out	1
Mills (1), lb.w. Wiles	0
Mills (2), c Lowrie, b Thompson	27
Mackie, A. lb.w. Thompson	0
Adams, b Pike	40
Dacre, c Lowrie, b Wiles	12
Haden, lb.w. Pike	53
Minogue (1), b Wiles	1
Branch, b Wiles	1
Mackie (2), c and b Thompson	5
Godley, (absent)	0

Extras	4
Total	181

Bowling Analysis: Wiles, 4 wickets for 49 runs, Thompson, 3 for 35, Fergusson, 0 for 14, Brady, 0 for 17, White, 0 for 3, Pike, 2 for 5.

S.M.T.C.—Second Innings.

Thompson, not out	39
Booth, c and b Mills (2)	11
Wiles, not out	11
Extras	1

Total for 1 wicket

Bowling Analysis: Haden, 0 wickets for 30 runs, Mills (2), 1 for 18, Minoque (1), 0 for 6.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR v. S.M.T.C.

The fifth and last series was played against the Auckland Grammar School first eleven.

Thompson won the toss and decided to bat on a good wicket.

Brady and Harford opened for S.M.T.C. but Harford soon lost his wicket, 8-1-0.

Wiles, Booth and Brady scored 30, 24 and 18 respectively these being the only ones to reach double figures, and Technical were all out for 30.

Grammar's innings opened sensationally owing to the falling light, for by six o'clock 4 wickets were down for 21 runs.

Continuing the next Saturday Grammar were dismissed for a total of 80 runs.

A feature of the match was the superb fielding of the first eleven.

Technical with a lead of 10 runs began their second innings and scored 94 runs.

This gave Grammar 105 runs to get in 45 minutes.

When stumps were drawn, Grammar's total was 49 runs for five wickets. The match, therefore, resulted in a win for the Technical College on the first innings. Thus a landmark in the athletic history of the College was passed for the first eleven was bracketed with the Mount Albert Grammar School as winners of the Auckland Secondary Schools Senior Championship for 1936.

S.M.T.C.—First Innings.

Harford, c Leighton, b Inder	0
Brady, c Arkininstall, b Hawken	18
Thompson, lb.w. Arkininstall	6
Booth, b Jessup	24
Wiles, b Newbolt	30
Hillman, run out	4
Lowrie, b Arkininstall	2
White, c Sale, b Inder	0
Pike, c Leighton, b Newbolt	0
Stead, c Inder, b Newbolt	0
Fergusson, not out	0
Extras	5

Total

Bowling Analysis: Inder, 2 wickets for 16 runs, Beechey, 0 for 13, Arkininstall, 2 for 23, Hawken, 1 for 13, Jessup, 1 for 8, Newbolt, 3 for 6.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR—First Innings.

Nelson, c Lowrie, b Wiles	8
Newbolt, b Thompson	10
Warner, lb.w. Thompson	0
Sale, lb.w. Wiles	2
Beechey, c Brady, b Wiles	16
Arkininstall, b Thompson	3

Leighton, b Wiles	8
Jessup, lb.w. Wiles	1
Smeaton, c and b Thompson	17
Inder, not out	11
Hawken, c Booth, b Thompson	3
Extras	1
Total	50

Bowling Analysis: Wiles, 5 wickets for 26 runs, Thompson, 5 for 35.

S.M.T.C.—Second Innings.

Brady, c Warner, b Beechey	28
Booth, b Inder	0
Thompson, c Jessup, b Beechey	16
Wiles, b Inder	0
Harford, lb.w. Inder	20
Hillman, c Inder, b Hawken	2
Lowrie, c Hawken, b Newbolt	1
Pike, b Arkininstall	2
White, lb.w. Hawken	1
Fergusson, lb.w. Arkininstall	0
Stead, not out	0
Extras	24

Total

Bowling Analysis: Inder, 3 wickets for 22 runs, Beechey, 2 for 4, Newbolt, 1 for 8, Arkininstall, 2 for 21, Hawken, 2 for 5, Jessup, 0 for 3, Sale, 0 for 5.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR—Second Innings.

Inder, b Wiles	0
Beechey, c Harford, b Stead	1
Arkininstall, b Wiles	0
Leighton, b Stead	12
Newbolt, c Harford, b Stead	0
Smeaton, not out	13
Nelson, not out	21
Extras	2

Total for 5 wickets

Bowling Analysis: Wiles, 2 wickets for 23 runs, Stead, 3 for 18, Booth, 0 for 4, Fergusson, 0 for 2.

A win on the first innings for S.M.T.C.

First Eleven Averages, 1936.

Batting: Wiles led in the batting averages with 224 runs per innings. His tally of 262 runs included five not out performances. Next came Thompson, the captain, with 323 runs at an average of 36.4. Other players with double figure averages were Brady (19.5) and Hillman (12).

Bowling: Wiles put up a splendid performance in taking 36 wickets at an average of 8.6 runs per wicket. Thompson's tally was 21 wickets for 16.3 runs per wicket. Fergusson, Brady, Pike and Stead also took a number of wickets.

FIRST TERM, 1937.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE v. S.M.T.C.

Technical opened the 1937 cricket season with a match against Sacred Heart College. We won the toss and sent Sacred Heart in to bat on a tricky wicket.

Conole and Hogan opened the batting for Sacred Heart to the bowling of Brady and Wiles. With the score at 3 Hogan was clean bowled by Wiles, 3-1-1. Fox came next and after scoring 6 was caught off the bowling of Pike who had replaced Brady, 12-2-4. Clark followed but his partner was dismissed lb.w. in the next over by Pike, 13-1-10. The rest of Sacred Heart's batsmen did not last long and at 4.10 p.m. they were all out for 69 runs.



Boys at the Athletic Sports.

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."



Boys who won boxing titles at the College championships with Mr. Leeves, the organiser of the boxing tournament.

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

Brady and Hillman opened the batting for S.M.T.C. and with the score at 4 Brady was out l.b.w. to the bowling of Conole. Healy joined Hillman and both of them scored very slowly. At the end of the day's play Hillman had scored 26 and Healy 14.

The match was concluded four weeks later. Hillman carried his score to 29 before being bowled by Sorenson, Healy scored 21 before he was out l.b.w. to Sorenson. Ferguson and Stead batted well making 22 between them. The innings closed with S.M.T.C. all out for 141.

Sacred Heart were unlucky in not having their captain playing for them. In their second innings they scored 103, Gardner (21) and Corcoran (24) being the principal scorers.

With 30 minutes to score 30 runs Hillman and Wiles opened the batting to the bowling of McCullough and Sorenson. Both the batsmen scored freely and with sharp running between wickets carried the total to 20 before Wiles was run out. Brady followed and when time was called S.M.T.C. had lost 2 wickets for 42 runs. Thus S.M.T.C. won outright.

S.H.C.—First Innings.

Conole, l.b.w. Pike	10
Hogan, b Wiles	1
Fox, b Pike	6
Clark, b Minns	1
McCullough, b Pike	13
Black, b Wiles	5
Corcoran, b Wiles	2
Gardner, b Ferguson	9
Stone, not out	8
Sorenson, l.b.w. Pike	6
Doyle, b Pike	3
Extras	9
—	—
Total	69

Bowling Analysis: Pike, 5 wickets for 26 runs, Wiles, 3 for 9, Minns, 1 for 2, Ferguson, 1 for 13 Brady, 0 for 7, White, 0 for 2.

S.M.T.C.—First Innings.

Brady, l.b.w. Conole	3
Hillman, b Sorenson	29
Healy, l.b.w. Sorenson	21
Wiles, b Sorenson	5
Minns, b Aitchison	1
Quinton, b McCullough	12
Pike, b Sorenson	3
White, b Sorenson	10
Ferguson, b Gardner	12
Stead, l.b.w. Sorenson	21
Holland, not out	0
Extras	25
—	—
Total	141

Bowling Analysis: Sorenson, 6 wickets for 41 runs, Conole, 1 for 10, McCullough, 1 for 22, Gardner, 1 for 14, Aitchison, 1 for 6.

S.H.C.—Second Innings.

Fox, run out	0
Gardner, b Wiles	21
McCullough, b Pike	11
Black, b Pike	5
Corcoran, b White	24
Clark, b Pike	0
Sorenson, b Minns	1
Doyle, b Wiles	3
Hogan, b Wiles	0
Lake, b Pike	16
Aitchison, not out	7
Extras	15
—	—
Total	103

Bowling Analysis: Pike, 4 wickets for 34 runs, Wiles, 3 for 30, Minns, 1 for 14, White, 1 for 11.

S.M.T.C.—Second Innings.

Wiles, run out	10
Hillman, not out	24
Brady, b Aitchison	7
Extras	1
—	—
Total for 2 wickets	42

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BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

At the end of the third term, 1936, the College boxing championships were held. A very successful meeting was described by the "Auckland Star" as follows:—

A series of keenly-fought bouts was seen last night at the Drill Hall, when the finals of the Seddon Memorial Technical College annual boxing tournament were contested. A good attendance was treated to a display of a variety of styles. Many of the boys had an appreciation of the finer points, combining footwork with straight hitting, while all of them showed a willing spirit.

The heavy-weight title went to A. D. Tweedie, who also won the middle-weight championship, and the trophy for the most scientific boxer. A young boxer of rare promise, he made full use of speedy footwork, a solid defence and hard punching with either hand in disposing of heavier opponents.

Almost without exception, the other finals provided good entertainment. Special mention is due to the lightweight winner, McAlpine, whose straight left, varied by a hard right cross, gave him a clear win in both the semi-final and final of his class.

The trophy for the best loser was awarded to M. Wakefield, who made a plucky showing in the midgest class. Mr. W. E. Dervan announced that he would give a special trophy for S. Varella, who was beaten by McGregor in the flea-weight final after a fast and willing fight.

Auckland Boxing Association officials who helped to control the tourney were Messrs. A. B. Joplin (referee), W. E. Dervan (announcer), and W. Harper (timekeeper). Mr. Joplin complimented the college instructor, Mr. H. P. Leves, on the sound training which it was evident the boys had received. The fine spirit displayed in the bouts, he said, was a credit to the college.

Following are the results:—

- Flea-weight.—Final: McGregor (5.3) beat Varella (4.11).
- Mosquito-weight.—Final: Aickin (5.12) beat King (5.12).
- Midgest-weight.—Final: Bennett (6.5) beat Wright (6.5).
- Paper-weight.—Semi-final: Craddock (7.7) beat Lambert (7.7). Final: Craddock beat Harford (7.6).
- Fly-weight.—Final: Anderson (7.2) beat Rennie (7.0).
- Bantam-weight.—Semi-final: Allen (8.0) beat Ellison (8.9). Final: Brady (7.13) beat Allen.
- Feather-weight.—Final: Howe (8.6) beat Parker (8.7).
- Light-weight.—Semi-final: McAlpine (9.2) beat Clarkson (8.1). Final: McAlpine beat Sproule (8.13).
- Welter-weight.—Final: Wasey (9.9) beat Stead (9.7).
- Middle-weight.—Final: Tweedie (10.0) beat Greenman (10.0).
- Heavy-weight.—Final: A. D. Tweedie (10.0) beat G. Ozich (11.4).

ATHLETICS

GIRLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

B is for Binns, in athletics it leads.
I's for inspiration, which every house needs.
N is for noon; it's lunch time, too.
N is for new girls who made records new.
S is for spirits which soared to the blue.
H is for Hindley, by one point made second.
O's for loud Oh's as places were reckoned.
U is for unity, quality rare.
S is for sunshine, bright on the girls' hair.
E is for energy, there was plenty there.
L is for loud, our shouts were like that.
E's for the effort of teams that combat.
A is applause both ready and loud.
D is debate among friends in the crowd.
S is success, making Binns very proud.

HOUSE EVENTS AND FINALS.

Circular Ball—Junior: Wellesley, Hindley, Binns.
Senior: Binns, Hindley, Seddon.

Flag Relay—Junior: Hindley, Wellesley, Seddon.
Senior: Hindley, Binns, Seddon.

Bean Bars—Junior: Hindley, Binns, Seddon.
Senior: Wellesley, Hindley, Binns.

Overhead Ball—Junior: Hindley, Binns, Wellesley.
Senior: Hindley, Binns, Wellesley.

440 Yards Relay—Junior: Binns, Wellesley, Seddon.
Senior: Binns, Wellesley, Hindley.

Form Relay.—Com. 2.A. 1, Com. 1.B. 2, Com. 3.B. 3.
Junior 75 Yards Skipping.—M. Davy (H.) 1, J. Martin (W.) 2, B. Gow (B.) 3.

Senior 75 Yards Skipping.—P. Morris (B.) 1, E. Collins (H.) 2, J. Saunders (B.) 3.

Junior 100 Yards.—R. Cutler (B.) 1, M. Davy (H.) 2, J. Saunders (H.) 3.

Senior 100 Yards.—J. Saunders (B.) 1, D. Spiers (B.) 2, P. Morris (B.) 3.

Junior 220 Yards.—R. Cutler (B.) 1, J. Murton (W.) 2, M. Davy (H.) 3.

Senior 220 Yards.—D. Spiers (B.) 1, J. Saunders (B.) 2, C. Le Long (W.) 3.

Senior Championship.—Jean Saunders (Binns), 6 points.

Junior Championship.—R. Cutler (Binns) and M. Davy (Hindley), 6 points.

House Points.—Binns, 79, 1; Hindley, 78, 2; Wellesley, 47, 3; Seddon, 12, 4.

* * * * *

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Harvard University is a concern with an endowment of 120,000,000 dollars and a plant worth at least 20,000,000 dollars. It has over 4000 employees of whom about 1000 are members of the teaching staff. The student enrolment last year was about 7500, and there was a summer session with 1500 students.

BOYS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The boys' of the college had the Inner Domain all to themselves for their annual Athletic Sports held on Tuesday, March 16. Having the Domain all to themselves is explained by the fact that, contrary to the usual custom the girls' section of the programme was carried out this year at Carlaw Park.

The standard of the performances did not reach great heights—particularly in the senior events—but, nevertheless, competition was keen in all cases. F. Norris did very well to break two records in the intermediate section, viz. reducing Jensen's 1934 time of 26 3-5secs. for the 220 yards* to 26 1-5secs. and improving upon MacPherson's high jump in 1935 of 4ft. 8 1/2in. by 4in. Norris' mark being 4ft. 9 1/2in. In the same section A. Young put up a record of 16ft. 10in. in the long jump. In the junior section two promising young athletes, Kirk and Lambert, monopolised the competition.

Championship Results.

Senior.—Savage, 17 points, 1; Laurie, 12, 2; Massicks, 10 1-3, 3.

Intermediate.—Norris, 15 points, 1; Young, 10, 2.

Junior.—Kirk, 19 points, 1; Lambert, 18, 2.

House Points.

Hindley 119, Wellesley 89 1-3, Seddon 87 1-6, Binns 67 1.

Senior Championship Events.

100yds.—Massicks (W) 1; White (H) 2; Savage (W) 3. Time: 12 1-5secs.
220yds.—Wallace (B) 1; White (H) 2; Laurie (S) 3. Time: 26 3-5secs.

440yds.—Savage (W) 1; Laurie (S) 2; McKinlay (S) 3. Time: 60 1-5secs.
880yds.—Savage (W) 1; Alslabie (H) 2; O'Hara (B) 3. Time: 2mins. 19 4-5secs.

One Mile.—Hall (S) 1; Wallace (B) 2; Savage (W) 3. Time: 5min. 27 4-5secs.
120yds Hurdles.—Laurie (S) 1; Yates (S) 2; Pratt (S) 3. Time: 21 1-5secs.

Long Jump.—Massicks (W) 1; Laurie (S) 2; Park (B) and Yates (S) 3. Distance: 14ft. 8 1/2in.
High Jump.—Savage (W) 1; Lee (H) 2; Yates (S), McKinlay (S) and Massicks (W) 3. Height: 4ft. 4in.

Intermediate Championship Events.

100yds.—Catterall (H) 1; Potts (W) 2; Holland (W) 3. Time: 12 1-5secs.

220yds.—F. P. Norris (S) 1; Catterall (H) 2; Weir (S) 3. Time: 26 1-5secs. (record.)

440yds.—Potts (W) 1; Davies (S) 2; Norris (S) 3. Time: 59 4-5secs.

880yds.—Morton (H) 1; Weir (S) 2; Dent (H) 3. Time: 2min. 27 2-5secs.

90yds Hurdles.—Young (W) 1; Norris (S) 2; Holland (W) 3. Time: 14 4-5secs.

Long Jump.—A. Young (W) 1; Johnston (B) 2; Norris (S) 3. Distance: 16ft. 10in. (record.)

High Jump.—F. P. Norris (S) 1; Turror (B) 2; McDonald (B) 3. Height: 4ft. 9in. (record.)

Junior Championship Events

100yds.—Kirk (B) 1; Lambert (H) 2; Gladding (S) 3. Time: 12secs.

220yds.—Kirk (B) 1; Lambert (H) 2; Lang (W) 3. Time: 26 1-5secs.

440yds.—Lambert (H) 1; Kirk (B) 2; Irwin (S) 3. Time: 62secs.

880yds.—Lambert (H) 1; Irwin (S) 2; Kirk (B) 3. Time: 2min. 23 1-5secs.

Long Jump.—Hesketh (H) 1; Kirk (B) 2; Cursl (S) 3. Distance: 14ft. 2 1-8in.



Waiting for their events at the Athletic Sports.
By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

High Jump.—Buckley (S) 1; Kirk (B) and Lambert (H) 2. Height: 4ft 4in.

Other Field Events.

Putting the Shot.—Rae (W) 1; Wiles (S) 2; Yates (S) 3. Distance: 27ft 10½ins.

Hop-step and jump.—Sproule (H) 1; Barker (W) 2; McDonald (B) 3. Distance: 32ft. 3½in.

Throwing the discus.—Barker (W) 1; Sproule (H) 2; Rickman (W) 3. Distance 87ft 5ins.

Scratch Races—100yds.

Under 13½.—Laimley (B) 1; Morrison (B) 2; Knock (W) 3. Time 13 1-5secs.

Under 14.—Jamieson (B) 1; Fox (S) 2; Phillips (S) 3. Time: 13 1-5secs.

Under 14½.—Rolfe (H) 1; Best (S) 2; Lenox (B) 3. Time 13 4-5secs.

Under 15.—Davies (S) 1; Impey (B) 2; Morris (S) 3. Time 12 3-5secs.

Under 16.—Haldiday (H) 1; Hosking (H) 2; Talbot (B) 3. Time 13secs.

Cycle Championship, one mile.—Pratt (S) 1; Hawke (H) 2; Irwin (S) 3. Time: 2min. 46 2-5secs.

Handicap Events.

220yds, Over 16.—Marlow (H) 1; Gillem (H) 2; Aislabie (H) 3. Time: 24 4-5secs.

440yds, Under 16.—Hosking (H) 1; Wilson (W) 2; Marlow (H) 3. Time: 59 3-5secs.

440yds, Under 15.—Hulena (W) 1; Walker Redmond (H) 2; Brinsden (S) 3. Time: 60secs.

1 Mile.—Howe (H) 1; Morton (H) 2; Douglas (W) 3. Time: 5min. 15secs.

House Events.

Senior Relay (110, 110, 230 and 440yds).—Binns 1; Hindley 2; Wellesley 3. Time: 2min. 1sec.

Intermediate Relay (110, 110, 220 and 440yds.) Hindley 1; Wellesley 2; Seddon 3. Time: 2min 2-5secs.

Junior Relay (4 Relays of 110yds).—Seddon 1; Hindley 2; Binns 3. Time: 58 2-5secs.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

"Seddon Memorial Technical College gained its first straight-out championship when its representatives easily won the junior title, shared by the 'greens' in 1935 with Otahuhu Technical High School. Those two promising runners, R. E. Kirk (100 and 220 yards) and D. P. Lambert (440 and 880 yards) both accounted for doubles on Saturday and scored the whole of Technical's points, except for the relay." Thus runs the "Auckland Star's" review of the tenth annual secondary schools' championships, held at the Domain on April 10, 1937.

After the College sports had been held the athletic coaches felt that our only strength lay in the juniors, but it was hardly anticipated that Kirk and Lambert, junior school champion and runner-up respectively, would perform as brilliantly as they did. Running with effortless style, Kirk won the 100 yards nicely and the 220 with ease. Lambert's run in the 440 yards was an excellent one, the time of 57 4-5s equalling the record. In the 880 yards Lambert made a wonderful finishing run to snatch what looked like an impossible victory right on the tape. In the relay, assisted by Irwin and Barlow, Kirk and Lambert won in good style, bringing the S.M.T.C. tally of points up to 30, with Mount Albert Grammar next with 15.

In the intermediate section our representatives did their best, but their performances were not good enough to gain them a place in any event except for Norris' second in a heat of the 90 yards hurdles. An outstanding competitor in this section was J. H. R. Brasseley (A.G.S.), who won three events.

Our only competitor in the senior section was R. H. Gyllies, who arrived from Wanganui Collegiate just in time to represent the College. After winning his heat of the 120 yards hurdles comfortably, he was narrowly beaten in the final by Carew (M.A.G.S.). Gyllies lost valuable ground over the first three hurdles by jumping too high, but at the finish he was catching the leader fast.

The 1937 championships were undoubtedly the most interesting yet held. The excitement was intense during the whole programme. Each year the standard required for a win in any event becomes higher, and yet higher. When the under 16 quarter-mile is won in 54 2-5s and boys of fifteen years clear 5ft. 5in. in a high jump one realises that it takes an exceptional young athlete to record a win. Remembering this, the whole-hearted congratulations of the College should be extended to our successful junior team—Kirk, Lambert, Irwin and Barlow.

SWIMMING

BOYS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

This year owing to the late start resulting from the threatened infantile paralysis epidemic the Annual Swimming Sports could not be held at the usual time. In the case of the boys a modified programme was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, 29th April. It is proposed to hold the girls' events in the third term and they will probably be reported on later, in the magazine.

The sports were held at the Tepid Baths and a decided improvement in the organisation of the programme was made possible. The non-competitors were able to get an uninterrupted view of the races from the balconies and house spirit ran high. The thanks of the College are due to Messrs. Champion and Moore, the latter being the Secretary of the Mt. Eden Swimming Club, who judged the diving events.

Good performances were put up by Alan Wiles who easily retained his last year's senior title, and Ray Cranch, a promising young swimmer in the Junior Championship. Both of these boys are active members of the Mt. Eden Swimming Club and give good proof of the fact that training tells. Wiles reduced the 50 yards Senior Championship record to 28 2-5 secs.

Results.—

Senior Championship Events.

Heat Header.—Yates (S) and Rickman (W) 1; Wiles (S) 2.

50yds Free Style.—Wiles (S) 1; Schischka (W) 2; Rae (W) 3. Time: 28 2-5secs. (record.)

100yds Free Style.—Wiles (S) 1; Schischka (W) 2; Yates (S) 3. Time: 1min. 7 1-5secs.

220yds Free Style.—Yates (S) 1; Rickman (W) 2; Wiles (S) 3. Time: 2mins.

50yds Breaststroke.—Wiles (S) 1; Yates (S) 2. Time: 42 4-5secs.

50yds Backstroke.—Wiles (S) 1; Rickman (W) 2; Yates (S) 3.

Plunge Dive.—Wiles (S) 1; Yates (S) 2; Pike (W) 3. Distance: 38ft. 8 3-5in.

Junior Championship Events.

Heat Header.—MacMahon (S) 1; Menzies (B) 2; Cranch (B) 3.

220yds Free Style.—Cranch (B) 1; Menzies (B) 2; Litchfield (W) 3. Time: 2mins.

50yds Free Style.—Cranch (B) 1; Brown (W) 2; Going (S) 3. Time: 31secs.

50yds Breaststroke.—Brown (W) 1; Cranch (B) 2; Plunge Dive.—Litchfield (W) 1; Woodhead (S) 2; Cranch (B) 3. Distance: 45ft. 5 5-5in.

Handicap Events.

440yds, under 19.—Pratt (S) 1; Litchfield (W) 2; Howe (H) 3. Time: 7mins. 1sec.

50yds, under 13.—Davidson (H) 1; Johnson (W) 2; Delgrosso (S) 3. Time 33 3-5secs.

50yds, under 14.—McKinley (W) 1; Gribble (H) 2; Miller (W) 3. Time 33 4-5secs.

50yds, under 15.—Hutchinson (B) 1; Eady (W) 2; Hart (B) 3. Time: 30 2-5secs.

50yds, under 16.—Reston (H) 1; Hurley (B) 2; Howe (H) 3. Time: 37 2-5secs.

50yds, over 16.—Brady (S) 1; Hancock (B) 2. Time: 27 2-5secs.

House Events.

Senior Relay.—Seddon 1; Wellesley 2; Hindley 3.

Junior Relay.—Binns 1; Seddon 2; Hindley 3.

House Points.—Seddon 81; Wellesley 56; Binns 47; Hindley 23.

Champions.

Senior.—Wiles 27; Yates 17; Rickman 16.

Junior.—Cranch 15; Brown 8; Litchfield and Menzies 6.

THE BULLET START.

In starting most athletes use the crouch start which was invented by General Charles Sherrill of Yale University, U.S.A. in 1888. Nowadays the bullet start originated by an American negro, Howard Drew, in 1911 is achieving almost universal favour. In view of the fact that this type of starting is little known in New Zealand the following description taken from an article in the English magazine, "The Athlete" should prove not only interesting but instructive to our young athletes.

The bullet start gives the runner the advantage of driving off with both legs. "The main difference in the two styles is that in the bullet start the front foot is approximately eighteen inches back of the starting line with the rear foot only a few inches behind it. In both styles, however, the rear foot is three or four inches to the side of the front foot to allow for clearance of the rear leg in making the first stride. We will assume that the sprinter will have his left foot in front of the starting position. The holes should be dug lengthwise at right angles to the starting line. The front hole, for the left foot, is shallower and more concave than the rear hole, which should have a very nearly perpendicular back wall. The holes should be deep enough for the spikes in the soles of each shoe to get a good grip.

The sprinter on the order "Get to your mark!" should walk forward and place his right foot on the firm ground between the holes. The left foot is then placed lightly in the front hole and the spikes are fixed firmly in the ground. He should then bend and place his fingers on the starting line. Not until this has been done should the right foot go into the rear hole and then great care must be taken not to break down the back wall. Any other method of taking the holes will place the runner in a weak position for making the first stride.

While he is on the mark the sprinter's eyes should be watching a spot on the track 20 to 30 feet ahead of him. In getting set he must not disturb the position of his head, which should be slightly lower than his hips. As he gets set the runner should take a fairly deep breath so that he can concentrate upon listening for the report of the starter's pistol.

TENNIS

BOYS' TENNIS NOTES.

Owing to the large number of entries in the Junior grades the tennis championships were played on two days. The earlier matches were played at the Seddonian Club's Courts, while the concluding rounds were held at the courts of the Royal Oak Tennis Club.

In the singles championships it seemed obvious that the finalists would be Wallace and Hall, while Wootton and Vella would be the other semi-finalists. Shaw, however, convincingly defeated Vella, and, after Wallace had badly strained his back, the event seemed very open. Playing under a very severe handicap, Wallace produced what was probably the most courageous and heady tennis of his career to defeat Shaw in three very dour sets. Shaw, who has a powerful service and quite fair shots, was obviously not to be taken lightly, so that Wallace, who had two finals to play, was content to save his greater efforts for the more important stages of the match. In selecting those occasions when attack was absolutely essential, he showed admirable judgment. In the final he produced tennis that was much too good for Hall, who fought courageously, but had not the shots to attack his much more experienced opponent. Wallace is to be congratulated on his win which he thoroughly deserved. He is undoubtedly the most finished exponent of the game that the College has had for many years. In the Senior Doubles it was quite plain that Wallace and Hall were considerably too good for any other possible combination. This they very conclusively proved by winning the final with the loss of only one game.

In the Junior singles Hall seemed to have every prospect of success and the matches showed very clearly that he is easily the best Junior in the College. Nunnerley played steadily to reach the semi-final where he was overwhelmed by Hall. In the other semi-final Richardson defeated Kay, who had performed quite well. The final was rather dreary and uninteresting, as Hall, who was feeling the strain of the day's tennis, was quite content to defeat Richardson without unduly exerting himself. Richardson did very well to go so far, and, as he possesses both determination and confidence, should, if he practices stroke production, become quite an asset to College tennis. In the Junior doubles the finalists were Hall and McCook, Richardson and Nunnerley. Here, although Hall was obviously tired, his superiority over the other players was sufficient to give to his side a comfortable victory. McCook afforded cool and efficient support.

Undoubtedly, with the exception of Wallace, the outstanding performance of the tournament was that of Hall. In winning the junior singles, senior doubles, and junior doubles and being runner-up in the senior-singles he gave a remarkable performance. He thoroughly deserves his success which is the result of determination, physical fitness and hard practice on stroke production. Although it is customary in tennis tournaments to allow a competitor to enter for more than one grade it is doubtful whether any boy, who is not exceptionally fit and strong, is wise to do so. In two days, Hall played 20 sets and 53 other games. In the earlier rounds of the junior events, if his performances in the finals were disappointing this is sufficient explanation.



A Greeting from the Tennis Squad.

By courtesy of the "New Zealand Herald."

SECONDARY SCHOOL'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Our entrants for the Secondary School's championships were Wallace, Wootton, Hall, Richardson, Morton, Clarkson, Lauder, Kay, and Nunnerley. Although the ultimate results were possibly disappointing, our competitors made their presence definitely felt. In the senior singles we had high hopes of Wallace's success but he was defeated in the semifinal by the ultimate winner. He, however, fought hard and went down fighting in a close match that lasted some two hours. He used every stroke in his repertoire but it was just not his day, for, on the day, his opponent definitely deserved to win. Wootton, who is probably one of the most improved players in the College, lacks only confidence, and was defeated in the quarter finals. In the intermediate singles all our competitors were eliminated comparatively early, Hall being defeated by the ultimate winner. Hall and Richardson amply atoned for this by winning the doubles title. Richardson supplied very valuable support. They are to be congratulated on their win for which they had practiced hard. Hall's College record in doubles is quite remarkable. He has won the College junior doubles for three consecutive years with three different partners, the senior doubles with another partner, and the Secondary School intermediate doubles with yet another partner. In the junior singles all our competitors reached the quarter-finals but were defeated there. Nunnerley played a particularly tenacious game against the ultimate winner of the grade. In the doubles, Lauder and Nunnerley did well to reach the final where, however, they were convincingly defeated.

There is no doubt that this improvement in tennis is, in no small part, due to the encouragement offered by the Seddonian Tennis Club and more particularly to the fact that they entered a school team for the E grade Inter-club competition, thus allowing Hall, Richardson, Yella and Wootton to secure valuable match experience.

It is also pleasing to record that B. Mc L. Wallace was sent to the New Zealand Junior Lawn Tennis Championships as a representative nominated by the Auckland Lawn Tennis Association. He justified his selection as he reached the final of the combined doubles.

COLLEGE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Towards the end of 1936 a large party of boys under the command of Lieut. W. M. Brown, Mr. R. Taylor and Mr. L. Tweedie travelled to Penrose Rifle Range to fire in the School Rifle Meeting.

This was the first time a large school rifle meeting had been attempted. A considerable amount of enthusiasm was displayed by the School and over 200 boys entered for the various Rifle Matches. This necessitated taking a whole day off school.

The meeting was fired under ideal wind conditions and brilliant sunshine and some excellent scores were recorded.

In the morning the Senior Championship was fired with 303 rifles on the 200 and 500 yards ranges, while in the afternoon the Junior Championships and Company Teams match were fired.

Great excitement prevailed in the Teams matches on the 25 yard plate range and some exciting finishes were witnessed.

A very enjoyable and successful day was spent and the boys returned to the city by train, tired, but enthusiastic over their shooting and hoping that the competition would become an annual fixture.

Detailed Results.

Senior.—O'Hara, 71 pts., 1; Fieldsend, 65 pts., 2; Irvine and Foote, 62 pts., 3.

Junior.—Chatfield, 52 pts., 1; Torbet, 65 pts., 2; M. Thompson, 64 pts., 3.

Company Championship.—A Coy., D. Foote; B Coy., B. G. Lawler; C Coy., J. O'Hara; D Coy., B. Thompson.

Company Teams Match.—B Company (Watts, Chatfield, Irvine, Thompson, Patterson.)

Rifle Club Championship.—J. O'Hara.

AWARD OF REPRESENTATIVE BADGES

It has been thought advisable to publish again this year the rules governing the award of representative sports blazer badges. All boys are advised to read carefully the following information.

RULES GOVERNING THE AWARD OF REPRESENTATIVE SPORTS BLAZER BADGES.

The following shall be entitled to wear a representative badge.

(a) RUGBY—Any boy who has played at least three matches for the first fifteen and who has been recommended by the coach.

(b) CRICKET—Any boy who has played at least two matches for the first eleven and who has been recommended by the coach.

(c) ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—As for (a) above if the first eleven plays in the senior grade.

(d) SWIMMING—Any competitor in the senior or junior championships, who is recommended by the swimming sports committee. Not more than two badges shall be awarded in each grade.

(e) SHOOTING—Any boy who wins a senior or junior championship, provided his performance has satisfied the O.C. Rifle Club, and the O.C. cadets.

(f) ATHLETICS—Any competitor in the inter-secondary school sports, provided his performance has satisfied the coaches of the team.

(g) GYMNASTICS—The winner of the senior and junior championships, provided the standard of performance has satisfied the gymnastic instructor.

(h) BOXING—Any competitor at the championships recommended by the gymnastic instructor, provided that not more than one award be made in each grade, and that the total number of badges awarded does not exceed four.

(i) TENNIS—Any recognised competitor in the inter-secondary schools' championships, provided that his performance has satisfied the tennis coach and that not more than three awards be made in the senior and three in the junior.

(j) CROSS-COUNTRY RACE—The winners of the fastest times in each grade provided their performances have satisfied the athletic coaches.

GENERAL.

The badges shall be worn on official school blazers. They shall have the years of award and initials of the sports for which obtained, on a cloth strip below the actual badge.

Badges must be paid for by the applicants. Cloth strips will be paid for by the school.

The secretary of the Sports Management Committee shall keep a list of awards and this list shall be kept up to date from year to year.

All recommendations for badges shall be submitted and approved by a meeting of the Sports Management Committee where decisions shall be final.

No badge shall be obtained without a written order from the secretary of the Sports Management Committee.

All awards shall be made on a conservative basis, requiring a high standard of skill and good sportsmanship.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

The 1936 event was held on Friday, 16th October, over the usual course which is approximately three and a quarter miles in length. An innovation was the running off of the intermediate and junior sections entirely as scratch events, the senior section only remaining as a handicap. Judging by the close finishes in the first two sections, the change proved to be entirely successful. The handicapping of juniors has been found to be very hazardous and it would appear that the fairest way with boys whose performances are unknown to the handicappers is to put them all off the same mark.

In the junior section D. Davies (S) finished very strongly to record the excellent time of 21 mins. 39secs. which bettered the record set up by G. Kent in 1933 by 10 seconds. Davies was followed closely by Melrose (H) and Milligan (B). Both of these boys were within the record time.

In the intermediate section D. Thornton (S) fulfilled the expectations of his supporters by leading the field home. His time of 21mins. 23secs. did not disturb the record which is sixteen seconds better. The second boy was S. Howe (H), followed by Wilson (W).

It was with melancholy thoughts, no doubt, that L. Tweedie watched his fellow-competitors streaming away over the hill as he waited on the scratch mark. The handicap given him proved too severe and, although he recorded the fastest time of 19mins. 55secs. he could only place twelfth. The winner was P. Lindsay (B) whose actual time was 21mins 53secs. with R. Hartley (B) second and Lynch (S) third. The senior record stands to the credit of Dave Mitchell with 19mins. 54secs. In 1933, Tweedie came close to this time and, no doubt, Dave Mitchell who was an interested onlooker would have been the first to congratulate Tweedie if he had succeeded in breaking the record.

A tally of the House points which are given for the first twenty placings in each section showed that Binns House was superior in the Juniors, Hindley in the intermediates, and Seddon in the seniors. On the aggregate Seddon led Binns by 45 points while Hindley and Wellesley together almost scored the same total as Seddon alone.

Detailed Results.

Junior.—Davies (Seddon) 1; Melrose (Hindley) 2; Milligan (Binns) 3. Time: 21min. 39secs.

Intermediate.—Thornton (Seddon) 1; Howe (Hindley) 2; Wilson (Wellesley) 3. Time: 21mins. 23secs.

Senior.—Lindsay (Binns), 2 mins. 45secs. 1; Hartley (Binns) 2; Lynch (Seddon) 3. Time: 18min. 39secs. (nett).

House Points.—Seddon, 245; Binns, 200; Hindley, 124; Wellesley, 120.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

An outstanding feature of the proposed new intermediate school to be built at Gisborne is a full-sized bungalow within the school-grounds for tuition in housecraft. Children will thus be taught in the most practical manner how to sweep floors, make beds and generally keep a house tidy. This bungalow, however, will be easy to keep clean because it is not to have any permanent occupants.

SCIENTIFIC JUDGING IN ATHLETICS

The old adage "Seeing is believing" may lead the believer to the truth if he is given plenty of time, but when his time is limited, what he sees and what he thinks he sees may be entirely different.

The earliest conjurer must have demonstrated this fact, but it remained for the "slow" movies to show definitely how deceptive one's eyesight can be. "Slow" movies, of course, are not really slow. They consist of a series of pictures taken at a high rate of speed (84 to 200 per second), projected at the ordinary speed of about 16 per second. Fast movements are thus apparently slowed up and can be studied at leisure.

The application of "slow" movies to athletics has made the life of a finishing judge much easier. He now knows that the infallible eye of the camera will either corroborate his decision or, if he is mistaken, allow him to give credit to the athlete who has earned it.

The procedure at an athletic meeting is for a careful record to be kept of the lanes in which the various competitors run. This materially assists the judging, but it is not absolutely essential. The pictures themselves are taken by a small 16 m.m. camera from the top of a 12-foot trestle placed about 30 or 40 feet from the track, but directly in line with the finishing line, which, contrary to general belief, is not the tape, but a line across the track at the finish.

The photographer who is perched up on the trestle has an assistant below who gives the word to operate the camera when the competitors are about 20 yards from the finish. After the meeting the photographer hurries away to develop the films and he meets the judges that evening to show the results of his work.

Even with the aid of "slow" movies it is sometimes difficult to pick the winner of a close race, but by sending the film backwards and forwards, now slowly and now quickly, the judges can make a certain decision. Naturally, it is sometimes even more difficult to pick out second and third place.

What a convenience to be able to re-run a race as often and as slowly as you like until every judge is satisfied! No judge who has ever had experience with this method would willingly do without it.

JAPAN'S HANDICAP.

Japan has four earthquakes a day with more or less a destructive shock every two and a half years or so and every now and then a catastrophic smash-up like the great Tokyo earthquake of 1923, which killed well over 150,000 people and destroyed property worth 2,750,000,000 dollars.

—The Reader's Digest.

THE "LIE DETECTOR."

A recent and valuable aid to criminal investigation is the Keeler polygraph or "Lie-Detector," invented by an American, Professor Keeler. This instrument records changes in respiration, pulse and blood pressure. Now, when a person tells a lie under cross-examination the blood pressure involuntarily rises under the influence of fear or other emotions thus exposing the lie.



A DOMESTIC GIRL GETTING CAFETERIA LUNCHES READY FOR HUNGRY PUPILS.

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."



Open Day—Visitors to the Engineering Department

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

TECHNICAL SECTION

MECHANICS - ELECTRICITY ENGINEERING - BUILDING

ENGINEERING AS A PROFESSION

Following is an interesting article taken from "The Tech Flash," the magazine of the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. The many boys attending our Engineering Classes would do well to read, learn and inwardly digest this article.

A decision as to what one's life work is to be should be made at as early an age as possible, and a person, to choose the proper sphere, whether a business life, a profession or trade, should have proper guidance and information on the various vocations. This decision lies with you, and it is up to you to pick the one most suited to your ideas and thoughts of work.

Suppose you consider medicine, law, pure science, arts and engineering, and after considering all these, you decide to become an engineer. Let us consider what this decision means.

The work of the engineer can be classified under many headings, such as the generation of power by means of steam, hydro and oil, radio engineering, road construction, bridge building, machine design, etc. Every possible item pertaining to science is applied by the engineer, as cited above.

The engineer's workshop is his brain, his tool is his proficiency in the use of mathematics, and his object is utility. The occupation of an engineer goes far beyond the mere application of science to earthly creation, and the results have invariably some considerable bearing on world affairs. In fact, the world owes a great debt to the engineer, for he is continually making life more endurable to the people of the world by making living conditions easier, and raising the standards of living.

To carry out and finalise any project, many types of men are required: the professional engineer, the man with the theory to plan and figure out what is to be done, and to see that it is done; the technician, the man who further develops the details; and lastly, the skilled workman, the man with the experience in doing mechanical work.

Many men who operate engines and machines of various kinds are generally called engineers. These men are doing their own jobs, and without them engineering developments could not be carried on after completion, but their work is not professional and in time the title will not be used with respect to them.

After the choice of a profession has been made and the fundamental training has been completed, you have next to decide upon the branch of engineering which you are going to follow, and this depends completely on yourself. If you like changes of scenery and being on the move, civil engineering offers this. Mining engineering can likewise offer these attractions in the development of mines carried on in the different parts of the world. Sometimes electrical and mechanical engineers, when engaged as specialists, may be sent to remote places to make reports along their own particular lines. On the other hand, the electrical, mechanical and chemical branches of

engineering are more of the stationary type due to the fact that they are limited to the manufacturing areas. For the very quiet and bashful engineer (yet to be invented) there is metallurgical and research work in the laboratory.

To touch on a few of the phases of their work, you would note that the mining and civil engineers have an outdoor life, and the enjoyment of nature's beauty. Mechanical engineers think of nothing but the percentage output, graphs and curves. Electricals think of ways of bettering light and sound, while the chemical engineer spends his time (alone) with his magic colors and odors.

The primary requirements of the engineer are his ability to use mathematics correctly, and to have a wide range of vision. He must have an imagination combined with judgement and science, and he must be able to use them intelligently at all times. He is a leader of the people, and must know human nature to best direct in his many problems of the times, and lastly, he must have the ability to get along with many types of workers and have them look to him for leadership.

Engineering, at the present time, offers to all young men a career, a life of adventure and of hard work, and to choose from there are some forty-two divisions of engineering, under the five headings of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Chemical.

HOW SUNSPOTS AFFECT THE SUN

Sun spots were to blame for the recent floods in the United States, according to a theory of Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. He believes that the blemishes now on the sun, which are supposed to reach their maximum this year, are just as responsible for this year's unusual conditions as they were for the severe summer droughts of recent years. He recently told a Congressional committee that the next great drought will occur about 1975.

Dr. Abbot holds what he calls the cycle theory of good and bad years. In 1935 he announced that the summer of 1936 would be drier than ever. And it was. But he does not like the idea of being called a weather forecaster. He protests he is a physicist. He is convinced that the amount of radiation given off by the sun varies, that the variation is in some way hooked up with sun spots, and that the periodical appearance of these solar blemishes causes the weather to go askew—to be too dry in summer and too warm and wet in winter. An analysis of weather records, says Dr. Abbot, appears to show that these solar periods influence both temperature and precipitation.

The reasoning by which he came to the conclusion that the weather was predictable for years ahead is a fascinating example of the use of imagination in science. It was his predecessor, Dr. Samuel Langley, who had the first hunch over fifty years ago that a study of the sun's radiation might lead to long-range weather forecasting. After some years Dr. Abbot directed the work that investigation of this theory involved.

At first the figures collected stubbornly refused to prove much one way or the other. Then, in 1903, it was observed that a big change in solar radiation was accompanied by a big drop in temperature over the northern hemisphere. That, it now seems, was but a chance coincidence. But it was a lucky one. It led to a well-organized campaign of "solar constant" determination which is still going on. The study indicated to Dr. Abbot that the sun's power output operated in well defined regular periods. And more significant still, he believed, was the fact that these variations were timed in multiples of eleven and a half years—the well-known sun-spot cycle. They are quite pronounced at intervals of twenty-three years, and even more so at forty-six years.

Now Dr. Abbot asked himself if solar radiation could have any effect on the weather. Down came the "World Weather Records" from the library shelf. It looked as though it could. The long-time curve for seasons of drought seemed related to the ups and downs of solar radiation. Everything around us, Dr. Abbot reasoned, depends on the sunshine and the weather—the growth of vegetation, the number of creatures that feed upon that, the flow of rivers, the level of lakes. Cold and warmth and rain even formed the hardened deposits of glacial rivers. Perhaps these things could back him up in his theory. He consulted scientific experts in other fields. One suggested that as fish live on plankton, largely a vegetable product, fish must be subject to changes in its abundance. Dr. Abbot obtained the best figures available on the subject. These were the annual catches of mackerel and cod since 1804, as reported to the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The fish, at any rate, supported him.

Next Dr. Abbot was advised to look into the past of the river with the longest history, the Nile. He found that the stream distinctly showed the influence of the twenty-three-year cycle. As for vegetation Dr. Abbot had the work of students of tree rings to help him out. Among the oldest trees known are the famous sequoias of California. Dr. Andrew F. Douglass of the Carnegie Institution, has slices of stumps from four monsters that flourished between 1266 B.C. and 251 B.C., and from eleven that lived between 274 B.C. and A.D. 1910.

Rings made when the trees were comparatively young, up to, say, 200 or 300 years, run distinctly fat and thin with regularity of sun-spot disturbance. After that they become gradually much narrower and uniform. It is explained that the roots of the trees when they are young are near the surface and sensitive to every shower. When the roots get deeper they tap sources of water which the sun spots cannot affect.

—"Star" (15/4/27).

* * * * *

WORDS—BEAUTIFUL AND UGLY.

The following words have been chosen as the most beautiful in the English language, taking into account both their beauty of sound and beauty of meaning:—

Melody, splendour, adoration, eloquence, virtue, innocence, modesty, faith, joy, honour, radiance, nobility, sympathy, heaven, love, divine, hope, harmony, happiness, purity, liberty.

On the other hand the American National Association of Teachers of Speech has decided that the ten most ugly and unpleasant words in the English language are:—

Enigmastic, crutch, flutulent, cacaphony, treachery, saps, jazz, phloerast, gripe and plump.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER OF THE FUTURE

Many books could be written, and in fact many have been written about the scientific advances made in machines, machine tools and metals used in engineering during the past ten years. Such refinements, for instance, as die-casting automatic screw-making machinery, control by photo-electric cells and many more examples too numerous to mention.

Little, however, has been written about the probable effect that these machines will have on the engineer of the future—and that is the Technical College pupil of to-day.

And it is in this latter point that I wish to discuss in some detail. It has been said that we live in a mechanised age. This is not wholly true, but, at any rate, we live in a partly mechanised age, and the influence of machinery is being felt more and more, from day to day. We have invented and perfected machines that will do practically every tedious job formerly done by man, and that will probably do it better and quicker.

For instance, in the spinning and weaving trade, a power loom will do the work formerly done by 50 to 100 men and do it in one tenth of the time. In the foundry, where previously moulds and patterns were laboriously made by hand, we have moulding machines, presses, conveyers and tumblers driven by power.

The die-casting machine is another recent introduction, and although still limited in its use and its materials, it has further greatly reduced time and manual labour in the foundry.

What of all this—we have displaced men by these modern machines—but what will become of the men? That is one of the greatest problems that the engineer, the politician and society as a whole will shortly be called on to solve.

What will become of the men? The new machines still require men to tend them and men to feed them; but for every man thus utilised, ten have been displaced to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Are then our modern machines a step forward, or a retrograde step?

I think the matter may be summed up as follows:—When a manufacturer puts an automatic machine into operation, that will dispense with a number of men, he does so to cut down labour costs or to increase production, hoping by this means to increase his margin of profit. It is here that the mistake, or "crime against civilisation" is made.

For the machines should be utilised not only for the benefit of one individual, or one section of the community, but rather to shorten the time needed to do a particular job of work.

Instead, then, of displacing workmen or engineers, it should simply mean that their working hours would be shortened.

This, of necessity, must be effected by the Government of the country and there are two obvious ways of approach:—

- (1) By restricting the number of hours per week each of the offending machines are to run. This, however, would merely cancel most of the advantages of machines, and effectively hinder further advancement.
- (2) By reducing the working hours of the men in accordance with the progress of mechanisation in the industry affected.

From the engineering standpoint this offers no objections, but may present difficulties from the economic standpoint, particularly owing to nationalisation of industry. New Zealand has made a step in the right direction with the 40-hour week, but how much more important is it for the great manufacturing countries, such as Great Britain and America to adopt some such policy. It may be in the future, that we will work no more than twenty to thirty hours a week,

and I find nothing gloomy in this prophecy, provided, only that we learn to use our leisure hours profitably.

But how will all this affect you, Mr. Engineer of the Future? As I can see it, the engineer will be in one of two classes in the main; which I will differentiate by calling one "machine supervisors" and the other "machine servants."

The former class will design and construct the machines, adjust and manage them. The latter class will perform repetition jobs, such as operating a lever or feeding parts to a machine. This may be a strict line to draw, but it is nevertheless quite probable, so it gives us food for thought. Which are you going to be?

The "machine supervisors" will not be "just average men", but men of superior intellect and training. If a reduction in working hours should become an established fact there will be a serious dearth of these men and it will not be surprising if this is the greatest handicap to the adoption in general of labour-saving machines and shorter hours. Just as the age of "rule of thumb" methods is past, so just as surely is passing the age of craftsmen who operate a machine without fully understanding its principles. The true engineer of to-morrow will not be a fitter and turner. He will not be a blacksmith, although there may be riches for both of these. He must have a practical understanding of these and other processes, but he must have much more than this. He must have the theory that will enable him to keep abreast of the modern trend of machine design, together with the practical knowledge necessary to put his theory into successful operation.

Are we going far enough in technical education in New Zealand, or are we behind modern engineering trends?

Perhaps it might be said that we are a young country and that mass production methods and machines, will not be adopted in this generation. Should we aim to be engineers capable of handling the present problems of engineering, or should we look further ahead and fit ourselves to tackle the problems of the future?

We have seen America brought within four days of our city by the Pan-American Airways "Clipper" just recently.

This is the forerunner, and we will not always be isolated from the rest of the world, even granted that we are today.

Progress in a new country is necessarily rapid, and the engineer will be called on to do his share in this progress.

And as the progress spreads, so the percentage of "machine servants" will grow less and less, and that of the more highly qualified engineers will increase.

It is the duty of the government and of the world to insure that there is a correct balance of these men employed and that the machine takes its rightful place in industry.

It is the duty of the technical colleges and engineering schools to suitably train sufficient men to fill the requirement for high-grade men to design and manage the machines.

And, finally, it is your duty, Mr. Engineer of To-morrow, to decide that you will be an "engineer-supervisor" and not an "engineer-slave" and to train yourself accordingly, whatever the cost to yourself in time, in money or in labour.

THE EARTH'S AGE

As the various branches of science have developed there have become available more accurate methods of determining the age of the world. To those who are not geologists, archaeologists and others to whom such knowledge is essential, there may not seem much advantage in knowing when the earth came into being, became habitable or when certain vital changes took place, but the methods by which the estimates and calculations have been made are so ingenious that a reference to some of them is warranted.

Theologians, historians, astronomers, geologists, physicists, biologists and chemists are among those who have formulated theories for and devised methods of arriving at the age of the earth. In some computations there is a strong foundation of fact which is sufficient to ensure for them fairly wide acceptance, but in many the basis is speculation, and there is room for considerable doubt.

Fixing Eclipses.

Astronomers have provided the means for fixing exactly various dates. Eclipses of the sun and moon and the places where they will be total can now be foretold accurately. Because they happen according to certain laws, the dates and places where they have occurred during the past few thousand years can be equally well determined. The mention of an eclipse in some historical record is sufficient for the date to be fixed. As the Babylonians were keen astronomers and made plenty of notes of astronomical happenings, it is comparatively easy to place their history accurately, and, by comparison, that of Judah and Israel. For example, as the result of an eclipse of the sun, Alyattes of Lydia and Cypaxares, King of the Medes, concluded a peace on what we now know was May 24, 585, B.C. Nebuchadnezzar was one of the mediators, and he, the year before, had destroyed Jerusalem. By the help of astronomy the beginning of the second dynasty in Ur has been fixed as 3357. When the astronomers finish the geologists begin. The geologist, de Geer, by observations in railway cuttings and such places in Sweden and by counting the layers of mud due to each succeeding thaw, has concluded that 12,000 years ago the whole of Scandinavia was covered by ice. This is a clue to the geological time scale from which it can be estimated that the Pleistocene period lasted about a million years. It is in the sedimentary rocks of this era that most of the remains of early man have been found. Estimates of the age of the earth from assumed rates of deposition of sediments, however, are not accurate.

Looking Forward.

The phenomena of radio-activity provide the most accurate "clock" for long-range estimates. The element uranium changes into a series of radio-active elements, finally becoming lead. The rate at which this change is effected has been determined by physicists. Therefore, the proportion of uranium to lead in a rock is a measure of its age, provided that the rate of change has remained unaltered during the ages. Upon this basis the ages of various rocks, in all of which there is some lead, have been calculated. The age of the earth's crust in this way has been estimated as of the order of 5,000,000,000 years.

This estimate has been checked by other means. For instance, the earth's rotation is gradually slowing down, due to the friction set up by the tides in the ocean under the influence of the moon, which is consequently gradually going further away from the earth. Working backwards, it is possible to fix the time when the moon and the earth were nearly in contact, when, it is reasonable to assume, the moon was ejected from the earth while it was still fluid. This gives about 4,000,000,000 years as the age. The earth itself was probably formed by a similar break away from the sun, not long before the moon went away.

RADIO TEST METER

In the construction and testing of radio receivers some sort of instrument is necessary to measure the voltages and currents that are to be found acting across or flowing in the various components. Also it is necessary to be able to measure the approximate resistance of many components. With battery operated sets a D.C. test meter is sufficient, but with the almost universal adoption of mains driven sets, the majority of which are A.C. operated, there has arisen the need for measuring a wide range of alternating voltages also. The test meter described here has been designed to meet all ordinary requirements, while being as simple of construction and operation as possible.

To begin with a 1ma. meter of 100 ohms. resistance was chosen as being a standard type easily procurable, but a number of models are on the market having resistances of 30 ohms, and 27 ohms. One of these could be used, but would require a different set of resistance values for the current shunts. In any case the instrument used must have its resistance accurately determined, for even the standard instrument suggested may have to be made up to exactly 100 ohms.

The shunt resistances are arranged in series so that there is no uncertain or variable contact included in the shunt circuit, with its accompanying uncertain accuracy. The selector switch used is carrying only the meter current (1ma.) and even a large variation in the contact resistance is negligible compared with the meter resistance. The values of the shunt resistances have been calculated, and also the lengths of copper wire to give these values. The fact that copper changes its resistance with change of temperature is not serious, as the sizes of wires used are such that there will not be any appreciable warming up when the meter is in use. These lengths of copper wire can be wound conveniently in slots in a wooden former, care being taken that the wire is not stretched in the process. The 2.5 amp. shunt could be wound with suitable resistance material of perhaps 16 gauge, adjusted to the same resistance of course, thereby being less bulky. All the sections must be connected in series, and leads taken from the junctions to the plug sockets.

The shunt details are given in the following table:

Shunt section	Copper		
	Resistance Ohms	Wire S.W.G.	Length Feet Inches
a	.6666	33	3 2
b	3.333	36	18 8
c	.6666	30	9 11
d	.3333	26	10 5
e	.6666	29	8 4
f	.9444	18	9 11

With reference to the adjustment of the shunts, it should be found that the ranges are fairly correct, and most constructors would find the accuracy sufficient. A reputable radio firm would check the ranges on both amps and volts for a small sum.

The copper oxide rectifier R is one of those manufactured under Westinghouse patents, and can be bought of special design for 1ma. instruments. For those who know how, a satisfactory rectifier can be made up for less cost with four discs from a low capacity "B" eliminator metal rectifier unit of the same manufacture. Some radio dealers have the four loose discs for sale for convenience of constructors.

At this stage a warning must be given with respect to use of the alternating voltage ranges. Not on any account must the test leads be connected to any

voltage source until the selector switch has been well developed across the rectifier and almost certainly result in its destruction. A safeguard would be the putting of a resistance of about 1500 ohms across the rectifier output and calculating all the resistances for A.C. at about 800 ohms per volt.

The question may be asked, why there is a separate set of resistances for A.C. and D.C. voltages. This is due to the fact that the meter reads the mean value of the rectified alternating current flowing through it, which mean value is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the effective value. So to get full scale reading corresponding to the effective applied voltage on each alternating voltage range the resistance for that range must be reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value for the direct voltage.

The two-pole four-way switch can be made of two single-pole multi-way "Snappy" switches ganged, or may be a two-bank multiway switch of the well-known Marquis type. An ingenious constructor may be able to make up his own to any style that suits him. The positions are: 1, volts A.C.; 2, volts D.C.; moved to the A.C. volts position, or a high voltage 3, amps; 4, ohms.

The ohmmeter adjusting resistance should be noted particularly. This is arranged to be in parallel with the meter, instead of in series as is usual. The reason for this is that with the series adjustment the change in the resistance value from that for a fresh battery to that for an old battery is very great and results in considerable error. Consider a new 1.5 volt cell—for full scale deflection with test prods shorted the internal resistance must be 1500 ohms, and then an external resistance of 1500 ohms will reduce the reading to $\frac{1}{2}$ -scale—which point on the ohm scale is marked 1500. When the cell voltage has fallen to 1 volt the internal resistance must be reduced to 1000 ohms with prods shorted, and then an external resistance of 1000 ohms will bring the deflection down to the 1500 ohm reading—an error of 33.3 per cent. With the parallel arrangement a higher voltage is needed, for the same ohms scale, i.e. 3 volts, and with new battery 1450 ohms fixed in series and 100 ohms in parallel with meter gives a total of 1550 ohms when prods are shorted, and then total current is 2ma. When cells fall to 2 volts, the shunt resistance becomes 322 ohms, making total resistance 1526 ohms. Now an external resistance of 1526 ohms will cause a reading of 1500 ohms, and error is only 1.7 per cent.

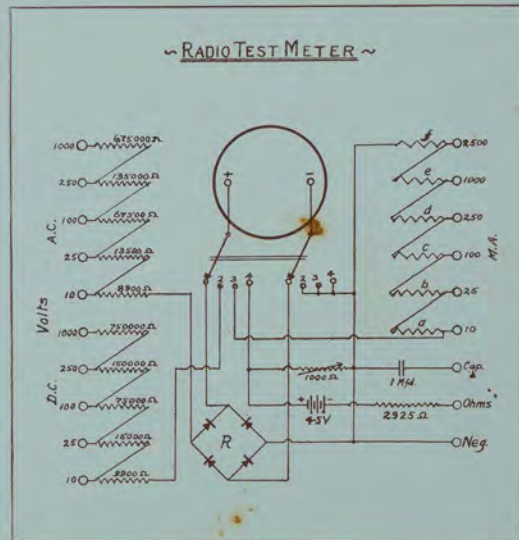
For those who would like to double the ordinary scale, then a 4.5 volt battery and fixed series resistance of 2925 ohms will read 3000 ohms at half scale, with an error of only 25 per cent low with a new battery, and .5 per cent high with a spent one. The design was run out for the double value of resistance.

Instruments can be bought with the ohms scale engraved on them, with the 1500 ohms at half scale. So if it is desired to use an instrument without this scale the constructor may mark his own scale or else use a graph, in each case calibrating the scale from a set of standard resistances.

* * * *

WHY PAINT BRUSHES ARE DEAR!

Frequently buyers of paint brushes have wondered at the high cost of what seems to be a simple article. They do not know, perhaps, that the only source of bristles for the brush is the back of the pig. The present type of pig is bred mainly for the meat and reaches its maximum food value in twelve months. This time is not sufficient for the growth of bristles and thus the price of this part of the homely pig is steadily rising. It remains now for some research chemist to produce a satisfactory substitute for pig's bristles to lead us out of our impasse.



STEERING GEOMETRY

Steering geometry is the mechanics of keeping the front wheels of a motor car in proper relative alignment as they are turning either right or left lock. It also explains how the steering mechanism of the modern car, if correctly adjusted, tends to return to the straight ahead position after a turn to either lock.

Let us see, very briefly, why the subject of steering geometry crops up in the motor car. We are all aware, how, when cornering the front axle and wheels of a horse wagon pivot at the centre of the axle, and further, that so long as the curve is not too sharp every wheel rolls truly without scuffing or side slipping.

This is perfection in steering and the reason for it is not hard to find. Briefly it is this. Each wheel rolls round the circumference of a curve of different radius, but the four arcs have a common centre.

When such things as higher centre of gravity, lack of stability, limitation of steering lock, and difficulty in effecting the steering are mentioned just to point out a few of the faults, it is easily realised that such a steering system would not be satisfactory in the modern high speed car.

By arranging a system of steering arms which point inwards so that lines projected through them, meet at the centre of the differential and linked together with a tie rod, a fairly close approximation to perfection is obtained. This, because of angularity between the tie rod and the steering arm, turns the inside wheel through a greater angle than the outer one on a curve, the effect being that centre lines projected through each stud axle still intersect on a projection through the rear axle. In other words the radii of the four curves have a common centre, so the wheels in cornering will roll truly without scuffing.

Camber, very briefly, is the amount the wheels are sloping out wider at the top than the bottom when viewed from the front. It makes the large inner bearing race take the maximum amount of weight and thrust especially so when cornering, and the spokes take load more in their length than across them and so the wheel is stronger. Contrary to general belief, a vehicle will steer equally well without the front wheels being cambered, provided the king pins are located so as to give **CENTRE POINT** steering. We must have some camber, however, to provide a tolerance so that the reverse camber will not result from heavy loads or looseness in king pins, bushings or wheel bearings, etc.

Excess camber causes two types of tyre wear. Firstly there is a constant circumferential slippage due to the fact that the diameter at the centre of the tread is greater than that at the outside and the shoulder must travel the same distance. Secondly there is also a continuous lateral slipping. When any point is at the top of the tyre, and on its way down, its projection on the road is continually moving inwards towards the car. Continuing the revolution the action is reversed, so that within the contact area of the tyre there is a continuous lateral force which is not entirely absorbed by the deformation of the tyre and the rubber is rapidly scuffed out. That this action is much more apparent with large low pressure tyres will at once be realised by everybody.

Toe-in is more or less self-descriptive. The reason for toe-in is camber. If the wheels were straight up and down, that is "not cambered," toe-in would not be necessary. Perhaps the best explanation of toe-in is this: "If you were pushing a wheelbarrow and desired to turn, you would tilt the barrow in the direction of turn, should you desire to go straight ahead with the barrow so tilted, it would be necessary to "get oyer behind it," thereby giving the tilted wheel toe-in.

Toe-in is directly related to camber and caster and the slightest change in either necessitates a different toe-in. Many things happen to alter the original caster and camber, among them may be mentioned the settling of springs, effectiveness of shock absorbers, the wearing of parts and twisting of the front axle due to krambling brakes. Abnormal tyre wear, shimmy and poor steering are the usual results.

Caster is the amount in degrees that the top of the king pins are tilted towards the rear of the vehicle. A line projected through the king pin touches the ground ahead of where the perpendicular line projected from the stub axle does so. Thus the wheel is pulled and not pushed along and so the trailing effect makes the car tend to run straight ahead if the steering wheel is free. Too much caster makes a vehicle steer hard and is conducive to shimmy; not enough causes the front wheels to dive and wander and the vehicle must be "steered continually." If the caster is not the same on both sides besides bad steering, one tyre will wear faster than the other. The narrowest point between front wheels that have toe-in and caster is at a point at right angles to a plane through the centre of the tilted axle. A line drawn between the two wheels at these points will be slightly higher from the road at the front than the back of the axle. Suppose we **DECREASE** the caster on the right side of the axle only, we automatically bring this narrower point of toe-in down closer to road contact, thereby causing the right wheel to toe-in more than the left. Similarly if we **INCREASE** the caster on this wheel we cause it to **TOE-OUT** excessively and tyre wear results.

The combination of caster and camber causes the stub axle to swing in a sloping arc, instead of a horizontal line, and since the effects are opposite on either side if everything is even and the steering mechanism free, the vehicle will automatically return to the straight ahead position after cornering. This explains the development of the modern "semi-reversible" steering box.

Shimmy is basically inherent in all modern motor vehicles that use the conventional design of front axle but can at all times be reduced to a point where it will not make itself manifest in the driving range of the vehicle. Two basic causes are steering linkage error and gyroscopic action of the front axle assembly. All other factors, and there are many of them, are merely contributory. For instance there is the deflection of the springs—not always together—which affects the path of the front wheels through the tie-rod; this can be proved by locking the steering wheel and then alternately loading and unloading the springs. The front wheels will be found to turn as in shimmying. Then there is the gyroscopic action which tends to resist the change in inclination of an axis carrying a revolving body. When one wheel goes over a bump it pivots on the opposite side and the resulting resistance cause shimmy. To prove it, take a car which shimmies badly; tie down the front springs on to spacer blocks of wood and the shimmy is eliminated.

Incorrect and uneven air pressure has much to do with causing shimmy while wheel balance is a factor which is not sufficiently taken notice of by the average owner. For a vehicle travelling at 60 miles per hour a tyre which is 40% off balance at the tread will develop a centrifugal force of 45lbs. This is sufficient to lift the wheel off the ground and allows the gyroscopic force to exert itself causing tramp and shimmy.

Although this article professes to be but a short treatise on the subject, aspects of it which are less familiarly known, have been mentioned in sufficient number to show that the whole thing vitally effects the running of the motor car. Since it is of such great consequence, how can the car owner know when his vehicle is performing correctly and further how can he know that when mechanics check and adjust his steering mechanism they are using reliable and accurate means. Obviously the old crude methods, even though they produced results which were good enough with which to carry on, are not in line with the advance made in the modern car nor the high speed and efficiency which are rightly its characteristics to-day.

The only conclusion one can arrive at is that besides having expert workmanship, one must have the various factors which go to make perfection in steering checked up on proper, reliable equipment and garages which pride themselves upon their workmanship will have such equipment installed so that the staff will not be handicapped in providing for the motoring public that comfort, safety and economy of travel which should be theirs.

—E. L. M. James.

THE ANEMOMETER.

When the time-keepers for a track event intimate that a record has been broken it is the duty of the referee to decide as to whether or not the record will be allowed. In coming to this decision he has to consider, in the main, the direction and velocity of the wind during the course of the race. In the past this has placed far too great a responsibility on the referee, particularly at such a place as the Auckland Domain, where the wind is notoriously gusty.

In the 1936-37 athletic season an experiment was made with a more reliable and objective method. For the first time in New Zealand the anemometer was used. This is a piece of apparatus which records, in conjunction with a stop watch, the actual velocity of the wind in metres or feet per second. No matter what the direction of the wind, it will give the component of its average velocity down the track during the whole course of the race.

Its advantages over personal observation was well exemplified at the New Zealand amateur athletic championships at the Domain on March 13, 1937. In the first heat of the 220 yards hurdles the wind was blowing down the track at a speed of 2.55 metres per second, but at the second heat it was a dead calm. The regulations of the Olympic Sports Association say that no record can be allowed if the wind velocity down the track exceeds two metres per second. In the event mentioned a record was broken in the second heat, and, therefore, of course allowed. Unless he had had the aid of an anemometer it would have been quite easy for the referee to assume that the wind had remained approximately the same during those two heats. Thus the record time of 24 4-5 would have been disallowed in the second heat.

SUPER STEAM AND THE STEAM TURBINE

Ever since the great genius, James Watt, made the first really practical steam engine, man has been trying to produce a one hundred per cent efficient plant. To-day his efforts are being recorded in the huge ninety per cent efficient turbine plants which are harnessing and utilizing the last ounce of the tremendous horsepower that coal can give. From twelve ounces of coal the same power as that of thirteen men working for one hour can be produced. So efficient has man become in extracting the power from steam that one ton of coal to-day does over double the work that the same weight did fifteen years ago.

As a result of this a large percentage of the electricity used in the world nowadays is steam generated. From fourteen ounces of coal the modern steam engine produces one kilowatt hour of energy.

The development that has made this great improvement possible is the steam turbine, one of the most outstanding achievements of this modern and inventive world. The turbine consists of two main parts—the drum, to which is fixed the blades or buckets (these are usually curved) and the turbine shell, which must be able to withstand pressures of 800 to 1200 pounds per square inch at almost red heat and steam temperatures of 750 to 900 degrees Fahrenheit. A turbine is really a series of glorified water wheels, but is different from a water wheel in this respect—after the water has fallen on the water wheel it is “dead” and flows away without producing any further power. But in a turbine steam is used instead of water, and this is kept inside a turbine shell. Now, after the super-heated steam has entered the turbine through a small nozzle focused on the drum, it hits the bucket opposite, expands, and then strikes the bucket on a second wheel, expands again and hits a third bucket, and so on until it has hit fifty or more buckets, thus creating a tremendous amount of power. To do this, however, “super-heated” steam must be used. This super-heated steam is kept away from water. So long as steam is “saturated” or kept in contact with the boiling water the temperature is fixed for each pressure. The temperature of saturated steam is 567 degrees at 1200 pounds pressure. But a big turbine could use steam at 1200 pounds pressure, and its temperature is not 567 degrees, but 900 degrees, because it is super-heated in a pipe away from contact with the water. Thus, because the hotter the steam the greater the energy, the work done by this plant is increased about twenty per cent. As heating in another pipe makes the steam perfectly dry, no moisture is formed on the inside of the turbine.

Besides using this super steam the turbine utilizes the “team” in steam—the push and the pull. The push is easily understood, as this is produced by the boiler and is simply the forcing of a jet of steam on to the buckets of the turbine, so that the wheel revolves; but after it has finished pushing it starts to pull, and pulls just as hard as it pushed. The pulling action, however, requires a rather lengthy explanation.

In 1-30 second after the 900-degree steam enters the turbine it leaves the other end at 75 degrees and increases in volume 1000 times its original size. Incidentally, it has left the buckets revolving at a speed of more than 13 miles per minute. Also as this steam leaves the turbine its pressure is about the same as that of the atmosphere fifteen or sixteen miles above the surface of the earth. So in 1-30

second the steam expands 1000 times its own volume, changes temperature from 900 degrees to 75 degrees and drops in pressure from 1200 pounds per square inch to that of the atmosphere sixteen miles above the surface of the earth. But what causes so great a change in so short a time? It is brought about by a vacuum which is made by the condenser and a pump.

This vacuum reaches right up to the turbine, decreasing the pressure and allowing the steam to expand. After the steam has struck the last bucket giving off the last of its energy, it is drawn into the condenser and sped through thousands of pipes, which cool it to below boiling point. The steam now condenses and shrinks to 1-30,000 of its original size, in this way creating the vacuum. Thus it is the condenser and the pump, making the vacuum, which provide the “pull” on the turbine wheel. After this the steam shrinks to water and falls to the bottom of the condenser, where it is pumped out, so that the vacuum will be kept constant.

Thus it is that we have a continuous cycle inside the turbine: the boiler turns the water into steam; steam is made “super-hot” and “super-dry”; steam forced into the turbine, where it expands and pushes wheels round; steam then drawn into condenser, where it cools and provides the “pull”; steam turned back to water, heated and pumped back into the boiler, where it is converted into steam again.

—W. H. Wasey, E.E.D.

The Control of Plant Diseases

Plant diseases annually account for an enormous expenditure in the production of non-profitable crops and in the use of such methods of control as spraying, seed disinfection and surgery. Speaking generally, such methods are mere expedients adopted because at present better methods have not been developed. But, if varieties of plants possessing resistance or immunity to disease and with desirable commercial characteristics could be selected, an enormous saving would be effected by avoiding the “profit-eating” control measures. Work along these lines is progressing in various parts of the world, but the problem is a complicated one and progress is necessarily slow.

For one thing, immunity to disease is often associated with undesirable qualities in the plant which renders the development of the variety by hybridisation and selection useless. Moreover, it has been found that resistance to one disease may involve susceptibility either to other diseases of a serious nature, or to other biologic strains of the same disease renders extensive research essential. One example may make this clear. A stem rust infecting cereals in the same way and producing the same cycle of symptoms has a separate strain for wheat, oats and rye and the wheat strain, at least, may be subdivided. The causative organism for wheat rust, although apparently identical, will not affect oats and, moreover, a particular strain of it may affect only a few varieties. To add to the difficulties, it seems probable that the strains, under certain conditions, can gradually change their host plants.

True resistance in plants may involve structural characteristics such as, externally, in the cuticle, in waxy blooms on the stem and leaf, hairs or physiological reactions, such as the acidity of the cell sap,

the presence of tannin, the presence of colouring matter, and so on. Evidence has accumulated to show that the cause of resistance in any case can only be found by investigation of that cause. For example, the probable basis of resistance to wheat rust has been shown not to be that for onion rust.

In the work of developing immune varieties, it is necessary to distinguish between a truly resistant variety and a plant apparently so through various causes, often environmental. Weather may exert a great influence. The effect of the season on the occurrence of onion mildew and potato blight is a well-known case in point. A “disease-escaping” plant may not exhibit any difference in internal structure, but, by the development of a more plentiful supply of waxy bloom, causing water carrying the disease spores to roll off, may successfully escape infection. This variation of external structure can often be largely influenced by variation of environment, such as soil or water supply.

The methods employed are by introductions from foreign countries, by selections of seeds from plants that have withstood disease in the field, and by hybridisation or crossing. The third method is of value, since resistance and immunity appear to be subject to the laws of heredity; that is, that resistance behaves as a unit character and is inherited with the simple Mendelian law. But here again generalisations are difficult as the resistance may be dominant in one case and recessive in another.

However, the importance of the method lies in the fact that the selected resistant plant having proved, as in so many cases, to be of poor quality, may be crossed with susceptible but highly productive form and the immune individuals segregated.

By comparison with diseases affecting animals, the hope has often been expressed that plants might be immunised by the injection of serums or the development of antibodies, as in the successful control of diseases, such as diphtheria. So far no progress has been made with plants. The essentially different structure and particularly the fundamental difference between the ascent of sap and the circulation of the blood will probably render this avenue of approach impossible.

THE MODERN HOUSE.

The kitchen in a modern house is a housewife's idea of heaven. “You may have electric towel driers; an electric garbage crusher that pulverizes small refuse so that it goes down the drain like coffee grounds; machines to open cans, shell peas, slice beets and peel potatoes; a chilled rolling pin in the refrigerator that insures flaky pie-crust because it makes repeated flourings unnecessary; compressed-air machines for blowing sand out of your spinach, asparagus, lettuce.”

—The American Magazine.

A few years ago photo-micrographs could be obtained giving magnifications of from 100 to 300 diameters. With the latest apparatus available, magnifications of the order of 3500 diameters give insights into the structure of metal being analysed, so that we begin to think that we can really see its make-up and so gain a knowledge of its properties.

APPRENTICESHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN

In the twelfth century the craftsmen of the towns of England were associated in guilds for their mutual protection, for elimination of competition by those who were not freemen of the town, and for the advancement of their crafts. In 1353 apprenticeship is first mentioned in an Act of Parliament. The guilds concerned themselves closely with the enrolment and training of the apprentices. No master was allowed to take more apprentices than he could properly train and the method of training was rigidly prescribed, even to the tools to be used and to the manner of using them. The period of apprenticeship was almost invariably seven years, and at the end of the full period the apprentice became either a journeyman working for wages or a master with his own journeymen and apprentices. In the course of time, partly owing to the arbitrary and exclusive manner adopted by the guilds, and partly owing to the growth of new trades not under guild control, the guilds declined and their authority became much weakened. As a result Parliament was forced to regulate apprenticeship—by the Statute of Labourers and Apprentices, of 1563. This Act prescribed a seven-year period; that no person might exercise a craft unless he had been apprenticed, and compelled a master with three apprentices to employ at least one journeyman. The industrial revolution, bringing with it the introduction of machinery and new trades, the dislike of restrictions on trade, and the rise of capitalism, resulted in the repeal in 1814 of the Act of 1563 and the end of compulsory apprenticeship.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century employers became less willing to spend time and money on the training of apprentices, which the specialisation of processes and the speeding up of production had rendered more difficult and more expensive. The trade unions, realising the need for the protection of juvenile labour, brought about restrictions very similar to those of the old guild apprenticeship, e.g., proportion of apprentices to journeymen.

With the increase in mass production and in specialisation, particularly during and since the Great War, and with the difficulties caused by the post-war depression, there has been a large decrease in the number of apprenticeships under written contracts (indentures). The following figures have been given: Under written agreements, 25 per cent; under verbal agreements, 53 per cent; "improvers" 18 per cent.

In New South Wales there are now two types of apprentices; indentured apprentices and trainee employees. The latter are subject to the conditions of awards (such as proportion to journeymen; compulsory technical education) and receive 15 per cent higher wages than indentured apprentices.

One important result of the extensive changes that have taken place in industry in recent years is that the employer is often not in a position satisfactorily to carry out an important duty which he assumes on signing an apprenticeship contract, i.e., to teach the apprentice the particular trade. As a result this task falls more and more to the lot of technical schools. This in turn raises the question whether the State should not be a party to the contract. This seems to be highly desirable from another point of view, that of ensuring a steady supply of tradesmen, despite fluctuation in economic conditions. Apprentices are not being trained during a depression, so that when the following wave of prosperity comes there is a lack of journeymen and conversely from prosperity to depression. It has been suggested

then that the State should become a party to apprenticeships so that in times of depression a larger amount of the training can be carried out in the technical schools when employers are not in a position to undertake the task, with corresponding alleviation in the better times.

Apprenticeship in New Zealand.

The chief laws relating to apprenticeship are the Master and Apprentice Act, 1908 (with amendments 1920, 1924) and the Apprentices Act, 1923 (with amendments 1925, 1927, 1930). The latter is the more important. It applies to apprenticeship in any industry in respect of which there subsists an industrial award or agreement, or in respect of which the Court of Arbitration applies the Act. This Court has wide powers to make orders governing apprenticeship and it may delegate its powers to an Apprenticeship Committee or to a District Registrar of Apprentices (an official of the Labour Department).

A contract of apprenticeship under the 1923 Act must be in writing, signed by the employer and the apprentice, and if the apprentice be under 21 years, by his parent or guardian; and the contract must be registered. Provision is made for special contracts for those already possessed of knowledge or skill, or for adults.

The 1908 Act makes provision for Government apprentices (e.g., in the Railway Department, or the Government Printery).

* * * *

SMILES FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Modern, or Just Tough ?

A westerner entered a saloon with his wife and three-year-old boy. He ordered two straight whiskies. "Hey, Pa," said the boy, "Ain't Ma drinking?"
—"The Tech Flash."

ALCOHOL—A liquid good for preserving everything except secrets.

A Short Short Story.

Little Algernon had a bad habit. He chewed his fingernails. The doctor said to put something that did not taste sweet on his fingernails. We put arsenic. Little Algernon does not chew his fingernails any more.

Let's Send the Shepherd a Few Papers.

A party of hikers in a remote part of England came across a shepherd tending his sheep, and in the course of conversation the shepherd said, "How's the war going on?"

"Good gracious!" cried the hikers, "that was over a long while ago."

"Oh," said the shepherd, "who won?"

"We did," was the reply.

"Well, what have they done with old Kruger?"

"Why, that was the South African War. We've had another since then."

"Oh, who with this time?"

"With the Germans, and we won that also."

"My word," said the old man, "I bet Queen Victoria's pleased."

—"The Tech Flash."

AN ALIBI.

In defence of his speeding, Sam Strawitz of Milwaukee told the judge: "I have hay fever, Judge, and every time I sneezed my foot would go down on the accelerator. I couldn't help myself."

—The Literary Digest.



FIRST FIFTEEN.—WINNERS OF SECOND GRADE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Back Row: R. Perry, K. Catterall, R. Stead, P. Aislabie, B. White.
Middle Row: S. Howe, L. Taylor, K. Massicks, G. Price, J. Siewright, R. Gyllies.
Front Row: Mr. Ohlson, C. Brady, D. Pike, A. Wiles (captain), N. Impey, D. Laurie, Mr. Burley.
Photograph by Alan Blakey.



SIXTH GRADE A RUGBY.—RUNNERS-UP IN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Back Row: R. Brooks, W. Murrin, M. Bennett, P. Brooks, D. Bennett, B. Lay.
Middle Row: R. King, K. Humphries, R. Berry, C. Trewack (captain), E. Sutcliffe,
J. Collinson, Mr. McKillop.
Front Row: N. Noble, G. Garrott, R. McGregor, V. Ryall.

Photograph by Alan Blakey.

WINTER SPORTS SECTION

BASKETBALL - RUGBY - SOCCER

RUGBY

In reviewing the performances of the College Rugby football teams engaged in the Saturday inter-secondary school competitions, it is pleasing to note the hundred per cent success achieved by the First Fifteen. This team played in the Second Grade and finished the season without a loss. In fact, it is probable that they would not have finished last in the senior competition. The College captured the Third Grade championship in 1936 and, after this year's success, it would be gratifying to Rugby followers to see our First Fifteen emulate the success of our last year's First Eleven, who won the senior cricket title.

Of the other teams engaged the performance of the Sixth Grade A Team is worthy of mention. They were unfortunate to lose their captain early in the season owing to injury. However, they were runners-up in the grade, only one point behind Sacred Heart with whom they drew three all in the final game of the season.

FIRST FIFTEEN (Second Grade.)

V. King's College.—This was our first match, played at King's College under wet conditions. It resulted in a win 16-0, Impey, Halliday and Thompson scoring tries, Wiles kicking a penalty goal, and Gyllies potting a field goal.

V. Auckland Grammar B.—In this game we were without the services of Gyllies, our centre three-quarter, and after an indifferent display won 16-9. Points came from two tries by Taylor and Impey, two penalty goals by Wiles and a field goal by Perry. Grammar scored one try and kicked two penalty goals.

V. Otahuhu Technical High School.—This game was played at Otahuhu on a slippery ground. After a hard-fought game, the greater part of which we played with fourteen men, we won 11-4. Gyllies scored two tries, Pike one, and Wiles converted one, while Otahuhu scored two tries.

V. Auckland Grammar A.—Played at the Showgrounds under good conditions, it was one of the team's best displays. The backs, well fed by the forwards, showed more combination than in previous games and established a confidence which stood to them in the matches which followed. Gyllies, Impey and Hows each scored tries, Wiles converting one and kicking three penalty goals. The result was a win, 20-3.

V. Mount Albert Grammar.—This was the meeting of the two unbeaten teams. At times we were disconcerted by the quick breaking of the Mount Albert forwards, and the good solid tackling of their team as a whole. We finally won by superior pace in the backs and good backing up by all members of the team. Brady in this game played his best game of the season, while Wiles too, at full-back, gave a good exhibition. One of the bright spots of the game was a good try by Impey. Wiles had gone up to take a pass from Gyllies, and when tackled near the goals threw out a long pass to Impey, who had run himself into a good position, and went over for a splendid try. The final score was 11-3 in our favour—two tries to Impey, one to Gyllies, and one converted by Wiles.

Second Round.

V. Auckland Grammar B.—This game, which resulted in a win, 17-0, was a comfortable victory, in which the result was never in doubt.

V. Auckland Grammar A.—Spurred on by a win against this team in the first round, our team played good football, to win easily, 23-0. Gyllies three tries, Impey and Nicholls one, four of which were converted by Wiles with good kicks.

V. King's College.—In this return match the result was 33-0 in our favour.

V. Otahuhu Technical High School.—This was played on the Domain on a hard ground. In the first half Otahuhu more than held their own and their fast backs took advantage of wild passes between our backs to break away and score two tries to our one. However, in the second half our forwards packed tighter and beat the opposing forwards. With this advantage the backs played better and we won 18-9. Gyllies scored two tries, Wiles and Taylor one, and three were converted by Wiles. Otahuhu's extra points came from a penalty.

V. Hamilton Technical High School.—Our annual match with Hamilton was this year played here. In this game we met the best set of forwards during the season, and for the first time our forwards were definitely beaten. They failed to pack tightly in order to hold the opposing forwards. Our backs, however, more than held their own and we finally won 11-6. Two tries to Gyllies and one to Taylor, one of which Wiles converted. Hamilton scored two tries.

The team went through the season without a loss, thus winning the second grade competition. It scored 176 points, with 36 scored against it, quite a creditable performance. This success was due to the great efforts of the forwards, who generally played well and fed the backs at every opportunity. The backs, on their part, developed a solid combination, remembering to maintain possession of the ball and not indulge in indiscriminate kicking.

Criticism of the Team.

(By the Coach.)

Wiles (captain), full-back.—Should develop into a very good full-back. His defence is sound—he tackles solidly and kicks well. He shows good judgment in running his backs into position and also in linking up in attacking movements. His goal kicking throughout the season was excellent.

Impey, wing three-quarter.—A shade slow for this position, but scored a number of tries through sheer determination near the line.

Gyllies, centre three-quarter.—Has a great deal of football ability, being equally sound on defence and attack. With Wiles he formed our main attack. He has plenty of pace and uses it all.

Nicholls, wing three-quarter.—Was playing out of his position, but did very well, improving in every match he played, till he left before the end of the season.

Catterall, wing three-quarter.—Played in the last few matches. He has pace, but lacks confidence. Still he should do very well next season.

Brady, second five-eighth.—Played same fine games but is inclined at times to go on his own and forget the men outside him. He made some brilliant openings, but the advantage was sometimes lost through not timing his passes at the right moment. In defence he was very solid.

Perry, first five-eighth.—Played well throughout the season. Has good hands and a good boot. Was inclined to be a little slow at the beginning of the season, but improved in getting away smartly as the season advanced.

Laurie, half-back.—Developed into a good half-back, linking up well with Perry. Fed his backs with regularity and was not afraid to stop forward rushes.

Stead, front row.—One of the best forwards, always on the ball and good control with his feet. His one fault is endeavouring to go too far when he has beaten a man.

White, front row.—Another tireless forward, who is always after the ball. Excels in the line-out.

Pike, front row.—Hooked with great success, but is inclined towards being a "loose" forward.

Taylor, lock.—Played with great success throughout the season. Has plenty of weight and can use it. Always in the middle of the rucks and yet scored some good tries, backing up his backs. Should do well at the game.

Altable, lock.—Makes up for his lack of weight for this position with his abundance of energy. At times displays excellent footwork.

Sievright, side row.—A good fast forward, who should be a tower of strength next season.

Howe, side row.—A forward with good hands, but must remember to use all his weight in the ruck.

Massicks, back row.—Has fair speed, which he could use to better advantage.

Price.—Played in the first three matches and then acted as emergency. Must learn to handle a ball and keep on side.

THIRD GRADE.—Second Fifteen.

Team.—Halliday (captain), Brady (vice-captain), Middleton, Holland, Crutch, Wedr, Goings, Hunter, Gorrie, Johnstone, Herd, Foley, Marshall, Buckley, Beech, Hesketh.

The team had an unsuccessful season, having only one win to our credit, this being played at the Domain against Hamilton, the score being 29 to 8. The seconds were really a practice team for the firsts. Amongst the most promising players are Brady, Holland and Foley in the backs, and Buckley and Halliday in the forwards.

FOURTH GRADE A.

Team.—Fitchett, Best, Lambert, Norris, MacPherson, Allan, Delgrosso, Moyle, Cox, Morrison, Dent, Gladding, Reid, Eady, Dent and Walker-Redmond. Captain, F. Norris; vice-captain, D. Dent.

The fourth grade A team did not come up to expectations this season. Out of nine games six were lost, two were won and one was drawn. The grade consisted of four teams only, Auckland Grammar A, Mount Albert Grammar A, S.H.C., and ourselves. Thus the competition was hard. However, we showed our definite superiority over Mount Albert by winning two and drawing one of the matches, while in the case of Auckland Grammar and S.H.C. we were only defeated finally by these teams by 5-0 and 5-3 respectively.

Amongst the backs Fitchett was sound at full-back, while the two wings, Lambert and Best, improved

as the season went on. Walker-Redmond, MacPherson and Allen showed great ability, while the captain, Norris, at centre, had a great turn of speed off the mark.

The forwards all played well, Cox, the hooker, was equally good in the loose, and the tight. He was ably supported by Moyle and Morrison. Dent and Eady as breakaways were always on the ball. Reid and Gladding, as the locks, were always conspicuous in line-out work and Dow, the back row man, used his weight very effectively.

FIFTH GRADE.

The fifth grade A team again started with very bright prospects, but failed to reach the heights expected and ended third in their grade, being beaten by Sacred Heart (twice) and Auckland Grammar (once). At times they played brightly, but towards the end of the season seemed to lose a certain amount of dash. The loss of Turner, their star player, who left half-way through the season, was a serious one. The best games played were against Otahuhu and Sacred Heart, really exciting games being witnessed. Outstanding players among the backs were: Ashley, Turner and Tuki, while Buck, Mason and Melrose played excellent games as forwards. Regular members of the team were: Ashley (captain), Melrose, Hillman, Ellis, Lord, Mason, Buck, Young, Moyes, Tuld, Brinsden, Turner, Macintosh, Lovett, Postlewaite Stretton.

Results.—V. Otahuhu Technical, won 23-9; v. Auckland Grammar B, won 35-0; v. Sacred Heart, lost 0-11; v. Mount Albert Grammar, won 12-5; v. Takapuna, won 6-0; v. Sacred Heart, lost 3-11; v. Takapuna, won by default.

FIFTH GRADE B TEAM.

The fifth grade B team had a pleasant season of football. They won four games, lost four games and drew one game. Their position in the grade was third.

The result was pleasing, in view of the fact that the team was consistently called upon to fill vacancies in the A team. During the season the team showed great improvement and in their last game they were able to defeat a team 12-3, with whom they had earlier in the season played a drawn game. They were very unlucky not to beat Auckland Grammar in the second round. They lost 6-0. However, our team would like to congratulate the Sacred Heart team, which won every game it played.

Taberner, Gilmour, and McKinley were the outstanding forwards, while Macintosh played well until he was promoted to the A team. Lumley, who joined the team late in the season, played good football. The team was a happy one and the boys were keen.

The following represented the team during the season: Macintosh (captain, retired), Knock (captain), Smith (vice-captain), Taberner, Sweetman, McKinley, Norden, Wright, Baker, Gayin, McGhie, Middleton, Gilmour, Searle, Doidge, Laerty, Howard, Catterall, Lumley, McQuillan.

SIXTH GRADE A.

A very prosperous year, in which we ended up as runners-up to Sacred Heart. This we think may have been averted but for the misfortune of our captain, Cliff Treweek, who broke his wrist at the beginning of the second round and thus left us with a thoroughly weakened back line for the rest of the round. It is thought that this was indirectly the cause of our only defeat, brought about by Mount Albert.

The team started out by playing splendid football and ended the first round even with Sacred Heart at the top of the ladder. With our weakened team



SENIOR SOCCER ELEVEN.

Back Row: R. Hart, J. Barron, M. Minns, D. Hill.
Middle Row: Mr. Stewart J. Sutton, G. Sutcliffe (captain), M. Sproule, L. Pratt.
Front Row: F. Phillips, J. Ellison, R. Stone.

Photograph by Alan Blakey.



INTERMEDIATE SOCCER ELEVEN.—JOINT WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP AND RUNNERS-UP IN KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.

Back Row: D. Childs, C. Simpson, J. Ellison, I. Rass.
Middle Row: Mr. Dallimore, F. Phillips, K. Healy (captain), L. Aickin, J. MacDonald.
Front Row: J. Norris, R. Graham, J. Diver.

Photograph by Alan Blakey.

we just managed to hold our position until the disastrous day against Mount Albert, when our back line failed miserably. In our last match against Sacred Heart, King was taken from the pack to play first five-eighth, and after a great tussle the score read 3 all.

Here special mention must be made of the marvellous game played by the forwards—one of their best games.

The high position attained by the team was undoubtedly due to the splendid playing of the forwards, led by the vice-captain, R. Barry, and ably supported by Bennetts (two), Callinan and King.

The rest also could be relied upon to add their weight to the scrums, although Brooks was inclined to stay back with the backs.

Of the backs, Sutcliffe could be relied upon to give a good pass, kick with judgment, or play the running ball game. Treweek, at first five-eighth, was always safe, both on attack or defence, and his handling and kicking left little to be desired. Ryall developed into a fine hard running wing, capable of scoring tries when given the opportunity. At full-back Humphries was always safe, his handling and fielding and line kicking being a menace to the opposite side. The other backs all had moments of brilliance, McGregor on his day being capable of great things.

Team.—Backs: Humphries, Ryall, Morrin, P. Brookes, McGregor, Noble, Treweek (captain), Sutcliffe. Forwards: Lay, King, D. Bennett, Barry (vice-captain), Garratt, Callinan, Bennett, K. Brooks.

Games played: v. Takapuna Grammar, won 11—0; v. Auckland Grammar, won 19—0; v. Mount Albert Grammar, won 6—3; v. Sacred Heart, drew 0—0; v. Otahuhu Technical, won 13—3; v. Takapuna Grammar, won 18—0; v. Auckland Grammar, won 3—0; v. Mount Albert Grammar, lost 3—9; v. Sacred Heart, drew 3—3.

Summary.—Played 9, won 6, drew 2, lost 1. Points for 75, against, 18.

SIXTH GRADE B.

The team consisted of:—Backs: Beresford, McKinlay, McGowan, Young, Norton, McLaren, Duncan. Forwards: Purdie, Sullivan, Partridge, Webb, Forsyth, Manson, Sutcliffe, Hoare. Extras: James, Hook, Evans, Catlow.

The players who have played a good game throughout the season are: McGowan, Webb, Duncan, McKinlay and Beresford. The most improved player is Hoare.

Our last match was against Sacred Heart B, with whom we drew, 3—3.

The matches that we won were against Sacred Heart C, 9—0; Takapuna B, 9—0; Takapuna B, 25—9. All the other matches we lost.

The match against Auckland Grammar was one of the hardest we played. We were down in their half a good deal, but did not have a chance to score, the game ending Auckland Grammar 3, Technical 0. Captain, K. Beresford; vice-captain, Hoare.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Team.—W. McConnell (captain), I. Summich (vice-captain), E. Preston, J. Mawdsley, I. Gilbert-Reynolds, R. Miller, R. Hall, R. Hare, H. Gould, D. McFarquhar, F. Thompson, W. Love, Baxter, Larkin, McGregor, Flanagan, White, Stafford, Goodall, Coo-

ney, Leyland.

The team has not had a very successful season, having lost a few of our players and our matches. We had very enjoyable games against our opponents, especially against Dilworth and Grammar. Our coach, Mr. Adams, has given us excellent training and he would have had a better team if members had not left.

Our outstanding players were W. McConnell and Larkin as forwards and I. Summich and R. Hare as backs. Although the team performed well, we were not quite up to the standard of the other teams.

SOCCER

SENIOR SOCCER ELEVEN.

The senior Soccer team early gave promise of having a successful season, winning the first game against Auckland Grammar by 4—1. Unfortunately, after two games, Crabb, the centre-forward, left, and, owing to injuries to players, the team was several times below full strength during the season.

With the exception of the game against Mount Albert Grammar, all the matches were closely contested, the team finishing third in the competition.

Several players were outstanding during the season and special mention might be made of the consistent play of Sutcliffe, Pratt, Sproul, Hill and Phillips. The others, although not seen to so much advantage, were usually sound and several will be very useful next season.

The Team.—Pratt, Hart, Sproul, Barron, Hill, Stones, Sutton, Minna, Phillips, Sutcliffe (captain), and Patterson.

The 1937 season opened with a game against the Auckland Grammar School. In the first half of this game the Technical forwards could not work up any combination, and, owing to the absence of Sproul, the backs had no thrust. In the second half, however, the forwards found themselves and, supported by the backs, finished by netting four tries to the Grammar School's one. Goals: Sutcliffe four.

The second game was against the Mount Albert B team. In the first half the forwards and backs were extended, and although Technical had most of the play, the score was 1—1 at half-time. In the second spell the forwards worked up quite a good combination so that when the final whistle sounded the score was 6—2 in Technical's favour. Goals: Crabb 2, Sutcliffe 2, Sutton 1, Phillips 1.

The next match was with Mount Albert Grammar A. Owing to Crabb's having left, and the absence of Stones, Technical fielded a weaker team than usual. Although Mount Albert were a much bigger side, Technical managed to hold them out for a while, but could not stop Grammar from netting four times before half-time. During the interval Mr. Pickering, a member of the English amateur side, gave us some advice on the "third back game," and on resuming we found this very helpful, although Grammar added another four goals, which made the score 8—0 to Grammar.

After the match all the secondary school players were spoken to by Mr. Leek, another member of the English side, who also gave us some advice on trapping, kicking, and other of the finer points of the game.

After a spell of three weeks, when no games were played owing to the bad weather, we were drawn to play Takapuna Grammar. Play in the first half was fairly even, but Takapuna were leading 2—0 at the interval. After the commencement of the second half Technical endeavoured to reduce their lead, but met with no success until an infringement by one of Takapuna's players gave Technical a penalty, which was netted. In spite of further efforts, Taka-

puna held their advantage to win 2-1. Goals: Sutcliffe 1.

Mount Albert Grammar B were our next opponents. Although Technical were the first to score and had most of the play, the half-time score was 1-1. In the second half the backs kicked hard up to the forwards, who brought the score to 5-1 before full-time sounded. Goals: Phillips 3, Pratt 1, Sutcliffe 1.

The following week the knock-out competition commenced and we were drawn against Auckland Grammar. Technical were the first to score, but Auckland Grammar brought to 1-1 before the end of the first half. Grammar netted twice in succession shortly after the start of the second half. Many fine chances were missed by the Technical forwards, as ball control was difficult owing to the muddy condition of the ground, but they managed to score once more. The final whistle blew with Technical attacking strongly, Auckland Grammar winning 3-2 after a very close game. Goals: Pratt 2.

The annual game against the Hamilton Technical School was played at Auckland on one of the finest Tuesdays of the year. The team fielded by Auckland was a mixture of both seniors and intermediates, who performed very well together. From the kick-off we attacked strongly and two goals were scored in quick succession, after which the teams slackened up and were content to leave the score at 2-0 until half-time. In the second spell a bit more life was put into the game and five more goals were added before the end of the match. Goals: Sutcliffe 2, Phillips 2, Ellison 1, Hill 1, Macdonald 1.

Although it was a very big score the visitors are to be commended as they were a smaller and less experienced side.

INTERMEDIATE SOCCER ELEVEN.

The intermediate team has proved the strongest for several years. The boys, on the average, were on the light side, but team work was good and the eleven had the honour of being joint winners of the championship. The knock-out final was lost to Mount Albert Grammar.

During the season the team played really good football and in the championship series of the nine games played eight were won and one lost.

Goal—Graham. Has usually been safe in stopping the ball, but sometimes slow in clearing.

Backs—Childs and Simpson. Have both improved greatly during the season. When pressed should remember to clear first time.

Half-backs—Healy (captain). A very consistent player, good tackler and sound in positional play. Hill and Ross, the other half-backs, usually supported the forward swell. Both could put more energy into their play.

Forwards—Right wing, Morris. A very neat player who didn't get as much of the ball as he should have. Inside right, Macdonald. Usually pulled his weight, but his passing was erratic. Centre-forward, Phillips. Scored several good goals and distributed play very well, but could be a bit more snappy in shooting. Inside left, Diver. Rather light, but a very good worker, who never eased up in his play. Left wing, Ellison. Played with dash and determination and scored many goals. Is inclined to hold the ball too long at times, although on the whole a match winning forward.

JUNIOR SOCCER ELEVEN.

Two teams took part in the junior competition and many keen and close games were played.

The A team finished the season runners-up in the championship and winners of the knock-out competition. The boys were keen and the standard of play improved each game, particularly the team work.

Those who played regularly were: L. Crabb (captain), Mortimer, Wright, Hackett, Davison, Bussey, Ellison, R. Crabb, Maloney, Jarrett and Borrie.

Results:—Championship: Played 6, won 4, lost 2. Knock-out: Semi-final, beat Auckland Grammar, 1-0; final, beat Mount Albert Grammar, 3-1.

The team in the B section had a very successful season, winning all their championship games with one exception, which was drawn. The team won the championship and lost the final of the knock-out by 1-0 after playing a goalless draw the previous week.

Spencer proved a fine captain, holding the team together well and keeping the other players as enthusiastic as himself.

The Team.—Spencer (captain), McNeil, Sims, Irvine, Holt, Richardson, McBride, St. George, Williamson, Sanders, Buchan, Hall, Parker.

Results:—Championship: Played 6, won 5, drew 1. Knock-out: Semi-final, beat Kowhai, 2-0; final, lost to Mount Albert Grammar B, 1-0.

* * * *

BASKETBALL NOTES

School Matches.

As in previous years, two teams from the Hamilton Technical College visited us on August 10. On their arrival an excellent lunch was served for our guests at our College Cafeteria, after which we went out to the Windmill Road courts, the various basketball groups accompanying the teams to watch the match.

The A team's game, which was very keenly contested, resulted in a win for Hamilton by 17 points to 14. Although the B team made a great effort, Hamilton again emerged victorious, defeating our team by 18 points to 12.

The teams were as follows:—

School A Team.—Goal: J. Sanders (vice-captain), E. Collins, R. Cutler. Centre: M. Gow (captain), A. Badley, C. Buchanan. Defence: R. Coles, G. Knight, B. Copley.

School B Team.—Goal: O. McMillan (captain), J. Robbins, G. Pritchard. Centre: S. Matthews (vice-captain), P. Cole, I. Martin. Defence: J. Manning, G. King, T. Rosier. Emergencies: F. Hunter, J. Miller, H. Sandham.

The annual match against the Otahuhu Technical High School is to take place in the College grounds on Tuesday, September 28.

Saturday Basketball.—Only two teams were entered this year in the Auckland Basketball Association matches, and as they have been playing in a high grade, they have not been as successful as was hoped, though their standard of play has benefited considerably.

Form Basketball.—The form matches have not as yet been contested, but will probably take place very soon, before the conclusion of the basketball season.

House Matches.—During the basketball season the usual Interhouse matches have been played, and the final results show Hindley in the lead with 162½ points, Binns following with 120 points, then Seddon with 72½ points and Wellesley with 65 points.



BASKETBALL A TEAM.

Back Row: Avis Badley, Rona Cutler, Gwatha Knight, E. Collins, R. Coles.
Front Row: Miss Adams, Jean Sanders, Margaret Gow (captain), Joan Manning, Catharine Buchanan.

Photograph by Alan Blakey.



BASKETBALL B TEAM.

Back Row: Gwen King, Thelma Rosier, Gladys Pritchard, Fay Hunter, Helena Sandham.
Front Row: Shirley Matthews, Ivy Martin, Peggy Cole, Olga McMillan (captain), Joan Robbins, Miss Adams.

Photograph by Alan Blakey.

AROUND THE FORMS

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL 3.A.

We—small but select—constitute the elite of the Seddon Memorial Technical College. Our form consists of Commerciala, who, after two years' hard (???) work decided they could not leave school, but must come back to enjoy another year of harder (??) toil. That the employers of Auckland have come to know our fame is proved by the fact that since the beginning of the year our roll number has decreased from 28 to 9.

Our form mistress, Miss E. M. Davis, successfully keeps our unruly form in order, and is helped in this task by our very efficient (?) class sergeant, Elaine Whiteman.

Our sole representative in the concert—but a leading one—and also in the band of prefects, is Margaret Gow.

We shine in the basketball world, our representatives in the school teams being Margaret Gow (captain of the A) and Shirley Matthews, in the B team. It was on Tuesday, August 10, that there arrived from Hamilton at our invitation two basketball teams from the Technical College. Soon after our visitors' arrival we enjoyed together an appetising lunch in the College kitchen. We then adjourned to Windmill Road courts, where, although our A team was successful in the first half of the game, the final score was Hamilton 17, Auckland 14. The B team were also defeated by 18 goals to 11. We then went to the station to farewell the girls—none the less happy, because the S.M.T.C. boys had been the victors in all three football matches.

Much distress has been caused in our form recently by a mysterious disappearance! Many wild schemes have been advanced as to methods of recovering this elusive record. The rhyme of the "Scarlet Pimpernel" may well be adapted to illustrate our frenzied efforts.

They seek it here,
They seek it there,
Those 3.A.'s seek it everywhere.
Is it in your room?
Oh, where did it go?
Even the teachers hunt high and low!

COMMERCIAL 3.B.

On the first day of March, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-seven, a gallant crew of twenty-six set sail to explore further the wide seas of Commerce under the command of Skipper H.—. This was after some six weeks' delay to the original sailing date arising from a squall raging along our coasts. Though the tempest threatened disaster, it soon abated, to the general relief.

Atmospheric variations on the good ship Com.3.B. are mainly: Fair to fine, again cloudy but warm, sometimes (alas!) cold and stormy.

Extracts from Ship's Log.

March.—One of our members was promoted to the rank of Petty Officer.

April.—At Port Carlaw one of the crew carried off the Athletic Championship.

May.—Many of our comrades left us when we called in at the Bay of Positions, others having signed off to join ships of exploration in more distant waters.

June.—Another squall threatened the ship, but did not break—fortunately.

July.—Called at Port Holiday with destroyer "Examinations" following rather too closely for comfort.

August.—Several members on leave attached themselves to a concert party and little was seen of them until the next port of call. They returned to us just after we had joined forces with another ship under Dual Control.

With rocks ahead, in the shape of Government examinations, we have some doubts whether the next stage of our voyage will be as cheerful and enjoyable as the last.

Years will come and years may go,
Through summer sun and winter snow;
But we'll remember Com. 3.B.,
Though far apart our ways may be.
A thousand miles may separate,
Before we reach our destined fate,
But friendship shared in youthful days
Lasts on, however fate dimays,
To flare into eternal flame
At the close of life's long game.

COMMERCIAL 2.A.

The hour of doom approaches; the library clock solemnly tolls the hour of nine; with a mighty rush the good company of C.E.A. charges upon the battleground of Room 32; "Forward!" is the cry. "Let battle commence!"

The allied forces of teachers and studies, a most ferocious spectacle, march upon the field, but grim and determined, the noble and dauntless C.E.A. launches its attack. Four enemy generals have departed in despair, leaving the field to the Honourable Captains P.—n.

On the sports' field too, this good company excels, having won the form relay race, and also being well represented in the school basketball teams.

The annual school concert found our valiant representatives again rising to the occasion.

All day the combat rages, and as one harassed and vanquished teacher retires another takes his place until at 3.30 a battle-scarred but victorious cavalcade departs for its barracks.

COMMERCIAL 2.B.

Let us introduce ourselves—Form Commercial 2.B., a very hard-working, intelligent form, and even more brilliant—if this be possible—at sports.

Janet Frater and Mavis Hancock are our form nightingales, both of these girls taking leading parts in "Merrie England," the annual school play.

C is for comical, which we all look,
O is for Olga, who knits from a book,
M is for Mavis, who sings all day long,
M is for Muriel, who could never do wrong,
E is for effort, which Com. 2.B. makes,
R is for Ruhiel, with legs long as rakes,
C is for captain, Audrey it be,
I is for Ida; no such girl have we,
A is for Avis, who likes basketball,
L is for Lenore, a friend to us all,
Z is for homework, too much you'll agree,
E is for basketball, too little have we,
So ends the rhyme of Commercial 2.B.!

Avis, Jean, Joselyn, Margaret and Pat do not find Tuesday afternoons sufficient for sports. They represent the Technical College on Saturday afternoons at Windmill Road basketball courts. Three of our classmates are also members of the school team.

Muriel Davy, Avis Badley and several other members of our form distinguished themselves in the school athletic sports, Muriel winning the Junior championship.

In the first term our form had the privilege of visiting Mr. Hemingway's Insect Wonder House, which was on view at Milne and Choyce's, and recently we paid a visit to the Auckland Public Library, where we were shown the various departments and the methods used to catalogue and arrange the books in their right sections.

COMMERCIAL 2.C.

All aboard! All aboard! Here we are, heading for the haven of Senior Free Place, that port that frees us from all our troubles. With Captain J. M. Scobie as commander and First Mate Yvonne Denney and a crew of 40 to start with, the good ship Commercial 2.C. has made steady progress. Various members of the crew have left the ship, but with a crew of 30 our flag is still at our masthead. Although there have been storms in our journey the sailing has been good and the crew are happy together and have learned a lot about seamanship. In latitudes 41 and 44 we have had our dressmaking experience, while the rest of our time has been spent in commercial navigation round latitudes 31, 33, 36 and 37. Latitude 33 is the region of the Shorthand trade winds and means a lot of work for the crew. In the 47s there is danger of storms when the captain is on watch.

We have taken our place in the activities of the fleet as a whole. Three of our number have played for the College basketball team, while the others saw some further members taking prominent parts in the ticket sales for the concert our total was, we are told, the highest in the girls' forms.

And now our voyage must go on, but we all wish you "adieu" and hope to be safely on shore by Christmas.

COMMERCIAL 1.A.

We're Commercial 1.A. with a capital "C." We work all day long like the busy small bee. We laugh and we play and sometimes we chatter. Then the teachers get tired and that ends all our chatter.

When we arrived here on March 1, 1937, the school seemed quite an unknown quantity. Our names were read out in the Assembly Hall, so forthwith we all went to our form room, 32. There we rather every day in strength, the best class, Commercial 1.A.

In the athletic sports at Easter we provided one of the star runners of the school. This girl is also good at basketball, and even though a first year, is representing S.M.T.C. in the school first team. Her name is Rose Cutler, and she seems to be able to get a goal from any position. We are also fortunate in having other good athletes in our form, and all of us aim to be good "sports" at any rate.

Leisure hour on Thursday afternoon is always looked forward to, as it is something out of the ordinary way of school work. Several girls attend the woodwork class, where they learn how to make various small objects—money boxes, glove boxes, trays, etc., and all at the very lowest cost. Four girls represented Commercial 1.A. in the concert. They all practised very hard to make it a success, and looked very well in their parts and in their pretty costumes, made in the Dressmaking Department. Mention the word pictures among the merry school-girls of C.I.A. and you will notice an elusive something in the atmosphere, easily recognizable as "enthusiasm." When the news was announced that the College could go to see the film, "As You Like It" the prospects held joy to all, though to some doubtless because of the loophole for escape from

throwing lessons! The queue down Wellesley Street was a very long one, and the many pupils in the audience thoroughly enjoyed the programme.

Our first is in choice, but not in wish,
Our second is in eod, but not in fish.
Our third is in mail, but not in letter,
Our fourth is in meal, but nothing better,
Our fifth is in crew, but not in fee,
Our sixth is in river, but not in lake,
Our seventh is in crew, but not in rook,
Our eighth is in writing, but not in book,
Our ninth is in goat, but not in horse,
Our tenth is in sea, but not in sauce,
One is for first year, next we'll be two,
A is for athletes, we've more than a few.
We're sure now that you can't fall to say
This must be the rhyme of Commercial 1.A.

COMMERCIAL 1.B.

We are Com. 1.B., the best (?) class in the College, and, like Shakespeare's schoolboy, troop unwillingly to school. We are not really a very bad form, although we are rather noisy at times. However, we can enjoy a joke. One drill period one of our fair members complained of an ache in a certain part of her anatomy, and went with many tears to the toilet—She was at once made to sit down and drink a large cup of ginger, sugar, and hot water. She hasn't had a pain since! Items of humour often pass our way and are always followed by a ripple of laughter from our young ladies. Most of us are model pupils (so we think), but there are exceptions. Our madcap are S.H. and M.G., and our noted jack-in-the-box and talker, P.H. Our brainiest student is L.L., who, although she is clever, doesn't look it. We have some very good athletes in the form and our class sergeant, P.H., was an emergency in the school basketball team against Hamilton. We came second in the form relay at our sports. We thought we would like to help the crippled children and so we sold tickets for a raffle of a hairpin-worked dressing table set. We managed to obtain £4 13/6 and it was sent in to the office. Well, we must not take up too much room, so we say cheerio, folks.

COMMERCIAL 1.C.

Room 33, S.M.T.C.

Dear Montague Dimsdale Smith,
Let me enlighten you as to the goings on in the form room of Com. 1.C., which is 33. It was on the 8th of June, and, although a watery sunshine streamed into the windows, it did not penetrate into our watery brains.

It was not because we had forgotten to take our daily fruit salts, but to let you into a secret, we all had a bad attack of "Montayitis." Our form mistress was informing us of a new open-air school which was being built to replace an old wooden structure.

"What is an open-air school, Betty S.—?"
"A school without walls, which lets the air in," answered that small person in her very small voice.

We then passed on English.
While the roll was being called our teacher abruptly cried, "Hands up the girls absent." The last word we think refers to his mind. This very same teacher, one bright autumn morning, was discussing the desecrating and perhaps beautifying of our somewhat dull room. A garden lover suggested flowers, but at once a quail of fear passed across our teacher's handsome countenance. "Flowers, well it would be all right, so long as you don't call me 'Pansy.'" This was greeted by a roar of laughter from the girls. What language from a master!

On another eventful day our renowned form mistress took us to the Insect Wonder House, there to inspect the collection of bugs and such things from all parts of the globe. Of course they were all dead, but it did seem a shame to push pins right through their middles.

Brr-rr! "There goes that automatic drill again. We'll have to give up drill to-day and go for a ramble through Albert Park," shouted our drill mistress above the roar. This command was followed by a scramble for hats and other articles of apparel, much hair combing and improvements to personal appearance. It was a beautiful morning and the pigeons cooed as they flew overhead. The girls divided into groups, disappearing into all corners of the park. As soon as everything was quiet a shrill whistle woke up the excitement and noise again. All the girls congregated round the band, but instead of the whistle being a summons to us, it was to the pigeons from the "bird man of Albert Park." The girls watched him, fascinated, till the striking clock brought them back to reality. It was time to make the journey back to school. And so ended another adventure for the merry band of would-be shorthand-typists.

This is the conclusion of:—

C's for class, ours is quite good,
C's for obedience, we'd obey if we could,
M's for manners, we've acquired a few,
M's for "Macs," we're Scotch here too,
E's for energy, full of it we be,
R's for right, we're that you can see,
C's for corridors, we hang there on bits,
I's for inspector, who asks this and that,
A's for alphabet, this we can say,
L's for library we see every day,
O's for omission, in typing a sin,
C's for notes, we can't see 'em, din,
E's for exercise, this'll make us thin,
C's for Christmas and greetings we send,
And now I declare I've come to the end.

Your everlasting friend,
D. I. R. T. Y. Blackboard.

COMMERCIAL 1.D.

Commercial 1.D. as a form has been busy this year. What with typing, shorthand, and book-keeping, our time has been occupied a great deal. In sport we have been represented by Gladys Pritchard, who played in the school basketball team against Hamilton Technical College, and by Joy Saunders, who did exceedingly well in the annual sports.

Com. 1.D.'s are glad and bright,
We think that we are always right.
In sport and lessons we excel,
All thoughts of failure we expel.
Amongst our number some are tall—
A few of us are really small.
But work in size is all the same,
Though they say we don't play the game.
But time is short, and so to you,
Com. 1.D., will say "Adieu."

COMMERCIAL 2 ART.

Commercial 2 Art's Alphabet.

A is for art, which comes in our name,
B is for Booth, whose curls bring her fame,
C is for cheer, which none of us lack,
D is for Drake—but where's the quack?
E is for English, our teacher's a sport,
F is for French, but which we know naught,
G is for Gurtha, known better as Mick,
H is for homework, at which we are quick,
I is for each of us standing alone,
J is for Jean, June, Joyce and Joan,
K is for Kerkin—not pickled you know—
L is for L—, we do love her so,
M is for Marcie, who makes few mistakes,
N is for nobody, who all the blame takes,
O is for Olga, O'Hanlon and Orr,
P is for the problems we meet more and more,
Q are the questions we ask day by day,
R is for Roseli, who music can play,
S is for shorthand, we never do well.

T is for typing, at which we excel,
U is for unity, a very strong bond,
V is for Vivienne, our platinum blonde,
W for work, great praise we have won,
X is the number left out in each run,
Y is for youth—we have that anyway,
Z, too, plenty of it—on breaking-up day.

COMMERCIAL 1 ART.

At the end of the haunted corridor (called this on account of the weird noises which issue forth from behind closed doors) is Room 16, form room of Com. 1 Art. It is here that our forty-four members learn to fashion such materials as leather, brass and wood into useful articles and ornaments. The making of these demands hammering and because this noise interrupts the classes behind the closed doors a new room is in process of being built for us in the boys' division of the school, where the noise will combine with that of the engines in the workshops there.

Our course includes arts and crafts, English, history, arithmetic, shorthand, typing and dressmaking. To our predecessors bookkeeping was also taught, but it has now given way to more art work, under the direction of our form master.

We have a reputation for being several lessons behind other classes—perhaps because we are a form which, in the middle of certain dry subjects, turns to drawing cartoons of our hard-working and exasperated teachers. Each day, too, some non-home-work-doer has "left here at home" or "forgotten to do it." But despite these facts we are all good friends and are fortunately blessed with patient teachers.

This is our version of the alphabet:—

A stands for all of us, artists-to-be,
B stands for Belle, and our sergeant is she,
C stands for Connie, whose art none surpass,
D is for Doreen, who's top of the class,
E for excuses which tax all our wits,
F stands for fractions (we do them in bits),
G stands for "Golly," well known to us all,
H stands for Helen, so quiet and small,
I stands for Iris, for writing well known,
J stands for Joy, for Jean and for Joan,
K is for knowledge, so hard to acquire,
L stands for lessons that daily grow drier,
M stands for Mavis, of malaprop fame,
N for the noisy ones teachers could name,
O stands for Olga, the fairest of girls,
P stands for Pearl, of the raven black curls,
Q stands for quietness, rarest of things,
R for rejoicing when e'er the bell rings,
S stands for shorthand, that haunts us at night,
T for the typing we never set right,
U for Unkindness (sad, but true!),
V for our virtues, for vices are few,
W for work, at which we're so slow,
X for exams, we dread them you know,
Y stands for you, who this nonsense will scan,
Z stands for Zena, the last of our clan.

DOMESTIC 2A & 3

Having been put off to the eleventh hour (not altogether to the surprise of our form mistress), our form notes were reluctantly tackled. We chewed our pencils and sought almost vainly for inspiration in the ceiling, the floor, and the equally blank faces of our fellow students.

We have nothing of very much importance to tell you, as our lives are somewhat uneventful. We think we are a well-behaved and ladylike class, even if we do astound our teachers with our knowledge, or lack of it. At English and kindred subjects we are not brilliant, but we are all that is to be desired at cookery, especially when four out of seven custards curdle. At dressmaking we exceed all expectations by attaching a sleeve to the neck of a garment.

Although most of our teachers seem to appreciate our society, there is a certain art master who continually prophesies that our conduct will turn him into a "grumpy old man."

Despite the fact that we are now few in numbers, we do own a star or two, both in class and on the sports field. Myra, a prefect, won a Hindley scholarship and the prize awarded by Mr. Hemingway, of the Insect Wonder House for the best map, while Olga captained the B team in the match against the visiting Hamilton team.

A happy class are we,
Dom. 2.A. and 2.
At sewing we excel,
At art and sports as well,
But we must learn to spell,
For here it is that we
And all our teachers disagree.
A happy class are we,
Dom. 2.A. and 3.
We listen for the bell,
Then dash downstairs pell-mell.
But we must learn to spell,
For here it is that we
And all our teachers disagree.

DOMESTIC 2.B.

Our Form Rhyme.

We are the girls of D.2.B.
Always as happy as can be,
'Tis our delight to help and aid,
Never discouraged or dismayed,
Helping each other all the day.
In our work and in our play.
From detention never free,
All the girls in D.2.B.

DOMESTIC 2.C.

The good ship "Domestic 2.C." has ploughed through the waves of Difficulty, overcome the Tempests of Trouble, and passed by the Rocks of Failure. Two terms of sailing have not made her any the less determined to reach the Land of Success.

The form was well represented in Mr. Hemingway's essay competition during the first term and although no one won a prize, several girls were highly commended for their work and felt a thrill of pride to see their names in print.

Most of the girls are very good on the sports field and are in the better grades at basketball, while others are Ju-Jitsu enthusiasts. In the kitchen this year there have not been as many failures as have been known in some other years, and though the potatoes may still be peeled "half an inch thick," sometimes the girls are quite competent cooks.

The good ship is now setting out on the last lap of her journey, carrying her small band towards their destination of Dom. 3 in 1928—or to the outside world, where domestic science is in great demand.

DOMESTIC 1.A.

The last girl had left the form room of Domestic 1.A. and the objects therein breathed a sigh of relief, for at last the time had come for their daily gossip.

The heater by the line of windows was the first to speak. "Well, Blackboard, what do you think of the 1.A.'s this year?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the blackboard. "If looks could kill! How they glare at me, even when a teacher has decked me out in white!"

"You have nothing to talk about," squeaked the chairs in chorus. "They not only sit on us, but some of them (especially Gwen) swing on us, backwards and forwards, backwards and forwards. Certainly if we protest loudly, enough a kind teacher will threaten the offender."

"And as for me," said the door, "I am banged so hard and often that my joints are quite stiff with rheumatism—Ah me!"

"And just look at me," said a table. "Once I was nice and now—now I am almost black. Ink! Ink! Ink! I am sure I will soon have changed so completely that no one will know me!"

"Ha! Ha!" said the pencil, "you want to be like me. I travel from room to room in the class sergeant's bag, and see all the good and bad points of the class. One or two of the girls (especially Eva and Joan) are very talkative. They all work hard in the Home Science and Cookery rooms, but are not so hard working in the Dressmaking room. I play tricks on them and slip away just when everyone wants me. They get terribly worried. Sometimes I turn up, sometimes I don't."

"I also travel with them," said the ruler, "and I like them, though they pass me from one to the other in the Art room. I think they are quite a good class, although they are a little bit noisy and excitable perhaps—"

"Hush! I hear someone coming," whispered the heater. "Let us away to rest now, until to-morrow's gossip."

Our Form's Rhyme.

Domestic 1.A., we are proud of our school,
Obedient, trusty, we keep every rule.
Mental Arithmetic, Dressmaking, too,
English and Art, we love them, do you?
Science on Tuesday, the smells we adore,
Treaties and dates, we know them galore.
Ink splatters round from our pens to our books,
Cookery's excellent—we're cut out for cooks.
One up to 20, our members are true,
And all of us willing a good turn to do.

DOMESTIC 1.B.

And so Domestic 1.B. blossoms forth,
To submit to others its history.
To publish to south, east, west and north.
What ought not to be a mystery.
Though in some lessons we're a trifle weak,
In others no higher standard need you seek.
For though dull at times,
We're very excellent at rhymes.

But of our virtues and vices we will now speak.

We girls of D.1.B. are really very hard working, although I must admit that during the preparation for the concert we did slack a little. We may not win anything on the sports field, but I am sure that if there was a prize for chatterboxes we would be in the list of runners-up. So great are our powers in this direction that the involuntary muscles in our throats that Miss W— says must be developed if we want to be singers (ahem), will be developed whether we are able to sing or not. I have even heard the class sergeant grumbling at times. There are some nicknames, the mention of which always results in suppressed snitch from several members of the form, such as "Our Little Blue Moon" and "My White Star." Another is "Mara," while once during cooking a certain young person (mentioning no names), armed with a dish cloth, and a scrubbing brush, dashed (pardon) unceremoniously up to her mate, calling out lustily, "Ah, my Big Red Sun."

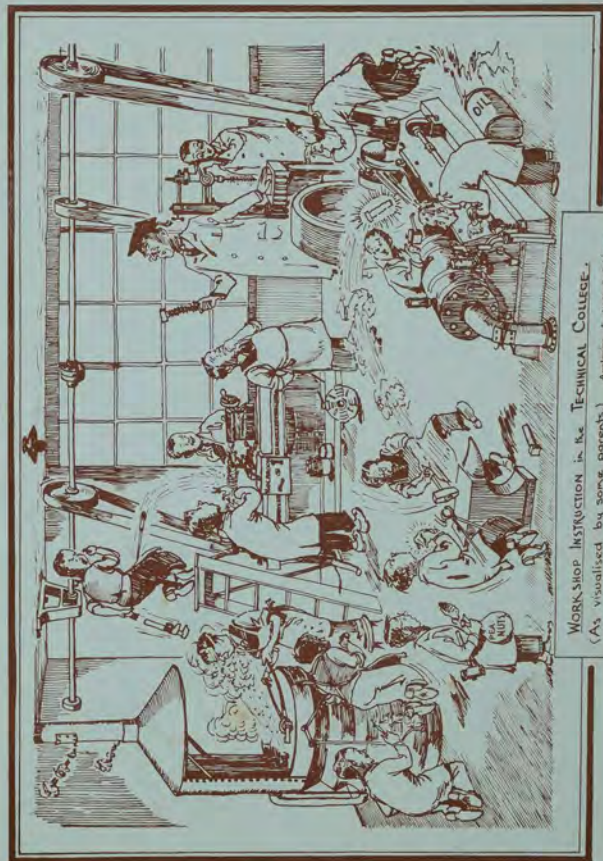
The result was, well, to say the least of it, comical.

DOMESTIC 1.C.

An Allegory.

I sat by the fire vainly trying to learn my home-work, but the fire, being warm and the chair comfortable, I fell asleep and this is what I dreamt.

I found myself in a country called the Domestic Course, in which there were four roads at right angles to each other. These roads were called 1.A., 1.B., 1.C., and 1.D. To me 1.C.B. looked very broad and easy, so I decided to travel it.



WORKSHOP INSTRUCTION IN THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
(As visualised by some parents.)

At the first bend of the road I came across Old Man Principal, reading his Scripture lesson for the day. I decided he was walking too slowly for me, so I hurried along and caught up with Miss Always Right, Mr. Home Science and Mr. Physiology. They were having an argument and as I did not want to be out of things, I joined in too, but I came off worst in the end and went on my way, vowing I would not join in arguments in a hurry again.

Soon I came to the Arts Bridge. This had a gap in the middle, but fortunately Miss Pencil and Master Rubber were handy, and with their assistance I managed to pass this gap, known as "Test." Further down the road I found Mrs. Cookery and her daughter Knowall sitting on an old log trying to make a custard over a low fire. My advice was to build up the fire, but a curt reply told me,

"You do not allow a custard to boil." So once again I set off and encountered a small hill called History. I found this hill not very steep and hurried up to the top, hoping for a glimpse of something interesting, even if it be Old Man Skeleton. However, I happened on Miss Busy Body and Mr. Arithmetic, but I wasted no time in their company, for I saw an inn down the next slope and I hurried along. I found it to be the "Stitch in Time" Inn, kept by Miss Sew-Sew. There the busy machines interested me, for I saw many pretty concert dresses being fashioned and Madame Woodpecker saw that the needlework was well done. After my rest, I felt fit on meeting Miss Exercise on the lawn and proved I could expand my chest as well as Sandow.

However, time is passing, and I can see that big Mount Homework ahead and who is that beckoning to me? Why, it's Miss Vanity and Mr. English! Oh, dear! And that mountain to climb in their company! I must try and get ahead, for there is an old saying, "Two is company, three's a crowd."

DOMESTIC 1.C.

My first is in Dulcie, but not in Polly.
My second is in Olwyn, but not in Molly.
My third is in Marjorie, but not in May.
My fourth is in Edith, but not in Fay.
My fifth is in Sally, but not in Sola.
My sixth is in Sally, but not in Lola.
My seventh is in Irene, but not in Norma.
My eighth is in Coral, but not in Lorna.
My ninth is in I, but not in E.
My last is in C, but not in D.
My whole is a form in S.M.T.C.

DOMESTIC 1.D.

Experiment to Prove that Domestic 1.D. is Par Excellence.

Apparatus.—Twenty-eight miserable girls and twenty-eight happy girls, a dismal form room and a sunny form room, a pile of uninteresting books and two mistresses.

Method A.—We put the twenty-eight happy girls, a mistress and half of the books into the sunny form room and left for one period.

Method B.—We put the twenty-eight miserable girls, the other half of the books and a mistress into the dismal form room and left for one period.

Result A.—A profound silence, broken only by the scratching of industrious pens, issued from the first room. On opening the door, we found a beaming mistress and twenty-eight girls' heads bowed over pages of neat writing.

Result B.—After one period we heard loud noises issuing from the second room, and on opening the door, found an angry, dishevelled mistress shouting threats and orders above a fidgeting form of girls.

There was also a large revenue of ink blots and torn papers, while strong suspicious smells of oranges and lunch filled the room.

Conclusion.—We conclude that the twenty-eight girls of Dom. 1.D. when happy and not miserable from the previous night's homework, are put into a sunny room, are hard working, clever and pleasing. In fact, they are "Far excellence."
Editor's Note.—The piece entitled "Dom. 1.D.'s Picnic (including all the names of the form)," was reluctantly left out owing to its length.

Accountancy 3A

The Seddon Memorial College Regiment was enrolled on March 1, 1937. A.S.A. Company, of A Battalion, was placed under the command of Captain Scott.

On December 7 this company is to declare war on the University of New Zealand. The company will then advance to the attack.

As preparation for this encounter, the company is undergoing a course of strict training. Captain Scott is assisted in this training by some of his colleagues, not to mention the ominous shadow of the General which looms in the background. Parade ground 1 has become painfully familiar to A.S.A. Company, which has found, to its cost, that Captain C. is a severe disciplinarian. However, the company possesses courage and fortitude if nothing else and suffers hardships in true military manner.

Although many of the "boys of the old brigade" have "faded away," one veteran remains to make sure that the recruits away to the company's traditions. His "rapier" (and bludgeon) are of great assistance to him in this task.

The company possesses an unusual number of non-commissioned officers, there being no less than six sergeants and seven corporals. Perhaps this is the reason why A.S.A. Company has gained a reputation for excellent conduct.

It is to be hoped that the gallant company will be victorious in the Battle of Matriculation.

ACCOUNTANCY 3.B.

All hail to A.S.B.! Since March, 1937, we have borne the long days through, giving no hint as to whether we understand or not. Although one of the smallest classes in the College, we are by no means the lowest in intellect. When school reopened there were 18 stalwarts on the register, but two didn't turn up, while two more, after a day with us, had themselves transferred to A.S.A. We thus started the first term with 14, but two of these, unable to stand the strain, just faded away after a few weeks. We were not discouraged, however, for did we not have among us Morrill, the future New Zealand League player, whose weekly arguments with Mr. O—n give us great joy? Another honoured member of our company is Simpson, the Soccer player, who vainly endeavours each Saturday afternoon to take the place of four men as a husky forward in the North Shore Rugby team, which consists mainly, as far as we can make out, of Simpson and his brother, who both seem to be "strong arm" men. We have also in our midst White and Perry, members of the First XV, Davis, our amateur Soccer player, Reston, the lad who relies on the natural buoyancy of the body, Thompson, our crack rifle shot, Aife McVeigh, the champion side-line barracker of the S.M.T.C., our concert representative in Gascoigne, the sinister and sophisticated bath tub bass. The aforementioned Perry and White are the two strong, silent members of the class. Teachers are of the opinion that they converse with each other by a highly complicated system of signs, known only to themselves. (Mr.

C—n nearly fainted when Perry spoke to him the other day.) Perhaps it is the refining influence of the two members of the fairer (?) sex who belong to our class. These young ladies delight in giggling whenever spoken to.

The trouble with our class is, so the teachers say, that our blank, far-away look conveys no impression of interest or enthusiasm. Maybe we might make a good class for a gambler's school. There is a prevailing air of numbness, which may only be on the surface, but the teachers think different.

ACCOUNTANCY 2A.

Station A.2.A. Calling!

Hello, everyone. The time is now about what it should be, and time for the opening feature on our wide-range programme. Personalities in the news: In the realm of sport Ellison and Norris are in the First Soccer XI, and to shouts of acclamation and throwing of caps into the air, plus sundry cries from Gaelic spectators of "Shoot, mon!" these coming reps. of ours bombard the enemies' goal. We have our representative in the First XV, in E. Catterall, not to mention several others who play in lower grades for the school. Regarding summer sports, Catterall again represents us in the First XI, while Nunnerley reached the finals of the secondary schools' tennis championship. At present Room 13 is being converted, every lunch hour, into an indoor sports club, where Nunnerley condescends to wipe the floor with all comers at table tennis, and occasionally Mr. Drake takes lessons in chess from Goulman and teaches Wilson how draughts should be played.

We next present "The Reporter of Odd Facts, Mr. Will B. Hurd." Odd fact No. 1: Thomas has been made a sub-protector.

Odd fact No. 2: Due to the beauty of his lily-white legs (which he so prominently displays), Wilson nearly signed a contract to dance for the Marcus Show (but he left his pen at home).

This concludes our sports and personalities programme and we are now switching over to Room 13 to relay in running commentary by our celebrated announcer, Mr. Stoodent Stutter.

So far the rounds are equal, each of the players, Nunnerley and Dixon, having won two games each. They are now leaving their corners for the final round. Suddenly Nunnerley deals out two straight lefts and a vicious right swing. Pow! Dixon collapses like a pricked balloon and stays down for the count of 31—32, while Nunnerley has his arm raised as the victor of the semi-final.

We are now returning to the studio, having concluded our programme for to-day. However, we hope to be on the air next year under a new name and management—A.2.A.

"Knock! Knock!"

"Who's there?"

"Willie."

"Willie who?"

"Willie's ever stop drilling at our door?"

"Knock! Knock!"

"Who's there?"

"Blacker."

"Blacker who?"

"Blacker and blacker grow our French days."

"Knock! Knock!"

"Willie."

"Who's there?"

"Kenny."

"Kenny who?"

"Can he do French verbs?"

With the insistent tapping of a hammer and the everlasting rattle of a pneumatic drill the usual angry roar of the teachers of rooms H, I, J and K are put to shame by these instruments of torture.

This has inspired our local poet, Kenny. Hear the workmen with the drills, noisy drills, Our ears with torment their melody it fills. How they rattle, rattle, rattle in the mouldy air of day.

While the windows of the classroom seem to sway, In keeping time, time, time, In an irritating rhyme, To the munching and the crunching of the Drills, Drills, Drills, Drills, Drills, Drills, Drills, Drills, To the smashing and the crashing of the Drills. (With apologies to E. A. Poe.)

ACCOUNTANCY 1A.

We consider it unworthy of us, in recording for posterity on account of the A.I.A. of 1937, merely to dwell boastfully on our distinctions in work, games or social activities. We therefore now give a few impressions of our journey over the threshold of secondary school life.

Thanks to the wise and understanding treatment of our teachers, we are a very happy class. Even when we blunder the admonishments meted out are often relieved by a touch of humour. We are considering publishing a new book on geometry, containing several altogether new theorems, which some of our more original thinkers have evolved at times. The only fault we have yet found with our teachers was their obvious reluctance to talk us to Mr. Hemingway's "Tag Show," but we prevailed, our teachers eventually foregoing an arithmetic period.

By the way, if you want to be successful in life, just call in on us at 5.50 any morning and receive our advice. We have ourselves profited by the wisdom of our fellows as they discourse on some vexed topic, but we secretly expected to be advised that "any man who receives a large salary, or a woman, is not necessarily successful," as a lad of generous dimensions said one morning. Whether he thought large women were extravagant or whether he was visualising a stout figure with a rolling pin, he did not make quite clear.

Did you know that an iceberg consisted of melted water? In an unguarded moment a young scientist informed us of this uncanny fact.

We all like school, but at the present moment find difficulty in concentrating, due to the sundry noises of drills and hammers which have been assailing us. We are hoping that it won't start outside Room 15 till the term holidays, as maths and electric drills do not seem a good combination.

As you may know, we have the distinction of being one of the few classes in the school with a goodly number of both boys and girls. One boy is known to have made the rather unkind statement that "we are unfortunately handicapped by some rather hefty samples of what is called the 'fairer sex.'" However, we secretly suspect him of really believing that the mixed character of our class helps to create the feeling of a "big happy family," which we resemble sometimes.

We are a varied lot. We are surprised at times by demonstrations in our fellows of unsuspected qualities. Raymond Hall was surprised one day when his neighbour went for him with both fists at a terrific rate. However, we suspect the boys do not monopolise all the temper. Then we have the well-known trio, Vicki, Sherry and Trilby, who adorn the dancing class. We have heard our lady orator, Miss Rows, defend herself against a battery of questions. We can number in our midst several Irishmen, hordes of Scotchmen and Scotchwomen, and a Welshman. In fact we are all sorts, and have even a follower of the curious game of Soccer.

We conclude our statement with the following astounding proposition, the product of one of us who had a bad dream after spending too long over his geometry homework.

Given: A river.

To prove: That there are fish in it.

Proof: There are. Therefore fish for supper.

Reasons: I dived in and found out. Theorem 303. Q.E.D.

ACCOUNTANCY 1B.

Forty-five enthusiastic boys started off in our form, but the present number is 42. One youth, after a term's work, decided that the task was beyond him and joined the woodwork group. Another boy also found the task too strenuous and Captain B— and the first mate, Mr. O— as well discovered that the ropes of Shorthand and Bookkeeping, etc. were too hard for him to pull. So Captain B— decided to do something about it. He saw the ship "Agriculture" behind and threw H—C— overboard into the Educational Sea, knowing that the captain of the "Agriculture" would pick him up. This he did gladly, but H—C— found the crew a burly lot, Captain D— putting him to work at woodwork, Agriculture and Engineering.

We now leave him sailing along, with Captain D— until the latter decides to follow Captain B—'s example (he will he?) One day another member of the class, noted for his sleek, well-groomed hair, was heard to whisper (or what he thought was a whisper), "Look at his hair." The teacher, writing at the blackboard, heard him and pounced upon him, asking what was the matter with his usually streamlined hair. The culprit, somewhat taken aback, mumbled, "Please sir, your hair is sticking up at the back and waxes when you write."

Some other outstanding personalities of the class are the North Shore boys, Hilda, Mute and Co., who have been requested by Mr. C—n to tell the story about the number of times they have caught the "fairly loud."

Our class is well represented in the Saturday morning football teams, though several of the teams have lost players through weak wrists and on account of the ability of others to dribble. A boy who has distinguished himself at the athletic sports is A. Young, who broke the previous long jump record by 10in. E. MacPerson, a fourth grade Saturday morning player, has played a number of games for the First XV, and has slumped quite weely.

The Carnachan Patent Weekly Aneroid Weather Forecast.

Monday.—Fair to fine. Preparing for detention.

Tuesday.—Fine. No A.I.B. chatterboxes squealing and roaring.

Wednesday.—Cloudy. Battlexe practice.

Thursday.—Strong gales coming from Room I. Prows has to be given out.

Friday.—Fine and hot. Some hides to be dried.

Saturday.—Pine for golf and croquet.

Sunday.—Storms and heavy rain. Some knitting to finish by the fire-side.

Agriculture 2 and 3

This year we have had to put up with the living torments of Agriculture 1.

Owing to the infantile paralysis epidemic we did not enjoy the extreme pleasure of travelling in the speedy (!!!) trains of the New Zealand Railways to and from the Walkato Winter Show. The first autumn flower and bird show to be conducted by the College was an object of destructive criticism in a well-known Australian bird fancier's periodical, but under the able guidance of Agriculture 3 and 4 (them!) it was a great success to our way of thinking. At least the public thought so.

Included in the personnel of the forms we have a certain person whose chief delight is to attempt to rule the roost, but we put him through the mill. We also have a golf ball maniac (?) who revels in taking a certain gentleman's golf balls while attempting to play. This young golf ball fiend has in the past few weeks directed his energies towards a vivarium consisting of ten poor, inoffensive lizards, some rocks and earth. (Inspection invited.) No! The lizards are not green. The aquarium at present is limited to one goldfish (likely to die any time) and is used for breeding a large number of analls.

During the year we visited the A. and P. Show at Epsom, the chrysanthemum show and the bird show in the Town Hall and have been assistant stewards at the Winter Show.

In the second term we lost one of the Old Contemplatives in the form of C. W—n.

AGRICULTURE 1.

Our course at the College commenced with the Auckland A. and P. Show, at which we acted as assistant stewards in the various sections. We learnt a lot and ate a lot—the lunch tickets being free!

We helped with the autumn Flower and Bird Show and even in these, our early stages, we carried off our fair share of prizes.

Our personnel is varied. John Mitchigan, who believes in the old saying "All work and no play, etc.," Ginger, who has bag attacks of Mondayitis, Desmond Batterat, with his almost twin, Stan, and our worthy sportsmen, Bob Trounan, Albie Smuts and Les. Bio-me-more, not to mention our outstanding Abbo and Mac, who never say anything!

ENGINEERING 4

There being but four members in our class, we were included with E.3.A., but we are quite distinct from them. At the beginning of the year there were nine members in our class, but good boys have proved so plentiful that there are now only four. The members of our form are:—

Basil Silcock (Surly).—The brains of the class. Head electrical laboratory assistant. Passed City and Guilds Grade 1, D.C. and sat D.C. 2 this year. Studies A.C. at night school. Member of Seddon House.

Frank Parker (Nosey).—The metal work specialist. Passed D.C. 1 and sat D.C. 2 this year. Great believer in the slogan, "Better late than never," as he usually arrives at the end of the second period. Member of Seddon House.

Ian McKinlay (Mac).—Sat D.C. 1 this year. Member of the Second XV. Livers at Kumeu and has a hard job to get to school. A member of Seddon House. Desmond Pike (Fat).—Head boy. Passed D.C. 1 and sat D.C. 2 this year. Winner of a Hindley scholarship. Member of both First XV and First XI. Secretary of Hadlington Club. A member of the school concert. Vice-captain of Wellesley House. Senior sergeant of a Company.

All these hard-working boys worked well to make the lighting of the school concert a great success. Our form master, Mr. Taylor, decided to let us

take wireless this year and consequently the two wireless "bugs," Sheock and Parker, spend nearly all their time trying to make a wireless set. Parker just tells me that their motto is "make it or break it." Usually they break it. During the Coronation celebrations we decided that the school should be decorated, and our decorations were openly acknowledged as the best in Auckland (sez you). Hoping that next year we will head our notes E.5. I will finish these notes.

ENGINEERING 3.A.

The senior Engineering form of the College has had a very successful year. Nearing the end of the first term the majority of its members sat for their City and Guilds Examination, Grade 1, and for the most of them it was their first taste of real examinations. There is no doubt that E.3.A. are not lagging behind the other forms, as far as sports are concerned. They have Wiles and O'Hara, Seddon and Binna house captains respectively, while the former captained the College First XI and First XV., besides winning the senior swimming championship. They have also Norris, who holds two of the College intermediate records in athletics, the 220 yards and the high jump, besides the intermediate championship. Then again in the Cadets they are well represented, having J. O'Hara, the battalion sergeant-major. The prefects are A. Wiles and J. O'Hara.

ENGINEERING 3.B.

Bang! Mr. Titheridge, our form master, looks up with a start and then settles down again. It is only E.3.B. working on the deflection beam in Room 7.

This year there has been much rivalry between the "Bees," as the Honourable Mr. H.— calls us, and the "Asses," as we, the honourable E.3.B., call the unhonourable E.3.A. "Flea-pecks" we have none, but who cares about prefects, anyway? They are only 98 per cent. perspiration and 1 per cent. inspiration. At the end of the first term we were deprived of the company (cheers) of our dear friend Joe Gal—, who broke his collarbone while trying to break a poor dog's backbone with his 17th century "speed iron." Joe really ought to study the traffic regulations.

In sports we have done fairly well. In the First XV. we have Howe and Aislabie, the Second XV. Gillanders and Weir. In Soccer First XI. we have Sproule, and in the Second XI. Graham and Macdonald. At the athletic sports Howe won the mile open and Sproule won the senior hop-step and jump. Schliechka did fairly well in the swimming sports and, last of all, Sproule captained the Third XI. cricket team.

Some say good old MacD., but others tell the truth, for our friend is a wonderful painter of faces, using the school ink for paint. The other day when going to Room B, Mr. Scott said he would go ahead of Foote, as we have to pass through a narrow passage, and he was doubtful if Patty would be able to get through. As Mr. Titheridge was in charge of the ticket selling for the concert, we automatically became distributors. The "Bees" were very downhearted when the "Asses" were given the girls' classes to look after (not the girls though). We would be much happier if Mr. Smyth would believe a few more reasons for not having our homework, and if Mr. Closs was not such a strong believer in the "wide open spaces" between us.

Rowe and Mason, with the help of Marshall, are having another argument, and we are unable to write further (thank goodness), so Toodle Pip.

ENGINEERING 2.A.

Once again the time comes for us to do our bit towards filling the pages of this well-known magazine. Well, E.2.A. is too large a class to take individually, so we must speak of it as a whole. We are the largest second-year form in the school, this being accounted for by the fact that our boys are very ambitious and are aiming for high positions when they leave, which time is, in most cases, a long way off. In sports we excel to no great degree, but we have our winners. Harlow, the best runner in the form, aided our relay team in winning the championship in the Secondary Schools' Athletic Sports. Then there is Ron Allen, who played in the second grade football team that beat Hamilton Tech., and Don Childs, who played in the Soccer team that also conquered Hamilton Tech. Frank Barton succeeded in gaining the coveted position of lab. boy. Besides sports champions, we also have a great dramatist, William ("Billy") Bindon, who did a very commendable piece of acting in the character of the Tinker in our school concert. "Billy" Bindon also holds the rank of sergeant in C Company in the school cadets. And so this concludes the brief review of our form, Engineering 2.A.

ENGINEERING 2.B.

Consisting of 31 lads, all eager to do their duty to their school and Form E.2.B., is under the efficient control of Mr. Adams, whose official meeting place is the heavenly heights of Room Q. Beginning the year with 46 students, we are now reduced to 32 and it is hard to say what is the real cause, the masters, or the boys' own ambitions.

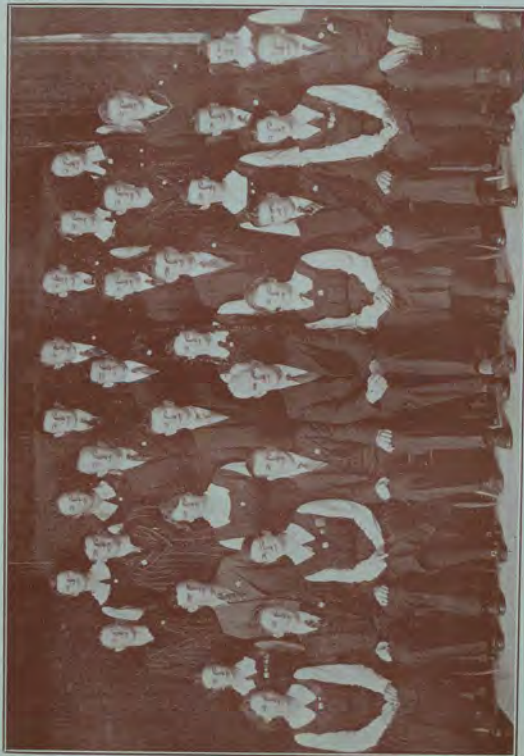
Among the deserters we have lost Kirik, one of the joint holders of the junior athletic championship. But we are proud to say that the other holder, the fiery cheese-headed Lambert, who is also renowned at football, is still loyal and in our form. The "oversized" Litchfield is our representative in the aquatic world. He was the winner of the plunge dive (which is quite an appropriate name) and second in the 440 yards. In the cricket world Hillman, who plays in the First XI, is our representative. In the inter-secondary sports members of our form won the 100 yards, the 220 yards, the 440 yards and the 880 yards, all of these events being keenly fought for. It was quite a triumph to have so many championships coming to the same form.

Besides having a few budding professors, we have unluckily a few hoodlums, one of which is school-wide-known as the water bomb expert, the greatest dodger of detention, and is as full of excuses as he is of ignorance.

By the end of the year our roll will perhaps be reduced to 25, but this will be more than enough for the curly-headed, burly class sergeant Kendall to keep under his wing.

ENGINEERING 2.C.

Here we are again, almost the same, but a sadly depleted form that last year marched to the sound of clanging hammers and rasping files. This year the march continues, but to the tune of snapping belts and whirring machinery. (The former include, as well as machinery belts, straps used to inflict a certain punishment, much to the pain of the boys involved. The only difference between the two being that the latter usually makes about six resounding "thwacks" per boy.) Among the missing from the field of battle with eternal mathematics is veteran class sergeant "Old Nick," who went to manage (?) a certain business. Also went a bright youth who professed to be a reincarnation of Bing Crosby, but was snatched from the protection of Mr. Smyth into the whirlpool of employment, protesting feebly,



PREFECTS AND SUB-PREFECTS.
Back Row: Mary Wallace, Maud Walker, N. Impey, R. Perry, D. Pilgott, Sybil Robertson, Myra Wootton.
Third Row: A. Ashley, A. Wiles, A. McLachlan, R. Stead, S. Ellis, A. Thomas, B. Sicoak.
Second Row: Eunice Black, D. Wilson, Mavis Green, A. Gribble, Joyce Manning, K. Massicks.
Front Row: Margaret Gow, F. Ferguson, Veda Lockwood, D. P. (Nicholas Boy), Mr. Taylor, Nancy Melbourne (Head Girl), J. O'Hara, Camille Le Long, L. Pratt.
Photograph by Alan Blakely.

but at heart highly elated to get away from those "high grey walls." (Query: Was the school song once the Dartmoor Old Boys' song?) At another time a position was vacant for the job of straightening bananas. Strangely enough, however, there were no applicants, but the job, according to a certain Mr. H—, would have admirably suited M—y and Co., as there was no brain work involved. Among our remnant are some celebrities, namely "Mile-a-minute" or "Dreamy" Menzies, "Rak" Reid, champion producer of impositions, and wireless fiend, "Froggie" Parker, a diminutive lad, renowned for chewing the cud, Gilbert the "Filbert," so named by the aforementioned Mr. H—, and "Ossie," the walking sweet shop.

E.2.C. sometimes, however, manages to settle to work, and in scholastic ability Reeve tops the class. For the first half of the year Nicholls was class sergeant, but, on his previously mentioned departure, "Lanky" Purvis filled the breach of a very difficult position.

And so we finish, but as Shakespeare once said, "You ain't heard nothin' yet," until we head our notes E.3.

ENGINEERING 2.D.

Hullo, everybody! This is Station E.2.D. calling from Room A, S.M.T.C. We will now broadcast our annual report for the benefit of all listeners.

Our form room, Room A, is decorated exquisitely with genuine pieces of artistic lead work, segments of which often fly through the air like the proverbial aerobat. Early in the year a laugh was raised when our maths. master, Mr. H. James, told us to bisect QP.

Eur—! ah! Mr. E. James said that Wurm was set upon by a Tribe of Spiders singing Street and Love; that Hoppy used Spiers in-Steard of Watt's son; that Wetherall cannot foretell the weather and Furness Burns brightly in Room F; that Stones were torn at a Taylor when he was making a Woolley garment.

Four of the boys in our form belong to the College Rifle Club, the old members being R. Watts and A. Watson, who are both on the peak of form—maybe. The new members, F. Wetherall and T. Richardson, are both promising shots—sometimes. Two of our form mates, Stead and Taylor, are in the First XV, and First XI. The form has a representative in the boxing world, as the welter-weight was won by W. Wasey.

This is Station E.2.D., now signing off with our form rhyme:—

Here's to the rhyme of E.2.D.,
All as clever as clever can be,
At Maths, we certainly aren't so hot,
Science and tests go together a lot,
English, it isn't so terribly say,
But we suppose it passes the time away.
At lunch we try very hard to excel,
The amount we eat is hard to tell,
Mechanics is hard to everyone here,
We wish the examples were somewhat more clear,
Gym, is the period we like most of all,
History is never the same thing twice,
For we read of past queens who weren't a bit nice,
At drawing we certainly aren't so bright,
As our efforts seldom appear quite right,
Gym, is the period we like most of all,
Because we become so big, strong and tall,
But lately we've been setting the pace,
Hoping to get our Senior Free Place.

ENGINEERING 1.A.

Not known to naughtiness,
Filled up with happiness,
Patterns of industry,
Lively and gay,
Loathers of 'lialness,
Yield of all craziness,
Hall to this form, Engineering 1.A!
But, as Henry VIII said, "You ain't heard nothing yet," so listen to this:—

We bouders of E.1.A.
Played a joke on the teacher one day,
When he found out the lark
Our seats he did mark
With stripes that were red, white and grey.
A little misunderstanding on the part of the teacher, I'm afraid, but as Shakespeare said, "You ain't heard nothing yet," so listen to this:—
"The master, Mr. —"
Sorry, everybody, here he comes now. So E.1.A. is signing off, but as Milton said, "You ain't heard nothing yet," so listen in to E.2.A.'s session next year. Good evening, folks!

ENGINEERING 1.B.

On the yacht Engineering of the 1.B class Irvine was captain. On board were a Fox and some Fowles, with a Fowler to take charge. A friend of the captain's was a Forrester, who had caught the Fox for him. Soon after the yacht set out a storm sprang up, so the captain called all Hamon deck and told them he was not going to Girvin. When the storm abated they found that a plank had been broken. They had to Hackett and Hewitt with a Hackshaw to clear it away. When asked Howe to finish it, the captain ordered them to put some Greenwood over the hole and glow it down. Rounding a headland, they came in sight of a small town called Goodington. The captain then said he was Garner anchor there. Just as they landed a man told them to Holt, but the captain pulled out his revolver and shot him through the Hart. Then they marched to the public Hall between the Groves of trees, with the Harper in front.

ENGINEERING 1.C.

I think that I shall never see
A form such as E.1.C.
The pride of the great S.T.C.
A form whose forty old big boys
Will never loaf or make a noise—
Altho' at times we must admit
Masters get "het up" at our wit.
This form contains some nineteen Macs,
Who frequently receive the whacks,
At sports these Scots are pretty hot,
With Irishmen, a brawny lot.
On Cox's shop their loving eyes,
Cast longing glances on the pies,
More forms may come, as I shall say,
But our old form shall never stay,
For as a dream begins to flee,
So does the year of E.1.C.
And though we're mighty glad at last,
To see exam. papers depart,
We're really very sad at heart,
To end our day as E.1.C.
And very soon, next year we'll be
The toughs of E.2.C.

ENGINEERING 1.D.

Hullo, everybody! This is Station S.M.T.C. broadcasting from Studio No. 12, a series of musical items, sponsored by Form E.1.R., Hayman's Happy Hemen.

The first item will be given by the form mascot, Mr. Doug. Strid, who will entertain you by singing

the popular number, beginning:—

"Forms are made up of lads of sorts,
But E.I.D. are all good sports."

Having enjoyed that item, we now have pleasure in introducing to you the pocket-sized, golden-voiced tenor, Lenny Peterson, singing:—

When the Algebraical Straits are passed,
And the summer holidays come at last,
The boys of the Seddon Tech. go home
Without as much as a tiny groan.
No more homework, much more play.
During the summer holiday!

Well, that was good, wasn't it? Now we have the class sir-giant, Walker-Redmond, who will sing for us:—

A happy form is E.I.D.,
Which always lets its homework be.
And now, as time is drawing to a close, Station S.M.T.C. will conclude this recital with the immortal chorus, "E.I.D. for ever!"
Good night, everybody!

ENGINEERING 1.E.

Good evening, everybody.

This is Station E.I.E., beginning with the weather forecast. Some heavy detentions were predicted, the storm being centred over Room O and later extending to Room A.

Now for the first news session, supplied by Mortimer. It is reported that there is an epidemic of "basittles" in the form, the latest case reported is to Morrow. We shall now have a half-hour by Wilson.

Amongst our 43 we have three Soccer players and four Rugby enthusiasts. Of course we have our champion line-netter, as have other forms. Ours is E.D. to whom a dozen or so prizes is a trifle.

Our class serpent, Buddy Rogers, is a worthy fellow, who stands at the door of the class room shouting orders, only to be ignored until Mr. — comes along.

Young, who is still rather on the small side, is no more young than he looks. This little lad is endowed with brains, as he was top of the class last term.

In our form we have a Rugby team, Thorington being the captain.

We now sign off, hoping to head our notes Engineering 2.E. next year.

HOMEWORK.

Got no time to ruminate.

Got no time to read.

Homework keeps me up till late.

And isn't what I need.

Got no time to run about.

Got no time to play.

And seeing my foot has got good.

I've got to rest all day.

Got no time to roam around.

Got no time for sport.

And now for another homework round.

Which isn't quite my sort.

—R.W. E.I.E.

ENGINEERING 1.F.

Cell 4, S.M.T.C.

We are just beginning to like this prison, although the "Spiders" in Cell 4 are simply terrific and the chief warden won't shift them. Anyway, there are worse cells than 4. For instance, A is a very un tidy and dirty cell, and when we are being led out we have to mind the cement and junk, as the workmen are building two new cells. Next to these new cells is one that contains many files, but escape is impossible, owing to the warders' hawk eyes. One

of our prison mates worked too hard and got appendicitis, while another was slacking and looked at the eclipse of the sun. In doing so he damaged his optical organs. Another's term in prison expired and he deserted us, so the population is slowly decreasing. We have a certain warden who gives us more pages of printing to do than the actual subject being taught. A serious problem has arisen among the prisoners. Is knitting fitting for gaol birds? Well imagine us he-men knitting while Mr. Webber beams at us over his desk, with a pair of knitting needles in his hands, muttering, "Two puri and one plain, boys!"

Before we came to S.M.T.C. gaol we were told that it was the "prisoners' paradise." Undoubtedly it is. The warders are the greatest "harpiets" we've heard (especially on the subject of undone homework).

Well, I had better end now, as I can hear the bell for morning interval.

—An Innocent Gaol Bird.

Typography 2 and 3

It will be noticed that our form notes are headed "2 and 3," but at the moment "Dinty" Palmer is the sole survivor of T.A. as McLean and Barker deserted us for the big city. As a matter of fact, we have been so busy trying to give form notes from other classes for our worthy editor that we will have to dismiss our own very shortly.

We are justly proud, however, of the interest taken by our class members in the various sports activities. To mention a few, there are: Healy (First XI, and intermediate soccer captain), Cramch (Junior swimming champion), Davies (record-holder for the junior cross country), Melhose (Second XI, and fifth grade Rugby) and McGregor (feet-weight boxing champion). In addition, a large number of boys from Type 2 took part in "Merrie England," although I am afraid they put so much energy into concert practices that there was little left for class work.

Hark! I hear the editor calling: "Edwards, see if there are any more form notes on the top floor; Redfern, get some foolscap from the office; Niall, go to Room X and get the — XV notes." So I must get busy, or there will be no magazine this year.

TYPOGRAPHY 1.

Ward 5, Basement, S.M.T.C. Hospital.

Dear Readers,—
You will be sorry to hear that we have some very mischievous patients in this ward. At times they have been known to put clay on chairs in the hope that some unfortunate person might sit thereon—in fact, they have attempted to throw type around the ward, but Matron W— and Sister B— soon put an end to that. One patient named Lord has caused Doctor A— a little trouble, but that learned gentleman has come to the sad conclusion that the aforementioned patient can't help it.

One of the most popular nurses in the ward is the shorthand teacher, Nurse S—, who has been especially sweet to her beloved patients, Bookman (who escaped to an Engineering ward recently), Patrick, and Purdy. Two of us, Puddelphatt and Brooks, have taken part in the annual entertainment, "Merrie England," and derived much benefit therefrom. Mason could not stand the treatment here and got his discharge at the end of the first term, while Chester got out just recently. Altogether we are a very happy ward, thanks to the staff, which looks after us so "kindly" and no doubt most of us will want to spend at least two years here, Cheerio.—Type Tim.

Woodwork 2 and 3

As woodworkers all, very happy are we.

The wood-chipping boys of Woodwork 2 and 3.

But when introduced to mathematical work.

I am sorry to say that often we shirk.

Our masters at times give us up in despair.

When a boy gives an adverb example as "their!"

In mechanics the wheels and models both squeak.

As formulae vague we endeavour to seek.

Although we've occasionally broken the rule.

We spend some good times as we sit in the school.

So we bid you adieu, from the S.M.T.C.

We jovial boys of Woodwork 2 and 3.

We are a very industrious class, and we are never happier than when the shavings are flying or the hammer swinging in our workshop. (It has been said by an unkind master that we are better at working splinters and swinging the lead.) However, if we chose we could easily stock all the leading furniture shops of Auckland with beautiful specimens of our workmanship. We should have offered to build the new staircases, had it not been that this would have put many men out of work.

Although our class is now reduced to seventeen, we are still well represented in all branches of school activities. Harrison, Hart, Hallday, McLeod, Price and Dow are our Rugby enthusiasts, while Anderson and Yates chase the Soccer ball. Our swimmers are Whitwell and Burnett; our tennis cranks are Beck, Chatfield and Middleton; and our sole athlete, Cashmere. But above all we had about 40 per cent of class representing us in our annual opera, "Merrie England."

If our boys continue to secure jobs as they have done there will not be many of us left to represent W. 3 and 4 in the year 1928.

WOODWORK 1.A.

Like the Legion of the East, we creep from dungeons to dungeons visiting in turn the fabled rooms A, B, C. Demizens of the underworld, we listen to the tap-tap of hammers, the screeching of belious outside on the street, and the clattering uproar of the pneumatic drill, as its operator grinds his teeth and with a fierce scowl drives his way to glory.

When we visit dungeons A we are reminded of the grim torture chambers of former times, with its torture racks, its cold, damp, musty, lead-laden air, its iron hooks and sheets of lead, or its grim-looking furnace, used for melting lead.

The temperature of dungeons A is zero; that of dungeons B is 20 below; but in dungeons C the bottom has dropped right out of the thermometer and we sit and shiver and shake or quake, and sometimes we just sit.

Morgan, Ghent, Holstead, Pine, Petherick and Co. plead to be given a glimpse of the sun. They want to see the birds fluttering around the azure blue sky. Holstead even wants the wings of an angel; they want to hear the bees buzzing in their bonnets and to thaw their frozen brains—so out we go—but the sun, with one quick glance at those frozen stiffs, gets up and slowly walks away.

So back we go, to find a large red-headed fellow (the absentee record-holder) sitting dejectedly on his stool in front of a lead furnace. He is lost—lost in—no, certainly not in thought, but in the wilderness of lead, junk, kink, kernal and dust. He whimpers pathetically, "I want to be alone," and so we leave him alone in his glory.

MacMahon, of junior diving championship fame, with his usual brightness, and red hair, glows in the musty and murky darkness.

Eaddy and Gribble, of swimming fame, attribute their successes to the fact that cold rooms make thick blood—good thick blood makes strong swimmers. Steady, isn't it?

Buckley, junior high jump champion, bounds thither and hither like a leaping gazelle—now you see him, now you don't—his thoughts apparently do the same.

McClean is a great follower of sport—all games—knows very little about any particular one—but a lot about everything—so he says—Ludo, 160lywinks and snakes and ladders included.

Schubert—everybody knows Schubert—the chap who played his piano-accordion as the ship went down. We have him in W.L.A.—he sits in his cold, clammy cell and plays his Jew's harp—I mean his ukulele—at least his piano-accordion—and softly, but sweetly he composes "Who is Sylvia?" and is still having a go at the "Unfinished Symphony," or Symphony or something.

The prison bell—or some bell anyway, and we lie up with our right hand on the shoulder of the chap in front, and, bags on our shoulders, we file from cell C to cell A to the cheerful strains of the "Prisoners' Song."

WOODWORK 1.B.

Woodwork 1.B.'s Guide to the Seddon Memorial Technical College.

A visit to the S.M.T.C. is a game of chance for two or more players; but with this guide to assist the unwary safety should be assured to all.

On entering the school through the lower gate, a handsome article of iron construction, and an interesting curiosity, we see the "Boys' Playground," or Exercising Yard, so called because there is one square yard per boy (calculated to one insignificant figure).

If the visit is paid during lunch hour a guide should be hired to ensure safe conduct through the ravening thousands. Visitors are warned against approaching a guide wearing a silver badge. These are Prefects, and are much too busy finding dirty jobs for the first year boys to do.

Approaching the massive walls of the building, we see a number of curious Dens, covered with hieroglyphics in coloured paints. These are the renowned Cubicles. Do not speak to the inhabitants—they are Dangerous.

Ascending a flight of dark stairs, the visitor hears a terrible roaring voice issuing from the gloom ahead. This may be one of two things—second year boys having their lunch, or the pneumatic drills working on the new buildings. Both of these are to be approached with extreme caution, until the school Junceon Rooms A, B and C, are left on the starboard hand. (If you don't know which is starboard ask for Mr. B—.) We now encounter an immense flight of steep stairs and the perilous ascent begins in earnest.

Pausing for breath on the first landing, one can catch a glimpse of whirling belts and spinning steel. This is the haunt of Mr. H—. The visitor should hurry on, as he is Very Dangerous.

Our next pause, after a further climb, brings us to the main cultural centre of the College—that is, the Woodwork classrooms, presided over by Mr. P—and Mr. G—. They may be approached with caution, as they are only Sometimes Dangerous.

But we must press on.
According to the dizzy heights of the fourth floor, we emerge into sunshine and blue skies at last. Proceeding along a broad track, we leave behind us the glories of the Gymnasium, and come to Room R, the form room of W.I.B.

Here, if it is lunch time, we will see 25 or more of the pick of S.M.T.C. reading the latest scientific publications (and other things), under the watchful eyes of a large and imposing personage with ginger hair, rejoicing in the distinction of "class sergeant."

No Danger will be experienced here and a fine view of the city and the square yard of playground can be seen from the windows.

But the bell has gone and we must leave before the return of Mr. B— signifies the commencement of the afternoon's work.

Before we leave we are informed of the many merits of W.I.B., in football, in athletic sports, in the selling of concert tickets, and in the wearing of caps (under persuasion).

And so we reluctantly leave, and descend into the depths just in time to avoid annihilation under the feet of hundreds of boys of all sizes and shapes, making the hurried ascent to the realms of light and learning, which we call S.M.T.C.

BOYS OF WOODWORK B.

Woodwork B, as you can see,
Is just a class of boys,
But it can boast, and proudly too,
Of something more than noise.

Yes, 'tis true they make a din,
But investigation shows
They're busy with the plane and saw
At benches and in rows.

A visit to the metal room
Will show what they have made.
"Construction" is the by-word here,
Where a good foundation's laid.

These fellows of the coming age
Will great things do one day.

They're only in the making now,
But some day you will say

"These 'Tech.' boys surely are the lads,
They're known both far and wide,
Their workmanship speaks for itself,
They are New Zealand's pride.

—W.G., W.I.B.

THE CHOICE OF A CAREER

The choice of a career is surely a momentous undertaking in the life of every youth, but a little study of the subject will show how haphazard and fortuitous are the factors which lead to this choice—factors such as the home environment (e.g. financial stress), a superficial or incidental advantage which applies to some occupation without regard to the life-prospects which it offers, a matter of fashion, or the employment of intimate friends. In many cases interest is the factor which causes the choice, but the question of aptitude or ability is not given close study and it is not uncommon to find that interest and aptitude do not go together. It is clear that to be happy in one's life work one must attain in it a satisfactory degree of efficiency. The effects of maladjustment will be both individual and with effect on the community. There are many persons of nervous temperament who suffer in their health because they are real misfits in the occupation they have chosen, and there are those who suffer physically because their work places an undue strain on their physique. The community suffers in economic losses through the misfits in professions and in industry who are incompetent, who make mistakes, who

suffer breakdowns in health, or who are unable to perform the normal quota of work through lack of interest or through lack of innate ability to acquire the necessary skill in the tasks set before them.

There are then several aspects of fundamental importance which should be given the greatest possible attention in making the choice of a career. Here are some of them:—

(1) The degree of "intelligence" called for. It must be pointed out that if a person is in a job which calls for a much lower standard of intelligence than he possesses, his happiness will depend on his temperament; there are those of phlegmatic temperament who are happy in routine work; and there are those who prefer to exercise their superior intelligence in their leisure time and are content to do automatic jobs in their working hours.

(2) The call for special aptitudes in a particular type of work, e.g., mechanical aptitude, artistic be pointed out that if a person is in a job which calls for a much lower standard of intelligence than he aptitude.

(3) The physical call on the individual, including the actual bodily strain of the work itself, and the conditions under which the work is carried out. It is apparent that work such as typography, watch-making, which make severe calls on the eyesight, will be unsuitable for a person with defective vision. A person with constitutional chest weakness should avoid such an occupation as work in a cheese factory—indoor work under damp and steamy conditions of working, with considerable changes in temperature to contend with.

(4) The prospects of the particular work, its economic importance, its stability, the chances of its expansion, the probability of its being superseded in the course of mechanical or scientific progress, the normal rate of promotion, the ultimate possible position which can be attained.

(5) The temperament of the individual; a teacher will never be a success who is unable to keep discipline; a salesman must possess a natural confidence. The social conditions of employment should suit the individual; a person of pleasant and social personality needs employment in contact with the public.

(6) The study of conditions, as of training, of apprenticeship, of any examinations that are necessary or which give added qualifications, of industrial laws which govern the trade or profession, of the assistance which can be given by technical education or technical studies.

* * * * *

THE "JACKSONVILLE PLAN."

In Jacksonville, Florida, pupils of the high school start on their vocational training at the beginning of their junior year and spend four hours a day in school and four hours in outside work. Owing to the success of the "Jacksonville Plan" which was inaugurated two years ago, many cities in the South and West are trying it out. A big advantage of the plan is that real work is substituted for homework. At the same time that the pupils are attending school they are getting training for future jobs in the community.



The College Librarian at work.

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

LITERARY SECTION

POETRY AND PROSE HUMOROUS AND SERIOUS

It is pleasing to record the fact that an excellent number of entries has been submitted in the various sections. This year an unusually large number of humorous prose efforts was passed in to the Editor. The judges, Miss Henderson, Mr. A. Smyth and the Editor have made their decisions as follows:—

Serious Verse.—1. "Home from a Norman Hunt" by Nancy Harpin, C3A; 2. "Pohutukawa" by Myra Wootton, Dom.5; 3. "The Wall-flower" by Norma Quintal, Dom.1C.

Humorous Verse.—1. "History Rewrote," by W. H. Wasey, E2D; 2. "A Warning to the Wicked" by Marie Hines, C3B; 3. "Woeful Wille" by I. A. Ross, E2D.

Serious Prose.—1. "Lure of the Symphony" by G. Perkins, Acc. 3A; 2. "Superstition" by K. Smithyman, Acc. 3A; 3. "The Black Box" by G. Perkins, Acc. 3A.

Humorous Prose.—1. "The Burglars" by J. Hardwick, W1A; 2. "The Invisible Paint," by R. Lyon, E3A; 3. "The Bargain Sale" by Joan Lawson, Dom. 1B.

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POETRY . . .

HISTORY REWROTE

(Prize for Humorous Poetry.)

In Merrie England once there was
A man called Franky Drake,
Who said, "Methinks I'll go to sea,
And there a name I'll make."

At first he found it rather dull,
There seemed to be nowt in it;
He thought, "I'll be a pirate—"
But how would he begin it?

"I can't rob England, that 'tis sure,
Way out upon the ocean,
For is she not my motherland—"
But then he had a notion.

"Of course," said he, "twill easy be,
To rob these Spanish curs,
And then the good Queen Lillabet
Will give to me my spurs."

And so he set upon his task,
Went over to the Indie,
There he "pinched" all that he could get
And left the Spaniards "windy."

But the King of Spain, old Philip,
As soon as he did hear,
Sent a letter to Queen Lizzie,
Writ, "You can't do that there 'ere."

But no one took no notice
And Philip he got riled,
He said, "I'll teach these Englishmen
They're nagging the wrong child."

And so he built himself a fleet,
W'at he called the Armada,
And sent 'em after Franky,
Who played bowls all the harder.

Then Franky thought he'd better go,
And see what could be done,
He thought a plan up on his way
To make the Spaniards run.
He blew down to the dockyards,
Set all the ships ablaze.

And pushed them to the Spaniards,
Who watched with puzzled gaze,
The Spaniards did not see the trap,
Until it was too late,
And when they saw their sails aflame
They realised their fate.

They could not find no water
To put the fire down,
They did not think of all the sea—
Until they were to drown.

And that, my lads, explains just how
Old England beat King Philip,
As for the fame that Franky won—
Why, time will never kill it.

W. H. Wasey, E.2.D.

HOME FROM A NORMAN HUNT

(Prize for Serious Poetry.)

Beneath the canopy of leaves and sky,
Where twitter countless birds in sudden fright,
As wild-eyed stag and chase run swiftly by,
A halt is called! The scent is left, for night,
With dusky wings and chilly hand,
Comes creeping slow and sure across the land.
With shouted jests and many a merry song,
And homeward bearing more unlucky prize,
The huntsmen leave the track and spur along
Their steeds, with lathered flanks and white-red eyes.

The meadows, woods and lanes flash swiftly past,
Until low village roofs are spied at last!
Such cries and bugles greet them at the moat—
And servants flock, as o'er the bridge they speed.
Once more the bugles blare in echoed note!
Up swings the bridge as goes the last tired steed,
Where now they halt, and all the huntsmen spring
Humbly to lay the beasts before their King!

Now forth is brought a merry feast—with wine,
With ale, with game and pig; the lulling song
The minstrel sings resounds in accents fine,
While Diane's first ray casts flick'ring shadows long
Across the towers and noisy rush-strewn hall,
And evening bells, their clear songs sweetly call.

—Nancy Harpin, Com. 3A.

A WARNING TO THE WICKED

(With apologies to Gilbert and Sullivan.)
(Highly Commended for Humorous Poetry.)

Our great headmaster, famous man,
When he to rule our school began,
Resolved to try a plan whereby
Young folk might be guided.

So he decreed in words distinct,
That all who cheated, "swagged" or winked,
Should forthwith be detented,
As he so often mentioned.

Thought one too-enterprising wight,
To test this plan would be delight.
So in a class one summer's day
He let his eyes begin to stray
Across his neighbour's answers wise,
Which masters all did recognise
As something extraord'nry
To come from such a one as he.
But this was his unlucky day,
For as he glanced the other way,
A form appeared within the door,
And called the boy out on the floor.
He marched towards the gloomy den,
Where boys are moulded into men,
And on returning changed his mind
Regarding folly of this kind.

—Marie Hines, Com. 3.B.

THE MORAL

The night was slowly sinking
Over the fowl-house door.
The dawn was faintly peeping
Over the distant moor.
And everyone was sleeping
The world was quiet and still.
But Tommy's in the kitchen,
Stealing plum tart with a will.
The milkman now has gone his way,
The world's all quiet and still,
But Tommy's on the kitchen floor,
Mooing with a will.
You see, he's found to his regret,
When all the world was still,
That tart did not agree with him
And he'd have to take a pill.
So now, you little children,
Take heed from what I've said,
And don't try stealing nice plum tart
By getting out of bed.
Because you see, as Tommy saw,
That taking a large pill
Is not as nice as eating tart
When all the world is still.

—R. Stoupe, T.I.

WOEFUL WILLIE

(Commented for Humorous Poetry.)

Sliding down the bannisters,
Knocking o'er the chairs,
Licking all the jam pots,
Stealing all the pears.
Smashing all the pictures,
Breaking all the plates,
Walking on the garden,
Scratching all the gates.
Pulling down the curtains,
Tearing them in rags,
Ripping all the wallpaper,
And putting it in bags.
Scribbling in the picture books,
Writing on the walls,
Smashing all the windows,
With hard cricket balls.
Stealing all the green fruit,
Getting stomach aches,
Dashing in the kitchen,
And eating new-baked cakes.
Tried to climb a ladder,
But fell down on his head.
Went and told his mother,
Who sent him off to bed.

—I. A. Rose, E.I.D.

POHUTAKAWA

(Highly Commended for Serious Poetry.)

Clamped to the cliffs with twisted limbs,
Where wind-borne salt spray blows,
No soil seems to bind or hold,
Yet still the giant grows!
With flaming torch on ragged shore,
The Christmas-tide it brings,
While underneath its gnarled roots
Cool caverned water sings.

The host of stamens—scarlet dyed
Small satined leaves ensheathed;
As if for shame of their dull hue,
A blush lies underneath.

—Myra Wootton, Dom. 3.

IF

IF—(with apologies.)

If—I could strive, or labour long,
With learning to my good,
If I could laugh, or make a song
While plotting graphs, I would,
But maths, just bore me to distraction,
Upon me legs have no attraction,
As for theorems, well, I ask you,
If in my place what would you do,
(When the darned things won't come out?)
If—I could place my thoughts in rhyme,
On paper each occasion
One comes to me in English time,
Ah; the celebration,
But as it is, my rhyming's bad,
(When I set out I thought I had
Ideas that would bring me cash,
For as you see, I've naught but hash
To show for all my struggles.)

If—only I could do each thing
The teacher set before me,
Then sure the song that I would sing
Would be of roadways far from thorny,
If centre parts can balance minds
—(Oh, how I sigh for a line that binds),
If with one, the world would hear my chant,
I'd likely end a poetic plant,
More likely still, a labourer.

—K. Smithyman, Acc 3.A.

THE WALLFLOWER

(Commented for Serious Verse.)

I have a garden all my own,
And many plants I there have grown.
Sweet roses and forget-me-nots,
And flowers growing in brown pots.
I think I cherish best of all
The flowers growing by the wall;
Their perfume is so rare and sweet;
They nod so gaily at my feet.
Their gold they borrowed from the sun,
The same gold colour in each one,
I love them more than any rose
That in my little garden grows.

—Norma Quintal, D.I.C.

A CHILD IN BED

When I'm tucked up in bed at night,
And they've turned off the electric light,
Lots of things they come to see
Me from lands 'way across the sea.
'N elephant like one at the zoo,
From 'Stralia, a jumping kangaroo,
Africa sends a great big lion,
With his mate and cubs close ahind.
Sometimes a tiger, great and bold,
Or a big rhinoceros, with skin afold,
And then in hundreds monkeys come,
Chatt'ring and jumping and having fun.
Then when all of them have passed,
And I'm left quite alone at last,
I hug my water bag up tight,
And close my eyes fast all the night.

—J. White, Com. 2.A.

THE FERN

Hanging over sparkling pools,
Dipping in the river,
Waving in the shady cools,
Sways the fern for ever.
Reaching through a thick green bed,
To reach the sunlight's rays,
Proudly lifts her crowned head
The little fern for ever!
Emblem of our loved land,
Proud badge of our athletes,
Fragile fern, with message grand,
Live the fern for ever!

—Frances Ecclesfield, Com. 2.B.

EVENING

The sun was sinking in the golden sky,
The farmers left their part-cut rye.
The day was ended,
Their hard work through,
So home they wandered,
Through the falling dew,
The children were waiting to welcome them back,
The fire shone bright through the door of the shack.
The bird returned
To his cosy nest,
At the long day's end
There! There is rest!

—Gladys White, D.I.C.

BLIND TO BEAUTY

Here on the fresh grassy hill,
Grow sweet smelling daffodils,
Nodding peaceful faces at the sun,
Sweeter than the demurest nun.
Happy and carefree all the day long,
Zephyrs and breezes whistling a song,
With a lark up above singing so sweet,
A river below so blue and so deep,
Would that I too were happy and gay,
To idle the weary hours away,
But my eyes are dark; I cannot see.
Any lovely thing where'er it be.
Oh! All of you who still can see,
Think of the wretches such as me,
And take advantage while you may
Of lovely Nature on her way.

—Mary Greig, Dom. 2.B.

MY "BETTS"

That boy next door keeps nasty pets—
Big slimy toads, and lizards, too!
I much prefer my own wee "Betts,"
A kitten of the smokiest blue.

With large grey eyes and dainty bow,
She treads about with queenly air!
And purrs, and follows where I go,
My "Betts" with grey-blue-grey Persian hair.

—Nancy Harpin, Com. 3.A.

PAST AND PRESENT

I remember, I remember,
The school when I was there,
And old Room C, where the sun
In coming was so rare.
It was our first year form room,
And how we used to think
That if we stopped there longer
Our legs would freeze quite pink!
I remember, I remember,
The colours green and gold,
The blazers and the "little" caps,
Those colours they were bold.
The workshops where the builders build,
And where my putty set
A pane of glass in the window frame,
That pane is still there yet!
I remember, I remember,
The buildings, dark and high,
I used to think their towering tops
Would soon reach to the sky.
It was a boyish wonder,
But now 'tis little joy,
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy!

—F. Middleton, W.I.

RAINY NIGHTS

I love to lie in bed
On rainy winter nights,
And on the blurred and misty pangs
To watch the dancing lights.
I love to lie so warm
And listen to the rain
Beat cold and wet upon the roof
And on the window pane.
The trouble is, alas,
It pulls me off to sleep,
And stops before I wake again
And that's at morning's peep.

—Mary Rowe, A.I.A.

THE PUNGA

When grandma was a little girl
She planted in a rustic scene
A dainty fern, each frond a curl,
Of lacy, tapered fingers green.
As years slipped by—a score or so,
The punga was forgotten—'Aye!
Deserted, stately, did it rear
Up wavering to the far-off sky.
One day a man sawed off its head—
And hacked the slender, furry stem.
"I'll build a mansion here," he said,
And groaning fell the husband-fern!
More years have passed, since down it fell,
A stump is all that now remains—
Beneath a house—no woodland dell
Mid planks and strong foundation beams!

—Nancy Harpin, Com. 3.A.

PROSE...

THE LURE OF THE SYMPHONY

(Pride for Serious Prose.)

What a great number of people there are who will not listen to a symphony orchestra—but have they ever paused to hearken, and discover for themselves how alluring and irresistible such orchestration becomes, as you find yourself more and more engrossed in that particular rendering. Let us pause, and relax for a moment from the noise of the present day hustling, bustling world, while we give ourselves to the magical charm of a symphony.

The tender notes of a gently played violin steal on our ears, conjuring up visions of a dark-eyed, wistful maiden, vending her lonely way towards a rendezvous beneath a grove of weeping willows; willows at once mysterious, and yet delightfully fairy-like, with their delicate fronds swaying gently in the whispering night breezes, while a silvery stream slips by, its dainty liquid music inviting us to stay beside the cool waters, never to leave the friendly gloom cast by these beautiful trees.

The tenor of the music now changes, becoming restless and impatient, while faintly heard in the background is the monotonous, muffled roll of a drum, beaten with unceasing regularity. Our picture, too, changes—and behold! We are gazing on a sunken, surging sea; the dull, cold, green waters roll in, to fret around the black, sharp, cruel rocks. Behind us are two towering mountains, and, as a coppery sun sinks between these grim, steadfast sentinels, we can picture the terrible, heart-rending, awe-inspiring "Götterdämmerung," the Dusk of the Gods. Lightning now begins to flash, accompanied by ominous growlings of thunder, the leaping seas lash the rocks below, causing the very cliffs on which we stand to shake, until they almost seem to sway under the onslaught of the powerful, smashing blows. In fact, pandemonium reigns everywhere—above, below, and on every side. But the music, which has been rising to a sweeping crescendo, now dies away, taking with it this wild, unearthly scene.

The final movement now begins, the entire orchestra playing. The opening bars are extremely light and airy, and we immediately visualise a sheltered vale, surrounded by emerald green hillsides, down which some maidens come happily and lightly tripping, only to pass from view, for this peace is not destined to continue. The bright sun is now obscured, dark clouds sweep across the face of this beautiful world, thunder rolls and crashes, while streaks of jagged lightning play about the hilltops. In the valley a fierce battle is raging, making the grass a bright crimson. Men are striking each other down, in their heathenish wrath, becoming mad with the lust for blood. Then come those white-armed messengers of death, the Valkyries, riding the storm with unearthly ease and grace. They snatch from this troubled earth those demonish fighters and bear them away to Valhalla, the land of drinking and fighting. The sound of joyful bells now bursts upon us; bells wildly clanging, madly, almost fiercely pealing, yet they are piercing, blinding sweet in their intensity of jingling, crashing, throbbing, pulsating rhythm. And with the deafening clashing of cymbals the symphony comes to a triumphant close.

—G. Perkins, Acc. 3A.

SUPERSTITION

(Highly Commended for Serious Prose.)

She fled on, ever followed by the wild running horses of Neptune, grey horses these, under the driven sleet and rain. Horses that seized to trample underfoot, white manes foaming high to the sea, rapacious hoofs bearing down in incessant tattoo on the decks, strung with lifelines to succour any unfortunate caught in the icy grasp of the retreating sea stallions, when the barque plunged high to fling herself clear of the demon herd. Above, hastening clouds raced frantically in infinite legions, impelled by the careering storm gods, who, from their heavenly abodes looked down with sardonic glee upon the puny efforts of men, defying the vast resources of Nature, in attempting to follow the south-eastern passage round the Horn, a maelstrom at this time of year with cruising 'bergs, caught in the endless sweep of the converging drifts.

The mate was superstitious. None doubted it for long if they met him. His gloomy eye saw messages from the spirit world, all around—in the flight of birds, the fall of a block, or occurrence that the sceptical crew looked on from a crass materialist viewpoint. For no matter what their private opinions, in public they were ashamed to do other than ride on the wings of disdain and contempt, through the air of their officer's beliefs. That night, however, the mate had but little time to enjoy any morbid delight these ideas might have brought him. The "Gazelle" was living up to her name, as she rode the crest of the advancing onslaught, or sank beneath the weight of the seas boarding in the troughs. Collins knew his duty and looked forth on a world of very apparent substance. His eyes were slitted, puffed with the blows of the driving hail, that had hurt his face, whilst steadily fraying his nerves, for this was the fifth day of running under bare poles. How many more were to come, none knew, but all dreaded.

He stood in the slight shelter the sorely buffeted wheelhouse afforded, thinking of many things—his nature command; his wife; of the thousand and one incidents that flash across memory's silver screen. Ever and anon he cast his gaze aloft, to the void that hung dark, glowering over the upper rigging. From the poop all above the crossjack yard was impene-trable blackness, out of which the winds came moaning, shrieking a dirge, with the voices of dead mariners calling their souls' torment to the lowering storm clouds, those on deck could only guess at. Each moment his feet were seized by the churn of the angry waters as they swept baffled to the deck. He looked around, painfully, for the elements pressed relentlessly against him as he struggled to see the kicking wheel, held between two of the crew. Oil-skinned, high booted, they kept her driving on bare before the racing ocean.

"Good men, Swedes," he mused for a moment. "Pretty steady. Proper sailors. Strong, too. Jorgensen's no exception." His thoughts hovered on the Scandinavian's companion at the wheel. Urbini, an Italian, brought up in the sardine trade and coasting schooners out of Genoa. "Liable to be frightened. First big blow I've seen him. He seems to be bearing up all right. At any rate, he's keeping hold of the wheel." And then sardonically, "Wonder what he'd do if he saw someone from the Beyond."

But the straying thoughts of his mind swept back inevitably to his surroundings. He battled against the tearing wind until he reached the ladder that dropped from the poop to the deck below. Taking advantage of a respite, he made his way down, to wait until a long roll cleared the invader from the space around the chart room door. He slipped inside, and stood, chest heaving, back to the oak wall. Rivu-



A NEW EXIT AT THE BOYS' END OF THE MAIN COLLEGE BLOCK.

By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

lets from his streaming coat made pools on the floor. His eager eyes lighted on the object of his search—cocoa, hot, steaming, left in a can by the steward. With dripping hands, feet placed to obtain a maximum of balance against the dip and rise, he poured the welcome liquid—not without much being spilt—into a cup, and drank deeply. New life flowed through him, but it would have taken more than cocoa to restore the warmth required to fortify his body against the assailing bite of the whipping waters. He dropped a reluctant sigh to the empty cup, turned, paused at the door, and slowly fought his way to the wheelhouse. The storm seemed to be losing its force, the rain was lessening, the hail diminishing in the fury of the attack.

The dark all around was momentarily lifting; a ship's length on either side, the angry deep, topped with free rows of fierce whitecaps, was slowly becoming visible. The attack of the wind was not so great as before. But the sea gods still snarled mightily as they ran their incessant race with the "Gazelle." The mate worked his way close to the wheel, Jorgensen opened his mouth to shout, when to the ears of the three, came a high-pitched scream, faint, but intense, throbbing with fear, borne on the abated wind. The Italian's eyes dilated, the Swede's mouth remained open, for the moment paralysed, as the trio, each in his own way, wondered what had happened to the lookout. Then they saw, and each knew, Urbini's hands fell away from the kicking spokes, his knees gave way beneath him, as with an inarticulate moan, he pitched to his knees, and knelt, a jargon of prayers falling from his panic-stricken lips. His fingers flew in endless signs, his eyes gazed averted, horror-filled. The howling spirits lifted the curtains of the unholy night to show . . . running parallel, heedless of the galloping waves, a full-rigged ship, all canvas set, and gleaming as no ship of this world can. Her figurehead dipped and rose high, the folds of the wooden robes showering an elaborate veil about the phantom figure.

The mate stood dumbfounded, all beliefs within him risen to the surface. Rooted to the deck, one hand tightly clasped around a nearby rope, his brain too numb to comprehend the confirmation of all that he had long accepted as truth, Jorgensen had reeled away, muttering crazily of the Flying Dutchman. Alone, and absolute, the wheel ran madly, swinging heedlessly from left to right.

For one crucial moment no hand was at the helm. The voracious sea gods seized their opportunity, as the three figures gazed mute on the falling dark, where once they had seen terror. In that moment the elements gathered in renewed strength, an army of dreadful wonder, to lash down upon the hull of the stricken "Gazelle." With none to check her course, she swung, as the ocean cavalry charged, hurled their fiendish onslaught in successive waves, a torrent of death, that weighed the doom of the gallant barque on the scales of judgment. The scales dipped, as the barque halted her progress, came still further broadside to the advancing triumph of the sea . . .

One morning, three weeks later, the solemn ringing of the famed "Latine" bell sounded the requiem of the "Gazelle."

—K. Smithyman, Acc. S.A.

THE BLACK BOX

(Highly Commended for Serious Prose.)

It was a cold, wet, windy day, and for hours I had wandered aimlessly around the ancient mansion which was to be my future home. There seemed to be only lon, dim, arched corridors, and wide, oak staircases—staircases which climbed up and up, until they could ascend no further. At last I reached that level, where I found myself in a dusty gallery, high up in one of the many quaint gables, which were literally rocking under the force of the terrific gusts of wind that came shrieking across the nearby forest. Even from my position, somewhere in that intricate maze of passages and staircases, the cracking of the worm-eaten branches on the age-old oaks was faintly audible, mingled with the sound of the distant rolling of thunder.

Then? I stumbled upon it—a small, but massive door. I was about to pass on, down the gallery, but there was something fascinating about that door, something that was forcing me to enter that particular room. I turned the knob of the door, but hesitated on the threshold. Something now seemed to urge me not to enter. What was that indefinable something that set my heart pounding? Pushing aside all these foolish fancies, I threw open the door, and slowly entered. I was instantly assailed by the dry, musty odour of dust, dust that had been slowly accumulating for countless years, and which now lay like a grey mantle on everything. I say everything, but the only object in that room was a large box, standing in a dark corner.

Crossing to the box, I brushed off some of that soft, ever-thickening layer of dust, and—beneath was the long-lost black box, that had once belonged to a famous magician. Everything else forgotten, I ran from the room, along the gallery and down the stairs, until I came to the great hall. I snatched a heavy bunch of rusty keys from the wall, and hurried once more up the endless flights of steps, into the room. I fumbled in the massive iron lock, first with one key, then with another. Would I never find the one that fitted? All of a sudden the lid flew open, the thick, choking dust arising in a great grey cloud.

I leaned over the box. There arose from the interior a faint perfume, the magical perfume of some ancient Eastern palace, perhaps, or the delicate scent of a lacy handkerchief that once belonged to some unhappy fugitive from the "Red Terror." In one corner of the box there was a grey, gossamer web, tracing a light, fancy pattern against the ebony background. A tiny white object—beneath the cobweb—then caught my eye. I stepped into the box and knelt down in order to reach that white thing, without necessarily destroying the beautiful flimsy tracery that constituted the web. Suddenly, there was an ear-shattering crash; and then utter blackness.

For an instant I lay there, unable to comprehend what had occurred. Realisation of my awful predicament then burst upon me. I was shut in! In panic, I madly threw my arms above my head, but, with a bump, they met that terrible stufing, black wood. In my struggles I brushed my face against the cobweb. It now clung to me, and in that impenetrable darkness those "light, fancy strands of gossamer" seemed to swell and swell and swell, until they felt like giant writhing snakes, coiling themselves around my throat, choking me, until I screamed. The scream pierced the deathly silence, increasing its volume a hundredfold in my narrow confinement. Trying to collect my scattered wits, I lay back, and muttered the words: "Keep calm." I repeated these two words with clockwork regularity: "Keep calm, keep calm, keep calm," until finally they conveyed to me no

meaning whatever. I now experienced a different sensation—the sensation that is probably induced by opium smoking. That "faint, magical perfume of the Orient" became stronger and stronger in its overpowering intensity, until through my swimming senses, I fancied that I was free once more, free to enjoy the fresh, pure, outside air. Forcing myself back to grim reality, I began to think.

In that instant hope was born—hope, blinding, blazing, indefatigable. Was this not a magician's box? Did it not contain hidden springs? Could I find such a spring? Escape! Escape! Acting on this impulse, I stretched my hands up through the terrible blackness, and pressed against the surrounding coffin-like sides of the box. Suddenly there was a blinding flash of light, or so it seemed to me, after being confined in that horrible "black hole." With astonishing luck I had opened the lid, by means of the terrible blackness, and pressed against the surrounding coffin-like sides of the box. Suddenly there was a blinding flash of light, or so it seemed to me, after being confined in that horrible "black hole." With astonishing luck I had opened the lid, by means of the

—G. Perkins, Aec. S.A.

HARAWAU TRIUMPH

The aged, toothless teller of tales squatted in the dust, a youthful audience clamouring for a tale of courage and magic. The grey head pondered for a moment, then the wrinkled face cleared. In a monotonous tone the tale-teller began:—

"And so, before the Pakeha came to Aotearoa, there were two aged sorcerers, Puarata and Tautokito. There was in their possession a grotesque wooden head, the owner of which was a hill, in Taranaki. When groups of travellers journeyed by the Magic Head would shout and down would fall the travellers, each as dead as a bird speared by skillful Maui. No matter what the class of people, or how many, the same fate befell them all.

"While Puarata and Tautokito were possessed by evil spirit, there was a young magician, one Hakawau, who called upon the good genii. Hearing the tales of this horrible magic, our hero set off, with a friend, in order to end the evil-tongues of the notorious fort. Along the seashore they travelled, resting not until a fortified village was reached. The people at this village tried to detain Hakawau until he had eaten some food. Probably fearing that the food would weaken their power, Hakawau and his companion passed on, saying they had eaten a little earlier.

"On! On! they travelled, the young warrior frequently calling upon good spirits to assist him in his venture. The nearer the pair approached the Sacred Mount, the more terrified grew the friend of Hakawau.

"Surely we must perish here," he trembled, as each village was passed. But no! Blood still coursed in their veins, and their bodies were yet strong. Soon the two came upon the most repulsive sight! Bones of scores of travellers were heaped beside the track, where the wooden head had slain them by witchery. When quite near to the fort, Hakawau squatted on the ground and conjured up his good spirits. Strengthened, he arose and mounted the hill from which the fort could be seen. No cry came from the head yet, and so Hakawau drew up a plan of action.

"All was ready! Good genii scampered to the fort—had spirits saw them—followed them—good spirits fled—had spirits pursued—fell into ambush—were slain! Now that the evil spirits of the wooden head were vanquished, so died the head's power. In vain the two old sorcerers called for its aid. A wall was all that this source of evil could now utter. As a sign of contempt for the inmates, Hakawau leapt the palisades of the Pa, now striding amongst the conquered evil-doers. Brave Hakawau refused food, on the same false excuse as before, slew the two evil ones, and then prepared to leave the now helpless pa. Light heartedly, he and his exuberant companion travelled homewards, resting here and there until their home was reached. Oh! What joy the people of Hakawau's tribe felt. For surely, now, journeys in the regions up to now dreaded, would be safely accomplished. Brave Hakawau! Bold Hakawau! Hakawau the Good!" "Long may his fame live!"

The tale-teller leaned back, exhausted by his recital, but visibly stirred by the tale he had told.

"My children," he concluded, "take from Hakawau your lesson! Good triumphs over evil!"

MORNING—AUCKLAND

Slowly, softly, the grey mist which had for a time shrouded the sleeping world, ascending, leaving there a grey sky, fleeced with downy, white clouds. There a grey sky with streaks of light tinting it gently. Around and away lay passive waters sparkling 'neath the gaze of a valiantly striding early morning sun; and there beyond, green waters, where the sun's rays had not yet reached. Gradually the sun swung across the expanse of water, first green, then lighter, brighter, till all was glittering under the glory and exultation of its master. Over the wide azure arc above the great ball, not yet its full, fiery self, cast its warming gaze till all sombre, grey streaks were banished, supplanted by glorious blue. Further the mist retreated, followed by the triumphant sun, now supreme o'er the whole city.

—June Greenwood, Com. S.A.

THE "BURGLARS"

(Prize for Humorous Prose.)

Lord mores had been coming from the depths of a comfortable chair in which Mr. Smith had gone to sleep two hours ago, and now he suddenly woke, because of a loud crash. The bulb of the electric light had fused, and it was pitch dark. He heard voices, and cold beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead at what he heard.

"Now mind you don't knock anything else over, Bill!" said a gruff voice.

"You mind your own business and help to find the cupboard," growled Bill.

Mr. Smith nearly swallowed his false teeth. His gold and silver cups, his medals, his Victorian plate, they were going to steal them!

"If I find anyone here, I'll knock him on the head!" said the first voice.

Mr. Smith gasped and stumbled forward, nearly upsetting a chair. All the time there were voices, and then a crash! He heard footsteps and the deep voice of Bill saying, "Look out, here's someone coming!" There was silence for a few minutes and a fresh voice broke the stillness.

"Listen in again at 10 o'clock next Monday night for another chapter of —"

The strain was too much, and Mr. Smith uttered a yell and fainted.

—J. Hardwick, W.L.A.

THE INVISIBLE PAINT

(Highly Commended for Humorous Prose.)

I was aroused by the warm morning sunlight streaming through the bedroom window and stretched out my hand for the morning paper. What a life! Just lying in the sun, reading the latest news. But this paradise could not last for ever. The telephone rang deliberately, loud and loud. I stamped across the cold, bare floor, cursing the inventor of the disturbing instrument and the person at the other end. However, my features softened like a candle in a furnace when the voice at the other end of the wire unfolded a story and a suggestion. "Yes, yes," I said. "Who, me? . . . but why pick on me . . . yes, in my spare time, I understand . . . and I start immediately . . . a sample tin to see around this morning . . . very good, and I'll let you know how I get on next week . . . all right. Good-bye and thank you very much." That settled it, henceforth I was a representative for the one and only "Invisible Paint," patented and perfected by the noteworthy Professor N. U. T. S. Sniffelbister, Q.U.X.Y.Z.

After I had dressed and broken my fast a message boy called with a small sample of the unique paint. The rest of the morning I spent painting a pair of shoes, an old suit, a riding habit, a bicycle, a handkerchief and my brand new motor car, of which I was very proud. The reason for this was that I had an idea that the navy would buy a few thousand gallons to paint their warships with. Having finished my mid-day meal, I motored round the busy part of town, invisible to the world, except for my face and the smoke from the exhaust pipe. It sent a queer thrill through my body to be able to pass all the traffic signals and officers without a hitch, although there was a hitch, but not for me, at one intersection. As I buzzed by a gesticulating traffic officer I pushed a leering face out of the window, and of course he was very alarmed, removing his hat in a very unalighted manner and tearing out bunches of orange hair and wildly flinging his arms about his head in a very unusual way. The poor innocent motorists on every side, mistaking these antics for the signal to proceed, advanced towards him from every direction. The result, of course, was that a traffic jam, such as was not cooked in an old preserving pan, like the one you have at home, was the main news item for the day. The despairing officer could not make up his mind whether to ring up and send in his resignation or to sit down and weep.

This did not concern me, so I did not stop until I arrived at the wharf, where I boarded a launch for the flagship. On climbing up the stairway to the ship, I asked a deck hand very politely where I could find the admiral. I began to feel embarrassed when he did not answer me at once, but instead protruded his eyes towards me to their fullest extent, drooped his lower jaw and finally yawned very loose and uncontrollable lips said, "One-gus-so and ask an officer," whereupon he turned about and bolted, telling his friends that "there's a gus-ghost's face w-e-wants to see the old m-m-man." Obeying this stupid fellow's instructions, I approached a superior-looking chap with gold braids, cords, swords, medals and flash buttons and things sticking out all over him, and repeated my important question. This ass was absolutely speechless and while vainly looking for something supporting my face, pointed with a drooping finger to a door further along the passage. It was not until I knocked and entered that I realised that I should not have been so surprised at all those who saw me, for it must have been very astonishing to see a face floating about all over the place. The reason for this was that I stood directly before a mirror and could imagine somewhat how I looked.

A gasp and the falling of a chair commanded my attentions, so, wheeling about and facing the almost collapsing old gentleman, saw him stagger back and grasp an ornament which he intended to fill my mouth with. It was here that I used my head. I drew a handkerchief which had been painted invisible from my pocket and held it in front of my face so that I had become completely invisible and thus had prevented a catastrophe.

I at length succeeded in quietening him down and telling the purpose of my visit. He listened and actually smiled once or twice. Having got my carefully prepared speech off my chest, he leaned forward in his chair with a curious glint in his half-closed eyes. "Wonderful, my man, absolutely faultless!"

"Oh, thank you so much," I ventured to reply, my spirits soaring with the clouds.

"But!!!" The word came like a thunderbolt and my spirits glanced towards mother earth. "What about the bubbling white wake a ship makes? Can you make that invisible? If the ships are invisible what is going to prevent them colliding? How will the tug be able to meet us? How will they throw ropes to us? How could we surrender? And many other questions like that came like bullets from a machine gun.

"I r-really d-d-don't know," I faltered, by spirits crashing in a nose dive to earth again.

"Well, get out and don't bother me. I am a busy man!" he roared, brandishing a heavy walking stick. I drew out the handkerchief and put it over my face and retreated hastily.

I entered my car and drove home very slowly carefully avoiding a certain intersection. I pulled up outside the house and almost immediately there was a resounding crash and a jolt. I looked up from the gutter at a very heart-breaking mess that was once a car and, being invisible, a very cumbersome lorry had wrecked it. Striding straight to my room, I took down the tin of paint and buried it down the stairs to the floor of the cellar, a portion of which slowly disappeared before my eyes. I turned away in disgust.

Ten minutes later a break-down truck arrived with a very amazed crew. They bumped their shins on invisible parts and complained at the smell of burning clothes coming from my yard, the invisible suit, of course.

—R. Lyon, E.S.A.

A BARGAIN SALE

(Highly Commended for Humorous Prose.)

There is a bargain sale at Messrs. Flannel and Finewear, and Mrs. Will Snatchum is at the doors at 8.30, for she believes that the early bird gets the worm. It is almost on the stroke of nine and in two minutes the doors will be opened and the sale will begin. Everything is ready and the assistants are looking very white and frightened. Men are ready to open the doors. These are picked men, who are good sprinters, for they need to run or be tramped on by the bargain hunters.

The doors are opened, and the men who opened them are running for their lives. Two counters have been crushed over and the assistants who were beside them have completely vanished. "That's mine!"

"It's not, it's mine. I got it first."

"No! I got it first, it's mine."

"Here, here, madam, you'll be tearing it. Please excuse me, madam."

"I said it's mine. I got—"

"All right, don't start that again. You've torn it, so you'll both have to pay half."

Mr. Will Snatchum went to interrupt, but she thought better of it and paid up rather reluctantly.

"Ere, young man, you don't oughter be doing that."

That there's my best Sunday-go-to-meeting hat." The poor man who had knocked Mrs. Will Snatchum's hat off was trying in vain to apologise, but she would not listen and she walked off, leaving the poor man staring after her in bewilderment. Ladies' dresses, petticoats and ceteras are being flung into the air, and our friend the assistant has come up from behind the counter for breath. Mrs. Will Snatchum is having quite a struggle at the shoe department, because she cannot get a pair of shoes (small?) enough to fit her feet, which are so big that if she wanted to buy shoes she need only stay home and push her big feet into Messrs. Flannel and Fine-wear's shoe department.

She has given up hope of finding a pair of shoes to fit her (at least, the assistant has). About twelve o'clock she wends her way home, tired but happy, for she has purchased one real bargain, a nice shirt for Archie, and she is pleased with herself after all her trouble at the bargain sale.

—Joan Lawson, Domestic I.T.

THE GLORY OF A GARDEN

The spring day dawned brightly and the sun, with its radiance of golden light, made the little garden dance with delight. As I approached the long white-washed fence I stood gazing, lost in the glory of the garden that lay before me.

In front of the fence was a neatly-cut lawn which was bordered with tiny clumps of ice plant and a few small shrubs. I opened the gate and walked in. To the right of me were forget-me-nots, primroses, Jonquills and daffodils, waving their proud heads in the cool breeze. Underneath these plants little violets peeped shyly and then began chattering to the sun and the breeze. In the centre of the garden was a bed of roses just breaking into bud and stretching their long thorns after being asleep all through the winter months. On my left was revealed another scene. There were shrubs and bushes of all kinds, and from many parts of the world. In the centre the beautiful waztail bloomed in all its splendour. The plot was bordered with tiny crocuses, which danced and sang merrily. Some of the New Zealand plants were blooming, and I noticed particularly a clump of elematis decked in white, with beautiful green leaves. The crazy-patterned path on which I was standing led to a tiny summer house, which was overrun with elematis and flowering native creepers. Looking towards the north, I was amazed to see a tiny waterfall splashing down a rocky bank. At the bottom were ferns and moss growing abundantly, sparkling and glittering in the golden sunlight. I stood gazing at this, lost in the beauty and enchantment of the whole garden. I looked up, and in the sky beautiful birds flew to and fro, while bees sipped the rich nectar from the flowers and carried their harvest to their little homes. As it was becoming late, I turned towards the little gate, which led to fairyland, and went home.

Often when I gaze through the window the vision of that little garden freshens my mind and gladdens my heart.

—Nancy Spear, Dom. I.B.

THE GARDEN OF TERROR

When I recovered consciousness I found myself on a coral island rinsed with palm trees. My companions had all disappeared. Shouting, I staggered to my feet, hoping against hope that I was not alone, but though I shouted till I was hoarse, no friendly hail answered me. Then, feeling absolutely exhausted, I fell asleep, to dream of the previous night's horror.

At last I awoke, and, feeling reasonably hungry, I went into the forest behind me. Brilliantly plumaged birds flashed to and fro, and wandering monkeys peered at me from behind sheltering branches. Then the undergrowth thinned and I found myself in a clearing, in the middle of which was a dilapidated hut. Cautiously I approached, and, encountering no challenging voice, I pushed open the door. My eyes roamed round the room and then stopped. I gasped and took a step backwards. Surely it couldn't be, but it was. What fiendish mind had engineered such a thing? A man's skeleton lay on the bed and pressing down on it was a huge stone, placed in such a position as to make his last few hours of a pain-racked nightmare.

Feeling frightened, I hastily backed out of the hut and took to my heels, but not before I had seen a notice cut into another big boulder. Then, curiosity overcoming my fear of the unknown, I went back to time had fashioned a handle for it, and found a stone see what was written there. This is what it said:—

"To whom it may concern—Beware of the Cavern of the Treasure Ship. It is——"

Here it was broken off and from the axehead lying on the ground I surmised that whoever had killed him in such a gruesome manner had surprised him at his work. I picked up the axehead and in a short to sharpen it.

Then I decided to explore further and soon came to a bay enclosed by huge, towering cliffs. As I walked round the bay the cliffs seemed to split in two and so form a huge cavern. Light filtered through the cracks in the dome of the cave and so revealed before my astounded gaze the splintered remains of an old galleon.

With tales of treasure ships in my mind I hurried forward, only to stop as I remembered the dead man's warning. But I was too late, for from the stream on the banks of which I stood whipped a long, snaky tentacle and fastened itself on my leg. Screaming with terror, I fought against that inexorable grip. Then, as I was drawn towards that loathsome carcass that floated just beneath the surface, I remembered my axe. Grasping it, I severed the rope-like thing with one blow, and, with an insane shriek of terror and hope, ran like one demented to the mouth of the cave and safety.

"There is little more to tell," said the old sea-dog, gazing sorrowfully at his empty tankard. "A ship came in for water some weeks later and I got a passage in her. But I wouldn't go back into that cave for all the treasure on the old galleon."

—T. Thompson, E.2.D.

PREFECTS' NOTES.

This year so many prefects have left that it has been necessary to appoint new sub-prefects, both boys and girls, during the year. Among those who left was E. Wallace, the Head Boy. His place was taken by D. Pike.

If the Prefects did not have as outstanding athletes as previously, nevertheless they can present a good all-round record. Six boy prefects were members of the First Fifteen and five were members of the First Eleven. J. O'Hara won the cross-country run, while K. Massieles was runner-up for the Senior Athletic Championship. On the girls' side M. Gow was captain of the school Basketball team.

Some of the Prefects will say a sad farewell to the College at the end of the year, and they wish those who are returning a good New Year. May they be "perfect prefects."



TABLE POULTRY FROM THE COLLEGE FARM.
This exhibit secured first prize at the Auckland Winter Show.
By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

HOUSE NOTES

BINNS HOUSE - GIRLS

Senior House Mistress: Miss V. McCormack
Junior House Mistress: Miss L. Anderson.
House Captain: Nancy Melbourne.
Vice-captain: Margaret Gow.

This year the Binns House girls did their best to follow the precedent established in former years and to uphold the honour of the House by winning the Shield.

Owing to the late opening of the College, the swimming sports were not held in the first term, as is customary.

At the annual athletic sports Binns House repeated its success of last year by again winning the sports. This may be partly attributed to the splendid performances of three members of the House, Jean Saunders and Dawn Speirs, who tied for the Senior Athletic Championship, and Roma Cutler, who won the Junior Athletic Championship. As in the previous year, Binns proved successful in the house events.

Although the final results of the Basketball Competition have not yet been announced, the season has been an encouraging one. If we have not succeeded in winning the Basketball Cup, we have thoroughly enjoyed the matches we have played. Eight members of Binns House have the honour of representing the College in the school teams.

The House wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the House mistresses for the way in which they have endeavoured to further the interests of the House and for the interest they have displayed.

In conclusion we hope that the efforts of the Binns House girls of 1937 are not unworthy of the record of the House.

BINNS HOUSE - BOYS

House Master: Mr. C. L. Maloy.
Assistant House Master: Mr. E. H. Halstead.
House Captain: J. O'Hara.

At the beginning of the year R. Crabb, the captain of the school senior Soccer team, was our house captain, but unfortunately he left us at the beginning of the second term, when J. O'Hara, the captain of the House First XI and First XV, took over the position.

Swimming—This year we were fortunate in having the Junior Champion in the House, R. Cranch.

Athletics—Though not quite up to the standard set by the other Houses, we had several outstanding performers in both the college championships and inter-secondary sports in the Junior section. Our team, consisting of O'Hara, Park, Hartly and McL. Wallace, won the College Senior Championship, and two titles in the Inter-secondary.

Rugby—Though not quite as high up on the football table as we should like to be, we are not at all disappointed, having only two members in the College First XV, Taylor and Impey.

Cricket—We were well represented in the lower grades on Saturday morning and had the captain of the College Second XI in the House. The House First XI, however, was only beaten once.

HINDLEY HOUSE - GIRLS

Senior House Mistress: Miss K. M. Irving.
Junior House Mistress: Miss E. M. Lamason.
House Captain: Maud Walker.
Committee: Mavis Green, Eileen Collins, Joan Taylor and Olga McMillan.

Once again Hindley has gained high honours in winning the Annual Basketball Cup. Perhaps this is largely due to the fact that the House is fortunate enough to have six school reps: E. Collins, A. Badley, G. Pritchard, O. McMillan, B. Copley and G. Knight. In any case the final basketball points showed Hindley House with quite a big margin to spare: Hindley 163, Binns 129, Seddon 72, Wellesley 65.

As we have a number of promising juniors, we hope that Hindley will endeavour to keep the cup for many years.

In March the Annual Athletic Sports were held at Carlaw Park, and after a hard tussle we had to give in to Binns House by one point. We are unfortunate in not having any outstanding athletes, but as far as the spirit of the House is concerned we excel. The juniors in particular did very well at the Athletic Sports. We regret having lost our former Senior House Mistress, Miss Allum, who left to take up a position at the Grammar School, because we feel that she was responsible for much of our success. However, we welcome Miss Irving from the Junior House, and Miss Lamason, who was appointed in her place.

The tennis season has just begun, and we are very hopeful that the House will carry off many of the championships. In any case, we mean to try our hardest.

To all members of the House who are leaving this year we wish the very best of luck, and to those who remain we entrust the charge of upholding the reputation of Hindley House, both on playing field and in classroom.

HINDLEY HOUSE - BOYS

Master: Mr. Drake.
Assistant: Mr. Dallimore.
House Captain: K. Catterall.

This year Hindley has more than held its own in all the fields open to it. Particularly in the athletics, in which several of our more prominent personalities came to the fore. In the Senior Championship we had only three competitors—Lee, White and Aislabie—but they performed very meritoriously, White coming second in the 100 yards and Aislabie second in the 220 yards. The intermediate representatives performed equally well. Events in which we gained a position were: Catterall, first 100 yards championship, second 220 yards, and third in the championship. The younger members Intermediate Championship. The younger members of our class, the juniors, were on no account held back by their lack of size, Lambert being second in the 100 yards, winner of the 350 yards, and first in the Junior Championship. Heskeith came out second in the Junior long jump. In the open events we gained a first and a third in the 400 yards, under 16, in the persons of Hosking and Marlow respectively. To date Hindley has won the only three tabloid sports events held, and this, added to the winning of the Athletic Sports, puts Hindley well in the running. The less said about the swimming the better. There being no egg and spoon race this year, our record for the past three years did not have to be upheld, so we were left without an event. White, Aislabie,

Catterall, Ball and Nicholls have represented us in the First XV, while in the Senior Soccer XI, Sutcliffe, Patterson and Sproule were our representatives.

Throughout the year the keenness and sportsmanship shown by the boys has been really wonderful (due, no doubt, to the dire threats of the House master), and they made a very fine effort to place Hindley again in the front rank.

SEDDON HOUSE - GIRLS

Senior House Mistress: Miss Boynton.
Junior House Mistress: Mrs. Hammond.
House Captain: Eunice Black.
Committee Members: Shiefley Mathews, Margaret Chatteris, Betty Cleal, Janet Frater, Mavis Hancock, Gladys Williams.

At the beginning of the year we were sorry to lose such an enthusiastic mistress as Miss Galloway, but were pleased to welcome Mrs. Hammond, who has so adequately filled the vacancy.

Although Seddon House did not shine either in the Athletic Sports or on the basketball field, we hope to be more prominent when the jiu-jitsu championships are held. Last year Valda Corringham was successful in carrying off the jiu-jitsu championship for Seddon House. We feel that it is because so many of our girls take this sport that our basketball points are so low. We are proud and honoured, however, to say that our girls were used by the Saturday basketball team and to decorate the orchestral stalls for the concert.

Christmas time means strawberry time, and you may rest assured that even if we do not excel in sport, we excel in eating strawberries. This has only been made possible by the maintenance of the financial standing of the House.

During the year the House gave a donation to the Kings George Memorial Fund and paid the entry fees of its members in the Athletic Sports, yet our bank balance is still sound.

Our committee was diminished when Joyce Armstrong, Hyla McIntyre and Irene Fehsenfeld left. We now wish to take this opportunity of thanking Miss Boynton for all that she has done for the House and express the hope that she may long remain with us.

SEDDON HOUSE - BOYS

House Master: Mr. Brooke.
Assistant House Master: Mr. Ohlson.
House Captain: A. V. Wiles.

Last year Seddon was very successful in the House Competitions, which we won by a considerable number of points. This year, although we are doing well, we are not doing as well as last year, when we had more senior boys, and the diploma student who helped us considerably.

In the swimming sports, however, we upheld our reputation by winning the House Championship, scoring nearly twice as many points as the next House. Wiles, the senior champion, and Yates, the runner-up, with Pratt the winner of the open 440, were the principal point scorers in the sport.

We also made a very creditable performance in the Athletic Sports, although we were just beaten by Hindley House. In this event Norris put up an outstanding performance in the Intermediate Competitions by winning the 220 yards and the high jump, both being school records. Laurie and Yates also helped the House along by scoring a great number of points, Laurie winning the 120 yards hurdles in the Senior Championships. Pratt, another point-scorer for Seddon, easily won the Cycle Championship.

Seddon House, as usual, was well represented in the College senior Saturday teams:—First XV, Brady, Perry, Laurie, Price, and Wiles (captain); First XI, Brady and Wiles (captain); Senior Soccer XI, Pratt.

In all sports the Seddon juniors set an exceedingly high standard and a special word of thanks is due to them. The only wish of the Senior boys is that the first years will continue to do this, for before long they themselves will be the senior boys of the House, and it will be left to them to keep the name of Seddon House at its rightful position on the top of the ladder in all Seddon Memorial Technical College sport.

WELLESLEY HOUSE - GIRLS

Senior House Mistress: Miss J. Herdman.
Junior House Mistress: Miss T. Clough.
House Captain: Camille Le Long.
Committee: M. Mason, P. Sutherland, I. Lawford, M. Parrant, G. Bishop.

Owing to the school's not opening until the beginning of March, our tennis season had to be shortened and the greater part of the year has been devoted to basketball. Unfortunately, the results here are not as inspiring as we had hoped for, chiefly, we claim, owing to the fact that there has been a continual stream of senior girls leaving school. There is always the possibility, too, that we may possess a number of swimmers, and these of course were given no opportunity of displaying their prowess.

In the athletic sports we met with a little more success, although even here we did not win any laurels. The two victories of which we can boast, however, are the Senior Bean Bags and the Junior Circular Ball events.

Now at the beginning of the tennis season we are hoping to discover some budding tennis stars in our midst who we hope will add to our store (?) of house points.

We are also hoping that Wellesley House Girls will do their best to "buck up" their house in the new campaign for neatness and good behaviour on the sports field.

WELLESLEY HOUSE - BOYS

WELLESLEY HOUSE.
BOYS.
House Master: Mr. Adams.
Assistant House Master: Mr. Stuart.
House Captain: K. Massicks.

Although Wellesley House has not had any notable success in the running for the House Championship, its members and House Masters, alike, are to be congratulated on the meritorious manner in which they have worked together in the march towards their goal.

We were unfortunate in that Gylles, who came from Wanganui Collegiate, arrived too late to help us in the Athletic Sports, but, as it happens, we had the Senior Champion, A. Savage, and the runner-up, K. Massicks.

In the swimming sports we were, as last year, lacking in senior competitors, but we were well represented in the Junior Championship, in which two of our members—Brown and Litchfield—gained the title of runners-up.

Although with a comparatively small number of outstanding boys in cricket, we did moderately well in the first term. In the football term we have not had sufficient opportunity to show our mettle. We have had only two big House games, during one of which our many members of the First XV, were playing in a match against Otahuhu Technical College.

Representing the House in the College First XV, are: Gylles, Macpherson, Massicks, Pike, Stead, Steviebright, while in the First Cricket XI, are: Ferguson, Healy, Hillman, Holland, Stead, Pike. Hill is our sole representative in the Senior Soccer XI.

In conclusion, we would like to congratulate Seddon for their fine lead in the House Championship, the First XV, for their overwhelming victory in the second grade championship.

EXCHANGES

The Editor of the "Seddonian" welcomes exchanges from other schools—particularly from schools overseas. Our exchanges will be found in the College Library and, no doubt, students will find much to interest and instruct them by reading magazines from other schools.

"The Tech Flash," Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—The literary articles are very interesting. We have taken the liberty of reprinting "Engineering as a Profession" from the Flash of November, 1935.

"The Graemian," Victoria Boys' High School, Grahamstown, S. Africa.—An interesting magazine from a far-away Dominion. By the time you receive our 1937 issue, the Springboks and the All Blacks will have met in friendly rivalry on the rugby fields of New Zealand.

Kelvin Year Book, Kelvin High School, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—We are pleased to receive your Silver Jubilee number and congratulate you on an excellent all-round magazine. Your prize short story, "The Last Mile," with its New Zealand hero, was read with interest.

Commissioners' High School Year Book, Commissioners' High School, Quebec.—A beautifully printed volume. The page headings for the various sections are striking—in fact, the illustrations are outstanding.

Lux Glebana, Globe Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.—This is the second copy of Lux Glebana which we have received and it certainly maintains the high standard of the 1935 magazine. As usual, the various athletic sports were well reported. Photographs of your Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and of the Vimy Memorial, were highly interesting.

Vantech, Vancouver Technical School, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.—Once again we welcome "Vantech," which is beautifully printed on art paper. The "make-up" of this magazine is first-class—the cover is a striking one.

Red and Grey, Canadian Academy, Kobe, Japan.—Another first-class magazine, which is eagerly looked forward to here. The "Pictorial Review" section is extremely interesting. The whole magazine is tastefully got up, with an artistic frontispiece depicting a Japanese seascape.

"Rakura Rotoura," Rotorua High School, Rotorua, N.Z.—All school athletic activities are fully reported. A strong Old Pupils' Association is closely linked with the school.

"The Postman," Correspondence School, N.Z. Education Dept., Wellington.—A very fine issue which is copiously illustrated with photographs sent in from its 2452 pupils. This magazine is printed by the Government Printing Office, Wellington.

"Taniwharau," Hamilton Technical High School, Hamilton.—We welcome the magazine of our old football rivals at Hamilton. As usual the sports news, literary section and "Old Technicals" notes are of high standard.

"The Dilworthian," Dilworth School, Auckland.—This little magazine is well up to previous numbers in its standard. The form notes are bright.

"Chronicle," Diocesan High School, Auckland.—A fine magazine from an excellent girls' school. An extensive literary supplement is a feature.

Cornwall Park Public School, Auckland.—It is with pleasure that we receive your interesting little magazine. You are the first primary school from which we have received an exchange. Congratulations on your issue.

"The Haurakian," Thames High School, Thames.—This magazine proved of great interest in the Staff Common Room as a number of our Staff formerly attended the Thames High School. They were much interested in the Old Pupils' Register and look forward to seeing it continued from 1910 onwards.

Sacred Heart College.—An excellent publication profusely illustrated and well printed on good paper. All activities of the College are dealt with and in addition there is a good deal of news about old boys.

Wellington Technical College Review.—Our cousins in Wellington are especially to be congratulated on the publication of a "Jubilee Review" in addition to the customary issue which is well up to the usual high standard. The Jubilee number traces the growth of the Wellington Technical College from its inception in 1886 up to the present. In reading the various accounts one realises the difficulties which the pioneers of technical education had to overcome. The illustrations are excellent.

The Technical College Review, Christchurch.—Part II of your 1935 magazine is in itself a solid issue. In reading about the opening ceremony of the Pananui Technical College we in Auckland noted with envy that the new school has fifteen acres of playing area. Your Past and Senior Students' Association is good evidence of your strong school spirit.

"Manuka," Auckland Training College, Auckland.—This magazine is of great interest to the Staff, many of whom attended the Auckland Training College. It was pleasing to note some of our own ex-students, notably Steve Cowperthwaite, a former Head Boy, and Bedbrook figuring in the College athletic teams. The former was also awarded the prize for the best Black and White illustration in the 1935 issue of "Manuka".

SMILES FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Frizzle: "Waiter, these oysters are very small."
Walter: "Yes, sir."
Frizzle: "And they don't appear to be very fresh."
Walter: "Then it's lucky they are small, ain't it, sir?"
—"The Tech Flash."

The boys were relating his travelling experiences.
"There I stood, with the abyss yawning before me—"

"Excuse me," broke in one of his tired listeners, "but was that abyss yawning before you got there?"
—Kelvin Year Book.

Whatever trouble Adam had.
No man, in days of yore,
Could say when he had told a joke,
"I've heard that one before."
—Lux Glebana.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

University Entrance (Day School).—Jack C. Allen, Alfred E. Carson, Robert B. Gillespie, Edwin A. Kemp, Veda A. Lockwood, Langley F. Manning, Frances A. Stanley, William B. Woodlock.

Engineering Preliminary.—Howard H. Tatton.

CITY AND GUILDS LONDON INSTITUTE, 1937.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Grade I, Direct Current.—P. H. Aislabie, E. A. Beer, R. E. H. Crabb, P. E. Dempsey, D. F. T. Dent, N. J. Dixon, W. E. Girven, J. K. Gladwell, I. T. Griffin, N. V. Hadrup, F. R. Kennerley, R. W. Lendrum, R. N. Lyon, A. K. McIntyre, I. C. McKinlay, N. J. E. McNaught, W. J. Murphy, F. P. Norris, L. E. Oborn, J. J. O'Hara, G. F. Pegler, J. H. Park, J. I. Weir, A. Willes, T. L. Willan, C. A. Williams, J. S. Wyatt.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Grade I, Alternating Current.—A. H. Burt, C. H. Chatteris, R. W. S. Talbot, F. R. Williams.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Grade II, Direct Current.—G. E. Butcher, C. H. Chatteris, F. D. Chlms, D. N. McRobie, A. W. Parker, D. L. Rhodes, B. T. Silcock, R. W. S. Talbot, R. E. C. Taylor.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Grade II, Alternating Current.—C. L. Maloy, J. Pybus, D. H. Rowe, L. E. Tweedie.

Electrical Engineering Practice, Final.—J. A. Fraser, pass part I, second class, pass part II; J. W. Graham, pass part I; L. G. Rowe, pass part I, second class, pass part II.

School Certificate.—Alfred E. Carson, Lionel J. Clarkson, Edna E. Gray (p. pass), Albert J. Gribble (p. pass), Jean L. Isbister (p. pass), Edwin A. Kemp (p. pass), James G. Kennerley, Veda Lockwood, Kenneth S. Massicks (p. pass), Agnes G. Melbourne, George C. Ozich, Francis A. Stanley, Walter B. Stehr, Howard H. Tatton, William B. Woodlock.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

At the November, 1936, examinations, the following day students were successful:—

R. Ferris.—Bookkeeping, Stage I, Mercantile Law I, Bankruptcy, Company Law.

B. Gascoigne.—Bankruptcy, Mercantile Law I, Berta Oliphant.—Bookkeeping, Stage I: Company Law.

B. Wallace.—Bookkeeping, Stage I: Economics; Mercantile Law, II.

N. Whaley.—Bookkeeping, Stage I: Mercantile Law, I: Economics, Company Law.

From the evening Accountancy classes our candidates were successful in securing 472 passes, not including those who gained a pass in a subject but not in a section.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS' EXAMINATION FOR SHORTHAND TYPISTS, DECEMBER, 1936.

Intermediate (120 words per minute).—Joyce M. Fahey.

Senior (110 words per minute).—Gwenda Ashby, Marjorie Butler, Florence Rose, Joyce Fahey.

Junior (80 words per minute).—Vera Blackburn, Lois Burke, Edith Coslett, Gladys Dunn, Margaret Gow, June Greenwood, Evelyn Hargreaves, Juna Hawkins, Betty Heath, Gladys MacPherson, Dorothy Mansfield, Shirley Matthews, Esther Moss, Edith Mulvihill, Kathleen Richards, Pat Sutherland, Evelyn Taylor, Minnie Voice, Rona Wilson.

FORM PRIZE LIST, 1936.

Commercial 1.A.—1, Betty Cleal; 2, Ruey Coles.
Commercial 1.B.—1, Margaret Ferris; 2, Flora Hill.
Commercial 1.C.—1, Marilla Mason; 2, Margaret Marden.

Commercial 1.D.—1, Jessie MacLennan; 2, Joy Whyte.

Commercial 2.A.—1, Nita Parrant; 2, Betty Brown.
Commercial 2.B.—1, Jean Sanders; 2, Joyce Mann.
Commercial 2.C.—1, Reine McBride; 2, Francis Savage.

Commercial 3.—1, Dorothy Marsfield; 2, Eunice Black.

Commercial 1 Art.—1, Eame Stephens; 2, Joyce Talnsh.

Commercial 2 Art.—1, Rene Lewis; 2, Betty Sinclair.

Domestic 1.A.—1, Kathleen Bailey.
Domestic 1.B.—1, Miriam Gallot.

Domestic 1.C.—1, Zelma McCracken; 2, June Shepherd.

Domestic 1.D.—1, Gilda Day.
Domestic 2.—1, Myra Wootton; 2, Nancy Mills.

Domestic 3.—1, Lillian Evans.

Accountancy 1.A.—1, June Johnston; 2, Peter Buck.
Accountancy 1.B.—1, Athol Thomas; 2, Graham Maskell.

Accountancy 2.A.—1, Thelma Jones; 2, Camille Le Long.

Accountancy 2.B.—1, George Davis.
Accountancy 3.A.—1, H. Tatton; 2, R. Gillespie.

Accountancy 2.B.—1, Arthur Savage.
Agriculture 1.—1, H. Rice.

Agriculture 2.—1, Donald Wilson.
Agriculture 3.—1, Colin Wootton.

Engineering 1.A.—1, P. Brooke; 2, P. Barton.
Engineering 1.B.—1, Charles Gillard; 2, John Furness.

Engineering 1.C.—1, Owen Hardy; 2, Richard Hartley.

Engineering 1.D.—1, Bruce Norton; 2, John Pickett.
Engineering 1.E.—1, S. Reeve; 2, T. Reynolds-Gilbert.

Engineering 1.F.—1, L. Woodhead; 2, W. Wasey.

Engineering 2.A.—1, Wallace Given.
Engineering 2.B.—1, Ernest Beer.

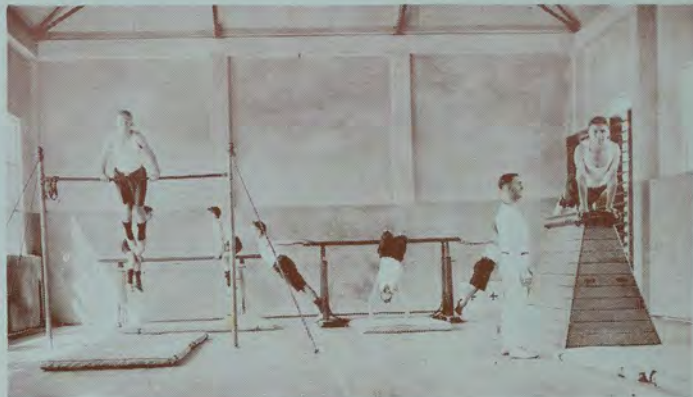
Engineering 2.C.—1, Lloyd Fieldsend.
Engineering 2.D.—1, Douglas Piggott; 2, Arthur Birnie.

Engineering 2.—1, Roy Hall; 2, Basil Silcock.
Typography 1.—1, Kenneth Healy; 2, Noel Atkinson.

Typography 2.—1, Raymond Sanderson.
Woodwork 1.—1, Charles Beck; 2, Anthony Eyton.

Woodwork 2 and 3.—1, Wallace Lynch.
Engineering Diploma.—1, F. Ching.

Commercial Diploma.—1, Noel P. Whaley.
Post-Matriculation Class.—1, A. D. Tweedie.



THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

—By courtesy of the "Auckland Star."



Some fine Christmas poultry produced on the College farm.

—By Courtesy of the "Auckland Star."

GIRLS' TENNIS NOTES

Tennis is a popular sport on the girls' side of the College. On Tuesday afternoons tennis girls go to the Windmill Road and Training College Courts. The girls are placed in various groups, and this enables each girl to play with others of her own standard, while she is moved up as her play improves.

During 1936 the Seddonian Tennis Club was formed, arrangements being made for a College team to take part in the Auckland Lawn Tennis Association's matches. Hazel Nicholson, Freda Hosking, Sybil Robertson and Irene Lawford were the girl representatives, and they found the varied play demanded by meeting new teams an interesting and valuable experience. The team was unfortunate, for several of their matches were cancelled owing to inclement weather. However, four matches were played, the Seddonian teams winning versus Avondale. We wish the Seddonian teams of the future the best of luck.

Tennis is played only in the first and third terms, and during the latter everyone is interested to see who will win the championship. At the end of 1936 it was well known that the contest would be a keen one, and this expectation was justified. Finally, Freda Hosking (Hindley) won the Senior Championship, and Freda Hosking and Dorothy Mansfield (Seddon) the Doubles Championship. The Junior Championship was won by Joan White, a Hindley girl.

As several of last year's most successful players have since left, it will be interesting to see whether this year's competition will be of as high a standard as that of 1936. There are several girls who have greatly improved their play, as well as some newcomers, who are likely to make a good showing, so again we are hoping for an exciting finish to our tennis year.

GYMNASIUM NOTES

Recently the boys of the College were privileged to hear an interesting and instructive talk on "Dieting and Training," by Francis Fouche, a well-known wrestler and dietitian. He stated that our new gymnasium was one of the best he had seen anywhere in the world. He said that in America the gymnasium was usually situated below the street level and he congratulated us on having our gymnasium in a position where the spacious windows admit plenty of sunshine and fresh air. In his address Mr. Fouche gave two good slogans which are worthy of notice: "What you eat to-day walks and talks to-morrow" and "Eat plenty of good food in variety."

A feature of this school is the medical examination of all pupils by the school doctor. In addition the physical instructors test the eyesight of every boy and girl. Where defective eyesight is found the boy or girl is sent to the College optician, and, as they result of an expert test, a special report is sent to the parents of the pupil concerned. This year alone 74 boys were sent to the optician, which would seem to indicate that some factor, such as eyestrain, resulting from bad lighting conditions at home, or too frequent attendance at picture shows, is causing the trouble.

This year the College medical officer reported a marked improvement in the posture and general health of our students. This is most encouraging to us, and would lead us to believe that our efforts in the direction of physical education are having the desired effect of raising the standard of health of our boys and girls.

GYMNASIUM CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936.

The College gymnastic championships were held in the gymnasium on December 4. Three boys entered for the Senior Championship and seven for the Junior event.

L. Clarkson, of A.S.A., won the senior events, A. Findlay, of A.S.B., being second.

L. Schoschka, of E.D.Z., won the junior event, with D. Yates, of W.I.B., a good second, only two points separating these two boys.

Competitors for these events are called upon to perform two set exercises on each part of the gymnastic apparatus, and one voluntary exercise.

Mr. Cox, the custodian of the College, officiated as judge, and at the conclusion of the championships congratulated the competitors on the high standard of their work.

SEDDON MEMORIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

Club Captain: B.S.M. J. O'Hara.

Secretary: C.S.M. D. Pigot.

Committee: Sergeant A. Watson, Privates R. Watts, F. Ferguson, D. Surtees.

Officer-in-Charge: Lieutenant W. Maurice Brown.

This year the standard of shooting in the S.M.T.C. Rifle Club has shown a remarkable improvement upon that of last year. The boys are exceptionally keen and are being carefully coached by Lieutenant W. Maurice Brown for the military rifle meeting, which is held in November. It is expected that S.M.T.C. will have a large representation and one which will do well.

At the beginning of the year a large number of boys were clamouring for entrance to the Rifle Club, and elimination matches were held to pick the best shots. The standard of shooting for beginners was exceptionally high and many outstanding boys were discovered, the best of whom were McIntyre, Lee and Ferguson.

This year only the best boys on the 22 range have been allowed to use .303 rifles, with the result that the individual coaching made possible by small numbers has produced good results.

.303 Scores (percentages).

J. O'Hara 86.2.	M. Thompson 65.3.
O. Chatfield 82.	R. Watts 67.
A. McIntyre 74.5.	A. Watson 63.
D. Pigot 72.3.	

22 Scores (percentages).

J. O'Hara 86.8.	J. Park 67.8.
R. Watts 84.1.	Weatherall 66.2.
M. Thompson 82.1.	R. Reid 65.3.
A. Watson 82.	F. Port 65.6.
F. Ferguson 80.	O. Chatfield 74.
D. Pigot 79.2.	K. Prior 62.
A. McIntyre 78.4.	B. Hindfield 61.6.
D. Surtees 77.	F. Richardson 58.5.
K. Lee 76.	J. Abrahams 47.
Schmidt 75.6.	D. Lealand 35.
M. Rowe 74.3.	

"MERRIE ENGLAND"

The production of "Merrie England" this year involved extra work by almost every member of the staff, and it is interesting to note just how much time and effort are needed to produce a work of such a size. A committee, consisting of the producer, a secretary and a chairman, together with representatives of the Art and Dressmaking Departments, and those connected with the musical training, stage management and business aspects of the production, met and discussed the various sections of the work. Sub-committees were set up to do special work, such as dress designing and the making of costumes and properties.

The Dressmaking Department had one of the heaviest tasks, and their work won the admiration of all who witnessed the performances. They had the task of costuming 90 performers in a very large range of dresses. They were responsible, not merely for the costumes, but also for all the accessories, like hats, stockings, shoes, buckles, banners, and even the manufacturing of a set of antlers. Although the students were called upon to help in this—and those who were assisting deserve creditable mention—the bulk of the work and all of the responsibility fell on the staff. Without belittling the work of the other members of the dressmaking staff, it would be fitting to mention the name of Miss Woodward, who had a large quota of costumes to make. Miss Woodward is with us for this year only—being in exchange with Miss Stubbs, who is now at Melbourne—and her enthusiasm and hard work contributed much to the excellent display on the stage.

This year was specially marked by the work of the Art Department, which took on the responsibility of designing all the costumes and planning the colour scheme as a whole. They also undertook the painting of the scenes, the making of flowers and garlands, the designing of swords, halberds, etc., and the making and decorating of the jewellery.

In addition to this, there was a host of other-woodworkers, metal workers, electricians and typists, who all contributed work, seen and unseen by the audience, and without which the performance would have been impossible.

Finally the nights of production and the last rehearsals demanded a staff of 30 or more teachers for make-up, stage supervision, costuming, and all the many tasks that arise, in order to have over a hundred people working together for the performance.

CAST:

The Earl of Essex	Harry Dallmore
Sir Walter Raleigh	J. Morris Scoble
Walter Wilkins (a player in Shakespeare's Company)	Bruce Gascoigne
Silas Simpkins (another player)	Cyril Maloy
Royal Foresters (Long Tom, Big Ben)	Leslie Wood, Arthur McFadden
Tradesmen of Windsor:	
A Butcher	Kenneth Massicks
A Baker	Desmond Pile
A Tinker	William Bindon
A Tailor	Frederic Thompson
A Lord	George Byrt
Royal Pages	Joyce Kavanagh, Joan Melkilejohn
Queen Elizabeth	Betty Brooke
Miss Bessie Throgmorton	May Rattray
"Jill-All-Along"	Janet Frater, Marie Hancock
The May Queen	Margaret Gow
Kate	Marie Hines
A Lady-in-Waiting	Marilla Mason
Marjory	Vera Booth

The College Farm

The Farm, established four years ago, at Benson Road, Remuera, has progressed during the past years, and expansion to a larger area of about 40 acres is planned for 1938. The land for this has been obtained at Meadowbank and the transfer is already being planned.

The staff of the farm consists of Mr. H. P. Leves, Farm Supervisor, Mr. A. C. Pye, N.D.H., in charge of horticulture, Mr. T. Corrin, resident overseer, and two cadets, Herbert Blumhardt (of Agriculture 3), in the horticulture section, and R. Schischka for poultry work. The cadetship in horticulture provides training for the Diploma of Horticulture (N.D.H.), and the present cadet is being so trained at the College and at the Farm, for the qualifying examinations.

At the end of the 1936 breeding season the poultry numbered 800 and the total has now increased to 1500. Four hundred dozen eggs have been supplied to the College Cafeteria. During the season two first prizes, two seconds and a third were gained at Whangarei and at the Auckland Show. Five firsts, one special and two seconds, as well as seven firsts and the Nola Cup in the table poultry section. Orders have been received from all parts of the North Island. To provide wider training facilities the flock has been increased to include other breeds, such as Light Sussex, Rhode Island Red, Welsummers, Indian Game, Black Minorcas and Wyandottes.

The Horticultural section has developed to include a greater area and expert instruction is given in the raising and care of plants, the control of disease and glasshouse work. To maintain a standard and for comparison and selection, imported seed has been used extensively, with satisfactory results. Successful show results have been obtained, notably the Sweet Pea Cup at the Auckland Show.

The science work at the College covers soil work, fertilisers, dairy science and animal husbandry. To widen the field of experience contact is maintained with the Wool Marketing Association, where wool-classing is done, with the Span Farm for pig-raising and with the City Council propagation houses for further experience in horticulture.

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OLD BOYS' RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The secretary of the Old Boys' Rugby Football Club has forwarded the annual report for the year ended February 28, 1937. In a review of the past season is recorded the following: "We can again report with a feeling of satisfaction another very successful season. In all six teams were entered in the Auckland Rugby Union competitions from senior A to fifth grade. The standard of play throughout all teams and the behaviour of members on and off the field left nothing to be desired. Whilst not so successful as regarded the winning of trophies as in the previous year, which was absolutely outstanding, it is pleasing to report that our second grade team won the championship."

In a report of the second grade team's success it is interesting to note "the fine record of C. Bowron half-back, who was promoted from the fifth grade. In the two previous seasons this player had scored 107 and 120 points, and he again succeeded in passing the century mark for the third year in succession, mainly through accurate goal kicking."

Every S.M.T.C. Rugby player should join the Old Boys' Club on leaving school. A boy will find himself looked after by capable club officials and he will have the chance of rising up to the senior team and thus winning all the honours which are open to Rugby players in this country.



The Cast of "Merrie England"

Technical High School Courses

The "Seddonian" is very widely read, this issue going to more than 2000 homes. Among our readers are past and future students and it has been thought, therefore, that some outline of the nature and objects of the courses of instruction now given at the college, will be of interest.

The Technical High School this year enrolled over 1500 pupils who have completed their primary school education. It is staffed by a full-time staff of 24 highly qualified specialist teachers and controlled by a Principal and four heads of Departments. Included in the staff are a male and a female physical culture specialist, each devoting full time to health work in which they are assisted by Dr. J. Fitzsimons, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., an Auckland practitioner and Mr. W. A. Taaffe, a leading optician. The staff experts carry on a continuous search for physical defects, in addition to regular physical development classes. Gymnasium work has reached a high standard, and in addition the health of pupils is assisted by a system of organised games—football, cricket, tennis, basketball or swimming, on Tuesday afternoons. The School is divided into four Houses (Binns, Hindley, Seddon and Wellesley), and continuous competition through the year engenders a spirit of healthy rivalry in these games. Further, there is a large number of teams engaged under staff supervision in Saturday inter-school games.

Competing with physical work in importance, is the development of character. Pupils are received from the primary schools at a most important age. New Zealand is in this respect out of line with most other countries, it being generally agreed that the transfer should take place at 11-12 years of age. It is almost essential that pupils should be under the same control during the years 12-16. There will be proper time, then, for careful and continuous direction of the development of character. The Technical School has a wonderful asset in the natural interest which our type of work has for pupils. Each pupil can place lessons in their proper relation to life's work. Interest is strengthened by the provision of apparatus. The Seddon Memorial Technical College is one of the best, if not the best equipped school in New Zealand. Consequently, in our work we are able largely to remove corporal punishment for we rarely need a spur of this kind. Honest and straight-forwardness have been put as first objectives in the character training which is a main purpose of our work.

Each member of the staff is responsible for the supervision of the character work of one form, and it is, therefore, rare that pupils with a wrong moral viewpoint remain long in the College. The School is provided (thanks to the bequests of the late Mr. Binns and the late Mr. Hindley) with one of the best school Assembly Halls in New Zealand. It is equipped with everything necessary for adequate training in musical and dramatic work. The staff includes experts in art, needlework, electrical engineering, woodwork, radio engineering, and music and dancing, and our school concerts can, therefore, be productions which give scope for real training in dramatic art, now recognised as being a school subject of first-rate importance.

In another way also the development of character is promoted in a technical college. The varied courses of instruction make it possible for many types of

ability to be discovered, and thus we hope to prevent the sad position of young people taking up occupations for which their natural abilities do not suit them. Among educational experts no factor has been given greater attention in the past 20 years. Just as nature has given the people of the world a multitude of diversified talents so it is essential that the old type of post primary school, providing for one kind of ability mainly, should give way to a new type of school providing varied courses to suit different types of ability. This process is going on in most of the more progressive countries; to force all young people into the same mould and turn them out into the world is now accepted as wrong. Secondary schools throughout the world are, therefore, attempting to provide courses of more varied nature. This College is fortunate in that twenty years ago it put this principle into its courses. The intervening years have been spent (1) in acquiring and training the necessary specialist teachers (2) in drawing from overseas and experimenting with new methods of teaching, and (3) in accumulating the absolutely essential equipment. Almost every educational commission of recent years in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom, has praised the kind of course provided in our technical schools. And it will surely be conceded that the development of sound methods of teaching in new types of work, the gathering of specialist staffs and the accumulation of the necessary apparatus can only be done over a long period.

That our work is commended locally is evident from our day school enrolments, given below as on 1st March in the years mentioned.

1922	598
1926	800
1933	1232
1935	1372
1936	1488
1937	1516

In selecting the post primary school to be attended by their children, parents are frequently actuated by considerations of little educational value. Consequently we consider it of some importance to refer to the principles underlying the instruction provided for the day school pupils.

There are many even among educational experts who do not clearly understand the values which attach to technical work: some are under an entirely wrong impression that in the technical schools attention is given wholly to the training of young people in handwork. It may, therefore, be advisable to explain that there are very important reasons for taking a course at a technical college, if a pupil intends to follow a life for which our school claims to prepare.

(1) In the first place it will be readily agreed that all school work has as its chief value the training of character and the power to think. Most school subjects are forgotten after school days are over, but if minds have been actively working in school days, the result has been a strengthening of the intellectual powers which nature has given and life will require us to use. Interest, success and equipment are the things which make minds active.

Moreover, there are powers of the mind which can only be developed through work of the kind done in technical schools, and it is these very powers that are essential to success in the vocations for which the technical school prepares. In music it is not disputed that a child should commence as early as possible, but for practical vocations such as engineering, printing, etc., some argue that preparatory work should be postponed until after the secondary school stage has been passed. They wrongly say our work means specialisation, but it is just as general if not more general than literary subjects. Technical school people know that their work must be given as early as possible if the mental powers to which we direct our attention are to be strengthened to the maximum amount possible. It would not be possible to explain briefly the directions in which the boy trained in technical colleges has superior mental capacity for his kind of work over the boy trained in other types of secondary school, but it will be obvious that general work mostly from books cannot develop the powers essential in constructive work.

(2) In the second place, handwork skill in itself is a valuable possession whatever the occupation. In the engineering world accuracy to 1-1000 part of an inch is required, and before long 1-10,000 part of an inch will be demanded. If an engineer is to be capable of developing accuracy of this extremely fine character, it need hardly be explained that long experience and very careful training are necessary in the instructor. Technical schools claim that unless the boy commences before his muscular development has gone far, he will never attain the standard of accuracy required of the efficient engineer. We have seen in our colleges many students who have commenced too late in life and failed to reach a standard of accuracy which is attained when the boy commences early. Children whose parents delay this work, therefore, are almost certain of failure unless factors outside of the school are sufficient to give the necessary training. It may be important to point out also that workers with adequate technical training in these days are rare and find remunerative positions at comparatively early ages.

Technical schools give to children work that is interesting because it is the work of the world in which they will live. In almost every course a substantial portion of the work is directly connected with an occupation. Most of the equipment has been provided for the purpose of making these classes closely resemble the work of the world. It will, therefore, be understood that the interest of pupils is readily caught, and it should be remembered that no force is more powerful in education than interest.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Some particulars of the courses of instruction and of the prospects available to the student, are listed below:—

(1) **Agriculture Course.**—In this course the student's time is divided between general school work subjects—English, Arithmetic, History; Sciences which are essential in Agriculture—Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, Agriculture and Dairy Science; Handwork subjects—Woodwork, Metalwork and Farm Mechanics, and practical work in the garden and nursery or on the farm. The Board of Managers has an intensive area situated in Remuera, where boys

are given instruction under practical men in the work of the garden, the nursery, the poultry farm or the orchard. An area of 36 acres has been acquired recently for the purpose of this practical work.

(2) **Accountancy Course.**—This course prepares boys or girls for office positions, or for the Accountancy Profession. It is a course in which the University Entrance Examination is the ultimate objective. In addition to the subjects required for this examination, pupils receive instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. The Technical College course differs from that of the Grammar Schools in that Shorthand and Typewriting are taught to Technical College pupils, while this is not usually the case in the Grammar Schools. Those preparing for business positions should understand clearly that the first examination for the accountancy profession is the University Entrance Examination of the New Zealand University, and that this requires four years in the day school. The Technical College conducts in its day and evening classes all of the work required for professional accountancy.

(3) **The Commercial Course** is the usual course preparing girls for entry to business positions. The chief object aimed at is the development of accuracy. Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping are given every day, and a full supply of equipment of the latest type is provided. At the same time general work in English, History, Arithmetic, etc., and in Dressmaking (for girls) is felt to be necessary. A two year's course will take a pupil of good ability to the stage of the Public Service Commissioner's Shorthand-Typists' Junior Examination, and Stage 1, Book-keeping Examination of the New Zealand Society of Accountants. The general work of the class is sufficient to make it possible for them to enter for the School Certificate Examination. For senior pupils who have passed the University Entrance Examination at a secondary school there is a Diploma course, similar to those of the business colleges, but differing from them in that free places are available.

(4) **Arts and Crafts Course.**—This course is intended to provide for artistic girls. The College can offer girls the training in Dressmaking, Millinery, Leatherwork, Brass and Copper work, etc., in which the artistic girl is likely to find scope for her talents. The subjects taken in this course are English, Arithmetic, History, Shorthand, Typewriting, Art, Applied Art, Dressmaking.

(4) **Domestic Science Course.**—To this course are attracted girls who intend to enter some occupation connected with women's work. All of the needlework trades, cafeteria or similar work, are provided for. Each girl is given a sound practical and theoretical training which will thoroughly equip her for entrance to any industry taken up by women. Artistic work is aimed at, and in consequence, considerable time is given to training in good taste. Four specialist art teachers are available. In addition to the art work, Needlework and Dressmaking are given full attention, and for this purpose there is a staff of fully qualified needlework instructresses. The cookery work of the College is on thoroughly practical lines, and practice in large scale cookery is aimed at. In the advanced stages of the work, pupils receive training which will make easy the conduct of tea rooms, cafeterias or similar work.



A composite group of photographs which were taken around the College on Open Day

(5) **Engineering Course.**—This course should be taken by all who hope eventually to own or control a mechanical, electrical, radio, or motor engineering establishment. Capable managers, we believe, are derived from the ranks of those, who beginning as apprentices have had a thoroughly practical training as apprentice, journeyman and foreman. The day school course should extend over at least three years and in this period a boy has received instruction in the Practical Mathematics, Applied Mechanics, Physics, Electricity, Machine Drawing, Properties of Materials, Fitting and Turning upon which alone can success in this trade be built.

The Technical School does not prepare boys for Civil Engineering, this being a function of the Grammar Schools and the day classes of the University—a course involving at least 8 years of day education after completing the primary school course. It is not our opinion that University courses are suitable for technical school students, who are recommended to make themselves thoroughly familiar with trade processes, equipment and materials by actual trade experience from the apprentice stage in the branches of engineering for which we prepare.

In order to provide adequately for the practical training involved, specialist instructors of long experience are available and methods used in overseas apprentice schools are studied. Equipment in drawing rooms, science laboratories, electrical and mechanical engineering workshops is not only sufficient but up-to-date. In recent years, heavy expenditure on equipment has made our workshops the best equipped in New Zealand.

To those desirous of obtaining examination qualifications, there is the studentship examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London. This examination comprises the subjects, General Knowledge, Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics. Qualification in this examination represents the boy's first step in gaining professional qualification for his life's work. Further progress may be made in evening classes leading to the Associate Membership Examination of the same Institution. In addition to Machine Design, Strength of Materials, Electro-Technics, and Metallurgy, a foreign language is necessary, and completion confers a Diploma which has world-wide recognition. In Electrical Engineering, the City and Guilds of London conduct examinations in Auckland which make it possible for boys to qualify for Associate Membership (A.M.I.E.E.) in the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London).

(6) **Printing Trades Course.**—The printing trades course is a course in which general secondary subjects are combined with trades instruction in order to equip boys for entry to the printing trades. The subjects in which general instruction are given (English, Mathematics, History, Geography and Economics), are those which eventually must be taken by candidates for the Diploma in Journalism. In addition, Shorthand and Typewriting are given as these are essential to the reporter. Instruction in Freehand Drawing and the principles and practice of Typography will prove at a later stage invaluable to the boy who enters any branch of the printing trade as a mechanic. The technical college course is, therefore, so arranged that a pupil may enter printing works as an apprentice to the printing trade, but in addition he will have the foundations laid in these subjects which will enable him later to change over if opportunity offers to the journalistic branch of the trade. A Diploma in Journalism is granted by

the New Zealand University, and, as it is not necessary to pass the University Entrance Examination for this Diploma, a student belonging to the Printing Trades classes may reasonably expect to qualify for the examination at a later date.

(7) **Woodwork Course.**—The Woodwork course of the college provides for those students whose future is to be in one of the woodworking trades, or in the sheet-metalwork trade. The general subjects are English, Practical Mathematics, Mechanics, Applied Geometry and Freehand Drawing. A really sound foundation in these subjects is essential if the future woodworker is to know the theoretical principles upon which all of the advanced work in his trade is based. In addition, in the well-equipped workshops of the college, under the experienced craftsmen-teachers employed, the boy is able to develop that handwork skill and artistic taste which are so essential to the skilled craftsman. In view of the fact that many woodwork jobs are being replaced by sheet-metalwork it is thought expedient to give the wood-working boys training also in the principles of Applied Geometry, Mathematics and Setting Out, which are essential to these trades.

OUR DISTRICT.

The Seddon Memorial Technical College considers its district to be the Auckland province. It is an institution possessing facilities which cannot possibly be extended to many portions of the country, and it is felt that its facilities should be open to all who desire to attend. It should, therefore, be understood that pupils from anywhere may attend the college if there is sufficient accommodation available for them. Free railway travel, however, is another matter, and the Education Department's ruling is that pupils must travel to the nearest school at which they may obtain a course in the subjects they desire. Pupils on the North line must, therefore, travel to the Helensville District High School, or the Mount Albert Grammar School, on free railway passes if the courses desired are available at these schools. Similarly, on the South line pupils may get free railway passes to the Otahuhu Technical School, if the courses desired are available at that institution.

The cost of railway tickets for school pupils amounts to 15/- per term, and those who require to pay for their railway tickets, are no worse off than the city pupils who travel to the college by tram, the cost being 1/3 per week. If a pupil really desires the advantages offered at the College, the railway fare should not be a very serious obstacle.

* * * * *

TEST FLYING.

The average life of a test pilot in the United States is about two and a half years. Although the pay is high it is not surprising that there are only five men in U.S.A. willing to do it. The foremost test pilot is the famous Lee Gehlbach who so far has managed to survive the testing of at least 24 planes. The most severe test is a dive from about 20,000 feet, with a sharp pull out at 8000 feet. With a maximum speed of 400 miles per hour and a terrific force equal to nine times the pull of gravity pressing the pilot down in his seat, he is liable to lose consciousness and crash to his doom. Yet the work of the test pilot is absolutely necessary to ascertain whether a new type of aeroplane is structurally safe.

CLASS LISTS

MARCH FIRST - NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA—(Mr. Jones).

Henderson, Florence	King, Gwen	Woodlock, W.	Wallace, B.	Smith, G.
Irvine, Dorothy	Faton, Olive	Ferrif, R.	Oilphant, Berta	Williams, R.

COMMERCIAL 3A—(Miss Davis).

Armstrong, Joyce	Bullen, Mavis	Heald, Avice	McIntyre, Joan	Tooke, Ada
Atkinson, Joan	Capper, Mary	Heath, Betty	Murray, June	Whiteman, Elaine
Bartholmew, Betty	Chatteris, Margaret	Howard, June	Parrant, Nita	
Herger, Rose	Douglas, Joan	Lawford, Irene	Peterson, Kathleen	
Bishop, Gwen	Gow, Margaret	Mann, Joyce	Sutherland, Pat	
Brown, Betty	Harplin, Nancy	Mathews, Shirley	Tait, Florence	

COMMERCIAL 3B—(Miss Henderson).

Bong, Norah	Lean, Elsie	Nisison, Valmai	Smith, Marjorie
Campbell, Betty	Lewis, Rena	Oliver, Pearl	Taylor, Joan
Crabbe, Daphne	McGregor, Dulcie	Paterson, Jewel	Vella, Elsie
Crisp, Phyllis	McKenna, Mary	Purcell, Kathleen	Vine, Patricia
Hines, Marie	Manson, Lorna	Sanders, Jean	Walker, Maud
Jamieson, Norma	Mutton, Hazel	Sandom, Audrey	Watson, Eileen

COMMERCIAL 2A—(Mr. Fulton).

Adlington, Ursula	Colea, RUBY	Hartley, Maureen	Malone, Joan	Targuse, Vivienne
Barker, Dorothy	Collins, Eileen	Hawthorn, Margaret	Mason, Marilla	Todd, Thelma
Barnes, Jewel	Collins, Iona	Hedges, Jean	Maiden, Margaret	Toomer, Lorraine
Browne, Joan	Crabbe, Thelma	Hill, Flora	Miller, Julie	Wheeler, Betty
Browne, Millicent	Dickinson, Joan	Hirst, Inez	Monk, Constance	White, Joan
Cavana, Margaret	Ellison, Mary	King, Gloria	Over, Valmai	Whyte, Joy
Cleal, Betty	Ferrif, Margaret	Hosbin, Evelyn	Payne, Ailisa	
Clinton, Joan	Fowler, Marguerite	McGregor, Margaret	Smith, Pamela	
Clark, June	Green, Mavis	MacLennan, Jessie	Stringer, Peggy	
Cole, Peggy	Hammond, Joyce	Mahon, Betty	Stuart, Irene	

COMMERCIAL 2B—(Mrs. Hammond).

Andrews, Evelyn	Fraser, Janet	Hughes, Doris	Pople, Norma	Waldron, Ruth
Badley, Avis	Gomas, Yvonne	Kettle, Joyce	Robinson, Josephyn	Walker, Lenore
Barrball, Joyce	Grainger, Doreen	Langwell, Norma	Rosier, Thelma	Whale, Patricia
Breese, Olga	Hancock, Mavis	Lewin, Margaret	Ross, Beatrice	Whiskers, Gladys
Clarke, Shirley	Harvey, Thelma	Manning, Joan	Spalding, Edna	White, Winnie
Dale-Taylor, Marie	Hay, Erica	Moulton, Joyce	Stanley, Avis	Williams, Joyce
Davy, Muriel	Haycock, Gwen	McDermet, Carmel	Thomson, Lois	Wilson, Joan
Derbyshire, Norma	Hearing, Margaret	McIntyre, Hyla	Thompson, Sylvia	Wolf, Jean
Fisher, Marie	Holmes, Mary	Ogilvie, Patricia	Thomson, Audrey	Ecclesfield, Frances

COMMERCIAL 2C—(Mr. Scobie).

Amott, Doreen	Crawford, Mavis	Ives, Olive	Olson, Meryle	Scott, Nona
Balle, Beatrice	Denney, Yvonne	Jackson, Jean	Patterson, Eunice	Shaw, Rata
Brown, Dorothy	Dixon, Margaret	Kean, Olive	Paste, Marie	Simpson, Anita
Brown, Joy	Duffin, Norma	Kennedy, Lorraine	Plummer, Joyce	Stanners, Eden
Burns, Audrey	Fargher, Phyllis	MacLennan, Dorothy	Robbins, Joan	Stirling, Muriel
Chandler, Daphne	Fleming, Freda	McClare, Pat	Ryder, Jean	Stone, Jean
Chubb, Ellen	Francis, June	McCombe, Vera	Sandham, Helena	Walker, Dorothy
Copley, Betty	Hirst, Jean	Martin, Ivy	Schischka, Constance	Walters, Elva

COMMERCIAL 1A—(Miss Clough).

Ansell, Betty	Bettamy, Isabel	Brierley, Meta	Charlton, Muriel	Connolly, Shirley
Archer, Mary	Bird, Dorothy	Brown, Ngairé	Christiansen, Iris	Couler, Neasle
Arnold, Lois	Bird, Tui	Buckley, Dorothy	Church, Leslie	Cowan, Jean
Ashforth, Sylvia	Birnie, Betty	Burgess, Coral	Clayton, Nancy	Cox, Mavis
Atkins, Joyce	Birdie, Joan	Burkand, Joyce	Cliffe, Betty	Cresser, Margaret
Austin, Colleen	Bienkarne, Lorna	Callinan, Josie	Cobb, Marjorie	Cuttler, Rona
Baker, Mary	Boyle, Dorothy	Calvert, Elva	Cole, Rene	Davies, Pat
Barnes, Margaret	Brackneridge, Gladys	Carter, Isabel	Collett, Lesly	James, Beryl
Berryman, Vera	Braithwaite, Yvonne	Chaplin, Valerie	Cooper, Joyce	Thompson, Eunice

COMMERCIAL 1B—(Miss Irving).

Dimery, Doreen	Flynn, Merie	Gribble, Beryl	Henderson, Olga	Humphreys, Fay
Dorner, June	Forsyth, Peggy	Griffiths, Rona	Heywood, Gwen	Hunter, Fay
Driffin, Ursula	Foster, Lorraine	Fulton, Jean	Hickey, Josie	Hunter, Mary
Drake, Margaret	Fry, Edith	Guppy, Joan	Hill, Grace	Huntly, Betty
Ellis, Nola	Galbraith, Mona	Harris, Betty	Holden, Elsie	Hutchinson, Dorothy
Elwood, Dorothy	Gilmer, Willa	Harvey, Doris	Hooton, Jean	Jackson, Shirley
Evans, Ina	Giedhill, Thelma	Haswell, Tui	Horre, Shirley	Johnson, Lily
Eyles, Joy	Gow, Barbara	Hawkins, Phyllis	Horapool, Nancye	Johnston, Isabel
Gray, Joyce	Gray, June	Heath, Joyce	Hovell, Doris	Johnstone, Maude

COMMERCIAL 1C—(Miss Lamason).

Claydon, Mea	Kuypers, Dorothy	Mayo, Helen	McDermott, Marjorie	Neil, Betty
Hood, Elizabeth	LaFoley, Delys	Meala, Betty	McGeochan, Joan	Newbald, Irene
Jones, June	Lee, Marjorie	McKeeJohn, Joan	McGregor, Ailsa	Oaborn, Ada
Jorgenson, Rae	Lomas, Enid	Mennie, Eleanor	McGregor, Joan	Osborne, Gerlie
Joy, Patricia	Mansfield, Audrey	Montgomery, Margaret	McLiskay, Betty	Parsons, Vera
Kavanagh, Joyce	Marsh, Ina	Murton, Joyce	McMillan, Dorothy	Pattison, Joan
King, Barbara	Martin, Rona	McKay, Ruby	McNaughton, Vivian	Payne, Pat
Kinston, Gwen	Massey, Joyce	McMananey, Patsie	McNiece, Beth	Young, Mignon
Kirkham, Myrtle	Masson, Lois	McLay, Myrtle	McQueen, Ethel	Woolley, June

COMMERCIAL 1D—(Miss C. J. Vickery).

Anderson, Eileen	Quekch, Laurel	Smith, Marjorie	Torrens, Jean	Wellis, Mavis
Crawford, Joan	Robertson, Lorna	Spick, Joan	Trembath, Noeline	Watson, Violet
Pearce, Hazel	Roper, Joyce	Sponheimer, Marion	Trotter, Lillian	Williams, Dorothy
Peate, Gladys	Rutherford, Annette	Spoors, Mary	Turner, Eileen	Williams, Vivienne
Penberby, Olive	Saunders, Joy	Stacy, Beryl	Unsworth, Elywn	Wilson, Betty
Percival, Jessie	Scott, Marion	Stephenson, Jean	Yujich, Olga	Wilson, Joan
Peterson, Marjorie	Sheppard, Athalie	Stevenson, Ruby	Walker, Mavis	
Pitmeley, Dorothy	Sinton, June	Steward, Gwen	Wallace, Ethel	
Pritchard, Gladys	Sleigh, Jean	Tainsh, Betty	Wallis, Audrey	

COMMERCIAL 2 ART—(Miss L. Anderson).

Booth, Vera	Looms, Veronica	Skeen, Ellen	Orr, Vivienne	Rout, Olga
Gordon, Hazel	McIntyre, June	Skeen, Rosme	Kew, Edna	
Gough, Dorothy	Morris, Freda	Sneddon, Marcia	Taylor, Barbara	
Knight, Esther	Fennaligen, Joan	Tainsh, Joyce	O'Hanlon, Rona	
Hewitt, Gwtha	Scott, Jean	Kerkin, Cicely	Fehsenfeld, Irene	

COMMERCIAL 1 ART—(Mr. Goldsmith).

Ansell, Merie	Collis, Joan	Harris, Ngairé	McCormack, Lois	Smith, Blanche
Ball, Zena	Delaney, Betty	Humphreys, Ena	Oliver, Dorothy	Sullivan, Pat
Cathie, Leana	Davis, Pearl	Harold, Alice	Prentice, Ailsa	Salisbury, Mavis
Coyle, Joyce	Dixon, Ella	Hansen, Olga	Quedley, Bessie	Shepherd, Rita
Banks, Beatrice	Dent, Nancy	Hines, Violet	Pilkington, Belle	Travis, Joan
Bewick, Joyce	Fraser, Dorothy	James, Shirley	Ratcliffe, Constance	Whitley, Eileen
Brown, Doreen	Fargher, Margaret	Leask, Joan	Reeder, Lillian	Whalley, Joyce
Campbell, Madge	Grose, Helen	Lewis, Mirene	Saunderson, Joyce	Woolly, Barbara
Cowling, Bernice	Githons, Lenna	McPherson, Iris	Smith, Edith	Wright, Jean

DOMESTIC 3—(Miss Adams).

Arthur, Agnes
Dahl, Gean
Langton, Lois

McMillan, Olga
Mitchell, Vera

Moonie, Joyce
Payne, Patsie

Phillips, Marion
Stuart, Mary

Wootton, Myra
Oliver, Pearl

DOMESTIC 2A—(Miss Adams).

Bailey, Kathleen
Brooke, Marjorie
Dick, Margaret

Fitzpatrick, Mary
Gallot, Miriam
Lomas, Daphne

McCracken, Zelma
McEldowney, Jean
Manning, Joyce

Parsons, Valerie
Phillips, Winnie
Port, Esma

Shepherd, June
Wallis, Mary

DOMESTIC 2B—(Miss Boynton).

Abbott, Esma
Brady, Rosa
Bridgford, Joan
Dicks, Jean
Eggington, Josephine

Forrest, Joan
Godfrey, Evelyn
Gray, Audrey
Greig, Mary
Hamilton, Muriel

Hoddinott, Dorothy
Johnson, Esselmont
Marson, Betty
Mitchell, Mollie
Nodder, Esma

Parker, Gwen
Ratcliffe, Lucy
Rutter, Muriel
Sage, Betty
Sherlock, Bettina

Wright, Yvonne

DOMESTIC 1A—(Miss Herdman).

Allen, Gwendoline
Ball, Betty
Beveridge, Iris
Blake, June
Bond, Valerie
Box, Joan

Brackpool, Margaret
Bright, Marie
Caitcheon, Marie
Carter, Audrey
Carter, Thelma
Cashmore, Tessa

Cass, Eva
Chalmers, Marjorie
Chapman, Joan
Cook, Audrey
Ellison, Doris
Ewart, Joan

Findlay, Norma
Forrest, Joan
Gedye, Joy
Hammerick, Naney
Hardley, Joyce
Hipwell, Sylvia

Hollis, Norma
Hutchinson, Ruth
Ingham, Eileen
Jeffries, Norma
Kenny, Katherine
Johnstone, Maud

DOMESTIC 1B—(Miss McCormack).

Gee, Vera
Kimber, Joan
Langton, Noeline
Lawson, Joan
Levet, Irene
Mathews, Jean

Morris, Margaret
Morris, Peggy
McKeever, Jean
McLeod, Amy
New, Muriel
Norton, Elaine

Ogilvie, Margaret
Ormrod, Peggy
Parkes, Mavis
Pethybridge, Myra
Pheoung, Alisa
Phillips, Gwen

Pickett, Nancy
Piggott, Shirley
Pople, Eris
Prenter, Phyllis
Reefman, Rosetta
Ryecroft, Mildred

Simmonds, Rose
Spear, Nancy
Stainton, Gretta
Sutton, Beryl

DOMESTIC 1C—(Miss Wright).

Campbell, Jean
Canavan, Elva
Chaplin, Eunice
Dumper, Peggy
Giles, Muriel
Grose, Ngnire

Guignier, Violet
Harris, Muriel
Hoole, Edna
Leaning, Marjorie
Legg, Nancy
Longbottom, Laura

Monds, Jean
Martin, Doris
McConnell, Jean
Owens, Mavis
Quintal, Norma
Sime, Joyce

Simmonds, Yvonne
Smith, Edith
Spackman, Dulcie
Splers, Dawn
Switzer, Joan
Taylor, Dulcie

Taylor, Rose
Todd, Rhoda
Waddell, Esther
Wallace, Lorna
White, Glaysa

DOMESTIC 1D—(Miss Burley).

Arkell, Dorothy
Basham, Dora
Brophy, Correne
Cross, Jean
Dean, Joyce
Davey, Betty

Dillon, Olive
Duncumb, Kathleen
Francis, Joan
Fulton, Marie
Guest, Audrey
Hooker, Delphine

Leach, Joan
Martin, Shirley
More, Janet
Mouat, Avis
Murrill, Dorne
McKeon, Muriel

Orrell, Kathleen
Pawsey, Doreen
Rowe, June
Smith, Margaret
Smith, Dawn
Thompson, Glenys

Tippett, Ena
Warrington, Dorothy
Wilburn, Dorothy
Williams, Joyce
Yeoman, Barbara

ACCOUNTANCY 3A—(Mr. Scott).

Black, Eunice
Gray, Edna
Ibister, Jean
James, Thelma
Keegan, Valda
Le Long, Camille
Lees, Marjorie
Lockwood, Veda
Melbourne, Nancy

Robertson, Sybil
Brady, C.
Brown, J.
Brumby, H.
Chisholm, G.
Chote, M.
Cummins, I.
Ellis, S.

Fergusson, G.
Gibbs, T.
Gribble, A.
Harper, J.
Harvey, N.
Hill, D.
Impey, N.
Krause, A.
Laurie, D.

Lee, K.
McLachlan, A.
Mattson, L.
Massicks, K.
Morris, I.
Patterson, N.
Perkins, G.
Port, F.
Powell, W.

Pratt, L.
Quinton, A.
Richardson, L.
Rowe, C.
Savage, A.
Sutcliffe, G.
Smithyman, K.



AGRICULTURE BOYS ATTENDING TO THE SWEET PEAS AT THE COLLEGE FARM.

By courtesy of the "New Zealand Herald."

ACCOUNTANCY 3B—(Mr. Carnachan).

Davis, G.	Merrill, K.	Perry, R.	Simpson, C.	White, B.
Gascogne, J.	Moyle, T.	Reston, M.	Thompson, B.	Isbister, Florence
Kellow, I.	McVeigh, A.	Searle, H.	Thomson, M.	Nielsen, Norma

ACCOUNTANCY 2A—(Mr. Drake).

Atkinson, A.	Ellison, J.	Norris, J.	Such, A.	Grimson, H.
Beeby, E.	Greenman, D.	O'Meara, D.	Thomas, A.	Becroft, Yvonne
Bell, R.	Maskell, G.	Paterson, C.	Tremaine, E.	Crawford, Margaret
Buck, F.	Hartland, B.	Mackay, R.	Sandford, T.	Wilson, M.
Callinan, J.	Johnson, Jane	Morrison, D.	Sharman, O.	Young, N.
Catterall, K.	McGregor, R.	Nunnerly, L.	Steel, W.	Massicks, Joan
Coulam, J.	McKenzie, G.	Piggott, D.	Stevenson, I.	Targett, Una
Dixon, N.	McNaught, D.	Rowe, M.	Trebbutt, Joan	Whisker, Ellen

ACCOUNTANCY 2B—(Mr. Drake).

Ashley, A.	Douglas, M.	Kenny, O.	Nilsen, N.	Winch, E.
Beech, T.	Forster, M.	Kneebone, F.	Stretton, W.	Wynne, H.
Bell, C.	Ganley, N.	McMahon, D.	Taylor, V.	
Blacker, G.	Goodall, F.	McWilliams, W.	Watkins, T.	
Brown, T.	Kay, I.	MacDonald, J.	Wheeler, A.	
Davis, L.	Kear, R.	Nacey, J.	Wilson, I.	

ACCOUNTANCY 1A—(Mr. McKillop).

Brown, Lella	Williams, Rona	Davison, E.	Hall, R.	Kennerley, J.
Buchanan, Catherine	Baldick, L.	Eaddy, J.	Hall, W.	Laine, J.
Emery, Grace	Beeby, M.	Ellison, V.	Harris, H.	Larkin, E.
Geatley, Alice	Blake, B.	Evans, B.	Hoskin, V.	Laurie, E.
Hodgkinson, Evelyn	Blundell, V.	Fargher, V.	Howard, M.	Lawford, C.
McKinlay, Margaret	Brannigan, O.	Garrett, R.	Jackson, R.	Lay, B.
Rowe, Mary	Catterall, I.	Gate, D.	Jones, I.	Melhuish, I.
Stephens, Eme	Clark, I.	Geard, M.	Jones, W.	
Stewart, Mollie	Clarkson, K.	Grogan, A.	Keegan, M.	

ACCOUNTANCY 1B—(Mr. Ohlson).

Carpenter, D.	Morrison, W.	Norton, J.	Spencer, J.	Thompson, B.
Cruickshank, H.	Moss, R.	Partridge, D.	Spinley, F.	Tuki, J.
Hannken, G.	Mullins, K.	Paul, T.	Stafford, C.	Tye, J.
Harvey, J.	Mundell, R.	Renton, N.	Sullivan, J.	Williams, R.
Hebden, R.	McBride, I.	Rooson, E.	Sumich, I.	Wilsbere, G.
Hook, T.	McCarthy, V.	Rugg, R.	Surtees, D.	Wilson, A.
Knock, E.	McGregor, J.	Russell, K.	Sweetman, I.	Wright, J.
Mitchell, T.	McKenzie, D.	Saunders, W.	Tait, K.	Younis, A.
Meroney, M.	McPherson, E.	Speedy, H.	Taylor, C.	Stevens, G.

AGRICULTURE 2 and 3—(Mr. Davis).

Bree, R.	Nicholson, G.	Nairn, R.	Green, F.	Wilson, D.
Cheshire, L.	Purkis, G.	Pilkington, A.	Bell, H.	Blumhardt, H.
Henderson, R.	Rice, K.	Johnston, G.	Blinsted, J.	Weonton, C.
Mills, B.				

AGRICULTURE 1—(Mr. Davis).

Abercrombie, J.	Corry, S.	Johnstone, L.	Moore, W.	Troughear, B.
Baxter, R.	Gilmour, L.	McQuillan, A.	Postlewaite, W.	Fuddephatt, D.
Christophel, B.	Minchin, J.	McBirnie, J.	Smith, A.	

ENGINEERING 3A—(Mr. Taylor).

Ball, R.
Ennor, D.
McKinlay, I.
Pike, D.
Rickman, O.
Silcock, B.
Stringer, P.

Oborn, L.
Parker, F.
Hall, R.
Beer, E.
Crabb, R.
McKinnon, P.
Foxell, J.

Breckon, G.
Girven, W.
Gladwell, J.
Lanrum, R.
Lyon, R.
McKinnon, J.
Norris, F.

Cree, F.
O'Hara, J.
Park, J.
Pauley, G.
Wiles, A.
Williams, C.
Dent, D.

Griffin, I.
Kennerley, F.
Hadfield, B.
Dixon, N.
Burgess, R.
Burnett, R.

ENGINEERING 3B—(Mr. Titheridge).

Aislabie, P.
Beich, H.
Boyle, P.
Burgess, R.
Croy, J.
Davison, J.
Dixon, N.

England, J.
Fletcher, D.
Foster, D.
Gillanders, N.
Graham, R.
Hamilton, J.
Hancock, J.

Hoare, J.
Hoare, S.
King, R.
MacDonald, J.
Marshall, N.
Masson, G.

McIntyre, J.
Milne, R.
Rofe, M.
Rowe, M.
Sarney, A.
Schlehka, L.
Skeen, D.

Sproule, M.
Thornton, B.
Torbot, D.
Weir, J.
Willan, T.

ENGINEERING 2A—(Mr. Wood).

Aiken, L.
Allen, R.
Appleton, O.
Archibald, D.
Aston, H.
Barlow, G.
Barry, R.
Batterham, R.
Barton, F.
Baylis, N.

Bennett, D.
Bennett, M.
Best, E.
Billings, A.
Bindon, W.
Bird, J.
Blakeway, A.
Blundell, E.
Borger, D.
Bow, L.

Bradney, J.
Bright, G.
Brookes, P.
Buchan, R.
Burke, W.
Caldar, R.
Cameron, B.
Campbell, W.
Carlines, E.

Carey, L.
Carr, J.
Chester, C.
Childs, D.
Chiplin, A.
Cocks, J.
Collins, R.
Cory, L.
Crawford, W.
Cross, J.

Davis, V.
Davy, I.
Deverich, E.
Dillner, B.
Fawcett, E.
Saxon, C.
Sinclair, C.

ENGINEERING 2B—(Mr. Adams).

Carter, R.
Cocker, A.
Fitchett, R.
Fleck, N.
Foley, J.
Gordon, A.
Fowler, B.
Frost, A.
Fuller, J.
Furness, J.
Galloway, R.

Gavin, D.
Gillam, L.
Gillard, C.
Glassey, J.
Goldbro, P.
Gordon, A.
Gordon, R.
Hamblin, D.
Hardy, O.
Harnett, C.

Hartley, R.
Hawke, A.
Hewlett, J.
Hillman, W.
Hunter, C.
Hynes, J.
Jackson, R.
James, D.
James, V.
Jamieson, R.

Keegan, W.
Keen, J.
Kelly, J.
Kemp, C.
Kendall, W.
Keys, W.
Kirk, R.
Lambert, D.
Lane, F.
Langdon, J.

Lingsford, P.
Laurie, C.
Leighton, S.
Lever, J.
Litchfield, A.
Rennie, M.

ENGINEERING 2C—(Mr. A. A. Smyth).

Beresford, K.
Buckler, N.
Byrt, G.
Leth, M.
Lomas, W.
Lord, V.
Lovett, A.
MacKenzie, K.
McCully, A.
McEwen, A.

McIntosh, R.
Marlow, E.
Marks, J.
Marten, L.
Mason, R.
Mayall, D.
Mayhill, F.
Mearns, D.
Mezson, C.
Menzies, D.

Millsan, A.
Mitchell, K.
Mitchell, L.
Montgomery, O.
Morey, F.
Mudford, A.
Mundell, T.
Nelson, W.
Nichols, G.
Norton, B.

Osborne, B.
Parfitt, B.
Parker, J.
Patterson, V.
Peters, G.
Phipps, R.
Pickett, J.
Poole, H.
Potts, K.
Prior, G.

Probert, T.
Purvis, H.
Reed, L.
Reeve, E.
Reid, R. A.
Reid, R. R.
Reid, W.
Reynolds-Gilbert, L.
Morrow, H.

ENGINEERING 2D—(Mr. E. James).

Burns, E.
Levet, L.
Loe, E.
Moulder, K.
Rae, A.
Richardson, T.
Richard, A.
Riddell, L.
Robertson, B.
Robertson, E.

Robinson, M.
Sweet, C.
Ryan, D.
Sewell, A.
Shellam, E.
Smythe, R.
Spick, R.
Spiera, R.
Stead, R.
Stones, H.

Sutton, K.
Taylor, L.
Taberner, P.
Talbot, J.
Tegg, G.
Thompson, F.
Thompson, J.
Trendall, R.
Trewcek, C.

Treweela, R.
Robertson, N.
Trie, D.
Wallace, G.
Wasey, W.
Watson, A.
Watson, B.
Watts, R.
Webb, J.
Wetherall, G.

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Williams, V.
Wilson, H.
Woodhead, L.
Woolley, R.
Wurm, A.
Young, B.
Furness, J.

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Banks, E.
Barron, N.
Bates, G.
Berger, H.
Bergquist, A.

Bergquist, R.
Borrie, J.
Bray, O.
Brinsden, J.
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Burnett, J.
Busby, K.
Bussey, F.

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Colseut, C.

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Crabb, C.
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Dunbar, R.
Derig, R.
Dickenson, A.
Dillon, R.
Diver, J.

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Donald, J.
Douglas, P.
Duncan, J.
Duncan, R.
Eades, W.
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Moyes, V.

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Fowlds, D.
Fowler, J.
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Girven, O.

Gladding, C.
Glew, A.
Gooch, J.
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Grant, N.
Greenwood, F.
Groves, G.
Hackett, W.
Hackshaw, J.

Hall, C.
Halliday, M.
Hamman, E.
Harper, R.
Hart, R.
Heaven, H.
Haylock, E.
Hewitt, J.
Hick, A.

Hoare, R.
Holt, T.
Horton, A.
Hosking, A.
Howe, C.
Hulens, B.
Humphries, K.
Hunt, K.
Hurley, R.

Irvine, D.
Irvine, I.
Irvine, A.
Irwin, R.
Jackson, A.
Jamieson, D.
Jonson, D.
Johnson, R.

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Jones, A.
Kane, R.
Kinred, N.
Laffoley, P.
Lake, R.
Laurie, D.
Lavers, F.
Lawrence, M.
Leaity, W.
Lees, K.

Lennon, A.
Lines, P.
Love, W.
Lumley, R.
McBride, A.
McCaughy, J.
McConnell, W.
McCrossin, M.
Macfarquhar, D.
McGhie, J.

McGill, C.
McGowan, T.
McGulgan, R.
McIntyre, A.
McKenna, P.
McKenna, J.
MacKenzie, J.
McKinlay, D.
McKinlay, W.
McLaren, E.

McNeil, R.
McQuarrie, M.
Mackie, R.
Manson, J.
Martin, M.
Marsh, E.
Mawdsley, J.
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Miller, R.

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Slaughter, F.
Smith, K.
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Strachan, C.
Strid, D.
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Long, G.

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Cochrane, J.
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Gilles, A.
Harris, R.
Howe, F.
Howell, R.

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Knauf, D.
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Lynam, J.
Millett, D.
Monds, G.
Morrow, D.
Mortimer, N.
Nairn, K.

Pullan, G.
Reid, E.
Rogers, F.
Ryan, J.
Taylor, A.
Taylor, S.
Thompson, A.
Thorrington, G.
Todd, W.

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Whitlow, J.
Wightman, L.
Wilkinson, K.
Wilson, J.
Withers, F.
Wood, E.

Woodruffe, R.
Woodford, R.
Wright, K.
Wright, S.
Wyeth, A.
Young, D.
Buchan, R.
Thompson, J.

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Baron, I.
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Diver, R.
Eames, S.
Evans, B.

Flanagan, R.
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Gold, A.
Govan, J.

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Greentree, D.
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James, R.

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Reid, A.
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Wilson, F.
Woodcock, S.
White, E.
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Jones, V.
Knauf, H.
Kneebone, T.
Lennox, D.
Lennox, H.
McGregor, J.

McKee, N.
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Scatter, L.
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Garrott, G.
Haydon, R.
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Helleur, W.

Hunton, C.
Lord, B.
Mason, G.
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Morrison, K.
Parker, H.

Preston, E.
Puddephatt, A.
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Smith, R.

Wheldale, A.
Williamson, A.
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Chatfield, O.
Coop, N.

Cowan, F.
Crockett, D.
Eyton, A.
Halliday, J.
Harper, A.
Harrison, E.

Hart, E.
McLeod, L.
Middleton, F.
Price, A.
Ramsbottom, C.
Tonge, K.

Vranges, F.
Webb, W.
Whitwell, P.
Yates, D.
Field, J.
Buchan, R.

Dow, W.
Morton, E.

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Beech, W.
Brady, P.
Bright, E.
Brunt, W.
Buckley, R.
Connolly, R.
Downs, K.
Eddy, E.

Elliot, G.
Ghent, A.
Greenman, W.
Gribble, W.
Hartwick, J.
Herd, E.
Harnett, F.
Holsted, L.
Hughes, G.

Hutt, D.
Jarrett, R.
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Lee, M.
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Makgill, D.
Mann, B.
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Mudford, H.

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McLean, G.
McMahon, B.
McMillan, D.
Petherick, I.
Pine, R.
Porteous, D.

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Rayner, A.
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Schubert, M.
Knock, E.

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Burrows, W.
Cain, A.
Connell, R.
Cooney, R.
Coyle, A.

Cürel, T.
Darrington, A.
Faithfull, R.
Freer, K.
Garrod, T.
Giles, W.

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