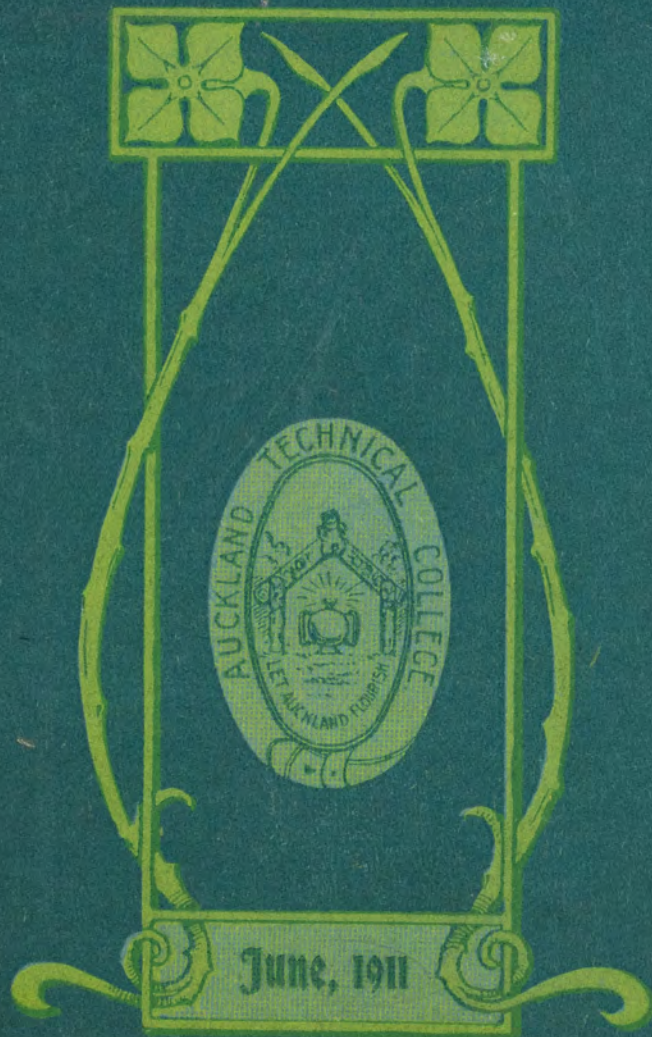


AUCKLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE



June, 1911

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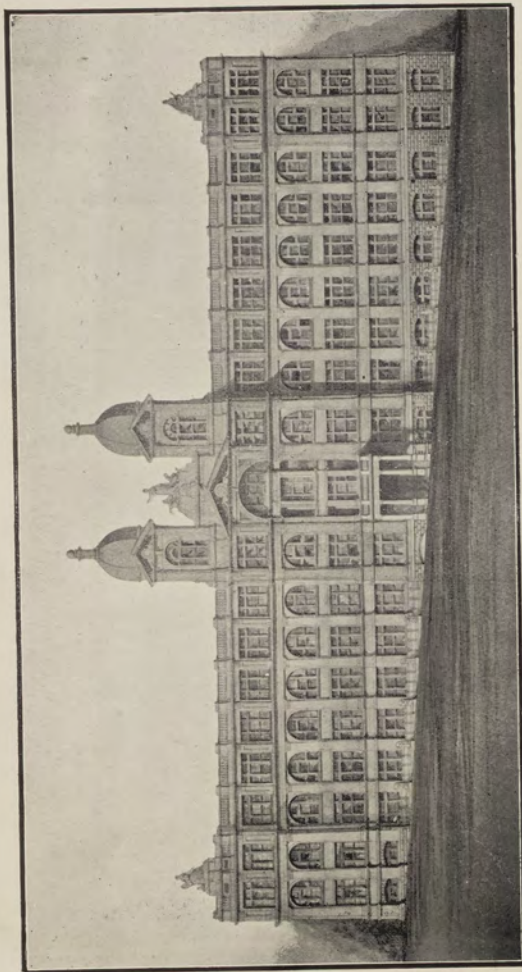
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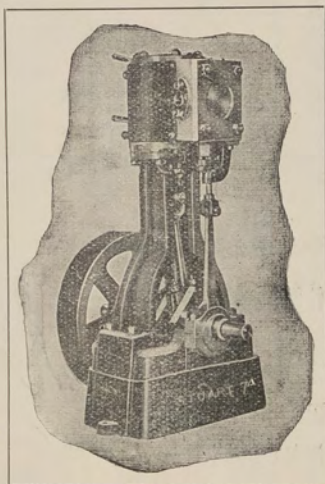
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AUCKLAND

TECHNICAL COLLEGE

MAGAZINE



JUNE, 1911



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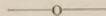
1911



EDITORIAL



*"Great things thro' greatest hazards are achieved,
And then they shine."*



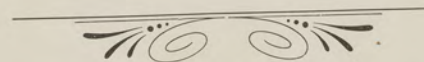
The present year will always be a memorable one in the history of our College. On every hand, improvements meet the eye of the student who is sufficiently loyal to his school to enquire for himself.

From the point of view of your Editor, perhaps the greatest achievement of all is the publication of our magazine. Most school magazines are to a great extent like hot-house plants. Great preparations are made for their production, and then, after a period of great expectancy, the first shoot stealthily makes its appearance. And then comes the critical period. Our tender plant now requires careful nourishment, and those who expect it to attain to the stateliness of full growth must be willing to bestow upon it their unfettered attention.

Our magazine then, being, as we have said, a kind of plant, also requires nourishment. "But how," you ask, "can we feed a magazine?" No diet could be more simple: it consists merely of essays, stories and articles of College interest. And in this connection, students should understand that the Editor is no monster who will devour with a glance the luckless being who dares to offer something for publication. Indeed, they may find that when he learns they are bringing contributions he will even welcome them with a smile.



TECHNICAL COLLEGE DAY SCHOOL GIRLS'
SENIOR HOCKEY TEAM.



LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS.

By F. NEVE, M.A., LL.B.

If we go back something over a thousand years in the history of our Empire, we find a man who exerted a profound influence on the life and spirit of his time. It is not, however, from this standpoint that I want you to view Alfred the Great. Rather would I have you regard him as the man who first gave shape and substance to all that is best and noblest in the ideals and aspirations of the English speaking races of our time. He set a lofty standard of life and duty, and the true greatness of Imperial Britain to-day may be measured by the extent to which that standard has been attained.

Through the long centuries of her growth and development, the spirit, which in Alfred first found clear expression, has been the nation's guiding star. The name of Britain has always stood for justice, liberty, noble purpose and high endeavour; for the foundations were well and truly laid, and the builders who followed, spared no effort to perfect the grand design. In every department of national life the same spirit has been at work cleansing, building and adorning. As courtier and warrior we have Sir Philip Sidney, Elizabeth's gentle knight without fear and without reproach, who, building on the foundations of Alfred, has been the model of true knighthood ever since. Think then of Hampden, one of the truest patriots England has known. It would have been easy for him to yield to an unjust king's demands. The sum required was small, the inconvenience trifling. But no, rigid in his sense of justice, and fearless champion of a people's rights, he preferred prison and even death to cowardly submission to the tyrant's will. The spirit represented by him and the men like Pym and Eliot, who fought by his side, gave to Parliament new ideals of liberty and justice, and made possible the freedom of thought, speech, and action that are the privilege and proud boast of every Briton. Here again the foundations, hewn out of the solid rock, must remain so long as the nation lasts.

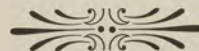
So it is with every phase of national activity, and with every institution that has been founded. Where the spirit of Alfred has been at work, the institution has grown and flourished; but where that spirit has been absent, it has inevitably languished and died.

Look for a moment at the great public schools that have existed in England for centuries. Harrow and Eton have their traditions and their history, and a grand history it is. Every lad who has a spark of manliness in his composition, becomes, on entering one of these schools, imbued with its spirit, is urged by generous promptings and fired with noble purpose. To be a man and play the game is the unwritten motto of the school. To the youth of Eton and Harrow belong great and undoubted privileges. The traditions of the past are to them an inspiration, and to emulate the deeds of the great ones who have gone before will be their pride. But a far greater privilege is yours. You who are members of this College are now in the very act of laying the foundations of a great institution, whose future value and influence will in a large measure depend on the quality of the work you put into it. The spirit of the school, its ideals and aspirations, are now in process of formation, and each boy and girl by every act is influencing their development. This is a great power which has been placed in your hands; it confers upon you a splendid privilege; but, like every other privilege, it carries with it a heavy responsibility. If you build carelessly, without strenuous effort of brain and hand, if you use inferior material, or think that anything less than the very best will do, the whole superstructure will be worthless and unstable, and those who come after will either have to pull down what you have built and lay the foundation anew, or be crushed by the falling walls. In other words, if you shirk your daily task, if you behave in a way that is inconsistent with the truest sense of duty, you will not only be wronging yourselves, but will be doing irreparable injury to your College. You will be betraying the trust reposed in you. That by your conduct the school should acquire a bad reputation would be serious enough, but more serious would be the fact that the school merited such a reputation. For instance, if you were to be satisfied with anything below the very highest standard of truth and honour, even though outsiders were never cognisant of the fact, your own character would deteriorate, above and beyond all the tone of the school would be lowered, and instead of being an influence for good, it would be an influence for evil, carrying within the seeds of its own destruction.

Such a thing as this is suggested, not as warning, or even a remote possibility, but merely as a contrast; for how different

is the position that actually prevails. The work of laying the foundations is advancing fast. You have done much, are still doing much, and both material and workmanship are sound. The spirit of willing industry that appears on every hand must be productive of the best results, which the future alone can reveal; but the idea that I wish you to grasp is that you are builders whose privilege it is to take part in the erection of a noble structure. There is dignity in the thought, it adds to your self-respect, and gives you an aim that is removed from all that is petty and selfish; and yet if you are true to this ideal you cannot but be true to yourselves and your own best interests.

Just think of it, the future of this College lies in your hands, and is yours to make or mar. Even your teachers are powerless without you. They can do little more than advise and direct: the work must be done by yourselves. The influence of the school should and will be so marked, that from one end of the Dominion to the other, a pupil from the Auckland Technical College may be known and distinguished by all those qualities that go to make a true womanly woman, and manly man. If you and those who come after build aright, the power of this school will be felt throughout the whole fabric of society, and will infuse a new element of honesty and thoroughness into commerce, the professions and handicrafts. Look upon your school as the builders of old looked on the temples and cathedrals they erected to the honour and glory of God. Each took a pride in his work, and no time was too great, no labour too arduous to fashion and polish the stone. Though no one man could, in his single life, see the building completed, he was yet able to point with pride to the stone he had wrought, knowing that so far as skill and patient toil might serve, his handiwork was perfect. As the ancient builders strove after perfection and wrought with loving care for generations yet unborn, so may you too do your part in building an edifice that shall serve your children and your children's children in the years to come. The work may be hard, the way may be rough, but nothing great or noble was ever yet achieved without laborious effort. "Rugged and steep," said Porphyry, "is the pathway of the gods," but no matter how rugged or how steep it may be, for the sake of your own womanhood, your own manhood that is to be, lift your eyes to the summits of the distant hills and firmly set your feet upon the track.



A CAMP ON THE BANKS OF THE WANGANUI RIVER.

The Main Trunk Express steamed into Taumarunui station in the grey dawn, and we, a party of 20, alighted, shivering, even though the new year was close at hand. Luggage was procured and we hurried away to get breakfast at one of the few tourist houses which the little township contained. We had time for a walk over the clay hills of Taumarunui before we directed our footsteps to the little jetty which is situated on the River Ongarue, for it is at the junction of this and the Wanganui River that Taumarunui has been built.

The small steamboats usually employed for passenger conveyance are about half the size of the boats of the Auckland ferry service. They are light and are flat-bottomed in order that they may travel in very shallow water. When, however, a party wish to travel a few miles down the river, they are given a canoe which resembles a Maori canoe in every respect save one, which is that the former is much deeper and therefore less dangerous than the latter.

Well, we started at last, and our canoe shot forward with a rapid silent motion which was well in keeping with the stillness of the river. We had not gone far down the river, however, before we encountered the first of the rapids for which the Ongarue and Wanganui are famed. We were going down stream, and our craft, guided by an intelligent Maori rejoicing in purple socks and tan boots, shot through the water without so much as touching the rocks with which the river was studded.

Soon we passed into the Wanganui where the rapids were larger, and as the canoe shot through them the water foamed and hissed and swirled until it seemed like a living thing. Of course it was great fun shooting the rapids, though several times the spray came over the sides of the boat. Sometimes long stretches of clear, almost still water, on whose surface the surrounding hills and clear blue sky were mirrored, delighted an artist friend who accompanied us. Now we were coming to that part of the river where the banks were sheer cliffs covered with dark green bush, and where the stretches of clear water were more numerous. Here we obtained views which will always be mirrored on our memories as clearly as were the cliffs, sky and clouds reflected on the lovely surface of the river.

A settler's homestead was our first "port of call." We stopped for a few minutes only for we were anxious to reach our destination in time for lunch. The river seemed to grow prettier every moment, and the art loving persons of our party went into raptures over the pretty little bends and beautiful long stretches which seemed to be too beautiful to exist anywhere but in the imagination.

At last we came in sight of our camping ground—a lovely sandy beach with a number of weeping willows surrounding it. Dense bush was on either side of it, and across the river the bank rose up to a great height. This cliff was covered with bush which was the haunt of tuis and pigeons. In the early mornings the tuis poured forth such volumes of sweet music that we used to sit by a large fire, for it was intensely cold in the mornings and evenings even at that time of the year, and listen to them. But to return. We were pleased to have found so pleasant a spot, and therefore on landing we went willingly to work, for we had only half a day in which to get all the tents up. We had everything fixed in time, however, and next day were able to go for a walk in the most beautiful piece of bush we had ever seen.

We passed the following month in almost unblemished delight. In fact we had only to eat, sleep, drink, and see the sights afforded by both river and bush. About half a mile above us a waterfall came dashing down the cliff, while below in the river a rapid swirled and hissed, and a miniature cascade foamed over the rocks. Here and to many other such places came the photographers with their cameras, while the others explored the bush and hunted for ferns.

Many pleasant hours were spent in bathing, and as the river abounded in trout, some time was spent in fishing.

At night time we sat round a large log fire and sang, laughed, and played games, watching meanwhile the beautiful moon, as it rose higher and higher, ever reflected in the still waters of the murmuring river. At night time the lovely glow worms showed themselves, lighting the fern-covered nooks which are plentiful along the banks of that beautiful river.

The lovely holiday came to a close too soon, and we had to return to the work-a-day world again, but we shall always cherish the memories of our camp on the banks of the Wanganui River.

GEM. PEGLER,
1st Commercial C.

THE OLD GIRLS' CLUB.

Until 1909 the students leaving the Auckland Technical College lost for the most part all connection with one another. But since then the girls attending the Day Classes have been able to continue their friendship by becoming members of the Old Girls' Club.

The original members of this club (25 in all), were the girls who attended the second year Commercial and Domestic Science Classes in 1909. The objects of the Club were to keep together girls who had become friendly during their two years of college life, and to encourage mutual improvement among them when they had entered their various circles of business and private life.

Monthly meetings were decided upon for 1910, but this year the arrangement has been altered and a meeting is held every three weeks. The officers elected are:—Miss G. Edgerley, secretary; Miss Audrey Connolly, assistant secretary; and Miss Vera Malcolm, treasurer.

Various amusements were arranged for the different evenings. For instance, Progressive Games were chosen on one occasion, while on another a "Street Evening" was held, when each member represented a street.

The most interesting function of the year, however, was a social and dance, held on the 8th of October, 1910, in Munro's Hall, Ponsonby. For the earlier part of the evening an excellent musical programme was arranged. Songs were sung by Mr Hunter, Miss Lee, Miss Campbell, and Mr Walls. Mr Morgan gave a comic song, and Miss Shepherd a recitation. Instrumental solos were given by Mr Mason and Mr H. Lester, and the programme was concluded with a musical trio by Messrs Lewins, Allen and Wallace. Afterwards at half-past nine the guests had supper, and the social continued till twelve o'clock. The majority of the guests entered very heartily into the dancing, while those who did not dance amused themselves with a flower competition.

The Club Picnic took place on March 25th, 1911, was held at Milford Beach near Takapuna, and was an exceedingly enjoyable outing.

Only eighteen months have elapsed since the Old Girls' Club was formed, but the positions of the various members have

altered considerably. Several are at business. Audrey Connolly, Louie Pegler, Alice Leahy, Florrie Lawford, Vera Malcolm, Florrie Warin, Annie Dent, Emma Graham, Beatrice Eaves, Eileen O'Leary, Leslie Phillipson, Ruth Tremain, Seeta Entwistle, Neva Watts and Geraldine Edgerley are all in offices in Auckland. Madge Wilcocks is in a dentist's laboratory, Lena Davies is teaching in a cookery school, Lyn Phillips is a governess in a private family. The others, Dot and Madge Walters, Pearl Walker, Kathleen Barr and Annie Hall are at home.

Only one name still remains to be mentioned, that of Mabel Armitage, the first and only member to have been severed from the club by the hand of death. Her death was felt very keenly, for she was exceedingly popular, alike with the staff and students of the College.

"LET AUCKLAND FLOURISH."

By H. R. URQUHART, M.A.

All students on entering our College are informed among other things that they must provide themselves with the College Badge, which, they are told in the Prospectus, is of gilt enamel practically indestructible, and will last the whole of a student's stay at College. The last clause seems quite superfluous in view of the two words before it, but this is by the way. On an inwoven scroll of the badge are inscribed the words "Let Auckland Flourish," and day by day, week by week, our students carry this motto about with them, yet how many have ever thought of the share they have in bringing about this desirable end! How many have ever fully realised that they are citizens in embryo, and that the College is but a state on a smaller scale!

At the present moment the people of Auckland are jubilant over the fact that the recent census returns have shown that they occupy the premier place in regard to numbers. A cartoon in a recent issue of the Auckland Herald under the heading "The Top Dog," represents Auckland as a huge smiling mastiff, playfully trampling on a wretched little cur labelled Dunedin. Christchurch and Wellington sit close by in somewhat more dignified

positions, yet still insignificant in size, and cast on the beaming face of Auckland the green eyes of jealousy. But mere bulk alone does not constitute greatness, and it therefore becomes the duty of every student to see that he acquires those qualities which will lead to true national greatness, for after all the national life is but the individual life writ large. It is his duty to see that he builds up a character that will prove practically indestructible not only during his whole stay at College, but throughout life itself; a character that will not melt as wax before the fierce flames of temptation.

To attain to true greatness the student should recognise the threefold nature of his being; should know that body, mind and spirit are so closely interrelated, that development of any one of these factors to the neglect of others leads to the production of an ill-balanced and ill-adjusted man. If we would reach to the highest levels, then, it is imperative that all three sides of our being should receive thoughtful attention.

By no strength of the imagination could it be said that the New Zealand youth neglected the physical side of his nature. We are proud of the fact that we are an athletic people, that a few years back the sons of N.Z. completely outclassed on the football field the youths of the Motherland. We have our strong men, our boxers and rowers; and now, moreover, our system of universal training from which much may be expected from a purely physical standpoint. Clearly then the physique of the N.Z. youth is not in jeopardy.

The mind, too, in these days when huge sums are spent on compulsory education runs little chance of being neglected. Indeed, throughout this land, it is largely true that our public schools focus the greater part of their energies on the second factor, mind. We insist on having the pupil educated whether he be a rogue or otherwise; the student who leaves our shores to still further prosecute his studies can usually hold his own in the great Universities of the world. As a people then we cannot be charged with neglecting the purely intellectual side in regard to our boys and girls.

The danger seems to be that the third factor or the spiritual element in the composite nature of our children will be sacrificed to the merely physical and intellectual. This third element is ever shy and retiring and like a tender flower requires careful nurturing. So insistent and loud are the demands of the physical and mental natures that the spiritual is often crushed or ignored. But this tendency to slight the ways and means to

spiritual growth must be strenuously battled against by all who wish to reach the highest levels of true manhood and womanhood. It is pleasing to know that some little recognition of this third aspect of the student's life is seen in the inauguration last week of a class for Bible study; for the Bible above all books is the source of spiritual inspiration. Speaking quite recently, on the occasion of receiving publicly a copy of the Authorised Version of the Scriptures, His Majesty, the King said:—"It is my confident hope, confirmed by the wide spread influence your movement has aroused, that my subjects may never cease to cherish the noble inheritance in the English Bible, which in a secular aspect, is the first of national treasures, and is as you truly say, in its spiritual significance, the most valuable thing that this world affords." This is a great King's message to his subjects and as such is surely worthy of not a little attention.

These three elements then, the physical, the mental and the spiritual, developed each in its right proportion go to make up the best type of student. Take full advantage therefore of all the opportunities the College affords to develop the three sides of your nature. Join one or other of the various athletic clubs, but let your ambition be not so much to actually win, though that is good, as to play a clean and sportsmanlike game. To win a reputation for this is worth much more than to secure a name emblazoned on a banner. Grapple seriously also with the daily work of the College. Find your pleasure *in* your work rather than *beyond* it. Above all do not starve the spiritual side of your nature. Thus and thus only will you attain full and rich development: thus only will you fit yourself to be loyal and good citizens. Then indeed may Auckland expect to flourish not only in mere numbers but in what is of vastly more importance, in the moral worth and fibre of its citizens.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

SHEILA MCGREGOR.

Some years ago a proposal to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, was brought before the public of France, by M. de Lesseps, an eminent engineer, who had previously

constructed the Suez Canal. De Lesseps formed a huge company with a capital of several millions, and had no trouble in obtaining the money from the French, who considered him almost infallible.

Shipments of machinery were sent out to Panama, thousands of men employed, and everything pointed to a great success. The reputation of this engineer was so great that the people of France were tumbling over one another in order to procure shares which they thought would bring in vast fortunes.

The time required for the completion, was in de Lesseps' estimation, about five years. After the expiration of this time, it was discovered that the company was short of funds. An enquiry was held and it was found that about one third of the contract had been completed, at the expenditure of the whole capital.

A panic at once ensued among the ruined French capitalists. De Lesseps could give no account of the shareholders' money, so he was declared guilty of defrauding the people and sent to prison. It was a pitiful sight to see this white-haired venerable old man, who had previously every honour, dragged away to prison.

After the failure of the French to complete the canal, everything lay dormant for a time, until the American Government took over the work.

On the arrival of the Americans on the scene, everything changed. Up-to-date dredges and steam-shovels were used, and they employed thousands of coloured labourers.

So great has been the progress of the Americans, that in about four years, it is thought, the canal will be completed.

As engineering difficulties are so great, the canal will not be level, but will consist of a series of locks.

When complete the Panama Canal will be a great benefit to all those countries situated in the oceans lying round America.



COLLEGE CLUBS.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC CLUB.

In the early part of the year it was suggested that a Literary and Dramatic Club should be formed at the College. The proposal was enthusiastically received by a large section of students, and the first general meeting was very well attended. At this meeting Mr R. M. Algie was elected President, and the difficult post of Secretary was accepted by Riria Harris. It was resolved that the committee should consist of five, and as a result, the following girls were elected:—Dorothy Fleming, Florence Coppins, Hilda Hardley, Annie Bullen and Freda Bartley.

Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a suitable play with which to commence work. Finally we selected Shakespeare's "As You Like It." This has already proved a most interesting play, and we feel sure that the reading of it will do much to foster among us at least a little genuine appreciation of the works of our greatest English writer.

RIRIA HARRIS,

HON. SEC.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

The third annual meeting of the football club was held in the College on Thursday, March 16th. Mr R. B. Macduff presided over a large attendance of students, who showed by the interest they took in the proceedings that they were keen on having a really good team.

The balance sheet however, was not a very hopeful one, there being no funds at all from last year.

After the usual business of electing the officers, captain, etc., was over, the meeting was brought to a conclusion by thanking Mr Macduff for the able manner in which he had carried out his duties as chairman.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Club:—President, George George, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs Lewins, Macduff, Urquhart, Algie, Neve and Walls; Captain, J. Muir; Vice-Captain, A. Otter; Secretary, C. Coleman; Treasurer, C. Smith; General Committee, two Vice-Presidents with Forde, Smith and Coleman; Selection Committee, Mr Macduff, with Captain and Vice-Captain.

The Club is fortunate this year in having the services of Messrs Macduff, Urquhart and Algie, for these gentlemen take a great interest in the welfare of the Club, and it was through their efforts that the College was admitted into the Secondary Schools' Competitions.

The College colours are dark green.

MATCHES.—The members of the first XV. signalled their admission to the Secondary Schools' Competitions by putting up a really good game against Sacred Heart College on May 6th. The game resulted in a win for Sacred Heart by 13 points to 9, and the score just about represents the merits of the teams; but with practice Technical College should be able to reverse the scores. Our backs were strong both individually and collectively, and in their fine passing runs one could see possibilities of a first-class combination; Mika, Otter, Smith, Forde and Casely showing really good form. The forwards lacked combination and dash, they did not "back up" and "come round" as they should do, and the scrum work must be improved. In the open, Coleman, Knight, Hosking, Hettet and Tattersal were prominent, but it takes eight forwards to win the "Schools' Championship." However, with persistent practice the Technical College team need not despair of winning the "Championship" even in their first year.

C. C. COLEMAN,
HON. SEC.

HOCKEY NOTES.

The Girls' Hockey Club, which was formed late in the season last year, has now two teams, both of which are affiliated to the Auckland Ladies' Hockey Association. The Inter-Club matches take place each Saturday at the Polo Grounds, Remuera.

On Saturday, 6th May, the Hockey Association opened their season with a tournament, at which the Technical College Hockey Club made an excellent start. In the first round they met Martino, beating them by 2 corners to nil; in the second round they beat Mt Eden by 1 corner to nil, and in the third round they met one of the strongest Clubs—Arawa—and were defeated by one goal.

This year the Club should have a good chance of winning the Junior Championship, as they have some very promising players.

The Captain of the A team is Miss A. Goldie; Vice-Captain, Miss R. Harris; Captain of the B team, Miss J. Grundy; Hon. Sec., Miss M. H. Cook; Treasurer, Miss A. Campbell. The following were elected as members of the Selection Committee:—Miss Goldie, Miss Harris, Miss Booth and Miss Grundy.

NEW ZEALAND SCENERY AND TOURIST RESORTS.

BY INEZ MASEFIELD.

New Zealand, unlike many other minor countries of our hemisphere possesses an extraordinary variety of scenery. The country is everywhere destitute of dullness. The scenery is so varied, and the remarkable features so well distributed that there is no part of the country without beauty or interest. The district of Auckland in many respects takes the lead. It contains some of the most beautiful harbours, usefully indented coasts, some of the most beautiful and magnificent forests, the finest of rivers, and also the largest lake.

The gigantic and kingly kauri tree seems to rule over the entire North. Some of the smaller trees that appear to have dominion over the rest of both Islands droop into the silent rivers, and thus lend a charm to our bush scenery.

There is also another marvellous attraction in these quiet and sombre places which seem to be entirely ruled by the power of Nature. These forests are the homes of the beautiful varieties of native birds for which New Zealand bush has been so renowned in all parts of the globe. The small creatures are not very brightly tinted with gorgeous colours, but are unparalleled songsters, a fact which largely compensates for their lack of colouring.

The rivers which wend their way leisurely through the bush and dense woodlands, provide excellent shady and quiet spots for picnic parties.

The pioneers of about sixty years ago who founded here a new and brighter Britain—the Britain of the Southern Seas—soon proved this land to be wonderfully endowed by nature, and capable of producing in abundance more than was necessary for their comfortable subsistence. It is a land of hope and plenty, rich in timber and minerals and wonderfully fertile. Already this young land is noted for its manufactures, and enormous pastoral and agricultural resources, while its magnificent coastal and inland scenery, are not to be surpassed in any other country. Where will you find such charming scenes, as the thermal wonders of these Islands, or such alpine splendours? New Zealand owns them all. A tour through the entire length of both Islands is like a living dream. In the South we view the majestic fiordlands, beautiful sounds, the Southerland Falls situated near Milford Sound, which are famed as being the highest in the world, the great plains of Canterbury where millions of sheep and cattle are annually grazed, the ice-fields, which are the main sources of many of the long sluggish rivers. A visitor who has a world-wide knowledge of different countries at once notices the resemblance between the Southern Alps and Lakes, and those of Switzerland. But our store of wonders is by no means exhausted.

One day's journey south of Auckland takes the visitor into the heart of the thermal regions, into the midst of geysers, mineral springs of great medicinal value, and lakes of rare beauty teeming with rainbow trout. In this wonderland you will marvel at the freaks and beauty of nature. The whole place has an odour of the uncanny, in spite of the modern effect furnished by the existence of the town of Rotorua, and your amazement will not decrease if you tread your way through the devious paths of a Maori Pah, built on the edge of a boiling

pool, or if you join in a game of lawn tennis on a grassy lawn beside which a couple of energetic and bubbling geysers are sending their steam clouds far above the groves of manuka.

Another growing town is Whangarei. The fine entrance to Whangarei Harbour at once impresses the visitor. The bold castellated headlands, coloured with the perpetual greenery of the native forest, and fringed at the water-line with pretty beaches, stand out as gates to the harbour. Bold, stately, towering peaks seem to keep watch over the town.

The small residential and seaside spot of Russell which is rapidly growing into importance again, is the oldest and most historical town in the Dominion. It is situated on the picturesquely island studded Bay of Islands. To tourists, and holiday makers, Russell presents many attractions in the way of fishing, bathing, and inland excursions.

The Wanganui River which has rightly been named the Rhine of New Zealand, has scenery unexcelled by that of any other country. The upper parts of its course are obstructed by rapids, which to a certain degree prevent the navigation of large steam-boats, but the slowness at which the river-boats travel up to the headwaters greatly increases the enjoyment of the passengers. On every side there is different scenery to be viewed, large dark, majestic forests, huge fern trees which dip their fronds into the slowly flowing river, and various Maori Pahs that add greatly to the scenic value of the river.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Not one of us can resist the feeling of pride that springs from the knowledge that this year has opened most successfully. In every respect there has been a most marked improvement. But it must always be remembered that the reputation of a school depends very largely upon the students themselves, and we expect every student to give his or her very best to whatever club he or she may have chosen.

In the early part of the year the College received the services of three new masters. Mr H. R. Urquhart, who by the way, hails from the southern city of Dunedin, was appointed as Senior English Master, and Mr R. M. Algie was chosen to assist him. The scientific side of the College was strengthened by the appointment of Mr Neve. At the end of March Mr Morgan left the College to take up a position on the staff of the University College. Prior to his departure, Mr Morgan was presented by the students with a very handsome silver mounted ink-stand as a mark of their appreciation. We cordially wish Mr Morgan every success.

We have indeed great pleasure in recording the fact that the Technical College may now enter a team into the Secondary Schools' Football Competitions. We desire to express our most sincere thanks to the other Secondary Schools who so generously assisted us on the occasion of our seeking admission.

The girl students have been equally fortunate in their department of sport. They now have two teams affiliated to the Auckland Hockey Association, and up to the present the girls are giving a very good account of themselves. Dorothy Dacre had the misfortune to meet with an accident in her first match. We hope that she will be able to continue to play for her team as her loss would be considerably felt.

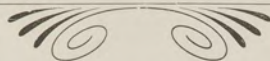
At the present time there are in attendance at the College five students who are holders of Auckland Education Board Junior District Scholarships. Of these, Violet Beer came to us from the Girls' Grammar School, and W. F. Berry transferred from the Whangarei High School at the end of his first year. The other three are Catherine Randle, Evelyn Comrie and Samuel L. Crookes. This is a considerable improvement on last year, and we hope that the number will go on increasing.

Our new building is still unfinished, but we can console ourselves with the thought that it will not be long ere we remove to our new "home." It is often said that all things come to those people who are patient enough to wait for them. We have not the least doubt that the saying will prove true as regards our new building.

No doubt most of our readers will be delighted to hear that more encouragement is to be given to those of our students who have a liking for athletics. Our Director has very generously offered to help us in the direction of setting apart one day each



AUCKLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SENIOR
FOOTBALL TEAM.



year for a "sports day." There will be competitions for all students, and as we have now some very strong runners we may confidently anticipate some good events.

Last year a very important side of College life received the attention of some of the girls who were formerly students at the College. They formed themselves into a club and decided to hold their meetings at regular intervals. So far, the Girls' Club has been a very energetic one and we hope that their numbers will steadily increase. It would be well if the boys copied the example thus set them, for the existence of these clubs does much to foster a very laudable spirit of loyalty to one's school.

Recently, a class was formed at the College for the purpose of devoting a little time to the study of the Bible. The class meets after school hours and is in no way compulsory. The work of directing this class has been voluntarily undertaken by the Rev. Isaac Jolly, M.A., of Ponsonby. Mr Jolly is a genial teacher and thoroughly practical, and we all owe him a debt of gratitude for the keen interest he takes in us.

On May 20th a football team from the Technical College played a practice match against the students of the Three Kings College. We were met at Mt. Eden by a stalwart student from the latter College and escorted to their magnificent grounds—a distance of about a mile. The game, which was an exceptionally pleasant one, resulted in a win for Three Kings. After the match our boys were generously invited to partake of an excellent afternoon tea. The Maoris made splendid hosts and we do not doubt that our boys enjoyed themselves. Muir, our captain, suitably thanked our hosts and called on our boys for three good cheers to indicate the genuine nature of our appreciation.

The Editor wishes to point out that he would like a great deal more from the students in the preparation of the Magazine. C. Coleman has been a great help in the matter of procuring advertisements, and Riria Harris, Inez Masefield and Irene Hill have been very willing in preparing the material for the printers. We also thank those who have helped us with contributions, and we hope that more of this work will be undertaken by the students.

We hope that the design for the cover of our Magazine will be appreciated by students. A competition was held and many excellent designs were sent in. After an exhaustive examination, it was decided to accept the one sent in by Freda Bartley, of I. A. We hope that this neat design may long continue to adorn the cover of our College "Mouthpiece."

We are sure that our students owe a debt of gratitude to the Mayor, Mr C. J. Parr, for his efforts in the direction of securing for us a handsome new building. It is to be hoped that his labours will be crowned with success. Mr Parr takes a great interest in any scheme which tends to make our City more beautiful than it is, and he could not have adopted a better method of attaining this object than that of pushing on the construction of handsome educational buildings.

OFFICE LIFE AS A CAREER FOR GIRLS.

The majority of girls, either from necessity or choice, go out into the world to earn their living. "Independence" is the battle-cry of the modern woman.

At Home and in the Colonies a clerical career has many attractions—probably because to enter upon it seems to require no such expenditure of time or money as is needed by those who, for instance, intend becoming teachers or nurses. To enter the teaching profession it is necessary for a girl to give up several years of her life to hard study in order to pass the necessary examinations; to become a qualified nurse, three years must be spent in arduous, and, very often, distasteful duties. But the general impression is that to become a clerk requires no strenuous struggle. It is this totally erroneous idea which has flooded the market with incompetent, and, as a consequence, underpaid clerks. Nothing worth having was ever achieved yet without hard work.

Clerical work to be well paid must be thorough, and to be thorough requires, above all things, a good education and business training. Parents too often send their daughters to a typewriting school for six months, and at the end of that period, expect them to be turned out as thoroughly qualified clerks. Unless a girl's general education is above the primary school standard she has little chance of ever earning more than a mere pittance all her life. Other parents, wiser in their day and generation, send their daughters to a Technical School with a thoroughly up-to-date Commercial Department. Here the future

clerk receives not only a good business training in all commercial subjects, but her general education still goes on. At the end of a two or three years' course at a school of this description she will be fully qualified to fill a good position, receiving in return, not, as so many girls do, a wage which a charwoman would scorn to accept, but sufficient to live on comfortably. A fully qualified clerk should never accept less than a living wage.

When a girl has at last secured a situation, are we to suppose her training ended, and all her troubles over? By no means. Two or three years is after all only a very short time to devote to the study of commercial subjects, and her ambition should be to improve herself continually in the subjects which concern her work, so that when opportunity offers she may find herself ready. As a general rule the business girl's day is over at 5 o'clock. She has no exercises to correct like the hard-worked teacher, and no night-duty to take like the nurse. She has all her evenings entirely at her disposal. What is she going to do with this spare time? She should take to heart Martin Luther's proverb "Rast' ich so rost' ich" (if I rest I rust), and if she has not household duties, to which, of necessity, she must devote her energies, at least two evenings a week should be given to the study of subjects which directly concern her work or some kindred subject. The study of a language is an excellent method of broadening the mental horizon, besides which it may at some time prove of great commercial value. I know of one Shorthand clerk who almost doubled her salary through her knowledge of French.

In the office her work should be characterised by conscientiousness, efficiency and neatness. Nothing slipshod should ever be allowed to pass through her hands. To gain the entire confidence of her employer should be her constant endeavour. Fault-finding is as unpleasant for the employer as for the employee. Punctuality is a virtue which should be cultivated if not already a strong point, and neatness in dress as well as in work, all help towards success. It is a common fault among business girls to dress elaborately. The ideal dress for an office is a dark skirt and a neat blouse. I heard of an employer lately who sarcastically asked his typist if she thought it would be necessary for him to build an extra room for her hat! There is another matter, perhaps the most important of all, which should be mentioned, namely, the way in which a girl comports herself in the office. To gain the esteem of one's employer and fellow-workers, she should do her work cheerfully, be polite and considerate, and respect herself and her position. Fun and frivolity are all very well after office hours, but while at work she should bear in mind that her

employer pays her to work, and she should do that work with all her might. Each time she departs from this rule she lowers the prestige of woman, and more especially the prestige of the business woman whose position is still something of an anomaly.

The business girl while doing her duty in the office and improving her mind in the evenings should not neglect her health. The Latin proverb "mens sana in corpore sano" (a sound mind in a sound body), contains a great truth. Outdoor exercise should not be neglected. If possible she should walk to business each morning. Walking is the most natural form of exercise and is necessary to maintain health. On Saturdays some game such as hockey or tennis should be indulged in.

To be a success in business therefore a girl must, above all things, have a good general education, be thoroughly trained in all commercial subjects, be conscientious and neat in her work, careful in her dress and behaviour, keep on improving her mind and, as a consequence, her position by study, and maintain her health by constant exercise.

M.H.C.

SOME BEAUTY SPOTS ROUND AUCKLAND.

Ah! we Aucklanders have been well provided with Nature's gifts. What New Zealander living in another city has the picturesque surroundings that Aucklanders are blessed with? What sight could be more glorious than that furnished by our city on a bright sunny morning. The neighbouring hills seem to shimmer in the dazzling light. The bright sky is beautifully reflected in the placid waters of the harbour. Yachts with their clean white sails float idly along as if impatient for the welcome breeze. Here and there the stillness is broken by the sound of an oil launch. Well has Auckland been named the "Corinth of the South Pacific."

Many pretty resorts surround our lovely harbour. Yachtmen's favourite haunts are plentiful.

Not far from the town is situated a picturesque bay known as Waiheke. Picnic parties find that bay a fine place for a good day's sport. A lovely bush where ferns are plentiful is the place where many picnickers enjoy themselves gathering the ferns and listening to the small birds that fly from branch to branch.

Coming a little nearer home (for all Aucklanders love their home) we have another picnic ground, the Island of Motutapu. It is not beautified with scenery to any extent, yet it is a picnicker's resort. A short distance from the sea and running through the picnic ground is a small creek. Along its banks willow trees have been planted, making it a nice spot for holiday makers.

Aucklanders would indeed be lost without their harbour. Along the coast of the Waitemata Harbour there are many small bays and inlets. The Hauraki Creek, a small gap in the land, is really a magnificent place. A small dingy is the best kind of boat to visit the creek. It does not extend back any great distance, but the ferns along its banks are beautiful. The delicate maiden-hair in all its beauty grows there in abundance. The soft velvet of the bush (the mosses) cling to the banks and ferns protecting, as it were, all from danger.

We do not desire to boast of our city and surroundings, but where in the Dominion has Nature provided so freely for man. Our harbour alone tells its tale. No harbour can be compared with it in New Zealand, so we have a reason to be proud.

Every true Aucklander takes a genuine pride in his City. His great desire is to make it as beautiful as possible. Nature, herself, has supplied him with magnificent gifts. But much yet remains to be accomplished. It would be well if our citizens would cultivate an even keener love for their City, and endeavour to make it even more worthy of Kipling's description when he called it the "last, loneliest, loveliest, exquisite, apart."

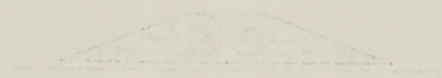


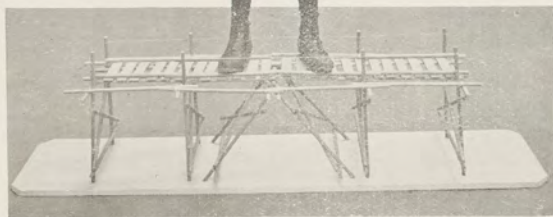
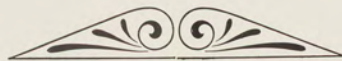


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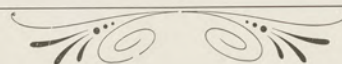
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1911





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