The SEDDONIAN

THE JOURNAL OF THE
SEDDON MEMORIAL
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND—DECEMBER 1932

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Vitae Non Scholae Discimus

1932

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Richard John Seddon

PRIME MINISTER of NEW ZEALAND 1893-1906

THE Rt. Hon. Richard Seddon in whose memory the Seddon Memorial Technical College was named, was Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1893-1906, when he died at sea on board the S.S. "Oswestry Grange" on the return trip from Australia. Mr. Seddon was born in Lancashire, England, in 1845. As a boy he served an apprenticeship with an engineering firm, but was later attracted to Australia through the gold mining boom. He left Victoria and landed at Hokitika in 1866. Later he moved to Kumara where he became the first Mayor. In the days of the mining boom this small West Coast village was quite an important town. Richard Seddon became a well-known personality on the West Coast, and in 1879 he became a member of the House of Representatives. In 1890 he was Minister of Public Works, Mines and Defence in Mr. Ballance's Liberal ministry. After only three years in the ministry, Seddon became Prime Minister on the death of Ballance in 1893. His period as Prime Minister was spent in the years when there was a definite and marked turn of the tide from very depressed times to times of moderate prosperity. The policy adopted by the Seddon Government was one of a progressive nature and a great deal of his legislation was designed to help the poorer classes in the community. It was during this period that secondary education was made free in New Zealand, and technical education definitely introduced. For this and many other pieces of social legislation, such as the Arbitration Court, Old Age Pensions, etc., Mr. Seddon earned a reputation which has persisted through the decade that has elapsed since his death.

Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon 1845-1906

Mr. Seddon attended Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee ceremonies in 1897, and the Imperial Conference of 1902 as the representative of New Zealand. On these occasions he showed himself a great Imperialist and a very loyal son of the great British Empire.

Perhaps the feature of Seddon's policy, that of staunch belief in the British Empire, was responsible in great measure for its establishment and permanence in Britain's youngest Dominion. Among the first to advocate preferential trade, he went so far as to embody his ideas in the Preferential and Reciprocial Trade Act of 1903. Such principles have since been enlarged and permanently adopted as part of New Zealand's policy.

The Rt. Hon. John Seddon must then be ranked with such great statesmen as Sir George Grey and Sir Julius Vogel, men with vision regarding future New Zealand as the centre of a group of British possessions in the great Pacific, holding, mutually with Ao-tea-roa, interests dear to both Maori and Pakeha.

A VIEW OF THE GIRLS' PLAYGROUND SHOWING NEW TERRACED SEATING ACCOMMODATION.

SPORTS SECTION

CRICKET, BASKETBALL
RUGBY, SOCCER

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WELLINGTON TECHNICAL v. AUCKLAND TECHNICAL

Wellington appeared much the bigger side in their game against us at Eden Park during their visit to Auckland.

Winning the toss they elected to play with the wind. Auckland kicked off, and Wellington backs immediately got into possession to carry the game into our half. A try seemed likely when Stevenson coming across quickly took the ball from the feet of the Wellington forwards and kicked into touch. From a half-way scrum, Wellington forwards broke through and carried the ball to our line. Our forwards, however, were putting in some tight work, and Brown gathering the ball nicely, gained several yards before being brought down.

From a scrum our backs got into action, McCook whipping the ball to McCune who passed to Ritchie. Ritchie, drawing his man, threw a long pass to Stevenson who gained several yards before being tackled. Wellington forwards, however, once more broke through and play swept back to our twenty-five.

Things looked bad for us when Wellington sent their backs away, but the movement was smothered by our forwards, Wilson being prominent. Wellington, however, maintained the pressure, working the blind side of the scrum, sending their winger away, who was well tackled a few yards from our line. Wellington were sending their backs away every time and it was only the speed of our backs which were preventing such movements from becoming dangerous.

From half-way McCook got the ball to McCune, who whipped it out to Ritchie. Ritchie sending a low pass saw Stevenson away, travelling swiftly before being forced out. Soon after this movement we were awarded a free kick in Wellington's half. Beeston took it, the ball just failing to reach the posts. Our backs were now getting their share of the ball and Ritchie showed his speed before being grounded heavily. A nice kick by Wellington caught McDermott napping, and Beeston coming round to gather it, was put off side. Awarded a free kick Wellington just failed to make it, the ball dropping under the bar.

Wellington backs were putting in some good work and their continual attacks soon tore our defence to ribbons. At a crucial moment, however, a free kick was awarded to Auckland, and this relieved the pressure. McCook also with a nice line kick gained us several valuable yards. Gradually play swung back to our half, and things looked desperate. Stevenson, however, coming across field gathered the ball to race upfield and finding the line with a nice kick saw play in Wellington's half. Wellington, however, broke through and half-time came with them right on our line. It was Wellington's half definitely, their superior weight proving too much for our men. 0—0.

From the kick-off Auckland got into their stride, McCook passing to McCune to Ritchie, who whipped it out to Stevenson. Cutting in Stevenson ran upfield before being tackled by Wellington. Wellington's full-back was our chief stumbling block, his line kicking putting his forwards on the attack all the time. Play was now in Wellington's twenty-five, our forwards with their speed and dash doing great work. Play was continuously in their half, but their defence seemed to strong for us. Our backs, however, once more got into action, the ball passing from McCook, McCune, to Ritchie, who travelled fast before passing to Stevenson. Stevenson, however, was tackled before he could pass to Stevens who was in a handy position. From their own twenty-five Wellington forwards broke through taking play to our twenty-five, before being stopped by McCune who put in some good work before finding the line near half-way. Play swung once more to Wellington's half, but suddenly their forwards breaking through saw our line threatened. A twenty-five relieved the pressure. Wellington's full-back, however, gathering the ball neatly sent his forwards once more on the attack. A scrum in our twenty-five saw the Wellington backs away, Wales going over just under the post. The try was converted by Round. 5—0.

For a time from the kick-off play centred around mid-field, Wellington forwards, however, putting in bustling tactics, brought play to our half. Continual attack saw us pushed back to our line until a twenty-five relieved the pressure. A good movement by our backs was spoilt by Ritchie fumbling his pass.

From a scrum the ball was whipped to Stevenson who passed to Beeston, bringing play to Wellington's twenty-five. Their forwards, however, proved another stumbling block and gradually play came down to our twenty-five. A five yards scrum saw some tight work until Mitchell getting the ball bullocked his way over near the corner. The try was converted through a splendid kick by Mitchell. 10—0.

Right from the kick-off Auckland attacked, superior forward work by Wellington the only factor stopping our backs. In mid-field Stevenson received the ball from Ritchie, and cutting in nicely, raced down field for Wellington's line. It looked as if he must be collared but a superior turn of speed at the right moment saw him go over near the posts. It was a wonderful try. The try was converted by McCook. 10—5.

The final whistle came with play in mid-field.

On the whole it was a very good game and perhaps if Auckland had had a little more luck the scores might have been reversed. Still, we give the visitors their dues, and must admit that they are a superior and more finished team.

TECHNICAL 1st. XV. v. GRAMMAR 2A

Played in ideal weather at the Domain, this match decided whether Technical were to lead the championship, level with Grammar, or drop back to their former position of "runners-up."

Technical won the toss and Grammar kicking off, play centred round mid-field. Grammar, however, were getting the ball from every scrum and soon the green jerseys were penned in their own twenty-five. Stevenson relieved the position when a score seemed inevitable, picking the ball up from the feet of the Grammar pack as they burst over our line. McCook at half-back was playing a grand game but one man alone could not save the side.

The first try came from a scrum, Grammar heeling it out to send their backs away on the attack. The ball passed through every back's hand, the wing-three-quarter going over at the corner. The try was converted by a lovely kick. 5—0.

Immediately from the kick-off Grammar backs once more got into action. The winger, swerving at the right moment beat McDermott easily to canter over and score under the posts. The try was converted. 10—0.

Working the blind side of the scrum, Grammar's half-back set his wing-three-quarter away with a nice pass. A try seemed likely but Beeston coming up fast tackled him, five yards from Technical's line. Still in the School's half, Grammar were awarded a free kick almost on the twenty-five line. It was a nicely taken kick and saw Grammar still further in the lead. 13—0.

Once again Grammar forwards broke through with the ball at their feet, but Stevenson stayed the rush by gathering neatly and line kicking to half-way. Still penned in their own half, a twenty-five relieved matters a little. Following up fast Technical's forwards carried the ball to Grammar's twenty-five, Carlaw, Wilson and Robertson, doing sterling work.

Play swung back to the School's half, when a free kick put them once more on the attack. Grammar relieved the pressure by accurate line kicking. McDermott, who up to now had been plainly disappointing, gathered the ball neatly and running up fast put his forwards once more in Grammar's twenty-five. The Grammar winger getting away again was well tackled by Stevenson.

With play in Grammar's half, Technical were now playing something like football. Almost on their line Technical struggled hard to get over. The whistle blew for half-time, however, when a score seemed likely. 13—0.

Play resumed with Technical attacking, their forwards especially playing rattling fine football. Several fine kicks by Grammar, however, brought play into the School's twenty-five, Meiklejohn just forcing to save an almost certain try. Ritchie with a nice solo effort brought play into Grammar's half, although a misdirected pass to McGregor lost some ground. The forwards maintained the pressure, and McCook passed to Beeston who scored on the corner. The kick failed, though only by a few yards. 13—3.

From the kick-off Stevenson gathered the ball nicely and passed to Beeston who kicked into Grammar's territory. From a general mix-up Carlaw, one of our forwards, broke through and almost reached Grammar's line before being tackled. Our forwards, however, following up quickly prevented Grammar from getting the ball, and Ritchie fell over the line to score. Beeston with a nice kick converted. 13—8.

From the kick-off play went into the green's half, right on their own line. Technical were fighting hard. A twenty-five caused us a welcome relief. The Grammar backs once more combined in a passing movement and their winger galloped over to score under the posts. It was a nice bit of work and fully deserved a try. The try was converted. 18—8.

Grammar backs once more got into their stride, but a nice bit of tackling by McGregor broke up the attack. Stevenson coming in at a critical moment prevented a possible try. Grammar still kept up the attack, but McDermott kicking nicely and Stevenson following up fast, brought play to Grammar's twenty-five.

A brilliant passing movement by Grammar, however, with some nice in-passing caught our men out of position and the winger went over at the corner. The kick failed. 21—8.

S.M.T.C. 1st. XV.

On Saturday, June 25, the College XV. played Mt. Albert Grammar School at Mount Albert. It has generally been a wet day whenever Technical have played Mt. Albert, and this day was no exception. Miniature lakes of water lay on the clay ground and scarcely a blade of grass could be seen. Technical won the toss and from the kick-off bustled Mt. Albert to their own twenty-five, where mud scrambles were the mode. The "School" were trying to get back movements going, but the greasy ball was very elusive and thus Technical were able to be up on them before any such movements materialised. A spectacular kick by Clark landed the ball into Sawyer's hands, who, finding an open field before him, used his pace to score near the posts, but the kick failed. Mt. Albert 3, Technical 0.

From half-way, Technical again bustled and Wilson kicked through for Stevenson to run and dribble the ball behind the posts. The score was not allowed because Wilson had been obstructed by a Mt. Albert player. From the penalty kick Technical kept the "light blues" on the defensive. Technical forwards were playing the game to suit the occasion and another kick past the full-back by Stevenson, who secured in the race for the ball, and scored practically beneath the posts. Beeston converted. Technical 5, Mt. Albert 3.

From the beginning of the second half, both teams realised the closeness of the game with the result that thrilling football ensued. Mt. Albert would gain ground only to be driven back by solid forward play or by good line kicking by Clark who was playing superbly. Noonan, Robertson, and Wilson were playing great forward games. From a scrum in Technical's twenty-five, Mt. Albert secured and Hook cut in past McGregor to score beneath the posts. Charging the kick too soon gave Mt. Albert a "sitter" and the two points were added. Mt. Albert 8, Technical 5.

From this set back Technical retaliated in no uncertain manner, the "light blues" being kept very much on the defensive. From a line-out near half-way the ball was knocked back to McGregor who, cutting out a man, passed on to Stevenson who, also cut out a man before passing on to Beeston, who ran and scored beneath the posts. Beeston's kick raised the flags. Technical 10, Mt. Albert 8.

Time was up, and a mud-bespeckled figure on the side-line was entreating us to get the ball out, but this was no easy matter, for play was very solid and keen. At last the ball crossed thae line and the game ended in a victory to the Technical College by 10 points to 8. This victory, by the way, has removed the hoodoo that has been on all our teams who have played Mt. Albert.

Note:—The mud-bespeckled figure referred to, might, with difficulty, be recognised as our coach.

S.M.T.C. 1st. XV. v. Grammar 2B.

On Saturday, July 4, the College 1st XV. played its first game in the Secondary School Competitions. The game was staged at the Auckland Grammar School grounds against their 2nd B's. From the kick-off the Technical forwards bustled Grammar to their own twenty-five, where solid forward play kept the "blues" very quiet and bottled up. There eventuated from these rushes a typical forward try by Davis, Beeston adding the extras with a splendid kick from near the touch line. Several penalties were given against Technical for infringements in the front row of the scrum, and inadvertant holding gave Grammar a penalty, and three points. Technical inside backs were mulling passes and allowing Grammar to intercept on occasions. Play became very ragged with the game first in one half, and then in the other. The first spell ending with Technical leading by 5 points to 3.

From the commencement of the second spell, the "green" forwards again bustled and Grammar were kept in their own twenty-five. A few chances were missed by the backs, but from mid-field the ball went out to Beeston, who outpaced his winger to score well out. The ensuing kick just missed the posts. Technical were kept busy on their line for a few anxious minutes when good forward play carried play to mid-field. From here, Technical hooked the ball to McCook, to McGregor, who ran straight and drew his man, then to Ritchie, to Stevenson, who cut out the opposing three-quarter and full-back, and with Grammar forwards in full cry, scored well beneath the posts. No points were added. This combination gives promise of good play for future matches. An even game followed and the game ended in victory to Technical by 11 points to 3.

S.M.T.C. 1st. XV. v KING'S COLLEGE

On Saturday afternoon, July 2, the College team journeyed out to King's College and played on No. 2 ground. Within a few minutes of the start King's had Technical on the defence, and off-side play by one of the "green" forwards gave the "maroons" three points. For a while it seemed as though Technical were stupified but as the spell progressed they began to gain ground, and a few dashes into King's twenty-five was the result. King's forced the ball on several occasions but it was a noticeable fact that Technical forwards were too slow to get back and turn around before King's took the "drop out." This created dangerous situations which, but for the handling and kicking by Clark, might have cost us several points.

From a forward rush led by Wilson and Noonan, Beeston picked up well and scored, his kick at goal added the extra points. From another forward rush led this time by Robertson and Wilson, Wilson secured and scored, but the kick failed. The interval found Technical with 8 points and King's College 3.

Perceiving that the King's College backs were weak at handling and not too pacy the "green" forwards grubber kicked across field on several occasions, thus giving the Technical backs the chance to follow through. This mode of attack proved successful. From a forward passing rush which carried play right into King's twenty-five, Robertson scored and Beeston converted. Similar open play allowed Wilson to secure and beat the full-back to score his second goal. The kick failed. Technical 16, King's 3.

From a scrum at half-way McCook secured to cut in well and then cross kick. Fast following up by Stevenson gave him an open field and a score, the kick by Beeston adding two points. From half-way again a similar cross kick by McGregor gave Beeston, who had followed up well, a good try, the kick failing. The score was now 24—3. Further forward rushes kept play on the twenty-five, and from a pass from Borich, Stevenson swerved through to score but no further points were added by the kick.

Another back movement by which the ball was handled by McCook, McGregor, Ritchie to Stevenson, who gave Beeston a score at the corner. From the kick-off the forwards took possession for Rosier

to gallop over near the posts for a popular score. The kick-off again gave Technical backs a passing rush and Ritchie received to cut in and run through to the full-back where he passed to Stevenson who had come up in support, and scored under the posts. This was a pleasing score in that Ritchie redeemed himself for a similar movement against Auckland Grammar 2A's. The kick added 2 points. Play continued for a while with Technical dominating the game. The final whistle found Technical with a victory over King's College by 38 to 3.

This win was marred somewhat by the fact that Clark, the capable Technical full-back had played his last game for the College, for on Thursday he obtained a position. Although of slight build Clark has the makings of a great full-back in that he can handle well, kick with judgment and is a sound tackler.

S.M.T.C. 1st XV. v. HAMILTON

On Saturday, August 6th, the College First and Second Rugby teams journeyed to Hamilton to play the Hamilton Technical High School.

Leaving Auckland at 9.8 a.m. by the Taneatua express, the party had an interesting trip, and arrived at Hamilton at 12.25 p.m. A light lunch was provided at the city tea-rooms, from where the teams walked to the main Rugby grounds. The matches were timed to start at 1.30 and the First Fifteen was playing the curtain-raiser to the Maoris v. Waikato Representative game. The College team received a fine reception as they walked on to the field.

Stevenson won the toss and elected to play with the wind. From the kick-off the "green" forwards secured, and gained ground with a nice line kick. From the line-out, the ball was knocked back to McCook, who immediately passed to McCune, to Ritchie to Stevenson, who with a determined rush beat three men and scored a way out from the post. McDermott failed to add any more points with the kick.

From the kick-off again Seddon forwards carried play downfield, where Hamilton were hard pressed to keep the ball from crossing the line. A clearing kick by the Hamilton full-back allowed the High School forwards to follow through and take play down to Seddon's twenty-five. Off-side play by one of our back row forwards gave Hamilton the chance to equalize, and they accepted. Brown's kick gave our forwards the chance to get under the ball and play hung in Hamilton's half.

From a set scrum McCook secured and sent on to McCune, to Ritchie, to Stevenson who cut out his opposing centre, and with a fine run right to the full-back passed to Beeston who scored. Beeston's kick just failed. Auckland 6, Hamilton 3.

The Auckland backs were playing their best game of the season to date, and with Stevenson and McCune attacking well they had the better of the play. Of the forwards Brown was a tremendous help in that he combined with the backs after giving the necessary help in the scrums and line-outs. As the spell progressed, Hamilton again had Auckland on the defence, and again they obtained a penalty kick through off-side play by one of our hookers. The ball sailed between the posts. Hamilton 6, Auckland 6. Half-time came with no further points scored.

From the kick-off play hung in Hamilton's twenty-five, but was soon carried to the opposite end by the useful working of the line and misjudgment on McDermott's part. Stevenson and McCune relieved the situation with two good runs. From a forward rush, Brown secured, and using his weight crossed the line with about three forwards hanging on to him. Beeston converted. Auckland 11, Hamilton 6. Replay saw the Hamilton backs gain ground, but good defensive play by McCune and Brown saved an awkward situation. Hamilton forwards carried play right down field with a fine dribbling rush and kicking past McDermott beat him in the race for the ball. They failed to convert. The score now stood at 11 to 9 in Auckland's favour.

Hamilton were playing better now but Auckland rose to the occasion. Noonan gained many helpful yards with a good line kick. In the line out the Hamilton winger tried to pass to his front row man, who in turn was to return the ball. This move, however, went astray, and in the scramble that followed Beeston appeared from nowhere with the ball at his feet. Picking it up, he made a fine run from the twenty-five yard mark, to beat the full-back and score near the posts. His kick added the extra points. Auckland 16, Hamilton 9. From here on Auckland had slightly the better of the play territorially, and when the final whistle was blown, no further points had been scored by either side.

This result was the reversal of last year's, when Hamilton beat Auckland by 3 points to nil, after a very close game.

The Seddon Technical teams' left Hamilton by the 3.30 train, and arrived back in Auckland at 6.20 after a fine day's sport.

GRAMMAR 2B v. TECHNICAL 1st XV

Right from the kick-off Grammar attacked strongly and kept the green jerseys in their twenty-five. A line kick relieved the pressure but with a fine bit of passing by their backs Grammar were once more on the attack. A quick bit of work, however, by McCook prevented their half-back from letting his backs away. Almost under the posts Grammar were awarded a penalty through Noonan infringing on the rules. They made no mistake about it, putting it well over. 3—0.

From the kick-off Technical showed more form but it was short lived, judicious line kicking putting Grammar once in our twenty-five. A brilliant solo run by Stevenson, however, took play to Grammar's half, and with two successive penalties, Technical were well into Grammar's territory.

McDermott cleared nicely to put his forwards once more on the ball. A nice passing rush with Stevenson and Ritchie showing up splendidly, saw play on Grammar's line. Play gradually worked back to half-way, when, however, Technical were awarded a penalty, and Stevenson following up hard, had stiff luck to knock on at the critical moment when a try seemed certain. The Grammar pack once more came into the picture and streamed to half-way before they were stopped.

A twenty-five saw our forwards break through to carry the ball to half-way. A nice line kick by McCook placed Technical on the attack. The half-time whistle blew with play in mid-field. 3—0.

From the kick-off play centred round mid-field until our forwards packing together well, worked the ball to Grammar's half. Stevenson

tackled almost on the line. Grammar forwards, however, were too strong for us, and play once more crept back to our half, Ritchie making a nice swerving run brought play to Grammar's half. More use could have been made of this effort if he had been supported. Play at this stage was very ragged but Grammar were certainly getting the better of it.

McCook coming in from nowhere saved a certain try by line kicking to half-way. Grammar, however, were making heroic efforts and soon our line was in grave danger. Play, however, worked back to Grammar's side and Stevenson coming through nicely, carried the ball to Grammar's twenty-five before being tackled.

Our forwards breaking through were held up on Grammar's line until a free kick saw Grammar once more in our half. Stevenson was showing out well in a rather ragged exhibition of Rugby by tackling hard and marking his man. Play was now in our half, but Stevenson making a brilliant solo run kicked over the full-back's head only to be tackled five yards from Grammar's line. A five yards scrum put us in a good position, but Grammar heeling the ball gave their backs possession. A free kick awarded to Grammar saw the ball going out at half-way. The whistle blew for full-time with play in mid-field. 3—0.

S.M.T.C. 1st XV. v. KING'S COLLEGE

The return match against King's College was played at the Auckland Domain on a Wednesday afternoon. When the teams took the field rain was falling and the ground was very muddy. Technical won the toss and from the kick-off were repelled to their own twenty-five where several scrums and forward play resulted. Off-side play by a "green" front-row man gave King's a chance of three points which they obtained with a fine kick. It was a noticeable fact that the "Maroons" had formed a better forward pack than they had when they played us before. Technical were still hard on the defence when the King's winger secured and being only weakly tackled by his opponent and some other of our forwards, scored a try in the corner. The kicker failed to convert. Another penalty against Technical allowed three more points to be secured by them, with the result that the "greens" were 9 points down and being overwhelmed by the opposing forwards. The first spell ended soon after.

In the second spell the "green" forwards played a more compact game and began to stay the rushes. Carlaw playing his first game for us secured and broke away on his own to gain thirty or forty yards with a determined run which might have ended in a try had their been somebody to support him. McCook also cut through and made an opening but was brought down in possession. King's were now hard pressed and several dribbling rushes by Stevenson would have ended in tries if there had been someone with him. The King's College full-back, although of small stature, was playing a wonderful game and saved his side from defeat by fine handling of a greasy ball, and also good line kicking. From a scrum in the King's twenty-five McCook secured and working the blind nearly scored .From another scrum McCook again secured but made the mistake of again working the blind, with not so much success as on the former occasion. King's College swept play down to our twenty-five where good defensive play by Stevenson saw play again at half-way. Technical were now having slightly the better of the game but could not obtain any points before time was up, thus giving victory to King's College by 9 points to nil.

1st RUGBY XV.

Back Row: C. Borich, L. Noonan, H. Ritchie, J. Meiklejohn, C. Rosieur, O. Boyle.
Middle Row: Mr. Titheridge, E. McCook, R. Brown, W. Stevenson, T. Robertson, A. Davies, Mr. W. E. Burley.
Front Row: T. Siebert, A. Carlaw, R. Beeston, T. McCune.

FIRST SOCCER XI.

Back Row: E. Jones, W. Grogan, H. Hellyar, D. Mitchell, G. Pritchard.
Middle Row: Mr. Smyth, E. Roberts, E. Flyger, E. De Suza, A. Flyger, Mr. Burley.
Front Row: S. Broberg, D. Foot, B. Roberts.

S.M.T.C. 1st. XV. v Auckland Grammar 2 A.

This team had their second match of the round against Auckland Grammar 2A at the Grammar No. 1 ground. Winning the toss, Technical elected to play with the wind and against the sun for the first spell. From the kick-off Grammar attacked, and kept Technical on the defensive for a while, but a good forward rush took play to neutral territory, thence to the "blues" line where a mistake on the part of the College team gave Grammar relief from a dangerous position. Grammar again had Technical on the defensive and there were many anxious moments for the College team. Half-time came with no score to either side.

The second spell was in progress only a few minutes when Clark, the Grammar wing-three-quarter, with a bullocking, rather than a heady run, beat Meiklejohn and scored well out. The kick was well charged down by Robinson. Replay found Technical in a handy position but the ball was not coming out to the three-quarters enough. From half-way Ritchie cut through and was running well with Stevenson in support, but he tried to beat the full-back with disastrous results. An almost certain try was lost through lack of cohesion. Play was returned to half-way where Grammar broke through making use of a bad pass of one of the Technical backs. From a scrum in front of the goal Grammar secured possession and after many scrimmages scored, but the kick failed. Hardly had Technical kicked off, when the Grammar wing gained a rather lucky try by having the bounce in his favour, no points were added. The College forwards were all out for a score and had Grammar bustling in their "25" for a hectic few minutes. The game ended after a closely contested match with victory to Grammar by 9 points to 0.

Technical certainly surprised Grammar who were expecting an easy victory. The College forwards played a good solid game but there still remains room for improvement in the backs who must get the ball out to the three-quarters.

CRITICISM—FIRST FIFTEEN

(By the Coach.)

At the beginning of this season the forwards were considered to be the best pack in the grade, while the backs were obviously inexperienced. By the end of the season, the backs were playing quite superior football, but the forwards—well we all know what swollen head does for some people. The School sincerely hopes that next year the forwards will succeed in (1) keeping fit, (2) packing tightly in the scrums.

Below is a personal criticism of each member of the team. Perhaps this is being published a little late in the season, but it may bear fruit next year.

STEVENSON, Diploma student; centre three-quarter (captain).—Has more football brains than all the rest of the team put together. This, combined with his natural speed and determination, and a happy knack of always being in the right place on defence, has made him an invaluable member of the team. Has been known to give a low pass.

McDERMOTT, M3; full-back.—The fourth player to fill this position during the season. Never quite recovered from his fear of injuring that knee of his. Thus lack of confidence his prevailing sin. A good kick.

BEESTON, M2B; wing-three-quarter.—The lightest boy in the team, but by no means the easiest to bring down. Very speedy and nippy. Combined particularly well with Stevenson. At times was inclined to overrun the man with the ball, and thus place himself off-side.

MEIKLEJOHN, E3; wing-three-quarter.—Previous to this a Soccer exponent. Came over to Rugby full of enthusiasm and determination to give of his best. Failed to think quickly enough on attack. On defence he never let his team down. Considering his lack of experience, this is no mean word of praise.

RITCHIE, BT2; second five-eight.—A first year boy. Once he discovered that he could "sell the dummy" and side-step, he improved by leaps and bounds—literally! Had some difficulty in giving a good pass while going at top.

McCUNE, BT2; first five-eight.—A recruit towards the end of the year from the Second XV. Played a fine defensive game against Hamilton, and sent the ball out in fine style on attack. Nervous speculations were his chief fault against Wellington.

McCOOK, E3; half-back.—Commenced season as first five-eight. This perhaps accounted in part for his initial desire to run across with the ball. Once he had overcome this habit, he settled down into a very fine half, quick with his hand and his feet.

CARLAW, E3; front row.—Earned his place as a permanent member of the team by a very fine game against Grammar 2A at our second meeting. A little light and inexperienced. Always very fit.

DAVIS, AG1; hooker.—Developed into a very quick and efficient hooker. Committed the cardinal sin of allowing himself to become stale late in the season. A little more conscientious training would have prevented this.

ROBERTSON, Diploma student; front row.—The hardest worker in the team. Great penetrative ability when near the opponents' goal line. A worthy representative of any school when on his game.

BROWN, Diploma student; second row, breakaway.—The best forward the School has yet produced—when he likes to take the game seriously. Conscientious training is, however, essential to any footballer.

BORICH, Diploma student; second row.—The same remark regarding training applies here. Has the requisite weight and experience, but will not keep fit. In our important school matches at the end of the season, he did not do five minutes really hard scrum work.

ROSIER, AG1; second row.—Our heavy-weight! Lack of experience has been his main drawback. Is certainly learning that weight is a great advantage in the tight work. Very keen. Should be a useful player next year.

WILSON, Diploma student; second row, breakaway.—played some very fine games at the beginning of the season but then unfortunately developed a bad leg. Back in play for the Wellington match, but was not at all fit.

NOONAN, ME2; wing forward.—Quite brilliant in the loose, but could do a little more in the tight work. Has a tendency to get off-side. Should attend practices more regularly.

BOYLE, M1A and **SIEBERT,** E3; emergencies.—These two forwards have remained loyal to the team throughout the season, even though the games they have played have been few and far between. This says quite a lot for their keenness. They should be real assets to the team next year.

SOCCER

WELLINGTON TECHNICAL v. AUCKLAND TECHNICAL

When the Wellington Technical Representatives visited Auckland, although it was the first time they had been here, it was not the first game of Soccer that had been arranged between the two schools.

Nine years ago an Auckland Technical team visited Wellington and the result was a draw, two all. It was only natural, that both teams were eager to win this year's game, and so have to their credit the honour of winning the first game. August 19th was an ideal football day, and the winning of the toss was of no advantage whatsoever.

Play centred round mid-field for a time, and then a smart dash down the line by Mitchell saw play carried down to the Wellington goal-mouth. However, the visiting goalie was equal to the occasion and from a smart clearance, Wellington forwards got the ball and raced downfield only to be repelled by Best and Gudsell, Auckland's full-backs.

Flyger, Auckland's centre-half, was feeding his forwards well, but bad shooting was the order of the day, shot after shot going either over the top or outside the posts. However, play was by no means one sided, and Hellyer was called on to save a number of times. Half-time arrived with no score to either side and promise of a hard second half. It was evident when the teams started again, that the coaches of the two teams had been busy, for everybody was now putting more dash into their play and when Thomas, the Wellington captain, got the ball it looked as though Wellington would be one up, but with an open goal he put it over the top. Auckland now livened up and for the remainder of the game were hammering at the Wellington goal, but the goalie was playing a magnificent game and successfully defying all Auckland's efforts. Once indeed it looked as though Auckland were going to score when De Suza got his head to the ball after a good centre by Broberg, but the ball just grazed the top.

However, all Auckland's efforts were unavailing, and a great game finished with the score still nil all, although Auckland had obviously had the best of the game.

WELLINGTON'S VISIT TO AUCKLAND

This year we were very fortunate in having Wellington pay us a visit. They arrived on the Friday, the last day of our middle term, bringing with them two teams, their first fifteen and first eleven. They were met at the station by several of our masters and were then conducted to the school where their hosts were waiting to take them to their respective homes. Later on in the morning they were once more brought down to the College where they were shown over the several different branches of our school life. During the morning they were also entertained in the hall. Dinner was given them by the school and they were then once more put in the hands of their hosts.

On Saturday the matches were played, Rugby at Eden Park and Soccer at Blandford Park. Our first fifteen was defeated by two converted tries to one converted try, after a hard and fast battle. The Soccer resulted in a draw although by accounts it was certainly our boys' game.

In the evening the respective teams were uests at a social held in the School Hall. Games were provided for those who did not dance, this part of the social proving very popular. On Sunday the teams were taken to points of interest in and near the city. Cars were provided by several of the boys and masters and the School hired a charabanc. The cars started from School and went along the waterfront road to St. Heliers and then back to One Tree Hill, and from there to Titirangi.

On Monday the Wellington boys were mainly in the hands of their hosts, catching the three o'clock train for Wellington.

ASSOCIATION 1st XI. v. MOUNT ALBERT B

The ground was in fairly good condition when the School commenced their first game for the season, although visibility conditions were poor. Mount Albert kicked off and play centred round mid-field for a few minutes until the School started a promising movement which soon had Mount Albert on the defensive. From a melee in front of the goal, A. Flyger scored with a fast shot. Technical certainly had the game the first half, their combination although not of a high standard being superior to Mount Albert's. During the first half, Mount Albert put in only one shot which was cleared easily by Pollitt. The whistle blew for half-time with the score at three-nil in our favour, A. Flyger having scored two and Jones one.

Play started sensationally in the second half, Technical scoring in the first few minutes. De Suza took the ball down the line to send in a centre which A. Flyger only had to put his head to, to score. From this moment, however, Technical seemed inclined to rest on their laurels, with the result that Mount Albert had considerably the better of the game. Indeed, most of the play in the second half took place within our own half. Shortly before the final whistle, Mount Albert scored with a first-rate shot, which gave the goalie no chance. Play was centred round mid-field when the final whistle blew, with the score standing at four goals to one against.

M.A.G.S. A v. TECHNICAL

Up to this game Mount Albert and Auckland Grammar were both equal for championship honours and the results depended only on the score in this last match. In past years Technical have usually kept something up their sleeve and the game on Saturday, July 23, was no exception. Technical won the toss and elected to play with the sun at their backs. Play centred in mid-field for a long time, but good defensive play by Best and Gudsell kept Mount Albert out of our goal. However, they kept pressing, and after a great dash down the field a Mount Albert forward sent in a stinging shot that gave Hellyer no chance. Technical would not give in so easily however, and Grogan, De Suza and Jones gained a lot of ground with good combined play, taking the ball right down to the Mount Albert goal mouth. From a good corner by Mitchell, Fyvie was penalised for handling, and Flyger gave the goalie no chance with an excellent penalty shot. Half-time sounded just after with the score one all.

The second half developed into a game, characterised by the wonderful defensive play of both sides. Technical were determined that Mount Albert were not to score again, but Mount Albert knowing that one more goal meant the Secondary School Soccer Championship were doing their level best to score this goal. However, Technical backs led by Flyger were playing a great defensive game, and the forwards with Jones and De Suza to the fore, were making the most of the opportunities they got. A nippy run down the wing and a great centre by Broberg gave the Mount Albert supporters a few anxious moments, but their backs again cleared and play went back to mid-field. From now on the play was fast and furious, but when the final whistle went the score was still one all and Technical had ample reason to be proud of the display they had given.

The final points at the end of this game were:—

Auckland Grammar	14
Mount Albert Grammar A	13
Technical College	7
Takapuna Grammar	6
Mount Albert Grammar B	0

TECHNICAL 1st XI. v. MOUNT ALBERT A.

Mount Albert Grammar have always proved our obstacle as far as Soccer is concerned, and the game on Saturday the 18th was no exception to the rule. A muddy ground and a strong wind made the ball doubly hard to control.

Winning the toss, Mt. Albert had no hesitation in kicking off with the wind behind them. Right from the kick-off Mt. Albert attacked and before ten minutes were up they had scored with a fast rising shot which gave our goalie no chance. Technical retaliated with a strong attack, both A. Flyger and Horner being unlucky not to score. Play, however, soon came back to our half, and it was only the strong defensive play of C. Flyger and Dixon that kept them out. Mount Albert's strong attack, however, could not be stopped and they scored their second goal within a few minutes of half-time. 2—0.

From the kick-off Technical attacked strongly and with a strong wind behind them had Mount Albert on the defence. Our first goal came through Horner, who sending in a fast shot, gave the goalie no chance. Mount Albert retaliated swiftly, and the greasy ball eluding Hellyar's hands, saw the score 3—1.

Still keeping up their attack Mount Albert pressed us hard and just before full time they scored once more. 4—1.

Technical attacked strongly but a good defence kept them out. The final whistle came with Technical in Mount Albert's half. 4—1.

Secondary Schools Soccer Representatives

Although the Seddon Memorial Technical College only entered two teams in the championship this year, a senior and an intermediate team, five members of these two teams were selected as Auckland Soccer representatives, three seniors and two juniors. We also had the distinction of supplying the captain of the Senior Secondary Representatives, namely E. Flyger. The successful players chosen to go to Wanganui were: Senior, E. Flyger, A. Flyger, E. De Suza; junior, S. Horner, Roberts.

TECHNICAL 1st XI v. AUCKLAND GRAMMAR

From the kick-off Grammar attacked, but strong defensive play by Technical put play back to Grammar's half. Grammar once more came back to our half and missed an easy chance to score, the ball passing cross the goal mouth. The tables, however, soon were turned on Grammar when Grogan centring to De Suza gave him a wonderful chance to score. 1—0.

Grammar attacked vigorously from the kick, but our back play was far too good for them. Play gradually swung back to Grammar's half and from a general melee in front of Grammar's goal, De Suza got his head to the ball, and gave us a two goal lead. 2—0.

Grammar's turn now came and from a strong attack they scored a lovely goal. 2—1.

The whistle sounded shortly after for the first half.

From the kick-off play went to over half, Hellyer doing well to clear. Best with a nice kick sent Mitchell away up the line. Our attack, however, petered out and Grammar once more came to the attack. Awarded a free kick from half-way Grammar were in a good position to score, but failed to take the opportunity.

Flyger from the goal kick received the ball and sent it out to Mitchell. Mitchell taking the ball down the line for several yards centred the ball to Grogan who put in a fast shot. The goalie, however, made a good clearance. Jones cleared well and sent play to Grammar's half. Their forwards, however, once more pressed us until Roberts sent the ball away to Grogan who put our forward line in action, De Suza having stiff luck not to score.

Our forwards once more got away through Flyger's good work. Jones and De Suza were right on top of the Grammar's goalie but he cleared. From our backs the ball went to Grogan who passing at the right moment saw him beat the goalie with a nice shot. 3—1.

Grammar rallied desperately and Hellyer cleared. Once more in our area they were awarded a penalty, the shot eluded Hellyer who made no attempt to save. 3—2.

From the kick-off Grammar forwards swept down and our goalie rushing out, left them an open goal to score through. 3—3.

Grammar were now on top of their form and our defence was in sorry straits.

A further ten minutes was allowed each way. Grammar attacked strongly, bustling our backs and forwards. Play swung from one end of the field to the other. Best relieved the pressure for us by kicking down field. Mitcheli gained possession of the ball and passing to Grogan gave him an opportunity to score. The Grammar goalie, however, saved by giving us a corner.

Breaking through, Grammar forwards attacked, Jones relieving by giving them a corner. From the corner Best cleared nicely, De Suza putting in a long shot nearly beat Grammar's goalie. Half-time saw play in mid-field.

In the second half Grammar attacked desperately, Hellyar clearing only to have the return shot just going over the top of the bar. Grammar maintained the pressure until Flyger cleared by passing to Mitchell who had bad luck in not scoring.

Another five minutes was now allowed each way. Grammar attacked only to have Flyger clear. Awarded a free kick Grammar looked like scoring. In fact they did score from a wing movement, but as the whistle had blown for half-time, it could not be allowed.

A further five minutes was now played Technical opening well with Jones putting in a hot shot which hit the post while De Suza put in a fast shot which the goalie cleared. A free kick to Grammar put them on the attack. A fast rising shot from their inside-right found the net. 4—3.

The whistle then blew for full-time, with the victory to Grammar.

SENIOR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

First Round.—Versus Mount Albert B, won 4—1; versus Takapuna won 2—1; versus Auckland Grammar, lost 2—3; versus Mount Albert A, lost 1—4.

Second Round.—Versus Mount Albert B, won 3—1; versus Takapuna, lost 0—1; versus Auckland Grammar, lost 0—3; versus Mount Albert A, drew 1—1.

Knock Out.—Versus Auckland Grammar, lost 3—4, after two spells of extra time.

Inter-College.—Versus Wellington Technical, drew 0—0.

RIFLE CLUB NOTES

For the first time for a number of years a Rifle Club has been established at the College, and under the able guidance of Mr. Sloane, the club has progressed favourably, the large number of enthusiastic members being a testimony to its popularity.

The club were fortunate in having the Miniature Range at the Drill Hall placed at their disposal by the Defence Department, and it was constantly in use. Saturdays, as a rule, were spent at the Penrose Range where the club members participated in firing from ranges varying from 25 to 600 yards.

The Rifle Club had the honour of representing the College in the Empire contest for the Earl Roberts' Shield. This is the first time we have entered in this competition, and considering this fact, the team, consisting of Cowperthwaite, Anderson, Tweedie and Sims, performed quite well in gaining 239 out of a possible 320 points. The following table is a brief outline of the conditions of the competition.

A team consists of four firers and an N.C.O. The ensuing are the practices.

A.—Five rounds deliberate per member at 500 yards (2 sighters).

B.—Five rounds per member firing with movement from 500 to 100 yard mounds. A time of 45 seconds is allowed for advancing from one mound to the succeeding mound and firing one round. The targets are turned for 15 seconds for re-loading, applying of safety-catch, and the altering of the sights.

C.—Five rounds rapid per member at 200 yards, 30 seconds.

D.—Five rounds snap per member at 200 yards; discs 3 seconds up, 3 seconds down.

Advice to the younger members of the club is to concentrate on the above, a high standard of efficiency being essential if we are to achieve success. Remember the adage, "Practice makes perfect." Regularity of attendance is also indispensable if you are to become proficient.

The club thanks Mr. Sloane for the willingness and capacity with which he conducted it, it being necessary for him to sacrifice much of his time in order to do so.

COLLEGE 1st XI. v. GRAMMAR 1st

This game started sensationally enough, Grammar scoring within the first few minutes. It was really Pollitt's fault for this score as he misjudged the ball badly, allowing it to bounce over his head. With this bad beginning Technical battled to make the scores even. Time after time A. Flyger put in a shot only to have the goalie save or hit the cross bar. The first half was definitely in our favour even though the score read 1—0.

Grammar attacked strongly the second half and kept us bottled up in our own half. From a scrimmage in front of the goal Grammar put in a fast shot which was a goal all the way. Grammar did not seem content with their two goal lead and once more swept down to the attack. E. Flyger was working hard but his efforts alone were not successful. Grammar from a promising wing movement put in a good centre. Our goalie completely misjudging again missed the ball and the grammar inside-right had only to push the ball into the net.

Three-nil did not read too favourably and with only ten minutes to play our chances of equalising seemed very faint. Our forward line, however, seemed to call upon several reserves of strength. Keeping up a hot attack upon the Grammar's goal, Grogan coming in from nowhere netted the ball with a hot shot. Keeping up the attack from another effort A. Flyger scored easily. Play ended in mid-field when the final whistle blew. Had our attacking line played all the game as they played in the last few minutes the score might have read differently. Final score, Technical lost, 3—2.

GYMNASIUM NOTES

At the request of the Agricultural and Pastoral Association the College Display Class, consisting of both day and evening gym. students, exhibited their prowess at the Winter Show. Under the direction of Mr. H. P. Leeves, a display of tumbling, pyramids, parallel bar, horse and spring-board work was given on the last two nights of the exhibition, and was much appreciated by large audiences. A high standard of efficiency was maintained throughout the displays, but it was a noticeable fact that the Saturday evening performance was carried out more expeditiously and efficiently than on the preceding evening.

The School appreciates very much the efforts of Mr. Leeves and his boys in upholding and promoting the name of the College. In turn Mr. Leeves thanks the members of his Gym. Squad and any others who may have taken part in any of his displays, for the fine way in which they have responded to his call.

GOOD PENMANSHIP

Good penmanship does not mean a slow and elaborate type of ornamental drawing representing letters combined picturesquely in words. It means the fluent formation of clear legible characters that can be read unmistakably at sight and without the least hesitation. It gives pleasure to writer and reader. And it can be deliberately cultivated and encouraged in every school.

The Record of Performances of W. Stevenson.

1929.—Secondary School Sports Representative in 880 junior, 1 mile senior.

1930.—Runner-up Senior Championship, Athletic. Secondary School Sports Representative in 100, 440.

1931—Councillor. Hindley Scholarship. Senior Athletic Champion with 30 points out of possible 40. School 1st Rugby XV.

1932.—Prefect. Hindley Scholarship. Senior Athletic Championship (38 points out of 40). Record holder for three events, namely, 220 yards in 23 4-5, 120 yards hurdles in 17 3-5, 440 yards in 55 seconds. Secondary School Sports Representative in 220, 440 and relay, senior. Captain 1st Rugby XV.

Total points secured to date for House, 127, approximately.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

BOYS' ANNUAL ATHLETIC CONTEST

In perfect weather the School held their annual running sports. A fast track greatly helped the competitors as is shown by the number of records broken. In all, four records were broken and three equalled, a record in itself.

These were as follows, the old established records being in parentheses: Senior long jump, R. Brown, 19ft. 9¾in. (W. Gow, 19ft. 3in., in 1912), hop step and jump, 42ft. 10in. (R. Brown, 41ft. 9in.,4 1931); one mile cycle, E. Flyger, 2.39 (W. Whitehouse, 1929, and E. Flyger, 1930, 2.42 4-5); 220 yards senior championship, W. Stevenson (W. Murray, 1925, 23 4-5), 440 yards senior championship, W.Stevenson, 55s (R. Darby, 1928, 55s); 120 yards hurdles, W. Stevenson, 18s. (R. Watkins, 1930, 18s.); senior high jump, A. Flyger, 5ft. 2¾in. (A. Flyger, 1931, 5ft. 2¾in.).

W. Stevenson once again carried off the senior championship with 38 points, while R. Beeston was runner-up with 15. G. Hiscock gained the junior championship with 20½, while L. La Roche ran him close with 14.

The points credited to each House were: Seddon 174, Binns 120, Wellesley 97, and Hindley 44. Great enthusiasm marked each race, and rival House supporters vied with each other in encouraging their respective House champions. There is no doubt that this year's athletic contest will be remembered as one of the most successful we have had for years.

Results were as follows:—

Long Jump, Senior Handicap.—Brown 1, Dallimore 2, De Suza 3; distance 19ft. 5in.

Long Jump, Junior Handicap.—Dowsing 1, Taylor 2, Borich 3; distance 15ft. 7½in.

880 Yards Senior Handicap.—Loper 1, Noonan 2, Waters 3; time 2m. 12 1-5s.

100 Yards Senior Handicap.—Wakefield 1, Pollitt 2, McGregor 3; time 11 2-5.

100 Yards Junior Championship.—Hiscock 1, L. la Roche 2,Davies 3; time 11 4-5s.

100 Yards Handicap, under 13.—Bassett 1, Chappell 2, Culpitt 3; time 13s.

100 Yards Handicap, under 14.—Stevenson 1, Baird 2, Sykes 3; time 12 3-5s.

Throwing the Discus.—Farquhar, 72ft. 7in., 1; Wilson, 59ft. 4in., 2; Brown, 56ft. 3in., 3.

120 Yards Hurdles Handicap.—First heat: Stevenson 1, A. Flyger 2, Stonex 3; second heat: Brown 1, George 2; third heat: Dallimore 1, McGee 2, Hill 3.

220 Yards Junior Championship.—Hiscock 1, La Roche 2, Bowry 3; time 26s.

440 Yards Handicap, under 14.—Evans 1, Poutney 2, Tweedie 3.

440 Yards Handicap, under 15.—Short 1, Hankin 2, Charters 3; time 64 2-5s.

440 Yards Senior Handicap.—Browne 1, Meiklejohn 2, Harris 3; time 56 4-5s.

One mile Open Cycling Championship.—E. Flyger 1, Dallimore 2, Robinson 3; time 2.39.

Junior Obstacle Race:—McAndrew 1, Summerhayes 2, K. Filmer 3; second heat: Carder 1, Venables 2, Lund 3; third heat: Walmsley 1, Bear 2, Armitage 3; fourth heat: Fish 1, McGee 2, Peterson 3; fifth heat: Mounsey 1, Duncan 2, Glass 3; sixth heat: Morris 1, Parvin 2, Bernascomb 3; seventh heat: Livingstone 1, Davies 2, Cope 3.

Senior Obstacle Race.—First heat: Waters 1, Jackson 2, Witham 3; second heat: Marton 1, Green 2, Gladwell 3; third heat: Pickering 1, Fitchett 2, Crowhurst 3.

100 Yards Senior Championship.—Stevenson 1, Beeston 2, Ritchie 3; time 11s.

100 Yards Handicap, under 14.—Sutherland 1, Thorp 2, Vine 3; time 12 2-5s.

Putting-the-Shot.—Dallimore 1, Farquhar 2, Stevenson 3; distance 31ft. 6½in.

100 Yards Handicap, under 15.—Borich 1, Webster 2, Stonex 3; time 11 3-5s.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Wilson 1, De Suza 2, Browne 3. Distance 42ft 6 in.

Exhibition Jump by Browne 42ft. 10½in., which beat the previous record.

220 Yards Junior Handicap.—First heat: Sutherland 1, Shore 2, Dowsing 3; second heat: Morris 1, Nelson 2, Noonan 3.

220 Yards Senior Handicap.— First heat: McIkiejohn 1, Farquhar 2, Ritchie 3; second heat: De Suza 1, McGill 2, Pollitt 3.

440 Yards Senior Championship.—Stevenson 1, Beeston 2, Ritchie 3; time 55s.

440 Yards Junior Championship.—Hiscock 1, La Roche 2, Davies 3; time 63 2-5s.

High Jump, Senior Handicap.— A. Flyger 1, De Suza 2, Farrand and McGill 3; height 5ft. 2½in.

High Jump, Junior Handicap.—Borich 1, Stonex 2, Wright 3; height 4ft. 6in.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Stevenson 1, Beeston 2, Ritchie 3.

Junior Sack Race.— Fish 1, Nicklea 2, Wyatt 3.

Senior Sack Race.—Jackson 1, Stevens 2, Fitchett 3.

100 Yards Senior Handicap.—Harris 1, Meiklejohn 2, Brown 3; time 11s.

220 Yards Championship.—Stevenson 1; Beeston 2; Ritchie 3; time 23 4-5s.

One Mile Open Handicap.—Lund 1, Dow 2, Brierly 3; time 5m. 3 2-5s.

Two Miles Cycle Handicap.—White 1, Flyger 2, Burns 3; time 5.26s.

880 Yards Junior Championship.—Davies 1, Mcarney 2, Howeson 3; time 2.36 3-5.

880 Yards Senior Championship.—Stevenson 1, Mitchell 2; Beeston 3; time 2.19.

One Mile Cycle Handicap.— Flyger 1, Whitte 2, Wheelhouse 3; time 2m. 39 1-5s.

Junior Long Jump Championship.—Hiscock, 15ft. 1in., 1; O'Dowd 2; Webb 3.

120 Yards Hurdles Handicap.—Stevenson 1, Dallimore 2, Magell 3; time 20s.

Junior Obstacle Race.—Fish 1, McAndrew 2, Carter 3.

Senior Obstacle Race.—Pickering 1, Marlin 2, Jackson 3.

Senior House Relay.—Seddon 1, Binns 2, Wellesley 3.

Junior House Relay.—Binns 1, Wellesley 2, Seddon 3.

Senior Tug-of-War.—Binns 1, Seddon 2, Hindley 3.

Junior Tug-of-War.—Seddon 1, Wellesley 2, Binns 3.

BOYS SWIMMING GALA

The conditions for the boys' annual swimming carnival at the Shelley Beach Baths, were truly glorious. It was real summer weather and spectators and participants alike enjoyed themselves to the limit. House rivalry was very keen, as evidenced by the shouts of encouragement for each of the Houses' representatives. The school championship was won by Farquhar with Ritchie second, while Beard and Cox tied for the junior championship.

Results were as follows:—

220 yards Senior Championship.—Farquhar 1; Ritchie 2; Jepson 3; time, 3 13 4-5.

Balloon Race— first heat: Donovan 1; Carpenter 2; Hammer 3; second heat: Robinson 1; Oliver 2; Fernybough 3; third heat: McAndrew 1; Marks 2; Parven 3.

Junior Champ.—Neat Header.— Cox 1; Syms 2; Beard 3.

Senior Champ.—Neat Header.—Ritchie 1; Robertson 2; Jepson 3.

Learners' Race—first heat: Carpenter 1; Stonex 2; Briddox 3; second heat: Roberts 1; Dove 2; Evans 3; third heat: McAndrew 1; Thomas 2; Evans 3; fourth heat: Crowder 1; Carter 2. Final: Crowder 1; Carpenter 2; McAndrew 3.

220 Yards Handicap—first heat: Boyle 1; Willets 2; Watson 3; second heat: Robinson 1; Witham 2; Mason 3.

Miss Marie Farquhar received a wonderful ovation for two exhibition swims—free-style and backstroke. Her style proved to many a boy that swimming is indeed an art.

50 Yards Junior Championship, Breastroke.—Beard 1; Murfit 2.

50 Yards Senior Championship, Breastsroke.— Farquhar 1; Ritchie 2; Jepson 3; time 44s.

50 Yards—under 13 years: Cornish 1; Matheus 2; time 43s.

50 Yards Handicap— under 14: First heat: McInnarney 1; Archer 2; Carr 3; time 44 2-5s.; second heat: Boyle 1; Nelson 2; Walmsley 3; third heat: Negus 1; Horner 2; Hayson 3. Final: Boyle 1; Fernybough 2; Negus 3; time 36⅘s.

50 Yards—under 15: First heat: Beard 1; Doughty 2; Fletchings 3; second heat: Black 1; Marks 2; Armitage 3; third heat: Williams and Sulkland dead heat 1; Thompson 3; fourth heat: Knight 1; Shelling 2; Hoveson 3. Final: Knight 1; Beard 2; Black 3; time 30 1-5s.

50 Yards Handicap—under 16: First heat: Best 1; Carson 2; Aickman 3; second heat: Tait 1; Fisher 2; Whyte 3; third heat: Buckle 1; Fitchett 2; Raymon 3.

50 Yards Handicap—under 16: First heat: McMillan 1; Whyte 2; Waretini 3; second heat: Dallimore 1; McLellan 2; Farrelly 3.

Plunge Dive, Senior Championship.—Farquhar (40ft. 4½in.), 1; Ritchie 2; Robertson 3.

Plunge Dive, Junior Championship.— O'Dowd (42ft. 7in.), 1; Cox 2; Brotherton 3.

Egg and Spoon.—Robinson 1; Golding 2; Oliver 3.

25 Yards Junior Championship.—First heat: Beard 1; Knight 2; O'Dowd 3; second heat: Cox 1; Murfitt 2; Parvon 3. Final: Beard 1; Cox 2; Knight 3; time 15 2-5s.

50 Yards Backstroke, Senior Championship.—Ritchie 1; Farquhar 2; Jepson 3.

Corfu Dive.—Aikman 1; Dallimore 2; Tait and Horner, dead-heat, 3.

100 Yards Handicap.—First heat: Willets 1; Carson 2; White 3; second heat: Witham 1; Mason 2; Walson 3.

440 Yards Senior Championship.—Farquhar 1: Ritchie 2; Jepson 3; time 7. 31.

200 Yards Handicap.—Robinson 1; Boyle 2; Willits 3.

50 Yards Handicap—under 16.—Buckle 1; Raymond 2; Tait 3; time 30 2-5s.

50 Yards Handicap—over 16.—McMillan 1; Dallimore 2; Waretini 3; time 29s.

Plunge Dive—open.—Best 1; McMillan 2; Waretini 3.

50 Yards Senior Championship.—Farquhar 1; Ritchie 2; Jepson 3; time 28 4-5s. This constitutes a school record.

50 Yards Junior Championship.—Beard 1; Cox 2; O'Dowd 3; time 33 1-5s.

Plate Dive.—Waretini 1.

Neat Header.—Early 1; Shilling 2; Syms 3.

Senior House Relay.—Binns 1; Wellesley 2; Seddon 3.

Junior House Relay.—Seddon 1; Binns 2; Wellesley 3.

100 Yards Handicap.—Willet 1; Corsor 2; Witham 3.

Balloon Race, Final.—Robinson 1; Donovan 2; McAndrew 3.

CRICKET

TECHNICAL COLLEGE v. KING'S COLLEGE

King's winning the toss, elected to let Technical have first use of a good wicket, and with a crossing wind, Farquhar and A. Flyger opened, Flyger facing McCarthy bowling from the school end. Flyger in the first over off Lazarus, had a narrow escape from being caught and run out. Farquhar opened his account with a nice shot between point and first slip for two. Runs came steadily, although Farquhar was doing most of the scoring. With 20 on the board, a good score seemed likely, when Flyger was caught behind off McCarthy, 22—1—5.

McGregor joined Farquhar and a good partnership followed, McGregor mainly being content to keep his end up. The rate of scoring quickened considerably when Farquhar carried Lusk round for a magnificent four and six. In the next over, in trying to repeat the same hit, he was well held on the boundary by McCarthy, 53—2—31.

Cowperthwaite joined McGregor, but had the misfortune to be caught and bowled by Tovey without scoring, 53—3—0. Dallimore came in next and seemed content to leave the scoring to McGregor. McGregor in nibbling at an off ball (his one weakness) was well held in slips, 61—4—14. De Suza, next man in, went for the bowling from the start, and although giving several chances, played a valuable innings until he went l.b.w to Tovey, 84—5—16. Boyle joined Dallimore and started rather cautiously. Runs came slowly and then Dallimore was caught by McCarthy off Lazarus, 92—6—13. His innings, although slow, was valuable. Lund now partnered Boyle and for a considerable time the score stood still. Everyone seemed sound asleep, when suddenly Boyle came to life and got Tovey away for four. The hundred was now up in about two and a quarter hours' play. Boyle in attempting a big hit was clean bowled by Macindoe, 103—7—10. Stonestreet joined Lund, and the batsmen took infinite care not to score runs. Runs came very slowly indeed, and at last Lund retired with twelve to his credit for close on an hour's play, 124—8—11. C. Flyger was then sent in and told to push the bowling, but did not succeed, going l.b.w. before he had scored. The innings was then declared closed, 124—9—0.

King's at the Wickets.

At twenty minutes to five King's opened their first innings with McCarthy and Smith to the bowling of Farquhar and Cowperthwaite. Runs came slowly, and with three on the board, McCarthy was smartly run out, 3—1—3. Lundon joined his partner and resorted to defensive tactics. At ten, Cowperthwaite clean bowled Lundon, 10—2—4. Sensation followed sensation. At 16 Richardson was well caught by Dallimore off Cowperthwaite. At 17 Farquhar clean bowled Dodd. At 20. Farquhar took his second wicket by bowling Smith. Worse was still to follow. At 23 Meredith was bowled by Cowperthwaite, while a few balls later, Cowperthwaite clean bowled Macindoe. The scoring sheet then showed the sensational figures of 23—7—0,

Technical's chances certainly now looked rosy. A double change was run at 36, A. Flyger taking from Cowperthwaite at the school end, and De Suza Farquhar's end. Flyger in his first over had bad luck not to take a wicket. Tovey and Martin were now in, and runs were coming steadily. They were getting right out to the bowling and punishing it. At 59 De Suza clean bowled Tovey, who had completed a valuable innings of 26. King's were now going for the bowling and bad fielding gave them many extra runs. Farquhar now took over from De Suza and soon had Lazarus in difficulties, eventually bowling and catching him, 84—9—8. Lusk joined Martin, who was still batting soundly, if rather luckily. The end soon came, Farquhar clean bowling Martin, 94—10—29. Technical had gained a well-earned victory by 30 runs.

TECHNICAL.—First Innings.		KING'S COLLEGE.	
Farquhar, c. McCarthy, b. Martin	31	McCarthy, run out	3
A. Flyger, c. Richardson, b. McCarthy	5	Smith, b. Farquhar	4
McGregor, c. Lundon, b. Martin	14	Lundon, b. Cowperthwaite	4
Cowperthwaite, c. Lundon, b. Tovey	0	Richardson, c. Dallimore, b. Cowperthwaite	5
Dallimore, c. McCarthy, b. Lazarus	13	Dodd, b. Farquhar	1
De Suza, l.b.w., b. Tovey	16	Tovey, b. De Suza	26
Boyle, b. McIndoe	10	Meredith, b. Cowperthwaite	0
Lund, retired	12	Martin, b. Farquhar	29
Stonestreet, not out	4	Lazarus, c. and b. Farquhar	8
C. Flyger, l.b.w., b. Tovey	0	Macindoe, b. Cowperthwaite	0
Sundries	19	Lusk, not out	7
Total for 9 wickets	124	Sundries	7
		Total	94

Bowling: Cowperthwaite 4 for 44, Farquhar 4 for 25.

College 1st. V. Grammrr B.

Winning the toss, Cowperthwaite elected to bat on a wicket which appeared somewhat worn. Farquhar and Cowperthwaite opened but the latter soon went to Odlin who was bowling leg theory. A. Flyger joined his partner and seemed content to bat subduedly, until he was clean bowled by Buckley. No one seemed to be able to stop with Farquhar, but McGregor, next man in, put a broad blade to everything while Farquhar went for the bowling. The score rose quickly until at 78 McGregor was run out, mainly due to indecision between the two batsmen. Farquhar went immediately after to Watson, having compiled a valuable innings of 55. Dallimore did not last long, while the next two batsmen, Boyle and De Suza, also sacrificed their wickets. C. Flyger now joined Lund, who had been batting steadily and confidently. Flyger did not wait for the bowling but went out to it, hitting two sixes in a brief but inspiring innings of 18. Stonestreet went cheaply, and then Robinson joined Lund. Twenty-six runs more appeared on the board before Robinson was bowled, leaving Lund undefeated with 37 to his credit.

Grammar B commenced their first innings to the bowling of Farquhar and Cowperthwaite. Farquhar was ineffective but Cowperthwaite commanded respect, the wicket making the ball come off fast. The first wicket fell at 21, and from then onwards, the Technical bowlers were on top, Cowperthwaite and Lund capturing

the wickets. The last wicket fell at 81, giving the School a 77 runs lead on the first innings.

Farquhar and Lund opened Technical's second innings, but Lund, who made such a good stand in the first innings, soon went to Brenstrum. Dallimore, next man in, played differently from his usual type of cricket and attacked the bowling. It proved effective as he compiled 31 in rather quick time. McGregor joined Farquhar, who was still batting strongly, but went l.bw. to Brenstrum. Farquhar went immediately afterwards to Watson. His 47 included eight fours. A. Flyger and Cowperthwaite were now associated and the hundred went up without further loss. Cowperthwaite was then caught close in, due to his peculiar leg shot. C. Flyger joined his brother, and the pair waxed merrily until A. Flyger was run out in attempting a close single. His 38 included six fours. Boyle did not last long, being clean bowled by Watson. De Suza joined Flyger, and the score was taken to 146, when Cowperthwaite declared the innings closed.

Requiring over two hundred to win, Grammar B were faced with a hopeless task, and yet they gave a display of fierce hitting. Cowperthwaite again showed the best bowling figures, the other bowlers being very expensive. Buckley, especially, gave a dashing display for Grammar B, making 48 including three sixes and six fours. He certainly made the Technical bowling look rather weak. Fraser followed his captain's tactics, his 26 including one six and four fours. Grammar's second innings realised 133, giving Technical a victory by 89 runs.

Bowling, both innings, the analysis read as follows: Cowperthwaite 8 wickets for 36, Lund 8 wickets for 54.

GRAMMAR B.—First Innings.

Watson, b. Cowperthwaite	13
Terram, b. Cowperthwaite	8
Buckley, b. Lund	1
Brenstrum, l.b.w., b. Lund	0
Childs, b. C. Flyger	17
Fraser, l.b.w., b. Lund	8
Odlin, b. Lund	6
Dacre, b. Lund	1
Patterson, b. Cowperthwaite	13
Hogben, b. Cowperthwaite	3
Heskett, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	81

Second Innings.

Watson, b. Farquhar	10
Terram, b. Cowperthwaite	6
Buckley, b. Lund	48
Odlin, c. Farquhar	0
Brenstrum, l.b.w., b. Cowperthwaite	0
Childs, b. Lund	4
Patterson, b. Flyger	8
Fraser, b. Cowperthwaite	26
Lacre, l.b.w., b. Cowperthwaite	14
Hogben, not out	5
Heskett, l.b.w., b. Lund	3
Extras	9
Total	133

TECHNICAL.—First Innings.

Farquhar, b. Watson	55
Cowperthwaite, c. Buckley, b. Odlin	2
McGregor, run out	13
Dallimore, c. Odlin	5
A. Flyger, b. Buckley	1
Lund, not out	37
Boyle, run out	7
De Suza, b. Odlin	4
C. Flyger, c. Odlin	18
Stonestreet, c. Odlin	0
Robinson, b. Brenstrum	5
Extras	11
Total	158

Second Innings.

Farquhar, c. Watson	47
Lund, b. Brenstrum	0
Dallimore, c. Watson	31
McGregor, l.b.w., Brenstrum	2
A. Flyger, run out	38
Cowperthwaite, c. Watson	2
C. Flyger, not out	11
Boyle, b. Watson	0
De Suza, not out	3
Extras	12
Seven wickets for	146

TECHNICAL COLLEGE v. TAKAPUNA GRAMMAR

Winning the toss for Takapuna, Sale elected to bat on a lifeless wicket. Adams and Hoverd opened to the bowling of Cowperthwaite and Lund. Runs came slowly, the opening pair clearly trying to wear the bowling out. The first fifty appeared without loss, Adams doing most of the scoring. At 68, Robinson, who had been bowling very well, had Adams caught in the out-field. Sale joined Hoverd, and the score was carried to 83, when Hoverd was run out, due to Sale's faulty running. Sale, who was batting very cautiously, went l.b.w. to Robinson, 84—3—10. Emery and Blanchfield were now associated together, the hundred appearing without further loss. Robinson, who was still bowling the same end, cleaned bowled Emery, 1050—4—15. bowling Swain, 106—6—0. In the next over Robinson captured Cowperthwaite, who relieved Flyger, took his first wicket by clean Blanchfield's wicket, 106—6—2. West joined Stevenson, but Cowperthwaite had him l.b.w. before scoring, 106—7—0. Freakes joined West but did not last long, Cowperthwaite getting him first ball, 106—8—0. A short stand followed between Warren and West, Cowperthwaite finally bowling Warren, 116—9—6. The last wicket added ten runs before Robinson had West well caught in the out-field, 126—10—11.

Robinson and Farquhar opened Technical's first innings to the bowling of Stevenson and Sale. Both started cautiously, Robinson especially being very slow. At 14, owing to Robinson's slow running, he was smartly run out, 14—1—2. Dallimore joined Farquhar and the play became slow. In attempting to hit the bowling Farquhar was well caught on the boundary off Emery, 22—2—13. A. Flyger joined Dallimore and the score went to 37 before Flyger was run out due to Dallimore's hesitancy, 37—3—7. McGregor, next man in, went first ball to Emery, 37—4—0. C. Flyger went to the wicket with the intention of hitting, but quietened down considerably. At 47 Dallimore was clean bowled by Sale for 14. A few minutes later Flyger was clean bowled by Emery, 49—6—4. Lund and Cowperthwaite were now associated, and the rate of scoring slackened. At 53 Lund went to Sale, and Boyle joined his captain. Stevenson took his first wicket by clean bowling Boyle, 59—8—5. McCook joined Cowperthwaite only to lose him at 61. De Suza and McCook were now associated together for the tenth wicket and a fighting display followed. Finally McCook was bowled by Sale, De Suza having compiled 17 not out, 88—10—6.

With a lead of 38 runs on the first innings Takapuna commenced their second innings. Play was very slow, the first forty minutes producing fourteen runs with the loss of two wickets. Sale was then joined by Emery and the score was raised to 45 before Sale was bowled by Robinson after having made 34. Blanchfield joined Emery who was batting very careful. Seventy appeared and then C. Flyger got Emery, 70—4—15. Swain went first ball to Flyger, while Stevenson added four and then was well caught by Farquhar off Flyger. West failed to score and with seven wickets down for 74, Technical's chances seemed good. The last three batsmen, however, put a broad blade to everything, and although they did not score, they kept their end up for a considerable time. Their innings finally closed for 97, Blanchfield being undefeated with 26 to his credit.

Requiring 136 to win and just over the hour to play, the School's task was well nigh impossible. Farquhar and De Suza opened to the bowling of Sale and Stevenson. Runs came quickly until with 17 on the board Farquhar was bowled by Emery. Dallimore joined De Suza,

but at 25 went l.b.w. to Emery. Our batsmen were trying to force the pace and paying the penalty. De Suza went immediately afterwards, having compiled a quick 13. E. Flyger did not shape confidently, being caught off Hoverd, 32—4—1. Lund and A. Flyger were now associated together, and quickly rattled up the score, but it was too big a task. When stumps were drawn Technical had lost four wickets for 69. If the game had been played out it would probably have been a victory for Technical as only 67 more runs were needed with six wickets in hand.

TAKAPUNA.—First Innings.

Adams, c. De Suza, b. Robinson	39
Hoverd, run out	29
Sale, l.b.w., Robinson	10
Emery, b. Robinson	15
Blanchfield, l.b.w., Robinson	2
Swain, b. Cowperthwaite	0
Stevenson, l.b.w., Cowperthwaite	0
West, c. Flyger, b. Robinson	11
Freakes, b. Cowperthwaite	0
Warren, b. Cowperthwaite	6
Tasker, not out	3
Sundries	14
Total	126

Bowling: Cowperthwaite, four wickets for 25, Robinson, five wickets for 55 runs.

Second Innings.

Adams, c. and b. Robinson	4
Hoverd, l.b.w., Cowperthwaite	3
Sale, b. Robinson	34
Emery, b. Flyger	15
Blanchfield, not out	26
Swain, l.b.w., Flyger	0
Stevenson, b. Flyger	4
West, c. Farquhar, b. Flyger	0
Freakes, b. Lund	0
Warren, b. Farquhar	1
Tasker, c. A. Flyger, b. Flyger	1
Sundries	9
Total	97

Bowling: C. Flyger, five wickets for 13 runs, Robinson, two wickets for 25 runs.

SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Farquhar, c. Emery	13
Robinson, run out	2
Dallimore, b. Sale	14
A. Flyger, run out	7
McGregor, b. Emery	0
C. Flyger, b. Emery	4
Lund, c. Sale	3
Cowperthwaite, stumped Sale	2
Boyle, b. Stevenson	5
McCook, b. Sale	6
De Suza, not out	17
Sundries	14
Total	88

Second Innings.

Farquhar, b. Emery	4
De Suza, c. Sale	13
Dallimore, l.b.w. Emery	7
A. Flyger, not out	23
C. Flyger, c. Hoverd	1
Lund, not out	16
Sundries	5
Four wickets for	69

THE SECRET OF STYLE

It may sound like nonsensical paradox, and yet we may seriously maintain that laziness is the motive power of all human progress. Man has always sought to supply his wants by the least labour. He desires to travel, and, being too lazy to walk, he compels some beast to carry him; and at length, feeling this to be very slow and tiresome, he harnesses steam, and lounges in a palace car while spinning along at fifty miles an hour. And what are the telephone, the telegraph, and all the manifold machinery of modern life, but the results of sheer laziness! If man were not at bottom an animal who cunningly devises means to save himself trouble, civilization would never have been born.

But man is not only physically, but mentally lazy. As his aversion to muscular toil has led him to material invention, so his distaste for intellectual toil has led him to intellectual inventions, to the discovery and perfection of language and style.

—H. M. Stanley, "Essays on Literary Art."

1st BASKETBALL TEAM.

Standing: D. Jones, P. Shilling, F. Te Papa, M. McMillan, O. Watts. Seated: Miss F. E. Lee, D. Livingstone, M. Waters, J. McMahon, M. Tinson.

2nd BASKETBALL TEAM.

Standing: Z. Breese, J. Cullen J. Westlake, J. Ramsay. Miss F. E. Lee, A. Paull, L. Waddell, J. Lynch, J. Sewell. Absent: D. Carter.

GIRLS' SPORTS

GIRL'S ATHLETIC SPORTS

Under ideal conditions the College athletic sports were held in the Domain on March 24. The girls commenced their events at nine o'clock precisely, and great was the enthusiasm of the onlookers. The excellent organisation rendered it unnecessary for the running off of any heats before the day, and those responsible for these arrangements are to be congratulated for the smooth-running of the entire programme.

Perhaps the most keenly contested races were those of the championships—junior and senior. The results were very close, and we take this opportunity of congratulating the girls who gained distinction.

The championship girls desire to thank Mr. Leeves for the time and trouble he took to lead them to such a high standard. We can assure Mr. Leeves that his lessons will not soon beforgotten.

For the first time in the history of the Girls' Sports, results of times and distances were noted, and it is hoped that before long the girls' records will be something of which they may be truly proud. Another innovation was the long distance race in which the participants acquitted themselves well.

The House events were keenly contested though the points were not close in the finish.

Senior Championship.—A. Harvey (W), 1, 6 points, D. Box (W), 1, 6 points; P. Livingstone (B), 2, 5 points.

Junior Championship.—A. Catchpole (S), 1, 7 points; D. Beadle (B), 2, 6 points; M. Mullins (W), 2, 6 points.

House Points.—Binns, 135; Wellesley, 87; Seddon, 60; Hindley, 48.

Senior Championship—Hop, Step and Jump: D. Box, 29ft. 8in.; 440 Yards—Senior Champ.: A. Harvey, 1m. 10s.; 100 Yards Flat Race—Senior Champ.: A. Harvey, 12 3-5s.; 75 Yards Skipping Race: M. Cooper, 10s.

Junior Championship—Hop, Step and Jump: S. Worden, 30ft. 2in.; 440 Yards—Junior Champ.: M. Mullins, 1m. 12s.; 100 Yards Flat Race—Junior Champ.: A. Catchpole, 13 2-5s.; 75 Yards Skipping Race: D. Beadle, 10s.

75 Yards Flat—open: A. Whale (W), 1; D. Brideson (W), 2; M. Cooper (H), 3.

75 Yards—under 15: A. Jeffs (B), 1; E. Brechon (B), 2; I. Killip (B), 3.

75 Yards—under 14: D. Beadle (B), 1; E. Bussey (S), 2; P. Reefman (B), 3.

75 Yards—under 13: J. Miles (B), 1; J. Lynch (B), 2; J. Olsen (H), 3.

Circular Ball—Junior: Binns, 1; Seddon, 2; Hindley, 3.

Bean Bags—Senior: Binns, 1; Seddon, 2; Wellesley, 3.

440 Yards—Senior Relay: Binns, 1; Hindley, 2; Wellesley, 3.

Bean Bags—Junior: Hindley, 1; Binns, 2; Wellesley, 3.

Hop, Step and Jump—Senior Champ.: D. Box (W), 1; D. Carter (B), 2; P. Livingstone (B), 3.

Hop, Step and Jump—Junior Champ.: S. Worden (W), 1; M. Thomas (H), 2; D. Beadle (B), 3.

75 Yards Skipping—Junior: L. Beadle (B), 1; M. Mullins (W), 2; A. Hutchinson 3.

75 Yards Skipping—Senior: M. Cooper (J), 1; D. Carter (B), 2; P. Livingstone (B), 3.

440 Yards—Junior Relay: Binns, 1; Wellesley, 2; Seddon, 3.

75 Yards Flat—Junior: M. Mullins (W), 1; J. Miles (B), 2; M. Pearson (S), 3.

75 Yards Flat—Senior: A. Harvey (W), 1; O. French (W), 2; E. D. Perrin (W), 3.

50 Yards Sack Race—open: G. Hibburt (W), 1; D. Dreaver (B), 2; A. Robinson (H), 3.

Flag Relay—Junior: Binns, 1; Wellesley, 2; Seddon, 3.

50 Yards Stilt Race—open: E. Alexander (S), 1; V. Dew (B), 2; J. Craney (W), 3.

75 Yards Skipping—Junior: D. Beadle (B) 1; A. Catchpole (S), 2; M. Mullins (W), 3.

440 Yards Senior Championship: A. Harvey (W), 1; P. Livingstone (B), 2; D. Box (W), 3.

Overhead Ball— Senior: Seddon, 1; Binns, 2; Hindley, 3.

100 Yards Flat—Junior Championship: A. Catchpole (S), 1; M. Mullins (W), 2; D. Beadle (B), 3.

100 Yard Flat—Senior Championship: A. Harvey (W), 1; D. Box (W), 2; P. Livingstone (B), 3.

Overhead Ball— Junior: Seddon, 1; Binns, 2; Hindley, 3.

Chariot Rage—Senior: Binns, 1; Seddon, 2; Hindley, 3.

Chariot Race—Junior: Hindley, 1; Binns, 2; Wellesley, 3.

Circular Ball—Senior: Wellesley, 1; Binns, 2; Hindley, 3.

440 Yards Senior Championship: M. Mullins (W), 1; A. Catchpole (S), 2; D. Beadle (B), 3.

Flag Relay—Senior: Wellesley, 1; Binns, 2; Seddon, 3.

75 Yards Skipping Race—Senior: D. Carter (B), 1; M. Thomas (W), 2; C. Opper (H), 3.

Egg and Spoon: G. Blair (H), 1; O. Brash (H), 2; R. Nesbit (S), 3.

Old Girls' Race: G. Gorman (W), 1; G. Wakefield (B), 2.

THE GIRLS' SWIMMING SPORTS

The day set aside for the girls' swimming sports dawned grey and sultry, but hoping for the best and preparing for the worst, the girls arrived in irregular groups, taking their places in an orderly and responsible fashion upon the grandstand at the Shelly Beach Baths. Registers were soon checked and disposed of, and the excitement began. A motley group of swimmers posed for the inevitable camera and all were then ready for business.

From the squeals of the entrants for the first event non-swimmers gathered that the water was exceptionally cold, but cups of cocoa, prepared by thoughtful domestics, soon restored cooled and dampened spirits. It showered a little but the sun peeped out to reassure us and to throw a checkered pattern on the rippled water. It was learned later that the sun was really hot, if sleepy, for many noses bore evidence to that effect. The luncheon period was passed by the girls in the park, while the teachers partook of a dainty repast, another name for "a square meal." Some of the mistresses snatched the opportunity for a bathe which they well deserved for duties allotted to them are by no means light; for all that, they would not willingly relinguish a swimming sports day; they have certainly often threatened to do so. The barracking girls soon became uncomfortably hot and were thankful for the refreshing breeze which sprang up. In fact, it "sprang" so suddenly that a shady hat also sprang—into the ocean. Theye were scores of ready rescuers, however, and it was soon restored to its owner amid lusty cheers and gales of laughter.

We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating the Senior and

Junior champions of this great day, and do not forget their runners-up. We trust that their talents will gather them many more honours.

Senior Championship—R. Collins	8	points.
Junior Championship—P. Johnson	9	points.
House Points:		
Wellesley	63	points.
Hindley	37	points.
Seddon	34½	points.
Binns	14½	points.

1. Junior champ., 33 1-3 yards, breast stroke.—1, P. Johnson; 2, S. Worden; 3, A. Pallister and E. Bussey, tied.
2. Senior champ., 66 2-3 yards, breast stroke.—1, R. Collins; 2, P. Gibson; 3, H. Carron.
3. Junior champ., 33 1-3 yards, on back.—1, P. Johnson; 2, E. Bussey; 3, A. Pallister.
4. Senior champ., 66 2-3 yards, on back.—1, R. Collins; 2, M. Raper.
5. Junior champ., 33 1-3 yards, overarm.—1, P. Johnson; 2, S. Worden; 3, E. Bussey.
6. Senior champ., 66 2-3 yards, overarm.—1, L. Waddell; 2, R. Collins; 3, M. Raper.
7. Dressing race.—1, R. Collins; 2, K. Watson; 3, J. Hodsdon.
8. Umbrella race.—1, R. Collins; 2, L. Speed; 3, H. Carron.
9. Neat jump.—1, D. Hartnoll; 2, L. Laing; 3. R. Yates.
10. House relay.—1, Hindley; 2, Seddon; 3, Wellesley.
11. Longest plunge.—1, R. Collins; 2, M. Thomas; 3, E. Bussey.
12. Novice race.—1, M. Thomas; 2, E. Dreadon.
13. Corfu dive.—1, D. Dreaver; 2, S. Worden; 3, L. Waddell .
14. 100 yards open—any stroke.—1, S. Worden; 2, R. Collins.
15. Caterpillar race—House event.—1, Seddon; 2, Wellesley; 3, Binns.
16. Life-saving—House event.—1, Wellesley; 2, Binns; 3, Seddon.
17. Age race—under 13.—1, P. Johnson; 2, O. Cooper; 3, G. Morgan.
18. Age race—under 15.—.—1, S. Worden; 2, R. Collins; 3, D. Hartnoll.
19. Age race—over 15.—1, M. McGrane; 2, M. Raper; 3, H. Carron and R. Yates, tied.
20. Old girls' race.—1, R. Bussey; 2, G. Johnson; 3, I. Agate.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT TO THE COLLEGE

A guard of honour of the College cadets presented arms to the Governor-General and the Lady Bledisloe, when Their Excellencies paid a visit to the College on June 14th.

Accompanied by Mr. Park, members of the Board of Governors, and members of the teaching staff, Their Excellencies made a tour of inspection of the College. The limited time at their disposal confined them to practical work classrooms, and the visitors appeared specially impressed with the work of the boys in the Engineering and Woodwork Departments, where they talked with the pupils for a considerable time. Following this inspection, Their Excellencies adjourned to the Assembly Hall where the Governor-General delivered an interesting address, following the singing of the National Anthem by the assembled school.

His Excellency reminded the students of the importance of practical occupation and keen observation.

"Develop a joy in your work and in the art of creating," concluded the speaker. "Maintain your capacities, and your lives will be happy and prosperous, and your country will be enriched. I wish you all happiness and success, and I hope you will realise above all, your country needs you."

On the request of Lady Bledisloe the students were given a half holiday in honour of the visit.

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL—SATURDAY'S PLAY

For this year the College has entered two teams in the Auckland Basketball Association games played on Saturday afternoons. Our girls are fortunate in being privileged to link up with such a large Association providing healthy outdoor games for about 800 girls. It will be noted that the grades filled are very high for school teams, and especially for our teams which have so few practices, but the girls appreciate their exalted position and are deservedly proud when they defeat or draw with a team older and more practiced than themselves.

This season all games were played at the Windmill Road courts; this provides an excellent opportunity for each team to watch the senior games and learn from them the little details that give a finish to spectacular play.

The season for 1932 opened on May 7th, the beginning of the first term holidays. Consequently the College teams suffered defeat for several weeks. The first game played by Technical College Senior B, was dubbed "brilliant." Lacking three players, our girls faced their 'Varsity opponents and defeated them 10—5. This victory cheered them, but later several girls let their teams down and allowed them to default or be badly beaten. Although the second team, Intermediate grade, shows few victories, their play is creditable considering that the girls are mostly first years and their grade high.

Intermediate, S.M.T.C. versus Victoria, 1—11; v. Sandal Company, 2—15; v. Suburbs, 2—12; v. Ascots, 7—4; v. Shamrock, 1—15; v. Northcote, 1—1; v. Ashley's, 3—13; v. Y.W.C.A., 11—10; Victoria, 1—17; v. Ascots, 1—10; v. Shamrock, 2—20; v. Northcote, 2—7; v. Ashley's, 6—7; v. Y.W.C.A., 3—6; v. Rovers, 8—18.

On June 3rd, an all-day tournament, controlled by the Auckland Association, resulted for Technical as follows:—

Senior B, S.M.T.C. versus Epsom Grammar, 4—5; v. Edendale, 5—5; v. Killarua, 5—3; v. College A, 3—4; v. College B, 8—8; v. Strollers, 5—9.

Intermediate, S.M.T.C. versus Osbornes, 2—5; won by default from College; v. Rovers B, 2—8; v. Rovers A, 2—5; v. Surrey Hills, 5—5.

The Saturday teams were:—

Senior B.—Goal, P. Shilling, L. Waddell, L. Speed; centre, J. McMahon, M. Waters (captain), J. Cullen; defence, G. Gilmour, O. Watts, K. Watson.

Intermediate.—Goal, D. Jones, J. Lynch, J. Stanley (captain); centre, D. Hartnoll, P. Livingstone, A. Galloway; defence, Z. Breeze, K. Minola, R. Collins.

Results for the season (S.M.T.C. score first):—

Senior B, S.M.T.C. versus 'Varsity, 10—5; v. Killarua, S.M.T.C. defaulted; v. Epsom Grammar, 2—8; v. Lynndale, 3—14; v. Surrey Hills, 2—7; v. Strollers, 11—1; v. Rovers, 2—10; v. 'Varsity, 6—15; v. Rovers, 3—7; v. College A, 11—4; v. College B, 7—8.

HAMILTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE V. SEDDON MEMORIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

On Saturday, August 6th, the First and Second Basketball teams visited the Hamilton Technical College, responsive to their challenge to play them in two grades.

The girls had entertained doubts as to whether they would be victorious, having hitherto been beaten, but when Auckland scored the first goal their hopes soared. Perhaps the best feature of our girls' play was the good intercepting of the ball. During the first half of the game, goals were scored almost alternatively, and some specially long shots from centre to goal raised cheers from the onlookers. The First team retired while the second team played the first half of their game. At interval the score for the first game was 9—6 in our favour.

Upon resumption, Auckland again scored first goal, but Hamilton played a faster game scoring several goals in succession and making up their deficit. Auckland scored a few points in succession. Hamilton still going steadily. When time was announced the score was even and the short time at our disposal prevented the score being settled:—Result, 13—13.

The Second team's game lacked something of the skill of the first game, but their play was fast. Here again the first goal was scored by Auckland, and thence goals were scored strictly alternately. At half-time there was the difference of a single goal between the teams, and it seemed as though another draw was inevitable so evenly matched were the players. In the last minute of the game, however, Hamilton scored the deciding goal proving themselves victorious. The resulting score was 9—8 in Hamilton's favour.

The referees were Miss Lee, of Auckland, for the A teams, and Miss Clevely, of Hamilton, for the B teams.

Afternoon tea was served at the College, and the captain of the Hamilton team took the opportunity to express thanks for the good games provided by the visitors, and the sporting spirit in which they were played. The Auckland captain responded, extending an invitation for a return visit next year, and thanking the Hamilton girls for the trouble they had gone to, to make the visit a happy one.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL V. SEDDON MEMORIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

In response to a challenge from the teams of the Auckland Grammar School, the First and Second Basketball teams visited the Grammar School. The games were played under ideal conditions.

The first three goals were scored by Grammar, but passing resulted in a goal for the visiting team. Grammar's scores continued and their points mounted rapidly. Their excellent passing made good play difficult for our girls who do not yet realise the importance of strong defence in each department. For a time goals were scored alternatively, but Grammar's good beginning proved a great advantage. Result: 17 to 6, in Grammar's favour.

Although considerably senior to our girls, Grammar's Second team fairly matched them during the first half of the game, the score being even at the interval. At the beginning of the second half, however, our opponents concentrated all their energies and scored five goals in success, alternated in the last few minutes, arriving at 15 to 5 in our opponents' favour.

BASKETBALL—THE HOUSE MATCHES

The House matches were played during the second term, on Tuesday afternoons, at Windmill Road. The games were played in the finest spirit. Girls from the summer sports, cricket, tennis and basketball were transferred for the term, and each House has played enthusiastically for the coveted points. The results for the term are:—

Binns 44, Wellesley 38, Hindley 26, Seddon 12.

We congratulate the winning House heartily. The members of its senior teams provided hard games for their opponents.

FORM BASKETBALL MATCHES

On the first sports' afternoon of the third term, the Form games were played off. Among the players excitement ran high, while the spectators crowded the sidelines and cheered their Form representatives.

The score-cards showed most unexpected results and first and second-year Forms acquitted themselves admirably.

First Round.—Com. 3 beat Com. 1B, 11—1; Com. 2C beat Dom. 3, 5—0; Com. 2A beat Dom. 1A and 2S, 9—0; Com. 2B beat Com. 1C, 6—3; Dom. 2A and B beat Dom. 1 B and C, 4—1; Com. IA beat Dom. ID, 5—3.

Second Round.—Dom. 2A beat Com. 2A, 4—0; Com. 2B beat Com. 1A, 6—2.

Third Round.—Com. 3 beat Dom. 2A and B, 4—3; Com. 2C beat Com. 2B, 7—4.

Finals.—Com. 2C beat Com. 3, 7—3.

The final game was very enthusiastically played owing to the fact that Com. 3, has been the winner for the two previous years in which Form matches have been played. Com. 2C scored goals regularly, but their opponents' superior play carried the ball to their goal but they failed to score points. During the second half of the game Com. 3 rallied all its forces in an extra effort, but Com 2C scored a few points more, making victory for Com. 3 impossible. The bell rang, as the ball neared the Com. 2C goal but the referee allowed the shot to be taken, and it proved a lucky one.

The resulting score was 7—3 in favour of Com. 2C.

We take this opportunity of offering our congratulations to Commercial 2C on their success.

ELOCUTION IN BUSINESS

From the Prospectus of the Muncipal Evening School of Commerce, East Ham:—

"Many commercial students suffer a serious handicap because of their inability to express themselves properly in ordinary business conversations. All engaged in business ought to devote as much care to learning how to speak as to learning how to write. Proper speaking means not only voice productiin, clear enunciation, and the use of correct language; it means accompaniments, such as manner, deportment, and the arrangement of ideas methodically in the mind before expressing them in speech."

SIXTH A. RUGBY TEAM

We had, on the whole, a successful season. We finished runners-up in the grade, playing very creditably except for two disastrous games against Auckland Grammar, who deservedly won the championship.

The team was a good one, with two faults. The forwards were not quick enough off the mark, and the backs were too light and somecombination, the forwards playing with dash and the backs executing some very clever movements.

The two most consistent and hardworking forwards were Fish and Corry; of the backs, Sutherland showed himself to be a splendid scoring three-quarter, while Graham and Young were very dangerous in attack. Graham made a good captain.

Games played were:—

Versus Takapuna Grammar; a comfortable win, though the score was only 9—3.
Versus Mount Albert A.; won easily by 15 to 0.
Versus Auckland Grammar A.; Grammar were definitely superior and won 17—0.
Versus Auckland Grammar B.; won by 14 to 0.
Versus Sacred Heart A.; a hard fought forward battle, drawn 0—0.
Versus Takapuna; a fast open game, which we won 16—10.
Versus Grammar A.; hopelessly beaten by 27—0. Easily our worst display.
Versus Mount Albert B.; won by 26—0. Graham and Sutherland had a field day.

Games played 8, won 5, lost 2, drawn 1.

The team was: Graham, Blake, Shilling, Shilling, Cowther, Sutherland, Young, Hoeft, Cullerton, Graham, Simmonds, Vaughan, Charteris, Corry, Fish, Davies, Reid, Richards, Lund.

FIFTH GRADE B. FIFTEEN

As reserve team to the A's, the 5th Grade B. XV. was drawn upon a good deal during the season, and some of the B. players very materially helped the A. team to reach the position of runners-up in the grade. The B. team had more wins than losses to its credit, suffering only two defeats. During the second half of the season we were defaulted to Saturday after Saturday with monotonous regularity, but, in spite of disappointment, the members of the team kept up their interest and practice remarkably well. The team consists of: Hitchings (captain), Newbold, Simpson, Thorpe, Watson, Collins, Rich, Bridoon (backs); Maltby, Parvin, Sims, Raymond, Wilson, Waldron, Kirby, Woods, Cornish and Black (forwards).

FIFTH SCHOOL ELEVEN

The 5th XI. filled all its engagements faithfully, winning an occasional match and sometimes having the cup of victory snatched from its very lips. From time to time those who had served their apprenticeship in this team passed up into higher grades, while new material was brought in to fill up the gaps. A notable feature of the last match, versus Takapuna Grammar, was a meritorious half-century by Shilling, the team captain, who was the main-stay of the batting all through. The team, at the end of the season, was: Shilling (captain), Beard, Kerr, Raymond, Lord, Chalmers, K. Filmer, R. Filmer, Black, Foot, Hayson, and Ames.

WHILE LIFE SHALL LAST

Major was a pure-bred cocker spaniel, black as night, save for a few scattered white hairs on his breast. His long hair gleamed in the sunlight, and was smooth and silky to the touch. His face was beautiful in its intelligence—inquiring eyes, now tender with devotion, now gleaming red with mischief, soft wet muzzle, and finely-shaped head.

He was by nature a sporting dog. The spirit of the chase was in him, and once he was in pursuit, only the command of his master could bring him up short. But above all, he loved to play. For hours and hours, with a tattered rag grasped between his sharp white teeth, he would elude the vain clutches of anyone who good-humouredly chased him. Backwards and forwards, here and there, until his pursuer gave up in despair.

. . . . . .

It had been a particularly boring day for him, and when his master, in the calm of the summer evening, set off for the training ground, Major bounded along beside him, letting loose the pent-up energy which had been crying all day for release.

"Now, I'm in for a good time. Won't I enjoy myself? I do hope he doesn't tie me up with that beastly old rope. Here we are. Oh! please! must I be tied up? I'll be very good if you let me run free. I've had such a boring day. Oh! Please! Please!

"It's no use. Here I am, and I can't move from this post. Just look at those boys racing up and down! How I'd adore to be there. And those silly old sheep—wouldn't I make them scatter! I know I should be tied up, and that I ought not to run loose here, but who worries about that, just to be free!

"I wonder if I can bite through this rope. Let's try! Ah! I believe it's getting thinner. Hard work, but I'll soon be through. How I long to get at those sheep. I'll make them run!

"Now! It's through. Is my master watching? No. I'll sneak over to those sheep, and then for a run. Away I go. See them scatter. They're frightened out of their wits! I'll follow this old ewe—she looks as though she'd provide a little sport. I hope my master won't be angry. But why worry about that?

Wait, though! What's that noise! Perhaps I'd better stop and see. A man on a horse, holding something in front of him—something long and black. He's coming this way, too. This looks interesting. I think I'll sit up and see what happens. Perhaps he wants me. He's getting nearer, and is holding up that long black thing. I wonder what it is? Now he's quite close——"

Bang! A burning pain, swift-closing darkness, and then oblivion.

. . . . . .

"I had tied Major up, as dogs are not supposed to run loose down there. But he bit through the rope, and began to chase some sheep. Their owner was riding along the other side of the field, and must have heard Major bark. He began to ride towards the dog, who, as soon as he heard him, sat up and looked at him in the truthful, inquiring way that he has. The man rode steadily up to him, reaching him long before I did. When he was within a few yards of Major, who was sitting up facing him, the man fired point-blank and shot him dead.

"The rider tossed the still warm body to one side, where it lay gleaming in the light of the dying sun. 'That's the second or third I've killed to-day for chasing sheep,' he said callously."

—Jean E. Laking.

A Section of the Electrical Laboratory Showing Students at Work

TECHNICAL SECTION

Mechanical, Electrical and Marine Engineering
Cabinetmaking, Agriculture

Trend of Design in Modern Machine Tools

Modern machine tools have reached their present stage of development as the result of various discoveries in metallurgy, and in response to special demands in manufacturing.

The use of high speed steel, with its cutting power, greatly superior to carbon steel, necessitated machine tools being redesigned to absorb the extra vibrations and to withstand the increased stresses increased by higher cutting speeds and heavier cuts.

The motor-car, with the special manufacturing problems which it has created, has considerably affected the design of many machine tools.

The super-hard steels of to-day, such as the tungsten-carbide steels, demand still greater rigidity, and this marks a further transitory period in machine-tool development and construction. The general trend indicates that self-contained machines are proving economical and convenient, and separate motors of appropriate speed on different components of machines, are eliminating troublesome transmission systems, in the case of large machine tools. Speed and feed gear-box designs follow the sound engineering practice of multi-splined shafts, nickel-chrome steel gears, and anti-friction bearings throughout.

Controls are being installed of the interlocking type, preventing conflicting engagement, and the operation in sequence of brake, clutch and gear levers, renders gear changing fool-proof.

The following points are interesting and worth noting, in the design of the tools specified:—

Lathes: Centre, Capstan and Turrent.

In the interests of permanent alinement, lathe beds have been redesigned on new and improved lines. Resistance to wear is provided by facing machine beds with oil-hardened steel plates, and bed ways are provided with protecting shields, to maintain a permanent oil film and minimize damage from chips and swarf.

All geared headstocks are popular, and in self-contained machines, driving motors are in some cases directly coupled to the headstock spindle.

Machines are being constructed more compact, for closer operating position. Many ingenous tool holders and turret attachments are incorporated in capstan and turret lathes.

Milling Machines.

The all-geared head is fast becoming universal. Totally enclosed motors, mounted on machined ways in the machine base, are common. Taper roller-bearing types of spindle mountings are incorporated for extreme rigidity under heavy cuts.

Telescopic shafts in bevel gears are displacing universal joints. Letting up has been facilitated by the incorporation of indicator dials, clearly graduated to 0.001in. on all adjustment points, and further rigidity has been given in the design of column and knee castings.

Grinding Machines.

The tendency to centralise and simplify operation is indicated by separate levers controlling starting, stopping and speed of table, together with single levers operating work-speed and table-speed changes.

The housing of a totally enclosed electric driving motor in the machine base enables floor space to be reduced to a minimum, and allows of very compact driving arrangements; further, efficient wheel speeds can be readily maintained. Three spindle speeds are usual.

The Most Economical Steam Passenger Ship Afloat

BRITAIN'S LATEST WONDER SHIP, S.S. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

The advent of the new Canadian Pacific liner, "Empress of Britain," which made her debut during the latter months of 1931, is, perhaps, arousing greater interest among marine engineers than the entry into service of any other British built Atlantic vessel since 1914. With her gross tonnage of 42,500 tons, not only is the new liner the largest, fastest and most luxuriously appointed ocean going vessel to ply between any two ports of the British Empire, but her propelling machinery represents the latest, and in many respects, most outstanding example of high pressure and high temperature steam practice in the world's mercantile marine.

The inducement to the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, to embark on a policy of expending several million pounds constructing new ships and re-engining existing vessels, was provided by the great economies in propulsion and operation obtained in the use of high pressure, single reduction steam turbines. The "Duchess" class, passenger steamships owned by this company, attained a fuel economy of 0.625lb. of oil per S.H.P hour, for all purposes, surpassing any previous efforts in this direction. The new "Empress of Japan" more recently set up a world's record of 0.603lb. per S.H.P. hour, but this in turn has been surpassed by the "Empress of Britain" on her second voyage when she broke all records by consuming only 0.561b. of oil per S.H.P. hour. In addition, she holds the northern Atlantic speed record for both the east-west and the west-east runs.

The ship, which has an overall length of 730 feet, beam 97½ feet and 32 feet draught, was constructed and engined by John Brown and Company, Limited, Clydebank. This world renowned firm of marine engineers has also under construction at present the world's largest vessel, the Cunarder, "No. 534." The "Empress of Britain" has a straight stem raking well forward, and a cruiser stern. The funnels, of which they are three, are of pear shaped section, and measure 53 feet fore and aft. They are 68 feet high above the sun deck. The two pole masts measure 208 feet above the load water line and are the tallest masts yet constructed at the Clydebank yard.

She has a continuous shelter deck over the upper deck, a bridge-deck over the shelter deck extending the full length of the ship, a promenade deck over the shelter deck running three-fourths of the length of the ship, a boat deck over the promenade deck, and a sun deck over this boat deck. A particular feature of the first class state-rooms is that all these are outside rooms having direct light through the ship's side. The third class accommodation is superior to anything yet fitted on any vessel for that class.

A special feature has been made of the public rooms for first class in this vessel, and these consist of the following: Drawing room, private dining rooms, lounge, ballroom, smoking room, writing room, card room, long gallery, American bar, swimming bath and cafe, Turkish bath, gymnasium, squash racquet courts, tennis courts, children's room, children's gymnasium, hairdresser's shops, beauty parlours, flower stalls, etc. The tennis court on the boat deck aft is of full size for doubles, with plenty of over run. The squash racquet court is suitable for championship matches, and both are surrounded by galleries. Seventy-five per cent. of the first class state-rooms have a private bath, shower and toilet.

The third class cabins are of such a high standard that they can be converted to first class for winter cruising. The third class passengers are accommodated forward, and have their own dining saloon, social hall, barber's shop, store and dispensary.

The vessel is propelled by four screws, each driven by an independent set of single reduction, geared turbines of the Parsons' type. The machinery has been designed to develop nominally an output of 60,000 S. H. P. continuously at sea in order to maintain a service speed of 24 knots. If an increase of speed is necessary at any time, an overload capacity of 64,000 S.H.P. can be maintained over long periods. There are two main engine rooms, the two inboard sets being situated in an engine room forward forward of the one containing the outboard sets. The auxiliary engine room is forward of this again. During manoeuvring only the inboard sets run astern, the outboard sets being for ahead use only. The astern turbines are capable of developing 60 per cent. of the aggregate ahead power. The main engines are constructed for a maximum working pressure of 425lbs. per square inch, and an initial steam temperature of 725 degrees. All the rotors are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration. The boiler installation consists of eight oil fired, water tube Yarrow type boilers, and one oil fired, water tube boiler of the Johnson type, arranged in two boiler rooms on the same principle as the main engine rooms.

On her official trials over a measured mile, a mean speed of 25.52 knots was comfortably attained, while 22.6 knots were reached under cruising conditions, with only two of her four sets of turbines in operation. The consumption during her trials was 0.57lb. per B. H. P. hour, which has been improved on since the ship settled down in service.

Truly a wonder ship.

—G. H. Bridson, Marine 4.

TYPISTS AND TYPEWRITING

It was announced the other day as evidence of change, that in Mexico, the old-fashioned penman, who flourished in public places where he framed and wrote letters for members of the populace unable themselves to wield the pen, is now beginning to utilize the writing-machine. Mention is also made of the appearance at seats in public porticos of the stenographer-typist. The illiterate stranger who brings to the public letter writer an epistle that he is desired to decipher and read out and then to answer, will soon, it is to be presumed, become accustomed to the presence of the machine.

FORD WORKS, DAGENHAM

The Ford Company recently moved from Birmingham to a new factory built facing the Thames River near London. The move was made in one day in about 50 special trains. Recently a visit by the press to the new works was arranged, and an account by the "Machinist" may interest some of our readers.

The trip was made by river from Westminster Bridge, and a careful reading of the report will help to give some sort of picture of the scale upon which motor-car manufacture is organised in the United Kingdom.

In front of the works at Dagenham is a floating pontoon for passenger traffic, and a jetty at which 12,000-ton vessels can berth. There are two electric unloaders, each able to handle 300 tons an hour, and other cranes, etc., will be available for dealing with materials to or from the works. The plant is planned to produce motor-cars at the rate of two a minute or 200,000 a year, some 15,000 work people will be ultimately employed. The factory is almost self-contained, as in due course it will have its own power-house, which, it may be mentioned incidentally, will make use of some 1,000 tons a day of London refuse for power-raising purposes. It will have a blast furnace which, fed with 2,000 tons of coal, limestone and ore, brought mostly by water, will produce about 500 tons of pig iron daily. Coke ovens will treat about 800 tons of coal daily, benzol and other by-products being extracted from the residue. The foundry and hot metal department measures, it is stated, 1,300 feet by 300 feet, while the machine, etc., shop is 1,000 feet by 300 feet, and contains, we are informed, more than 3,000 machine tools. The facts already given are sufficient to demonstrate that the undertaking is an immense one.

The engineering shops, which face the river Thames, have a floor 28 acres in extent. It is stated to be one continuous slab of reinforced concrete containing about 2,500 miles of reinforced steel, with some 100,000 tons of concrete, while for the pillars and girders in the engineering shop, some 1,350 tons of steel were required. The floors of the shop are formed by wood blocks. For ventilation air is extracted by about 1,400 ventilators, fresh air being blown in from outside, while in cold weather electric radiators provide the necessary heat. In the roof and walls the windows are electrically opened and closed under press-button control, one switch controlling, it was mentioned, eight tons of window and steel frame. The glass roof is constantly kept clean by gangs of men for whom, built into the roof, is a steel gallery some six miles from end to end, with a continuous pipe-line for water, running through the handrail. For driving purposes some 5,000 electric motors are employed, and the 3,000 machine tools include the products of all the leading countries, but more particularly of Great Britain.

The continuous production system if of course employed. It is not possible to refer in this issue to any of the tools and methods used, but some account of these will be given in later issues. Attention is, however, drawn to the engine crankcase drills, each machine producing the necessary 27 holes at one time and in less than 1½ minutes.

In the assembly shop, from the moving conveyors, one car was running off about every three minutes. The present capacity of the works is about 150 cars a day. At the moment, practically the whole range of the firm's pleasure and commercial vehicles are in production, except the new "baby" Ford (8 h.p. car), regular work upon which will, we understand, be commenced shortly.

"The Machinist."

Modern Methods of Hardness Testing

The proper testing of the hardness of various componets of machines or working parts, is of vital importance to the present-day engineer. Recent years have seen rapid strides in the use of different alloys for particular duties, and special steels, containing nickel, chromium, vanadium and tungsten, have taken the place of the steels used ten or fifteen years ago. In aircraft work, for example, where maximum strength for minumim weight is the first consideration, alloy steels have almost entirely supplanted the old mild steel construction. For automobile work, where large torque variations are experienced, and repeated and reversed stresses due to road shocks are common, alloy steels alone, are capable of giving satisfactory service.

Again, the heat treatment required for them demands special study of conditions ruling, constituents of the steel must be known, and the correct process thoroughly understood.

The manufactured component after heat treatment, must be tested to check the efficiency of the hardening process, to ensure that satisfactory operation will be obtained. Probably the best understood and most generally used check in British workshops is that known as the Brinell Test.

Here it must be stated that while there are various hardness tests used, there is some disagreement as to which is the most reliable. There is a difference between "checking hardness," and "determining hardness." For example, the "rebound test," as used in the Schleroscope, is held by many to provide only a convenient and somewhat rough-and-ready means of indicating the relative hardness of metals (as a function of the elasticity in this case) on a purely empirical basis. It is generally conceded that the Brinell test does determine hardness, and that though there are disturbing factors still to be eliminated, it is the best method we have to-day.

Briefly the procedure is as follows:—The machine consists of a table on which the specimen to be tested is placed, and an overhanging arm which carries a housing, in which a vertical spindle moves. On the end of the spindle is a hardened steel ball which is brought into contact with the specimen. By means of a suitable system of levers, or by hydraulic pressure, a load of 3,000 kilogrammes is applied to the steel ball. The pressure is released, the specimen removed and the diameter of the impression measured under a microscope. By referring this diameter to a table which is supplied with the machine, the corresponding hardness numeral for that piece of metal is obtained.

For example: Suppose that the diameter of the impression in millimetres is 2.65. For a pressure of 3,000 kilogrammes the corresponding hardness numeral is found in the table to be 532. That is, the steel is said to be "532 hard, Brinell." In the Rockwell test, a diamond cone of 120 degrees is used, the point of the cone being rounded in a special way, and the load used is 150 K.g. for hard materials. For softer materials steel balls may be used, the diameter of these balls varying from 1-16in. to ¼in., this latter for very soft materials.

There is a third test, similar to the Rockwell, and known as the alpha-test. Here an accurately ground diamond cone is forced into the object to be tested, the initial load being 10 K.g., and the final 150 K.g. The increase in the depth of the impression due to the increasement of load of 140 K.g.'s, is taken as an indication of the

hardness. Thus the softer the material, the greater the depth of the impression. The depth of impression is measured by means of a dial indicator fixed to the top of the apparatus, and a direct reading is obtained. This test only takes from 15 to 20 seconds.

The application of the load must be smooth, and this is achieved by means of an oil flow regulator mounted in the frame of the apparatus.

The Durometer now installed in the College, permits us to apply all three of the above tests, and therefore, is a most useful and valuable addition to our equipment. It will be of interest to know that various industrial activities in Auckland are finding it desirable to know exactly the state of materials after hardening, and to this end, are installing the necessary apparatus to maintain full efficiency in the Heat Treatment Department.

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

There are several methods of welding farous metals in use to-day, namely, the blacksmith's fire, weld, oxy-acetylene, carbon arc, and electric arc. As the arc method is rapidly becoming more popular for many classes of work, a few of its main characteristics may be of interest.

The apparatus used in arc welding is varied, some types employing a dynamo, while others have a resistance box which takes current from the town mains and breaks it down to requirements. In a general repair shop, the usual range at the work, is from 50 to 3000 amperes at approximately 20 volts. Two pole wires are led from the dynamo or resistance, one terminating at the electrode holder, while the other is attached to the job. Electrodes or welding rods are manufactured to suit a wide variation of work and conditions, as the correct rod contributes largely to the efficiency of the weld. For, let us say, a mild steel job, wire of a suitable composition is coated with flux which cleans the weld and prevents the rod from melting too quickly. This is cut off into lengths convenient for handling, usually 12 or 18 inches with a bare space of about one inch at one end for insertion in the holder.

Before commencing, the job must be thoroughly chipped clean, and if a flush finish is desired, the edges should be ground to form a vee for the filler metal. When welding, an arc is drawn between the parent metal or work and the welding rod which causes the rod to flow across the arc into the molten pool of parent metal.

The blinding light produced is very harmful to human eyesight, so the operator is protected by a screen shaped to cover the front and sides of his head. A small square aperture in the front of this screen, filled by a blackish red glass, enables him to see the weld as the arc is held. Owing to the glass being dark, the operator must remove the screen to observe his work when not welding.

This type of welding has a wide field of application, but its advantages are particularly noticeable on plate jobs, such as tanks. Practically all the bowser tanks for kerbside benzine installations are welded throughout, while the bulk storage tanks at present under construction on the Western Reclamation, are also being erected this way. In the Petrol Imports, Limited, bulk installation, completed by Mason Brothers early this year, the whole plant was electrically welded, including the main tank, gravity tank, foamite tank and piping, and the main pipe-line from the ship's side to shore tanks.

Welded test bars when in the testing machine at the University, have often broken a point well away from the weld, thus showing that the metal deposited and fused is stronger than the original.

VENEERING—HAMMER METHOD

Never since the days of Queen Anne, has veneering been so popular as it is now. There is scarcely a piece of "modern" furniture produced in which veneer in one form or another is not made use of. In this sense, modern cabinetwork, and that of the opening years of the 18th century are similar. But there the similarity ends; for, whilst veneering is bound to give both something in common in general treatment, modern ideas in design are conceived on quite different lines. Simplicity sometimes verging on severity is the trend. Modern work has this desirable attribute that it takes full advantage of the beauty of the grain, a feature to which veneering is peculiarly adapted. There is a great difference between modern veneering and that of Queen Anne's time. In the latter period it was in its infancy; cabinet-makers had to feel their way. A Craftsman might lay a sheet quite flat and it might appear to be a success, but how should he know what it would look like twenty or thirty years later? The tremendous pulling power of veneer was not realised, neither was the importance of a perfectly true ground-work, as many a cabinet-maker must have found to his cost.

Nowadays we have ready made rules for veneering. We know from experience the characteristics of veneer, and know the job will be a success if properly done. There are now available such materials as ply-wood, which form excellent ground-works not liable either to shrink nor split. This combined with improved methods of cutting veneer, gives the modern cabinet-maker a great advantage over his forerunner. A great deal of modern veneering is done in shops where full advantage is taken of the many appliances for simplifying and quickening the process. Large self-heated presses are used, these saving the necessity of heating a separate caul, and completely superseding hand veneering. Before dealing with the actual process it may be as well to describe the various kinds of veneer, and give a note or two on their production, as this has a certain bearing on the method by which they are laid.

To make a broad division, veneers may be classed under two headings, saw-cut and knife-cut, these being cut from the large timber by saw and knife respectively. The saw-cut veneer is considerably thicker than the other, and can always be identified by the large circular saw marks to be seen on the surfaces. Woods having irregular, twisted grain are usually cut by saw, as the use of the knife would be liable to split away the grain. Fancy veneers such as curls are invariably saw-cut. It will be realised that, apart from its thickness, saw-cut veneer is bound to be fairly costly, because practically as much wood is destroyed in saw dust as is used in actual veneer. Knife cut veneer is cut practically without waste, the knife removing layers the same way as a plane takes off shavings. The fact that a knife is used, makes it inevitable that the sheets should be thin. Some are not much thicker than a sheet of brown paper, especially the more valuable woods, such as burr walnut. Two methods are employed in knife-cut veneers, flat cutting and rotary cutting. All better class veneers are flat cut.

Veneers are obtainable in practically all hardwoods, and in a great variety of different types of grain and markings, such as "curls" and "feathers" in mahogany and satinwood, "fiddle back" and mottle in Honduras mahogany and West Indian satinwood, "silver grain" in teak, and "burrs" in walnut and Amboyna. Taking the merits of the two, saw-cut has the advantages of being thicker and better calculated to stand up to hard wear, and of being not so liable to allow the glue

to penetrate through to the surface. This is an undesirable feature of certain cheap, open grained, knife-cut veneers. The glue soaking through often spoils the finish. As a counter-balance, knife-cut veneers are cheaper and can be laid by hand without cauls. Equally important with the veneer is the ground-work on which it is laid. In the early days oak was used for the best work, for it was considered that, being a strong wood, it would last well.

Experience showed, however, that it did not hold the glue well. The best and most reliable oak boards were figured, and the figure shrinking unequally with the rest of the wood, showed through on the surface after a time. Pine was substituted with improved results. For the best work, plain, straight grained Honduras mahogany is excellent for a ground, for it holds the glue well without soaking up more than its fair share. Mention has already been made of the pulling power of veneer. If one side only of a panel were veneered, the effect would be for it to be pulled hollow on the front side owing to the veneer shrinking as the glue dries. To overcome this tendency it is usual to veneer both sides, except where the wood is sufficiently thick to withstand the pull. All woods as they dry are liable to shrink round the annual rings. That is the reason why a log if left uncut is liable to split through from the outside to the centre. Consequently, when a series of boards is cut from the log, those at each side of the centre are liable to curl away from the heart. If then, the veneer is laid on the heart side, the natural curling tendency of the wood is opposed to the pull of the veneer, and the two neutralise each other to a certain extent.

No successful work can result when the ground-work is not sound, and apart from careful selection of the timber, care must be taken in the preparation. The ground must be free from knot or blemish, and where such exist, they must be made up. The shape of the pieces let in depends upon the nature of the blemish. Generally a diamond shape is the most convenient. The recess should be at least ¼in. deep, and the sides of the inlay tapered so that the joints are close all round. It is essential that the piece comes in close contact with the bottom of the recess, otherwise the patch may become visible owing to the glue shrinking and so pulling the wood.

The ground-work must be planed quite flat, and followed with a thorough scouring with a toothing plane. This is similar in shape to an ordinary smoothing plane, but the iron is set almost vertical instead of leaning backwards at an angle. The back of the iron is milled with a series of fine grooves, which produce a serrated edge when the iron is sharpened. The action is more a scraping or scratching, rather than a cutting one. The object of toothing is to take out all plane marks, and to give a key for the glue. The plane should be worked diagonally across the surface, first in one direction and then the other. The work should then receive a coat of size, more especially if the wood is soft, when dry the roughness may be taken off by the aid of coarse glass paper. The only special tools required are the veneering hammer and a flat iron. The hammer consists of a piece of wood about 6in. by 4in. by ¾in., with a strip of brass let into one of its long edges, and a handle at one side. Its object is to squeeze out surplus glue from under the veneer. The flat iron is of the ordinary kind used for ironing. Proper veneering irons have extra thick soles so that they retain the heat well, but the ordinary iron does quite well. Have plenty of good glue prepared, heat it thoroughly and make sure it is free from foreign matter like chips, brush hair, dirt; it should be of a consistency resembling raw linseed oil and should be fresh. Put the iron on a gas ring to heat, and have a can of clean hot water and swab handy.

The veneer should overlap the ground-work all round by about ¼in. Lay the veneer face downward on the bench and give it a coat of glue. Give the groundwork a similar coat of glue and put the veneer in position. Smooth it roughly down and put a few dabs of glue here and there on top, and, moistening the swab with hot water, wipe it over the surface. The object of the water is to enable the hot iron to move smoothly over the veneer and to prevent the latter and the glue beneath from being burnt. The addition of a few dabs of glue is advisable because plain water would quickly soak through the veneer and weaken the glue underneath. Hold the iron with a holder, and hold it about six inches from the face. At the right temperature it should give a comfortable warmth. If not hot enough it will not make the glue run freely, and if too hot it will burn the glue.

Pass the iron back and forward over about one half of the surface so that the glue beneath is thoroughly heated, and, grasping the veneering hammer by the head, with the left hand, and by the handle with the right hand, work it in a zig-zag manner across the veneer from the centre outwards, so that all surplus glue is forced out at the edges. When the one half has been completed, the remainder can be proceded with, heating the glue and pressing it out in the way just described. The best test to see whether the veneer is properly down is to go over the whole surface, tapping gently with the finger nails. A solid feeling will be apparent when the work has been done satisfactorily, whilst places which have not bedded down properly will give a hollow sound. Such places are generally put right by re-heating and pressing down with the hammer. Allow plenty of time for the glue to set. Before cleaning up go over it with the finger nails again to see that it is bedded down everywhere. If there should be any air bubbles they must be cut, heated, and pressed out. A scraper is used for cleaning up. A thorough glass-papering follows, with varying grades of paper, finishing with No. 0.

The foregoing will serve to show that much care and attention must be given to details if successful work is desired, and further that the idea with regard to veneering being a cheap, and shoddy method of making a plain white wood cabinet look like a mahogany one, is not founded on fact.

Veneering rightly done will stand the test of time and opens up a field for the expression of an artistic arrangement of both colour and beauty of figure. This article has merely touched on one phase of the work and should it implant in some of our students the desire to try it out, I feel sure the urge to make something really worth while will take possession.

The Hard-Hearted Crocodile

The crocodile has deceived us. Everyone has at sometime or other heard of "crocodile tears." Due to this, most people have come to think of the crocodile as being a most tender-hearted and sympathetic creature, whereas in actually fact, not only does the crocodile not cry, but it can't cry. This is due to the fact that the crocodile's eyes have no lachrymal glands, the glands from which tears spring. I suppose, therefore, that now when we talk of anyone shedding "crocodile tears," what we actually mean is that they are not crying at all. It is a mystery how such an expression ever arose.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINE EFFICIENCY

The service station man who had just filled in four gallons—eight shillings please—threw in for good measure, "the information that there were 19,000 British Thermal Units in every pound." That set us off and we calculated and discussed the subject as we drove on our way.

One of our passengers was a man who had been attached to the testing laboratory of a prominent oil and benzine company, and the remarks and corrections he wedged into our conversation were quite enlightening and provided food for reflection.

"Suppose," he said, "we reckon the fuel put into the carburettor as 100 per cent. of energy, where do you thing that it goes? Does it all represent useful drive delivered at the rear wheels.' Supposing further," he added, "that the engine is correctly designed, reasonably new, but not stiff, and has perfect carburetion and ignition"—a large order we agreed—"then the full power output of that engine represents only about 21 per cent. of the potential power pumped into the carburetor." This brought forward an outburst. "But that is only under the favourable conditions mentioned, and in the average high class touring car. As you may guess many cars are much worse than that." "Yes, listen to that one," somebody remarked as we overtook a lame chariot.

"Where does all the energy go," somebody inquired, "does the carburetor always leak."

"No," he said, "here are some of the main losses. Think of the heat being dissipated though that radiator—it robs 35.8 per cent. from that 100 straight away, and is the biggest loss. Then what about the 35.6 per cent. blown directly out into the air by the exhaust gases." We thought that awful, and calculated to find how much was left. "That ignores the 1 per cent. lost in radiation from the exhaust pipes and 1.2 per cent. from the muffler," he added, "and if you deduct 5.6 per cent. lost in engine friction, you will see that it leaves you 20.8 per cent., or roughly 21 per cent.. as full engine power." No one had any remarks.

"Now to get the actual power of the car from this, you must subtract 2.9 per cent. for transmission friction, 3.7 per cent. for rear tyres, 1.1 per cent. for front tyres, and 0.6 per cent. for front wheels," he continued, "to leave you with a mere 12.5 per cent. under this heading." "Go on," somebody retorted, "our car is more powerful than that. Look how it accelerates and climbs." "Yes," he came back, "but you have to burn extra fuel to get these results. Further," he continued, putting all argument to flight, "if you relieve this of 7.1 per cent. absorbed in overcoming air resistance, you will see that only 5.4 per cent. is left for acceleration and excess power to climb hills."

"For see what poor use is made of the possible energy in the present-day car. Heat is the energy, but we actually use so little of it. The Rolls-Royce engines, admittedly the finest in the world, boast an efficiency of 30 per cent.." "But why waste the other 70 per cent.,, somebody remarked. "Is there no escape from such waste." "It is a problem which the engineers and designers are attacking from every possible angle," our friend concluded, "and there is still much to be done. Motor-cars are not perfect yet."

"What was that you read out about Diesel engines," Harry inquired of his Dad. "Oh, yes," said Dad, "they show an improvement. having an efficiency of around 35 per cent., the paper said. I would not be surprised if, with the advent of new, higher and stronger steel alloys, they pointed the way to advancement in motor engineering. "Yes," said our friend, entering the conversation again, "when you consider the Diesel has no spark plugs, no interruptor. coil or distributor, and the Diesel engine will pull a full load straight off from cold, which these engines will never do."

"But they are big and cumbersome," someone said.

"Not at all," our friend replied. "They will idle over beautifully, or pull strongly and quietly at will, and are wonderfully flexible. Take my word, much more will be heard of these Diesel engines in the not very distant future."

Dad turned in at our gate and the drive, and the pleasant conversation stopped for that afternoon.

—Eric L. M. James. Instructor, Motor Engineering Department.

AN EARLY SCENE UPON THE WHARF

Dawn on the Waitemata! An indistinct haze clings to everything swirling softly in unceasing eddies of mist upon the quiet waters. Wreaths of writhing fog obscure giant objects, now fully looming before our vision, eluding for an instant, the clinging demons, twisting as in relentless pursuit, then gone—lost once more in the misty wilderness of distorted shapes.

A deep silence brooding over all—a clammy silence, which permeates the flesh, and sends a thrilling sense of hopelessness to the very soul, while, standing near the water's edge, we peer, straining for a glimpse to confirm to us that those indistinct shapes, looming forbiddingly from the mist-hidden unknown, are actually material things of this world, and not, as our imaginations tell us, incorporate beings from some other space, lurking evilly in the gloom, as immaterial as the ghost-like wreaths in which they hide. Gazing upon this scene, lost in ghostly thoughts—in listening furtively, like one afraid to break a spell, at the intensity of the silence, half-unconsciously, we become aware that the mists are breaking.

From the east, a few pale rays of grey are filtering softly downward, dispersing with gentle hands, though firm in purpose, the mist in writhing curls. It is as though the little rays of light exert some uncanny influence, coming only from sources of benevolent witchery, the reluctant spirits of long-dead things, wafting slowly off, dissolving now into their invisible elements. Looming through the clearing mists, bulky outlines of huge leviathans of the sea, are now faintly discernible, the bulwarks looming high, and the bulk-heads between decks.

How differently is the present silent scene from the active one of a few hours hence. Then will shipping slowly start to life, stevedores busily loading and unloading cargoes and ballast through the busy hatchways, noisy winches and cranes will start to life. Those cold, impassive monsters of steel, pointing out into the night like skinny fingers; all these will then awake, each working at his appointed task for that puny, yet so powerful little creature, man.

We see an early steamer passing by the wharf, its propeller leaving a wake of churning foam behind, then it is gone too—swallowed in the gradually dispersing mists. Out there we hear its warning siren, shrieking out its message through the mist to any other lonely ship abroad. After one last glimpse at the mist-swirling waters, and the foggy wharf, its dinginess enhanced to mysterious beauty by the obscurant mist, we retrace our slow footsteps in the direct of home.

FERTILISERS FROM THE ATMOSPHERE

THE SYNTHETIC AMMONIA PROCESS.

Over thirty years ago a leading British scientist forecast that there would be a world shortage of fertilisers supplying nitrogen. At that time the principal sources of nitrogenous fertilisers were the large Peruvian deposits of nitrate of soda, and the by-product of gasworks, sulphate of ammonia. Since that time many processes have been developed for the utilisation of atmospheric nitrogen combined as salts in fertilisers. The most prominent at present is that produced by Professor Haber, and now installed by Imperial Chemical Industries at their works at Billingham, England. Practically the whole of the 10,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia used on New Zealand pastures and wheat crops annually, is manufactured at these British works.

To follow the main lines of the Haber process it will be necessary to define some of the materials used.

(1) Air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen.
(2) Water is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen.
(3) Ammonia is a combination of nitrogen and hydrogen.
(4) Anhydrite is a combination of lime and sulphuric acid, known sometimes as gypsum.
(5) Chalk is a compound of lime and carbon di-oxide.
(6) Ammonium sulphate is a combination of ammonia and sulphuric acid.

In the process oxygen is removed from water by passing steam over hot coke, which combines with the oxygen to form oxides of carbon, and these, with the hydrogen, are called water gas. The oxygen is removed from air by passing over hot coke. Again oxides of carbon are produced and these, with the nitrogen, are termed producer gas. The water gas and producer gas are mixed, purified under pressure, when the oxides of carbon are removed to leave pure nitrogen and hydrogen. This is passed over a catalyst at a high temperature and pressure, when a chemical action takes place and ammonia is formed. This ammonia is dissolved in water. The make of ammonia at Billingham is 560 tons per day. The ammonia liquor reacts with carbon di-oxide, to form ammonium carbonate which when stirred with ground anhydrite forms ammonium sulphate solution and solid chalk. These are separated and the ammonium sulphate solution is heated, leaving ammonium sulphate crystals which are dried and packed in boxes. The production is 1,700 tons per day. Other products manufactured at Billingham are ammonium nitrate, which can be used either as a fertiliser or a high explosive, and nitro-chalk which is used as a fertiliser.

The Billingham factory occupies a site of 700 acres, but the total area, including workmens' houses, sports field, etc., is 1,150 acres or approximately one quarter the size of Auckland city. The number of men employed is approximately 11,000. There are over 50 miles of railway line, while the consumption of coal is 1,250,000 tons per annum. The consumption of River Tees water in one hour, for cooling purposes, would be sufficient to supply the population of London with drinking water for one day. The yearly output of sulphate of ammonia is 620,000 tons. This is used by British farmers, and sent to all parts of the Empire, where it is found to be the cheapest and most efficient nitrogenous fertiliser available for general farming purposes.

A Brief Review on the Art of Refrigeration

—V. Paterson.

Practically every responsible person of this country realises the value of the process of refrigeration, in view of the fact that it is responsible for the placing on foreign markets, New Zealand's perishable products. The first ship to carry a frozen cargo cleared Otago Heads, for London, on February 15, 1882, arriving safely after a passage of 98 days. The ship concerned, the "Dunedin" was a full-rigged sailling vessel of 1250 tons, and when compared to the modern steam or motor ship, one must realise that the shipment of the first frozen cargo was certainly a bold venture. As for the value of the work, the export figures are ample proof. Refrigeration carries nearly 200,000 tons of dairy produce to Britain yearly, and in spite of low prices, the refrigerated shipments of last year were valued at very nearly £25,000,000, out of a total export trade of just over £35,000,000.

These facts, however, can be obtained from several budgets, and, as a general rule are of no interest to people other than the persons intimately concerned. The actual operation and construction of a freezing plant, on the other hand, is not comprehended by the average lay mind, so a brief description and explanation may be of interest to readers..

Before the process of producing cold by mechanical means, was perfected, a haphazard system was used, this being the storage of large quantities of ice procured during the winter, and then used during the winter, and then used during the summer to cool goods. Needless to say, this arrangement was very unsatisfactory as with pure ice the lowest temperature obtainable was 45 degrees.

Freezing by machinery, however, is an entirely different proposition, there being a range of temperature, control of humidity, the lack of ice handling, etc.

The systems of the present-day make use of a volatite liquid to obtain the low temperatures. As we all know, water at an atmospheric pressure, boils at a temperature of 212 degrees F. If, however, the atmospheric pressure is reduced, say for instance, at a high altitude, the boiling point is lower, and conversely, if the pressure is increased the boiling point is increased. Then again, all liquids do not boil at 212 degrees F., the more volitite liquids having a lower point.

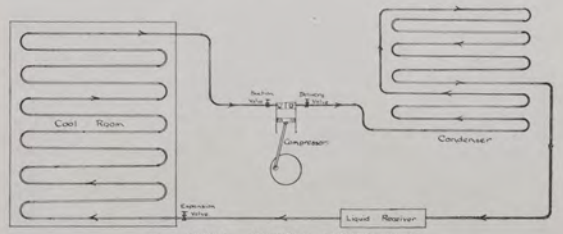
The generally used refrigerant in this country is liquid ammonia. This liquid, which is a chemical combination of nitrogen and hydrogen, has a boiling point of 28 degrees F., or 60 degrees F. below the freezing point of water. This, of course, means that this liquid, if exposed to the atmosphere at that pressure, would boil vigorously. To accomplish the boiling action, heat must be absorbed from the surrounding air, and this is shown by the coating of frost which would accumulate around the vessel containing the liquid ammonia. Consider, then, a room, around the walls of which are arranged lengths of pipe, one end of the pipe being connected to a steel bottle of ammonia, and the other to the outside air. The ammonia is admitted to the piping, and as it flows along absorbs heat from the room (conduction through the pipe walls), and in consequence evaporating into ammonia gas which escapes into the air. A very low temperature could be obtained in the room by this method, but the refrigerant is expensive, and also as ammonia has an extremely noxious smell, it could not be allowed to escape into the air.

Thus means were provided to condense the gas formed by the boiling action, back into a liquid. Now, the boiling point of a liquid

is also its condensing point, and so to condense this gas a temperature below 28 degrees F. is necessary. Water is the most convenient condensing medium, but to enable us to use it, the condensing point of the ammonia gas must be raised to about 10 degrees above the existing water temperature. This is done by means of raising the gas pressure which, as I have said before, raises the boiling and condensing points.

A compressor, as a rule driven by electricity, pumps the gas to the pressure required, which is governed by the cooling water temperature, and this enables the water to extract the heat from the gas, condensing it to a liquid ready for use again.

Now that the principle of the refrigerant is understood, we will pass on to the arrangement of the machinery. The goods to be cooled are stored in the insulated rooms. Arranged around the walls and across the ceiling of a room (in the case of direct expansion) are the pipes mentioned above. Tracing the path of the gas in these coils, it flows through the coils and along a pipe which leads to the compressor, which incidentally is responsible for the flow. The gas is drawn into the compressor cylinder, and is until this stage at a low pressure, say 15 pounds per square inch. The piston compresses the gas to a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch, and delivers it into a pipe leading to the condenser. Just prior to entering the condenser, the gas passes through an oil trap which removes oil which would otherwise pass into the condenser and be detrimental to heat transfer in that unit. The delivery pipe then leads into the condenser which will, for our purpose, consist simply of pipes bent back and forth as is shown in the sketch. Flowing over the coil of piping is the cooling water which removes the super-heat of compression and heat removed from the goods in the cool room. The result is, that the gas is condensed and the liquid so formed drains to the bottom of the condenser. From here it is drained into a vessel termed the Liquid Receiver, and stored until required for use again in the cool room. This liquid does not immediately commence to boil, as it is still under a high pressure. A pipe conveys the liquid refrigerant to the pipe coils again, but before once again entering the piping, it has to pass one of the most important



A SIMPLE FREEZING ARRANGEMENT.

pieces of apparatus in the system, namely the Expansion Valve. Consider the arrangement. We have liquid ammonia at a high pressure, with a correspondingly high boiling temperature, and yet we require a low temperature to accomplish cooling. The obvious procedure is to reduce the pressure which will in turn reduce the boiling point, and this is accomplished by allowing the liquid to spray through a very small hole or valve, thus reducing the pressure. Now, as the

temperature has also to drop, but has to be removed, and this is done by some of the liquid ammonia boiling, absorbing the heat from the rest. The gas formed by this process, however, occupies space in the cooling coils, and as the gas is not responsible for cooling ,this represents waste, which in a freezing plant is the biggest loss in the system. The cycle of the refrigerant commences again, but perhaps a hand diagram sketch will assist in making matters clearer.

The expansion valve as has been stated controls the amount of liquid in the expansion coils and so the pressure. This means that the expansion valve then is a definite control of temperature, also, and thus by regulation of the expansion valve, an operator may control the room temperatures at will. This, however, is merely one arrangement to manufacture cold, and is known as the "Direct Expansion System." The converse of this, of course, is the "Indirect" system.

As the term suggests, this means the cooling of a substance by the direct method, which in turn cools the commodities. This substance may be air or brine. The term "brine" may require explanation. For instance, imagine the plant employing the indirect system. The direct expansion is still as has been explained, except for the fact that in place of the cool room, we now have what is called an evaporator. This is, as a rule, a circular vessel containing tubes. Through these tubes passes the brine, while the ammonia surrounds the tubes and so removes heat from the brine. Now, if water were used in place of brine, when low temperatures are called for, the result would be ice in the tubes. However, by increasing the density of the water by adding a proportion of Calcium Chloride, we lower the freezing point and then have a solution of Calcium Chloride or "brine." Now, this cooled brine is pumped through, as in the Grid system, coils of pipes around the cool room walls, and during the passage absorbs the heat of the goods contained in that room. The brine then passes into a "mixing trough" where brines of different temperatures are mixed or separated, where the heat picked up from the rooms is transferred to the ammonia of the direct system. The object of this double cooling effect is to limit the length of high pressure piping, as the brine is at a low pressure, is not of a searching nature as is ammonia, and as a result, leakage losses are reduced to a minimum. There are other methods of indirect cooling, such as cooling by washing, drying and circulating air, which system incidentally, is used extensively in theatres and telephone exchanges. Then again, there are refrigerants other than ammonia, such as carbon di-oxide, sulphur di-oxide, and methyl chloride, but the object of this article is simply to outline the first principles of refrigeration.

AT 338 WORDS A MINUTE

Before a large and keenly interested audience, Miss Emily D. Smith, at the Whitsuntide Conference of The Society of Pitman's Certificated Teachers of Shorthand, wrote Pitman's Shorthand at 338 words a minute, with Mr. A. J. Munro as dictator, and after she had read back her notes, with customary facility, the Mayor of Buxton said that it was "perfectly correct." Mr. Hynes, the Cahirman, on behalf of the Society, presented a travelling clock to Miss Smith and a cigarette case and lighter to Mr. Munro. Miss Smith's notes, he said, were open for inspection by any member of the conference. Miss Smith, he added, had given many similar demonstrations. She had yet to make her first mistake in reading back her notes for demonstration purposes. Further, he pointed out that he freely acknowledged that Mr. Munro was the best dictator of fast speed that he had ever heard, and fully deserved that expression of opinion publicly stated.

Vancouver Calling!

A copy of "Vantech," the magazine of the Vancouver Technical College has been handed to the teachers by the Principal, and we have found much in it that will, we feel sure, be of interest to the students of our College. The magazine consists of 78 pages of about the same size as the "Seddonian," and the fact that every line of type in it has been "handset" by the students of the Printing classes, represents a feat which we should be proud to be able to do in connection with our magazine.

The College is a large one, its enrolment being about 1,100 male students and it has a full-time staff of 40. The cover design and many of the illustrations are from lino. cuts, and represent a very high standard.

Students will be interested to read the following statement in reference to examinations. "In respect to standing or falling by the results of formal examinations a boy is now passed forward on the results of his own individual efforts in the class-rooms and shops. These results are taken over the whole year; this does not mean that he has not to submit to a certain amount of examination. The school having dispensed with formal examinations and the incidental heavy loss of teaching time, believes it is accomplishing more in the way of sound education."

In view of the greatly increased importance which the New Zealand Minister of Education is now giving to formal examinations, it is obvious that the same policy is not being followed in other parts of the British Empire.

At the Vancouver Technical School the boys are of about the same age as those attending this College, and the courses of work are of similar type. There is a Matriculation course preparing boys for entry to the Applied Science side of the University of British Columbia, and there are the usual trade courses found in most Technical Schools.

The school possesses its own Auditorium or Hall in which it has a talking picture machine equipment.

Ice Hockey and Basketball, in addition to Rugby, Soccer and Athletics are their principal out-of-class activities. The climate of Vancouver is indicated by the fact that some games were interrupted by sun and that Rugby competitions in Ice Hockey resulted in Technical winning the Senior Hockey Championship for the first time. Basketball is a gymnasium game. In Athletics, special mention is made of a new record in the high jump by a boy of 19 years of age, who cleared 5ft. 8¾in. and later 5ft. 11in., this being a record for Vancouver High School boys. The boy is stated to have already won enough silverware to get him away to a good start in house-keeping.

The Old Boys' Reunion took place in the Cafeteria with over 200 present, apparently the Cafeteria is a big place.

The library of the College contains over 500 volumes of Fiction, Sciences and History. It is open for an hour before school on two days in the week; an hour after school and during the lunch hour. Included in the articles appearing in the June, 1932, issue of the magazine is an article on "How the Green Lake got its Colour." The Green Lake is our own Green Lake at Rotorua, and the article is taken from the Magazine of the Pukekohe Technical High School.

The Production of Oxygen for Commercial Purposes

The wide use of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting sets, absorbs nearly all the oxygen produced at present, a small percentage being used by dentists, hospitals, etc. The Auckland district is supplied by two firms—the Acetone Illuminating Company and Mason Brothers, the plant of the latter being in review.

Atmospheric air is made up of oxygen, nitrogen, with small quantities of carbon dioxide and other rarer gases. After these latter have been removed, the remaining air is compressed to a pressure that will cause the gases to liquefy when expanded in another part of the system. The nitrogen and oxygen is separated by a process of distillation, the two gases having different boiling points.

Actual working of the plant is roughly as follows:—Air is drawn from the outside through the intake pipe by suction of the air compressor, entering the bottom of the first purifying tower, A1. These two towers are filled with small iron ferrules, over and through which a caustic solution is pumped so that as the air rises the carbon dioxide content is absorbed. From the top of the first tower the air is drawn from bottom to top of tower, A2., passing through a separator designed to catch any small particles of foreign matter.

The air is now raised to a pressure of 820lbs. per square inch by a 4-stage compressor driven by a 50 horse-power motor. This compressor has no glands, all sliding joints being made by piston rings. The body of the compressor is water jacketed to absorb the heat of compression, while a cooler is provided between each stage. A tubular type cooler mounted on top of the compressor deals with the air after the first stage, deliveries from the other stages pass through submerged pipe coils beneath the cylinders. Air leaves the compressor at the same temperature as it enters, but at 55 to 60 times greater pressure.

From the high pressure stage the air streams through a pipe into an empty cylinder (E), known as the oil purging flask where it rids itself of any oil mist and much of the moisture. The residue is periodically removed through a blow-off valve at bottom of flask.

Six cylinders filled with dry caustic potash remove the remaining moisture and any traces of CO_2, the air passing from bottom to top of each cylinder. Cotton wool packed in the top of each cylinder acts as a filter for any solid particles, while the condensate is removed through blow-off valves.

As an extra precaution, the high pressure filter, a small empty steel bottle, is situated directly after the drying battery to catch any free caustic for fine foreign matter.

The dry air now passes to top of liquefaction column, downward to the expansion valve, where sudden lowering of pressure from 820lbs. per square inch to 4½lbs. per square inch causes the air to liquefy. The liquid air trickles downward over a series of baffle plates, during which time the components of the liquid air are separated. Oxygen boils at 295 degrees F. and nitrogen at 317 degrees F., so it evaporates first, and as we do not utilize it here in New Zealand, is allowed to escape through a pipe provided. Liquid oxygen falls to bottom of column and is gasified by rising through coils which absorb heat from the incoming air. A gas meter, similar to, but much larger, than the household type, measures the amount of oxygen gas as it passes from the liquefication column to the gas holder.

We now have the gas held at a pressure of 15lbs. per square inch, so a three stage compressor is used to draw it from the holder and fill the cylinders to a pressure of 2,100lbs.. These cylinders of drawn steel are tested to 3,000lbs. per square inch, and hold 100 cubic feet.

Great care is exercised to produce the oxygen at its highest possible purity, as a very slight percentage of other gases makes a difference to the cutting or welding job. A chemical test is carried out every hour, the result of which must show at least 99.7 per cent. purity, that is not more than 0.3 per cent. of nitrogen.

—R. H. King.

COLLOIDAL FUEL DEVELOPMENT

The announcement that the Cunard Steam Ship Company are experimenting with a colloidal fuel consisting of a mixture of ordinary boiler oil and very finely pulverised coal in the proportion to 6 to 4 respectively, has received widespread publicity. The use of colloidal fuel is not new, but its utilization at sea has not hitherto received a great deal of attention.

The secrets of success with colloidal fuel are (1) intimate mixing of the oil and coal, (2) the avoidance of settling out of the constituents during storage. In both respects the Cunard experts appear to have met with an encouraging measure of success. Research has been carried out in the laboratory at Cunard Building, Liverpool, and in the works of the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, who loaned the Cunard Company an experimental Scotch boiler for the purpose. It is interesting to note that a tank containing 1¼ tons of the new fuel was under observation from January 11 to the beginning of June without any settlement taking place. It has been stated that the Cunard fuel which has a specific gravity of 1.1 as against 0.96 for boiler oil, can be handled as conveniently as boiler oil, and burns in a furnace with a flame that closely resembles that of liquid oil, although of a rather more gassy type. The difference in specific gravity between oil and the new fuel is of practical interest, for it indicates that in the event of a fire, the latter can be dealt with by flooding with water. Moreover, when discharged overboard it will not float on the surface of the sea. On the combustion side the ash disposal question seems to be the most important one that will have to be considered, while it will be interesting to see how the brickwork of boilers so fired stands up in service.

We do not wish to create from these comments the impression that we are disposed to regard this new development as a retrograde step, bringing in its train considerable difficulties. There is no doubt that the points to which we have drawn attention have already been considered. They have been mentioned because we wish to remind readers that if complete success is achieved in the near future, the merits of the achievement will be of no mean order.

A recent press announcement concerning the work of an old pupil of the College will be read with satisfaction by the pupils of this school. It was as follows:—

"Mr. Hector Bolitho's "Albert the Good" has been ranked as one of the biographies of the year. It was recommended by the British Book Society as the book of the week. Mr. Bolitho recently won a 'Spectator' short story competition, and work of his has been selected by the editor of 'The Best Short Stories of 1932.' He has also been asked to lecture at Heidleberg and Bonn."

GEORGIC

THE LARGEST BRITISH MOTOR-SHIP.

An outstanding event in the history of British motor-ship building took place when the Georgic made her first trip from Belfast to Liverpool.

She has been built and engined by Harland and Wolff, Limited, at Belfast, and is a sister-ship to the Britannic, built two years ago.

The Britannic and the Georgic are the largest oil-engined vessels owned in Great Britain.

The Georgic has the following particulars:—Length between perpendiculars, 683ft. 7ins.; breadth, moulded, 82ft. 5ins.; depth, moulded, 48ft. 7ins.; gross tonnage, about, 27,759; service speed, about 17 knots.

The propelling machinery of the Georgic comprises two ten-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, double-acting Diesel engines of Harland-B. and W. type. Each engine develops 10,000 B.H.P. at 110 r.p.m., and has cylinders 840 mm. bore, with a piston stroke of 1,500mm., the cylinders being cooled by fresh water and the pistons by lubricating oil. There are two main machinery spaces, the after one forming the main engine room and the forward one the auxiliary room, with oil-engine driven air compressors and electric generators.

The former comprise four sets of four-cylinder trunk piston engines of Harland-B. and W. type, driving air compressors for supplying the main engines with fuel injection air, the main engine not having incorporated compressors. These units also supply compressed air for manoeuvring purposes, this being stored in four reservoirs.

The generators, four in number, are grouped forward of the compressor sets, and comprise six-cylinder Harland-B. and W. engines, and Laurence Scott electric generators having a combined output of 2,000 k.w. There is also a 75 k.w Diesel-driven emergency generator situated on the upper deck for supplying lighting.

There is an interesting waste-heat installation in the new liner, supplied by the Clarkson, Thimble Tube Boiler Company, Limited. The Georgic has two boilers, each of which deals with the gases from one engine. There is an addition, an exhaust gas boiler to take the gases from the compressor engines, and one to take the exhaust gases from the auxiliary engines. All these boilers are of the latest improved jointless type, which is of riveted construction.

The boilers in connection with the main engines, will generate about 5,000lb. of steam per hour each, while the auxiliary and compressor boilers have a combined output of about 3,600lb. per hour.

Thermo-feed, automatic feed water regulators are fitted to the boilers. Two cylindrical oil-fired boilers are also carried for generating steam in port and at sea for heating and cooking purposes; these are oil-fired on the Todd system, and have fuel oil pumps supplied by A. G. Mumford, Limited.

Drysdale and Company, Limited, Glasgow, were responsible for many of the pumps in the engine room, including the main and auxiliary circulating pumps, the lubricating oil pumps of Centrex type, and fresh water and general service pumps of the same type.

Super-Centrifugal Engineers, Limited, supplied thirteen Sharples oil purifiers, seven of these being used for fuel oil, the remaining six, arranged in the main auxiliary engine rooms, being for lubricating oil purposes. Each is of the totally-enclosed type, having a capacity of 300 gallons per hour, and is equipped with a 2½ horse-power electric motor of B.T.H. make.

PRINTING

Printing, which is an invaluable asset to the world, may claim a place second to none among the industries. It is per medium of the printed page that our arrival in the world and our departure from it are announced. The benefits conferred on mankind through Printing are too numerous and too obvious to require mention, but it may well be said that every walk of life has been rendered a wonderful service and has been made easier by the printer. Science, religion, literature, art and drama all owe to printing more than most of us realise.

It is improbable that Koster, Gutenburg and Caxton, pioneers of this wonderful art, when making their experiments in the 15th century realised what a gift they were making to humanity.

It was not for 360 years after Gutenburg's experiments with movable type in 1439, that an iron press was brought into use. Earl Stanhope in 1800 completed his first iron press. The presses before that, all being made of wood, quickly gave way to the new ones made of iron. This was the period known as the Industrial Revolution when every industry was adopting new machinery and new methods. So too, in printing, improvements and inventions were to be expected and 1814 saw the first of the cylinder printing presses, introduced by Frederick Korig. The London Times on November 28th, 1814, installed a cylinder machine driven by steam. In 1880 we had newspaper machines printing an eight page newspaper at the rate of 20,000 per hour. To-day we have machines printing newspapers three and four times that size at a seemingly impossible rate of 40,000 per hour. As the paper increases in the number of pages, the capabilities of these marvellous machines seem to grow in proportion.

Closely related to printing is the art of engraving, whereby designs or pictures are cut on wood, stone, or metal surfaces for reproduction by printing. Wood engraving, being the earliest known, was used extensively in the 15th century. Wood engraving is said to have originated among the Chinese, whose books for ages have been printed from wood blocks. A change came in 1460 when a man named Tommaso Finguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, made engravings on copper. Since then, with the development of photography and our increasing knowledge in the use of acids, a system known as Process Engraving, which is a faster and more economical process, has come into use.

William Ged, one of the best known inventors of stereotyping, introduced his invention to England in 1725. This is a process by which as many metal casts as are required may be taken from type set up in the ordinary way, and these casts may be used indefinitely as solid blocks for printing.

A machine able to do the work of six men is the invention of one, Ottmar Mergenthaler, who in 1884 made the first linotype machine. This machine sets lines of type in a solid bar or "slug," thus doing away with a lot of delicate handling of solid masses of type. For speed too, the linotype operator is superior to the hand setter. The average operator can set from 8,000 to 10,000 letters an hour, thus enabling compositor is capable of about 1,500 letters per hour, while a linotype the printer to produce cheaper prints.

We are living in a mechanical age and in the printing rooms there is much evidence of the rapid strides made and being made in the printing world. The cheapest possible books of which there are thousands to select from, cheap newspapers and free public libraries, giving easy access to some of the finest literature in the world, are just a scant few of the many concessions granted us through the efforts of the Printer.

RSB

THE TESTING OF CEMENT.

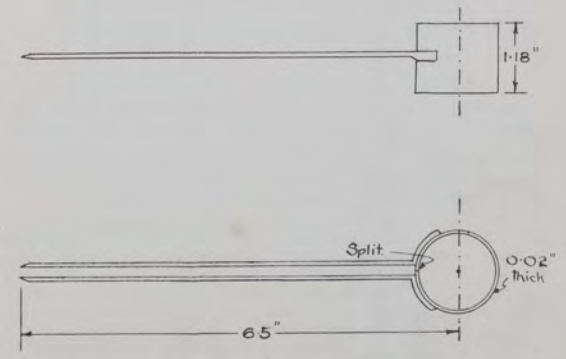
Cementing materials are subject to large variations in quality. It is necessary, therefore, to closely control the manufacture by imposing tests to ensure that the properties which it has been found are of first importance, reach a specified standard.

The main properties required in a cement are strength, permanence, and time of setting suitable to the work.

The principal tests which are specified by the British Engineering Standards Association (B.E.S.A.), and which are in general use to determine the suitability of the cement for fulfilling those requirements are:—

(a) Fineness of grinding.
(b) Chemical composition.
(c) Strength.
(d) Time of set.
(e) Soundness or constancy of volume.

LE CHATELIER TEST MOULD.

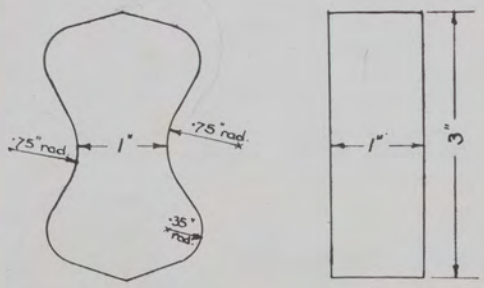


(a) Fineness Tests.—The fitness of cement for specification purposes is determined by means of the weight of residue (as a percentage of the original weight of the sample), which is left on a sieve after a definite period of sifting. After 15 minutes continuous sifting the residue on a 180 x 180 sieve should not exceed 10 per cent., while after 5 minutes, the residue on a 76 x 76 sieve should not exceed 1 per cent. In general, fine grinding of cement increases the strength of concrete.

(b) Chemical Composition.—The chemical analysis is not so important as the physical tests on cement. However, it gives valuable information on the presence of adulterating materials such as ground limestone or slag.

(c) **Strength Tests.**—Cement is never used in tension, yet tensile tests are generally carried out in order to give an indication of strength. This is chiefly on account of their simplicity, rapidity and cheapness. Tests are made on briquettes made both of neat cement and of cement and sand.

BRIQUETTE.



The cement or cement and sand is first mixed with a given percentage of water, this percentage being decided upon by a specified test for plasticity. The mixture is then placed in the moulds, being patted down with the standard spatula and levelled off with the standard trowel. No other instruments must be used for the operation, and no ramming or hammering in any form is permitted.

The briquettes are then kept in the moulds in a damp atmosphere for 24 hours. They are then removed from the moulds and immersed in fresh water at 16 degrees C. for a period of 7 or 28 days, when they are finally ready for testing.

The Avery Testing Machine shown is a compound lever machine. The briquette is held between the jaws (A), the lower jaw being attached to a straining screw (S) by means of which the lever (L) is raised into position between the stops. The load is applied by running lead shot from the container (G) through a channel (H) into the bucket (C), which is hung on the end of the lever.

The flow of shot applies a strain to the specimen at the rate of 600lbs. per minute, and when the specimen breaks, the shot is automatically cut off by the fall of the steel-yard. After the test the container (C) is suspended from the back knife edge of the machine, and the weights attached to the end of the steel-yard together with the graduations traversed by the poise, represent the breaking strength of the specimen.

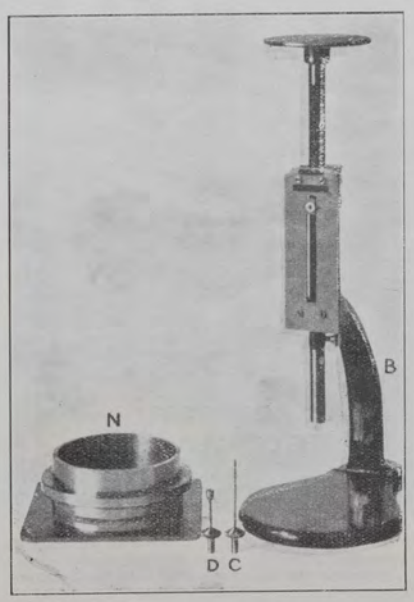
The B.E.S.A. specify that the breaking strength of neat cement at 7 days must not be less than 600lbs. per square inch.

(d) **Setting Time.**—The initial setting time is the time which elapses from the moment water is added until the paste ceases to

be fluid or plastic. The final set is acquired when the material attains a certain degree of hardness. The B.E.S.A. specification has decided upon a special apparatus, known as the "Vicat" needle, for carrying out these tests. The test block is made in a special mould (N). The time of initial set is determined empirically by the time taken, after filling the mould, for the weighted needle (C) to cease to pierce completely the test block. Needle (D) has the needle projecting .5 m.m. beyond a hollowed out circular cutting edge, and the final set is taken when the needle makes an impression, but the circular attachment fails to do so.

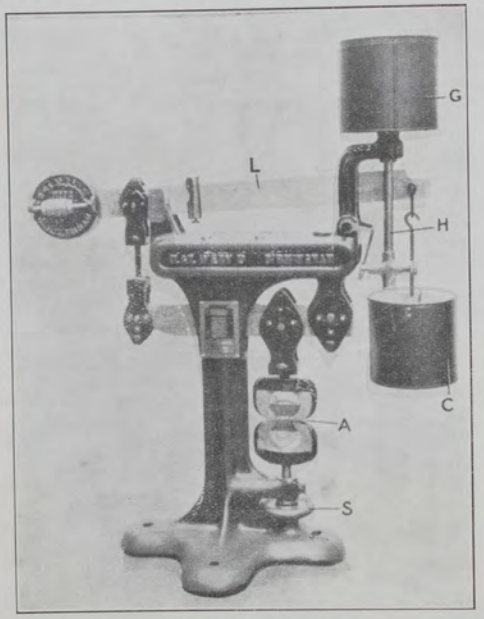
The B.E.S.A. specify that the initial set shall not be less than 30 minutes, and the final set shall not be less than 10 hours.

(e) **Soundness.**—A cement is said to be unsound when it cracks, swells, blows, or disintegrates. The test specified by the B.E.S.A. is the Le Chatelier test. This is made in the apparatus shown, which consists of a small split cylinder of brass, with 2 pointed indicators attached to either side. The split cylinder is filled with cement in the usual way, a piece of glass placed top and bottom, and the whole immersed in water for 24 hours. The distance separating the indicator points is then measured. The moulds are again immersed in water



"VICAT" NEEDLE APPARATUS.

which is brought to boiling point in 30 minutes, and kept boiling for 6 hours. After cooling, the distance between the points is again



AVERY CEMENT TESTER.

measured. The difference between the two measurements represents the expansion of the cement, which expansion must not exceed 10 m.m.

All the above tests can be carried out in our Mechanics Department with the apparatus the school is now fortunate enough to possess.

THE COUNCIL SOCIAL

The College Council Social was held in the College Hall during the second term; although numbers were smaller than usual, it proved successful.

Dancing and competitions filled the programme, ably conducted by W. Stevenson as M.C. A striking innovation was the attendance of a string quartet which provided enjoyable dance numbers. A delightful sit-down supper was served in the newly-acquired Cafeteria.

We take this opportunity of thanking Miss Seay and her assistants for her excellent supper arrangements.

1st CRICKET XI.

Back Row: Mr. C. Taylor, N. Robinson, E. Flyger, A. Flyger, E. De Suza.
Middle Row: H. Evans, J. Dallimore, J. Farquhar, S. Cowperthwaite, I. McGregor.
Front Row: C. Lund, E. Boyle.

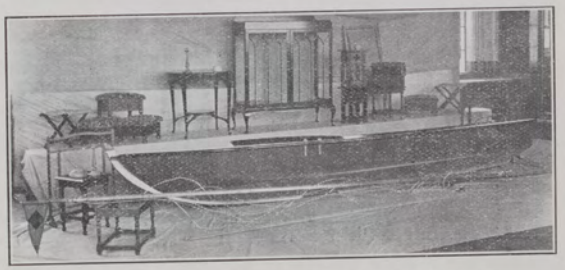
NEW HEAT TREATMENT LABORATORY.

From left: (1) Electric Furnace (to 900 degrees Cent.)
(2) Seddon Memorial Medal Jobs (on table).
(3) Electro-Magnetic Indicator.
(4) Alpha Hardness Testing Machine.

WAI-ITI

Such is the designation sign and name of one of the "Wakatere" one class design 14-footers built in our own workshop at the College. While we are not so ambitious here, as in some of the large American Colleges, where launches and other large crafts are built, the materials for such crafts being supplied by those interested in that particular department of the college, for the development of "boat-building." I do not for one moment think that "boat-building" would develop to such an extent in our College.

However, I am sure W.21 will be closely watched when ready for sailing, and as a product of the College, the success or otherwise of W.21, will be interesting. Built to the design of Mr. J. Brooke (a member of our staff), the construction of type of boat, has been arranged so that the building of such could be done by those who had



PRODUCTS OF THE WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT.

a knowledge of the "handling and the use of woodworking tools," but of course, without that knowledge, the building of even this boat becomes difficult. Now, herein lies the advantage of the "Woodworking classes," in such a College as ours, and quite apart from woodworking for trade purposes. Wood or woodwork during all ages has played an important and friendly part in the development of mankind.

It enters, directly or indirectly, into the construction of more manufactured articles than any other material, and there is not an engineering project nor construction of any kind, in which wood is not used in some way. A material, which enters so extensively into every phase of life, is of tremendous value to all civilized nations. The woodworking industries of such countries (in normal times), particularly the building and furniture industries, are among the most important, because they employ thousands of skilled workmen, designers and artists, to produce useful, as well as beautiful articles of wood; other thousands are engaged in the distribution and selling of such products, and still other thousands in the manufacture of the numerous tools and machines used in woodworking.

So, with boat-building, it is practised all over the world in some form or other, by savage as well as civilized nations, the people of the former often showing as great skill as the best artisans and mechanics of the other nations.

When such facts are considered, it is surprising more attempts to develop the useful art of boat-building are not made in our own home workshops, for surely, with the better materials and tools at our command, and the ample resources of our workshop, the amateur, with the exercise of a little patience and study, should be able to build a very useful craft.

The timber used in the building of W.21 has been very carefully selected, Kauri being used for all planking, and Southland Birch or Beech for the frames, this timber is especially suited for such frames; it is now being used extensively for motor-body building; a large shipment of this very fine timber has been shipped to England for the special use of body-building. Featured in the construction of W.21 is a heavy stern transom, and a movable hatch, to allow the attaching of an outboard motor. This hatch can be easily and quickly fixed, and the stern compartment made water-tight.

Every boy has at some time or other wanted to build a boat, but has been prevented either by the cost, or more usually, by his limited ability. Both of these have been overcome, since the cost of one of these boats is only a small part of the usual cost of a sailing boat. The building simply becomes a matter of the careful use of the tools. Templates have been made for every part, and the design is as simple as is possible for a successful sailing boat. The finished boat leaves nothing to be desired, either for speed, seaworthiness or ease of handling afloat or ashore.

In addition to the training given to a boy when building a boat, there is also the sailing. The pleasures of yachting need not be described, but it may be mentioned that a trophy is being given for inter-school competition in this class during the Christmas and term holidays. It is hoped there will be a good response to this, since over a hundred boats of this type are being built in the Dominion. We might have a team from the Hamilton or Wellington Colleges challenging us with a boat built in their own workshops.

—Wai-iti.

ENCOURAGING ONE'S VOCABULARY

Somebody remarked the other day that a perusal of the papers recently set at certain well-known public examinations in shorthand forced him to the conclusion that the tests required of the candidates of to-day, a larger vocabulary than was necessary in former years. The point is interesting. Business phraseology has probably grown in variety and extent; and scientific terms have found their way into use in connection with many forms of written and spoken matter on a much larger scale than was the case even a few years ago. The preparers of the test passages for examination purposes have a greatly increased variety of matter to draw upon. The budding shorthand writer has to keep up with the times. The same influences that are enlarging the vocabulary in general use are playing upon him and forcing him to cultivate an active acquaintance with many words. He has the advantage over others that Pitman's Shorthand itself is a great help in the mastery of a new word. The stranger can be seized at once. Pronunciation can be pictured instantly in Pitman's characters; meaning and orthodox spelling can be recorded; and practice with sentences in which the newcomer figures can be indulged in to any extent. A growing vocabulary should cause no alarm to the shorthand writer.

CADET NOTES

The greater part of the battalion has now completed the course of shooting for the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition; to date over 400 have fired the complete course of practices. The quality of the shooting has been considerably raised by the successful work of the newly-formed Rifle Club under Mr. Sloane's enthusiastic leadership. The College should do well in the forthcoming Labour Day Rifle Meeting.

A number of cadets from No. 16 Platoon attended a First Aid Course at the Drill Hall in the September holidays. The following boys qualified in a test in elementary first aid: Sergeant McLellan; cadets, Cammell, Lee, Hiscock, Boyle.

During the year, the battalion took part in the ceremonial parades on Anzac Day and on the King's Birthday, and on both occasions, made a very creditable showing.

Officer Commanding.—Lieutenant H. M. Scott.

Officers: A. Company.—Lieutenant L. S. Wood, 2nd Lieutenant A. G. Adams.

B. Company.—Lieutenant A. B. Thompson, 2nd Lieutenant E. C. Wooller..

C. Company.—2nd Lieutenant H. P. Leeves, 2nd Lieutenant J. B. Carnachan.

D. Company.—2nd Lieutenant E. James, 2nd Lieutenant J. Brooke.

N.C.O.'s: Battalion Sergeant-Major, L. George.

A. Company.—Company Sergeant-Major E. C. Flyger; Sergeant E. McCook, Sergeant H. R. Gorgan, Sergeant D. Box, Sergeant Wakefield.

B. Company.—Company-Sergeant-Major P. Best; Sergeant T. Siebert, Sergeant R. Beeston, Sergeant W. Smith, Sergeant R. Dowsing.

C. Company.—Company Sergeant-Major E. Grant; Sergeant E. Jones, Sergeant G. Dudley, Sergeant S. Horner, Sergeant G. Moorhead.

D. Company.—Company Sergeant-Major E. W. De Suza; Sergeant A. Waters, Sergeant C. Knight, Sergeant C. Metcalfe, Sergeant A. McLellan.

Armoury Staff.—Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Pickering; Assistants, H. B. Murray, R. Murray, N. Oliver.

Company Clerks.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Meiklejohn; Assistants, Hirst, Grainger, McMillan.

Parades During Year.—Anzac Day, King's Birthday, Visit of Governor-General.

ANZAC DAY.

On the 25th of April, Anzac Day, a large number of the College cadets under Lieutenant Scott, paraded voluntarily as a guard of honour at the Cenotaph. The marching of the boys, and their steadiness when in position on the Court of Honour, was a credit to the College and to the boys themselves.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday parade on the 3rd of June, was a compulsory parade for all secondary school and volunteer cadets of the Auckland Regiment. The four College companies paraded, and they acquitted themselves excellently, both in their marching and steadiness. The marching of A. Company—the only company of the College who paraded with rifles—was exceptional, and both in column marching and in the march past, they were as good as any company on parade.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

The Governor-General, when visiting the College, was met by the pick of the boys in A. Company, who paraded on the King's Birthday. The boys, who were under the O.C., Lieutenant Scott, were inspected by His Excellency, and were highly praised for their smartness and neatness.

It may be noted that when the College cadets parade, the daily papers of Auckland, mention every cadet unit parading except the College. This is entirely unfair as the College is as good as any College in Auckland, both on and off the parade ground, and in some cases, is very disheartening to the boys who have done their best.

NEW UNITS.

Last year, signalling, machine gunners, ambulance and field engineers were established for the first time. These units are now of good strength, and under the expert guidance of Mr. E. James and Mr. J. Brooke, the units are becoming exceptionally proficient at their various specialities.

During each term holidays, boys have been out to the range at Penrose, firing for the challenge shields, while a picked squad is training hard for the Lord Roberts Shield.

—B. S. M.

ARMISTICE DAY

The traffic streams down the busy streets in never-ending lines and many sprightly figures can be seen moving along the paths. Here somebody dashes dangerously in front of a fast car. There they swarm across an intersecting street. The heart of a great city is astir!

All at once the boom of a gun reverberates and instantly everything comes to a standstill. Silence reigns for two minutes, during which time many minds fly back to the days of happy youth when one and all played in the sunshine—to the pleasant hours spent together with now lost friends. Parents with sad memories think of their brave sons' "cheerios" on their departure to the battlefields. Proclaiming the end of the worst war, the Armistice was signed in the forest of Compiegne, where a monument now stands commemorating the historic event. Armies ceased firing and stood apart after four long years of strife. It, therefore, is a day of rejoicing because of the cessation of the useless carnage of the flower of the world's manhood.

This sacred memory will last through the ages as much more suitable monument than any building "made with hands" can ever hope to be.

"THE GOLDEN AMULET."

THE SCHOOL'S CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

The "Golden Amulet" or, as one of the players kindly explained to us, the Golden Charm, was evidently working well on the two evenings, September 23rd and 24th, when the operetta was produced before two highly appreciative audiences. Several who saw it on Friday returned on Saturday. Those who had seen earlier College stage productions, said that the students' concert was better than ever, and first attenders were loud in their praise of a performance which was of a standard seldom, if ever, achieved by secondary schools.

Perhaps elsewhere will be found the names of the performers, but the outstanding merit of the performance lay not so much in what each had done, but rather in what the School had done. The team work required to produce so fine a performance must have been under the spell or charm of some very potent Amulet, by whose aid there had been conjured such a finished entertainment. Few people can be fully aware of the weeks and weeks of preparation, the careful attention to detail, the hearty co-operation of many departments of College life, to ensure the unqualified success of these performances. The splendid work done in the training of the singers, the speakers and the dancers, was apparent to all, and the praise for their work was unstinted. The dressing, too, was wonderfully well done, the brilliant yet harmonious colouring and the designing of the costumes was the result of skilful preparation by the Dressmaking Department, in collaboration with the Art Department.

For this year's performances special preparations were made for stage lighting, and great credit is due to those who spent many hours, giving of their best for the perfecting of this important department of a stage production. The School orchestra surpassed itself on this occasion, both in the operetta score and the incidental music. In passing, a word of praise is due to the musician (a past day student) who carried out the orchestration so brilliantly. The ballet dancing each evening, especially the dance of the "Spirits of the Night," with its delightful music accompaniment, was warmly appreciated.

To the punctuality of the players themselves, and to those organising the mysteries "behind the scenes," generous recognition is due for ensuring the smooth running of the play: a prompt start and brief intervals, brightened by the orchestra, between the fall and rise of the curtain added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening's entertainment and, incidentally, lightened the responsibilities of those "in front."

Once again the scenery was up to the high standard of past productions, and the rise of the curtain was a signal for a hum of admiration for the work of the wizard who brought snow-capped Fuji Yama so realistically before us. The preparation of the players, dressing, painting, etc., kept several busy for an hour or two before each performance. The stage fittings were skilfully prepared by the Woodwork and Metalwork Departments, and the Commercial Department assisted by taking charge of the sale of tickets, seat reservations, the selling of programmes and typing copies of the play. A team of stewards performed their duties efficiently under the Head Boy, and the lighting experts performed wonders with their up-to-date equipment. Not the least notable contribution was that of the Printing classes who produced the tickets and programmes, which were set up in a distinctive and artistic manner.

These and many other activities of the College contributed to the wonderful success of this great school project. It would be difficult to over-estimate the educational value of so successful a combined effort. Greater even than the value of the experience for the players, is the value of the inspiration to the whole school in the example it provided of the value of harmonious co-operation in production. The lesson can be applied in the economic sense, and the same spirit applied to citizenship would go far to solve many of the economic and social problems of the day. Let us take into our daily activities the lesson of the "Golden Amulet," and seek by co-operative effort to achieve success in other sphere by the potency of its charm.

CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY.

Prologue spoken by	Gwen Blair Alex Oliver Doreen Atkins
Princess Ju Ju	Jean Partington
Maidens Attendant on Princess	Una Goldsmith Rosie Wolfe Daphne Harley Gwen Blair Thelma Osborne Patricia Gallagher Ethel McMillan
Luna, Goddess of the Night	Nydia Albrecht Joyce Clough
The Emperor, Hokipokitippitoptop	Alex Oliver Ray Grant
Ching Ching, His Adviser	Claude Pickering
Disguised as Ministrels	
Prince Ma Quin	Douglas Adams
Prince Fu Shu	Jack Nicholson
Prince Go Bang	Maurice Lovell
Abud Hiram, a Magician	Gwen Gilmore Betty Brooke
The Lord High Executioner	Lloyd George

Dancing Maidens, Spirits of the Night, Courtiers, Populace, etc.

COMMUNITY SINGING

Accepting an invitation from the City Council, the pupils of the College took their places in the Town Hall to spend an hour in community singing. That they did sing was proved by the hearty applause of the public present. Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Lady Bledisloe, were present, in company with Mr. King, Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Led by Mr. Vernon Drew, the pupils partook in the singing of several favourite tunes, after which His Excellency delivered a short address. More singing followed, and the pupils returned to the College feeling that a profitable hour had been spent fertilizing the "cheer-germ," alleviating sorrow in this year of depression. A school collection resulted in the fine sum of nine guineas which was forwarded to the Auckland Community Singing Committee for charitable uses.

OLD AGE

By Youth Afar-off.

An Old Colonists' reunion was recently held in the Auckland Town Hall, and proved very successful. This gathering takes place annually, and is attended by people of all types and ages, ranging from fifty to anything over one hundred and ten. A lady who attended this meeting, was heard to remark that it was "the one occasion upon which she felt proud to be old."

A person on the threshold of life, on entering upon a gathering such as this, feels curiously inexperienced and rash. There is something in serene old age which is as the touch of a cool hand on a fevered brow—a suggestion of hidden wisdom and courage—something which has been gained only by dint of much suffering and hardship.

To grow old beautifully! This is an ideal worth cherishing. To pass through life and encounter its many oppositions fearlessly, to come out unembittered in spite of the blows of Fate—this is something worthy of achievement. From one who has become old without being soured by experience, there radiates an atmosphere of peace, which throws into insignificance the petty squabbles and myriad tribulations of youth.

Youth is apt to exaggerate, to make mountains out of molehills. It is tempted, too, to look upon old age as something which is more to be pitied than anything else. "Old people think they know everything; but we are going to live our own lives." Ah, yes! And age looks on with an understanding smile, beautiful in its serenity. "We too were young once. We too had our ideals, hopes and ambitions. We thought of our grandparents as you think of us. But we have been through it all; we have seen the tumbling of fairy castles, the disappointments and sorrows of life. We could tell stories. . ."

And then, old age becomes reminiscent. Tales are unfolded which seem to us romantic in their remoteness. Stories of little every-day happenings become adventures in which the speakers move as heroes and heroines of a bygone age—an age of which we know but little, and which intrigues us because of its mystery.

But it is a curious thing that old age seldom falls into this recollective mood. Perhaps those memories have been cherished so long that it seems sacrilege to the old to unfold to youthful and, maybe, scornful ears tales which to age are fragrant with personal associations, but which to youth are but "a tale that is told."

For many of the aged live in the past. The happenings of the modern world leave them untouched. The rapidity and speed of to-day are things which are strange to them, and which played little or no part in their existence when the world stretched before them in all its glory, and everything was seen through rose-coloured spectacles.

But when youth, with all its troubles, knows not which way to turn, who so helpful as old age? Creeping on tip-toe into its presence, youth sits at the feet of age, and is straightway enveloped in that atmosphere of serene confidence, which radiates from its soul. And in the quiet and calm of this time, the melodious voice of old age weaves a mystic spell about youth, and all trouble is forgotten under the touch of the magic wand of the past.

Our feelings we with difficulty smother,
When Prefect duty's to be done.
Ah! taking one thing with another,
A Prefect's lot is not a happy one.

NOTES ON THE AUSTIN SEVEN

In these days of modern science we see man striving for the fulfillment of his ambition, but find few who live to see their efforts crowned with success.

One of the few men who has seen the results of a life ambition is Sir Herbert Austin—the great English baby car producer. This man, knighted for his works, has a vast factory at Longbridge in Birmingham, within which is made the tiny Austin Seven—surely a car without reproach. There are now large numbers of different types of these cars, the most popular being the Saloon, Tourer, Sports and Racer. All these models have proved their worth in every corner of the world.

In the Seven Saloon we have a wonderful family, luxury-car, beautifully proportioned, handsomely finished and upholstered in coloured leather. Motoring in one of the Austin Seven Tourers is a most pleasant experience. This car is beautifully and fully equipped for its road duties and has a speed of fifty miles per hour, with a mileage of forty or fifty to the gallon.

Sir Herbert also provides the young folk with a car in the form of the Seven Sports, two-seater. This car, swift, easily managed, is sporty in appearance and beautifully coloured and upholstered. Lastly, comes the Seven Racer. This machine has a long bonnet with louveres to assist in the cooling. It is fitted with air cushions (extremely comfortable to the driver when on the track), and special racing plugs are fitted, its novel point being the high second gear for speedy going. A supercharger is fitted if required.

The chassis of the Seven is 9 feet 3 inches, width 4 feet 3inches, and a wheel base of 6 feet 3 inches. The models have a road clearance of 8½ inches.

One can hardly believe that this tiny four-cylinder car can have a seven horse-power engine. The fuel is supplied by a five gallon tank, and lubrication is given by a gear driven vane pump. The crankshaft runs on roller bearings and is statically balanced. A large radiator and an easily adjusted fan forms the engine cooling.

In every corner of the earth this little car has achieved extraordinary feats. In 1929 it took first prize in its class in the Italian Grand Prix, and later proved its worth on Continental roads. The Seven was the first car to reach the summit of Table Top mountain in South Africa, and the almost inaccessible Cape York in Australia. The Seven Racer was recently driven by a woman at the high speed of 120 m.p.h. Austin Sevens were also used to draw heavy loads in a recent Antarctic expedition. To speak more of this car would be "gilding refined gold or painting the lily."

On looking back one can now see how the Austin Seven has revolutionised the position of motoring so that it is rendered so popular that to-day it is looked upon as a plain necessity.

THE LOST CITY OF THE PHAROAHS

Under the title above in the magazine "Discovery" for September, 1932, is an account of the work of the Egypt Exploration Society at Tel el Amana in Egypt, which we think is of value in indicating the origin of much of the material of ancient history. The city which is

School Cadets at Physical Culture

being excavated was for a short time the home of the Pharoahs; it afterwards fell into decay, and was forgotten because of the movement of the Court of the Pharoahs which had previously been established at Thebes. The forgotten city is interesting because one of its rulers was Tutankhamen, about whose tomb we have read so much in recent years. Tutankhamen was a changed name for the young son-in-law of Akhenaten, who built the forgotten city some 300 miles north of Thebes on the River Nile. The son-in-law's name was changed from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamen, somewhere about the year 1375 B.C., when the city of the Pharoahs was built.

The Egypt Exploration Society has sent out expeditions to Egypt on eight different occasions in the past fourteen or fifteen years during the winter months to continue work on the excavation of this forgotten city. Naturally, each expedition involves quite a considerable expense, but those who provide the funds believe that the knowledge of ancient times gained in this way makes the expenditure worth while.

The article in question tells us that the Pharoahs had established a mighty nation with wealth untold; that Akhenaten had allowed his Empire to slip back somewhat from its zenith, and that, as he was a sensitive young man occupied mostly with religious work, the military side of his Empire became less efficient, and he left Thebes to found a new capital on the site where the Egypt Exploration Society is now working. The city was built along the bank of the Nile, and thus was quite narrow, stretching over a distance of about six miles. It has been preserved by the dry sand which has drifted in, covering the buildings, and has not been disturbed during all the years it has lain buried. In this city have been uncovered magnificent examples of the houses of the prosperous people of the time. Their methods of construction and decorations have been learned, and many beautiful relics of their craftsmanship have been uncovered. One large house closely adjoining the Temple must have been a residence of the Kings, for besides being built on a noble scale, its walls had displayed beautiful paintings of scenes from the domestic life of the royal family. From this house was found a brilliantly coloured fresco of two of the Princesses at a very early age, sitting on a cushion at the foot of the King. From the house, also was discovered evidence that the King himself was of artistic temperament. In his private rooms have been found sets of painting materials. Beautiful sculpture work and alabaster vases have been uncovered, one of them being inscribed in memory of a Queen, who had died at Thebes (the former city of this people) more than 100 years before.

The Egypt Exploration Society has lots of unexcavated houses still to be worked upon all round the site of the mansion just referred to. There seems to be little doubt that most important finds will result from the work of the Exploration Society in this forgotten city of the Pharoahs of Egypt. How woud you like to join up with the next expedition? Perhaps you, too, might unearth something of great historical interest.

Too often when we read stories of the early history of the world we fail to realise the hard work and great expense involved in unearthing the records from which most of this history is pieced together in our history books.

EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND ENGINEERING PRELIMINARY.

(54 presented, 28 passed.)

Beaumont, J. R. (E)
Campbell, B. C. (E)
Corbin, Paquita (D)
Crawford, L. G. (D)
Crothal, E. A. (E)
De Suza, E. W. (D)
Ferguson, J. R. (E)
Finlay, R. J. (E)
Fitzwilliam, A. C. (E)
Freeguard, S. (E)
Grant, E. W. (D)
Hewitt, E. J. (E)
Hodsdon, Nellie (D)
Horrocks, H. (E)
Johnson, M. (E)
Knowles, S. K. (E)
Meikle, T. (D)
Murfitt, T. R. (D)
McKillop, R. F. (E)
McMechan, J. L. (D)
Newberry, S. A. L. (E)
Pell, A. S. (E)
Perrin, Edna R. (D)
Roberts, R. E. (E)
Robertson, T. B. (L)
Spedding, W. Mack (E)
Stevenson, W. H. (D)
White, O. B. (D)

ACCOUNTANTS' PRELIMINARY. (60 presented, 48 passed.)

Beck, J. C., comp. (E)
Bellamy, N. T., P.P. (E)
Betham, F., P.P. (D)
Boyle, M. F., Pass A. (D)
Cameron, J., comp. (E)
Cleal, Joan, comp. (E)
Clough, Thelma, comp. (E)
Crossley, Edna A., Pass A. (D)
Crothall, E. A., comp. (E)
Dance, R. H., P.P. (E)
Deane, R. R., P.P. (D)
Elmsley, T. R., Pass A. (D)
Evans, H. S. L., P.P. (D)
Roscoe, E. G., comp. (E)
Smith, M. E., P.P. (E)
Sweet, C. F., P.P. (D)
Smith, M. E., P.P. (E)
Whiteside, Winifred, comp. (E)
Wright, G. E., P.P. (D)
Blomfield, H. E., comp. (E)
Amos, H. A. W., P.P. (E)
Brown, S. F., comp. (E)
Browne, G. H., P.P. (E)
Brundell, H. W., comp. (E)
Finlay, R. J., comp. (E)
Flyger, A. L., P.P. (D)
Hart, B., comp. (E)
Harrocks, H., comp. (E)
Imeson, W., comp. (E)
Iverson, W. M. I., P.P. (E)
Jacobs, R. K., P.P. (E)
Knowles, H. Q., comp. (E)
Langton, Claudine J., Pass A.
Lenny, R., P.P. (D)
MacMaster, A. M., Pass A. (E)
Munro, J. F. J., P.P. (E)
Pollitt, J. A., comp. (D)
Dwerryhouse, T. W.
Fielder, F. E., P.P. (E)
Fowler, G. K., Pass A. (E)
Harvey, L. A., comp. (E)
Littler, E. J., comp. (E)
Murphy, F. L., comp. (E)
O'Brien, E. W., P.P. (E)
Rodge, W. G., P.P. (E)
Stuart, D., P.P. (D)
Turner, N. F., P.P. (E)
Wiles, R. J., comp. (E)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S SHORTHAND TYPISTES.

Special. (one presented): Clist, Olive.
Intermediate. (two presented): Clist, Olive. O'Sullivan, Mary E.
Senior. (17 presented, 11 passed.)

Beer, Grace E.
Carron, Helen
Clark, Alphra
Dempsey, Joan
Fisher, Gladys M.
Howard, Betty C.
Perry, Phyllis J.
Pollock, Jean M.
Slaney, Nora
Tinson, Winifred E. (E)
Utting, Joyce L.

Junior. (31 presented, 28 passed.)

Bennie, Charlotte
Bovaird, Audrey V.
Brideson, Doris B.
Buckley, Jean E.
Buckley, Marie
Craig, Lucy M.
Edward, Madge C.
Emslie, Muriel (E)
Ford, Edith L.
Galloway, Alwyn M.
Green, Maisie (E)
Keeping, Irene N. (E)
McKeown, Mavis E.
Munn, Effie
Noall, Peggy L.
Osborne, Thelma
Piper, Violet M.
Shilling, Phyllis M.
Smart, Verena M.
Stone, Mollie
Sutherland, Molly K.
Vead, Gladys
Waddell, Lorna R.
Wakefield, Gweneth C.
Wilson, Jean C.
Wilson, Kathleen I.
Wright, Wanda
Young, Marion F.

CITY GUILDS. (Day Students Only.) (21 entered, 12 passed.)

Brash, James L.
Brewer, Stewart I.
Early, John G.
Fraser, Ronald H.
Morrison, Norman E.
Murray, Richard J.
Oliver, orman E. W.
Raper, Edgar F.
Stevens, Norman P.
Town, Stanley L.
Waretini, Mokai
Whaley, Selwyn G.

GRADE II. (7 presented, 3 passed.

Sutcliffe, Douglas G.
Dallimore, John A.
Fraser, James A.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 1931

The following is a summary of the results gained by College students.

Book-keeping, Stage I. (old syllabus).—65 candidates presented, 27 full pass; 30 partial (over 35 per cent.); 57.
Book-keeping Stage II. (old syllabus), 20 candidates presented, 7 passed.
Auditing, 14 candidates presented .. .. 4 passed.
Economics, 28 candidates presented .. .. 6 passed.
Mercantile Law, Stage I., 40 candidates presented .. .. .. 32 passed.
Company Law, 31 candidates presented .. .. 20 passed.
Bankruptcy Law, 23 candidates presented .. .. 17 passed.
Mercantile Law, Stage II, 7 candidates presented .. .. .. 4 passed.
Trustee Law, 10 candidates presented .. .. 5 passed.
(In Book-keeping, Stage I., several candidates gained over 80 per cent. of marks.)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S SHORTHAND TYPISTES' EXAMINATION

Special, 150 words a minute; 1 candidate presented (evening) .. .. 1 passed.
Intermediate, 130 words a minute; 2 candidates presented (evening) .. .. 2 passed.
Senior, 110 words a minute; 12 candidates presented (day) .. .. 10 passed
Senior, 110 words a minute; 5 candidates presented (Evening) .. .. 1 passed.
Junior, 80 words a minute; 27 candidates presented (day) 25 passed.
Junior, 80 words a minute; 4 candidates presented (evening) 3 passed.

COLLEGE SHORTHAND TYPING EXAMINATION

Senior, 120 words a minute; 7 candidates presented .. .. 6 passed.
Intermediate, 100 words a minute; 1 candidate presented .. 1 passed.
Junior, 70 words a minute; 8 candidates presented .. .. 5 passed.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations are not neglected at our College as the list of passes given below will indicate. The diversity of the work of the institution is also indicated.

University Entrance and Accountants' Preliminary: pass, partial pass or completed 76

Public Service Entrance .. .. 13 passed.

Technology—

Carpentry & Joinery	8
Building Construction	2
Cabinetmaking	4
Motor Engineering	5
Plumbing (Educ'n Dept.)	6
Plumbers, Registr'n Bd.	
Written	27
Practical	17
	83

Public Service Commissioner's Shorthand Typistes:

Junior	28
Senior	11
Intermediate	2
Special	1
	42

Institute of Mechanical Engineers:
Studentship Examination 5

HOWLERS

Contralto is a low sort of music that only ladies sing.

In Christianity a man can have only one wife; this is called monotony.

Jacob, son of Isaac, stole his brother's birthmark.

The Government of England is a limited mockery.

The letters M.D signify mentally deficient.

Climate lasts all the time but weather only for a few days.

Vesuvius is a volcano, and if you climb to the top you can see the creator smoking.

The bull is a very useful animal, both at its death and during its life. When it is alive it gives us Bovril just like the cow gives us milk.

Queen Victoria was the only queen who sat on a thorne for sixty years.

Emphasis in reading is putting more distress in one place than in another.

A glacier is a man who puts glass in windows.

Inertia is the ability to rest.

Pedantry means pride in the way you walk.

When two or more forces are represented by one force, that force is called the exultant.

To stop a nose-bleed stand on your head till your heart stops beating.

Three shots rang out. Two of the men fell dead and the other passed through his hat.

Why does cream rise to the top? So that people can get it.

How many battles did Napoleon fight? Six. Please enumerate. One, two, three, four five, six.

FREE PLACES

In New Zealand, secondary education became free about 30 years ago, and as a result of the largely increased number of pupils taking advantage of the free place system, it was found advisable to provide the new technical schools with courses of education of varied type and with a definitely vocational bias. Free places were offered to those who had passed Standard VI., and these continued for two years. Then further free education was won as the result of the Intermediate examination at the end of the second ear, or as the result of the Principal's recommendation. For technical school students, there was no examination but the Principal's recommendation was accepted subject to the Inspector's approval. This was due to the difficulty of examining in many of the subjects taught in technical schools.

This year, however, the system of recommending pupils for free places is being replaced by that of examining them, and the first examination under this system is to take place in November. As far as we have been informed as to the method to be adopted, the examination papers will be set in Wellington, but instead of the examination being taken in a special place with special supervisors, it will be held in the College classrooms with the teachers acting as supervisors. It will, therefore, probably break into the school organisation and prevent ordinary class work for a week and a half to two weeks. The pupils' papers are to be marked by their teachers, and the results forwarded to Wellington. As there are twelve teachers of English, it is inevitable that the result for the pupil will depend to some extent upon the teacher who marks his paper. The teachers vary considerably in the marks they give for the same work: it has been found that exactly the same work has been marked 20 per cent. by one teacher and 60 per cent. by another teacher. In Mathematics there are 11 teachers, and their marking of the papers is just as certain to produce different marks for the same sort of work.

As there will be a very large number of pupils to be examined, it is obvious that there can be no adequate checking of the marking and the inequalities will stand. When there can be such differences in one school, how much greater will they be over the whole country. It is on this kind of examination, that the Government is to base the award of Senior Free Places in 1932. There have been protests about the system from almost all technical schools, but without much result.

The syllabuses to be covered in many subjects were not made known until a few months before the examination, although pupils should have the full two years to prepare for it.

During the year, education costs nave been reduced in New Zealand quite substantially. The total cost of education which was over £4,000,000 has been reduced probably to something under £3,000,000. The reduction made seems to be about 30 per cent. Educationalists are, of course, opposed to many of the reductions made, but it is fair to say that the things that could be spared most, were those that were done away with. Whether New Zealand is going further than other countries in reducing its educational expenditure, is a matter requiring considerable inquiry. There can be little doubt that the people wishing reductions of education expenditure are being listened to, and the system of free secondary education, of which we have been proud, seems in real danger to-day.

THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURE AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT

Agriculture in its various forms, is thought, by many, to be of a lowly stock. Generally, it is associated, in the mind, with the commonest types of labour, and all the hardships and illiteracy which go with it. This, in fact, is the most serious objection which many people have against an agricultural vocation. But, if one goes a little more deeply into the subject, one may discover a wealth of intricate and interesting knowledge, which on the surface may appear a dull and inert subject. And this is apart from the healthiness of farming. Primary production is the very essence of life in a young country such as New Zealand, where, besides that for home consumption, millions of pounds' worth of primary produce are annually exported to other countries. Primary production is the birth-place of secondary industry. Food is one of the first essentials of human life, even in a strictly industrial country, and it is the production of this food which concerns the practiser of an agricultural pursuit.

Then, one may say, if one intends taking up an agricultural career, why attend school to learn it? Why go to the expense and time which a course at school would involve? The answer to this question, is, obviously, that much more knowledge is acquired in a much shorter period than if a person went directly to a farm. Only through bitter experience does one learn in practice, theoretical knowledge is previously learned, then applied to practice. The finer points, and the why and wherefore of the subject is acquired. Particularly in the specialised branches of the sciences of agriculture and horticulture, is preliminary theoretical knowledge valuable, sometimes essential. Another phase in the recognition of theoretical training as beneficial, is the fact that agricultural knowledge is continually changing, research work having opened up new fields of discovery.

Apart from being a healthy vocation, the less stern branches of horticulture, such as gardening, and special plant breeding, offer unlimited chances of joyful interest, as sidelines or pastimes. Special branches and modifications of agriculture are profitable, for the specialist is everywhere needed. There is a practically illimitable scope in this direction. Even as a sideline, an outdoor hobby of this kind may reap for its possessor a rich harvest in a very substantial form.

Agriculture and its branches may profitably be taught in conjunction with the usual subjects, in a course other than an agricultural one. To give strength to this statement, we have only to quote the vast numbers of unemployed lads, who, after receiving a liberal education in secondary schools, have, eventually, been forced to take positions on farms. Even as a last resource, agriculture is worth while considering, and preparations for it should be made, whatever the prospective vocation may be, for one never knows what conditions may arise which will necessitate its usage. A boy who has had theoretical training would surely be preferred to one who has had none.

So, in concluding, one cannot help but feel the need for a more universal study of agriculture, if only in a limited degree. Especially, now, is this true, when, though the general depression is still apparent, better prospects for the man on the land seem imminent.

—T. Woodward, Ag. 2.

PAST STUDENTS

Technical College Old Boys' Rugby Football Club

The Club has just finished its twelfth season, and has again to place on record the fact that it has been a most enjoyable and successful one, both from a playing and social standpoint. Nine teams, requiring approximately 180 players, were fielded during the year, and all have worthily upheld the traditions of the School, Club and game, both on and off the field.

It is only possible to briefly enumerate some of the most important phases of the season's activities, as follows:—

The Senior Team, had less success this year than previously, due entirely to an abnormal loss of players through accident, only five players remaining at the end of the season out of twenty-one available at the commencement. On only one occasion was it possible to field our selected team, and when near its full strength in the first round, it beat 'Varsity, drew with Ponsonby, and was beaten by Grammar 9 to 8. The team journeyed to Helensville during the year and played the Kaipara Representatives. The following players gained representative honours, J. Nelson, E. Fletcher, O. Morgan, F. Bowling.

The Second Grade XV., fielded a really good team and were third in their section, winning twelve games and drawing two. In the final matches ten players from this team were playing in our Seniors, and most of them will retain their places next year in the higher grade. As usual, a visit was paid to Pukekohe on the 3rd June, the visit being returned at a later date, honours being even. On each occasion a club dinner and dance was held.

The Third Grade XV., finished fourth in their section, never being badly beaten. The team had a most enjoyable trip to Waihi at end of season to play Waihi Juniors, and are looking forward to the same trip next year.

The Third Intermediate Colts.—This was a team of young, light players who produced really good football, finishing as runners-up in their section to a strong Grammar side. At end of season they travelled to Thames, and had a really fine trip.

The Third Intermediate A.—Finished fifth in its section against really good opposition. Despite injuries and shortage of players, they battled gamely right to the last game of the season.

The Fourth Grade Colts.—These boys won their section, losing to Otahuhu in the finals, a really good team which was successful in winning the Championship and fully deserved that honour. Our team was rather unfortunate inasmuch as it was badly disorganized through injuries to players, but boys who came to our assistance from the School, nobly filled the breaches.

The Fourth Grade A.—This was a keen team which did not quite reach expectation, but nevertheless was never badly beaten, playing right to the last and finishing sixth in its section.

The Fifth Grade.—A good little team comprising boys who had just left the school and present players. Again, unfortunately, I have to record an excessive injured list which spoilt its ultimate success, but it did extremely well to finish in third place.

The Sixth Grade.—Did not have quite the success of previous years, but with the keen coach now in charge, much better is looked for next year.

The Club did not retain the Silver Football this year, losing this trophy by a margin of three points, which is a truly striking record considering the adverse conditions. We were in fourth position for the Southland Shield.

As usual the Club conducted a number of dances which proved successful, both socially and financially, and as a result of carefully husbanding our funds it is anticipated we will have our own training shed and ground next year. The annual dinner was held on the 1st inst. and proved a great success, over 150 members, coaches and officials being present.

At this stage I wish to place on record our appreciation of the keen assistance always willingly given by the Principal of the College and the various Sports Masters. Without their help we would assuredly fail in our object of giving every old boy a chance to play with his old school mates, and so by this association, carrying on in a wider field the traditions of the School.

In conclusion I must stress the point that there is a place for everyone in the Old Boys' Club, staff, parents and boys, and I sincerely trust that this year will see every boy who is leaving the school, join up with his fellow old boys. Remember by doing so, if you are keen and pay attention to training, you simply must reach the top, as every grade is catered for and players are promoted on their merits. Don't hesitate, obtain your enrolment form now from the College Office, get on the roll immediately so that you will be in touch with all our activities. If there is any further information you would like, see me personally (or phone 12-833), or get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Allan Blow, C/o L. D. Nathan, Limited (or phone 13-533). —R. F. Galbraith, Chairman, Management Committee.

SEDDON BASKETBALL CLUB—1932 SEASON

Although we commenced the season with only two teams, being one less than last year, both teams did remarkably well in the Auckland Basketball Association's Championships.

The Third A. Grade team went through their grade with only two losses, this making them Runners-up for Championship Honours. At the final Knockout Tournament they were regraded up into Intermediate Grade, and came right through to the finals to win by one goal, a most creditable performance.

The Fourth A. Grade team finished up third in the Championships and in the Knockout Tournament, won through to the finals to lose by a small margin.

Both teams showed great improvement during the season, the players being very keen, and the success we have met with this season should ensure a good start for next year.

CRUSADER UNION NOTES

We continue to hold our regular weekly meeting each Wednesday lunch hour, and our thanks are due to Miss Greep and Miss Leslie who come to help us with our Bible study. Last term we were favoured with addresses from Miss Nancy Tucker, Miss Joyce Bellingham and Miss Kathleen Barry, who have sinced sailed for China, where they are to take up missionary work. Miss M. V. McGregor, M.A., the travelling representative for our Union, who addressed all the girls of the school at the beginning of last term, took our class twice last month. She told us a little of the other girls' Crusader groups, twenty-one in number, which she visits as she travels throughout New Zealand. It was encouraging to hear that in so many schools there are girls who have responded to the challenge of the motto of our Union, "Witnesses unto Me." (Acts 1:8.)

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN—HELD OCTOBER 11th, 1932.

Winner, Senior: V. Gray (M.4); Intermediate: J. Perrett (E.3); Junior: J. Sutherland (W.1B); Fastest time, Senior: D. Mitchell (E.3); Intermediate: J. Perrett (E.3); Junior: M. Land (BT.1A).

PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Clubs affiliated with the Past Students' Association have carried on a very successful year in 1932, but the Association itself calls for a more ardent and active interest on the part of those younger members who have recently joined the ranks. What is wanted is more leaders. This College produces them: where are they?

It was decided to hold our Annual Ball again, and an energetic committee attended to every detail of the very enjoyable function held on September 17th. The College Assembly Hall was tastefully arranged and set out in the Association colours—green and gold. Excellent music was provided by Mr. Edgar Bendall's Dance Band, and during the evening an exhibition dance was presented.

An excellent supper was provided in Room 45 of the new extension recently built on the roof, and the President in then welcoming those present, reminded them that the supper and entire setting out was the work of Day School Students under Miss Seay. With a few added remarks he showed how self-contained the Institution was becoming and how proud we should all be of it. A really fine function was brought to a happy and fitting ending, by all joining hands around the Hall and singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The annual competition for the Past Students' Prizes in speech-making and essay writing proved another great success, and we look forward to this year's competition again with pleasure. Last year's winners were Nora Slaney in the speech-making and Edna Perrin in the essay writing. We would like to see the boys much more represented in these contests.

The boys and girls who leave the College should join up straight away with the Association and become actively interested in one or more of the Clubs. The annual subscription is 1/-, and you are urged to obtain a membership card and fill it in right away. Remind any of your mates who have not yet done so, and rope them in. It is that spirit which makes us flourish. Forms may be had from the Office or from Mr. E. James. Miss Vickery will also be pleased to supply any further information.

The various affiliated clubs report progress as follows:—Basketball, Hockey, Football, Athletics.

PAST STUDENTS' HOCKEY CLUB

The two teams trained hard and worked well together and had quite a successful year. Some of our girls played in the Auckland Representatives Team, during Country Week, which is held in Auckland every July. Many country teams compete and the rivalry is keen and the spirit good. Every year since our Club was first formed, we have had players in the Representative team.

The Club still maintains a number on the Executive and Grounds Committees, so we are thus keeping alive the interests of the club in Hockey generally.

We hope to enter three teams in the competitions next season.

A. Team.— Runners-up in the King's Birthday competitions and placed third in the grade for Championship round.

B. Team.—Runners-up in this grade for Championship. Runners-up in King's Birthday competitions. Winners of the Knock-out Tournament.

—Miss E. Jeffries.

THE EVENING SCHOOL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of delegates from all evening classes was held on March 8th, 1932, when it was decided to form an Evening Students' Association. The following executive was elected: President, H. S. Tanner; secretary, C. G. Dearing; treasurer, V. Hale; vice-presidents, Miss M. Green, R. A. Moore; committee, Misses I. Keeping and O. Clist, Messrs. L. M. Johnston and A. A. Tetley.

The general objects of the Association are:—

1. To encourage social activities among evening students.
2. To provide facilities for study at the College in much the same way as the library and students' rooms are available at the University.
3. To foster sports and athletics.

With a view to holding annual athletic tournaments in the future, the executive have been in communication with the Wellington and Hamilton Technical Colleges. While there are many difficulties in the way of holding inter-collegiate sports for the evening pupils, these will no doubt be overcome in the near future. Among evening students physical health tends to be overlooked in the press of studies, and it was with a view to counteracting this tendency that the executive have formed, or given support, to various sports associations, such as Tramping, Swimming and Badminton Clubs.

Several excellent dances have been held during the year, which provided a welcome relaxation from the routine of studies. The final dance, an "end of the year" ball, will be held in the College Hall on November 26th, to which all students are cordially invited.

An annual concert, run in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Bailey, the well-known elocutionist, was an outstanding success. In the past year several students participated in the plays, and it is hoped in the future to provide the entire casts from among the pupils of the theatrical and elocution classes.

Dealing with the more serious object for which the Association was formed, that of furthering the educational part of our activities, support has been given to the more specialised societies, as it was felt that these were better fitted to deal with the individual needs of the different classes. Negotiations have been in progress for library and common room facilities. At present it is understood that there is every prospect of obtaining a large room for a library. Early in the coming year, it is anticipated that an Engineering Students' Society, and also a Trades Students' Club will be formed, under the auspices of the Evening Students' Association.

In the first year of the activities of the general Association, it is felt that the ground covered has been very extensive.

The work for the future executives is wide both in scope and responsibility for the students banded together under this one Association can, if properly directed, help themselves to obtain and run many additional facilities at present not available.

TRAILERS

As we all know, a "trailer" is the present up-to-date method of advertising future changes at your local theatre. This "trailer" has replaced to a certain extent, the violently coloured posters of the hero and heroine entwined in "loves sweet dream," which once graced the portals of all theatres. To this we are thankful as we are enabled to think kinder and lovelier thoughts as we walk through the streets. The trailer is generally shown just before the interval, and thus loses a great amount of interest, due to the fact that most people are making for the exits.

With maiden-aunts and elderly ladies, the trailer is generally taken as this week's main attraction. We can understand their mistake, however, as a trailer consists of several short, snappy scenes, from next week's star picture. The trailer is generally announced in the following manner:—

"Undeniably the greatest story ever produced on the silver screen. A true love story of pathos and humour."

From this you gather that the chappie producing the picture is not committing himself by making any statement, but he undoubtedly thinks that it will appeal to you. Following this, one is further surprised by more statements exploded at one at five-second intervals. These grouped together will read:—

"An old love story—of appeal to all lovers—passion—revenge—sacrifice—America's triumph—your pleasure—and everlasting memory."

After reading this you naturally come to the conclusion that the persons responsible must really think the picture will be quite good. To make sure, however, they wind it up by saying:—

"See it! Hear it!"

"One hundred per cent all colour, all singing, all dancing, all talking. The greatest thing since Columbus discovered America."

Thrills! Comedy! Drama!

You get the idea. Quite good advertising, and in its way quite interesting. In fact, for myself, I quite prefer a "trailer" as you naturally get all the better portions of the picture. For instance you get such phrases as "Came the dawn. . ."—"And so down life's path these twin souls march. . ." and so on. This week we get the thrills, next week the disillusionment. Two expresses rush head on at 80 miles an hour, next week toy engines lie obscured in a cloud of fake steam.

Still as an advertisement, this kind of trailer is pretty effective, but there is one type which I do detest. This is where the producer comes on first and gives you a few chatty hints that this is the world's best since he produced his last world's best. And then joining him comes the hero who makes your acquaintance. Quite unexpectedly the heroine now turns up and registers sex-appeal, by singing a few bars from the theme song. Pretty foul you say. At least this type of "trailer" is effective as a warning, if nothing else. Therefore, as a general rule, take heed of the trailer because it will give you a dashed good idea of what to expect in the near future.

COVER DESIGN

A prize of ten shillings for first and five shillings for second was offered by the College. This was competed for by Evening Students in the Typography Classes. We must congratulate Don Spence for succeeding in obtaining the first prize which has been adopted for this issue. Roslyn Hill achieved second place, a very creditable performance for a boy who has only been twelve months at the trade. Both Owen Oakley and Henry Clarke made splendid efforts, and although not prize winners, had the satisfaction of making the selection by the judges a much harder task. Indeed, there was, for this reason, very little between any of these competitors, and the decision was arrived at by the placed students having used material only in the College and the time served at the trade being taken into consideration.

DIPLOMA COURSES

During the year an interesting departure from the ordinary courses of work provided at the Technical College was taken in the establishment of Diploma courses in Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Science, Woodwork, Dressmaking, Cookery and Motor Engineering. The standard required for admission to these courses was that of the Matriculation examination, or an equivalent such as the Studentship of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. In other courses, such as Dressmaking and Cookery, the completion of a satisfactory three years course in such work was required. The response from students was very satisfactory, a total of about 25 attending for the Diploma courses. These students are naturally older students of 16 to 17 years of age, and for them the treatment has been similar to that accorded to University students. Diploma students are not required to wear a school uniform, and many of the ordinary school regulations relating to discipline have been dispensed with. The students have been working on the Dalton plan under which monthly quotas of work are given by the teachers, and the students work mostly in special studies without personal supervision by a teacher. Monthly tests of the work are given and upon the result of these tests the student remains in the Diploma course or is transferred to ordinary class work.

Overseas experts who have reported on the New Zealand system of education have frequently referred to the fact that real technical education cannot be commenced until students have reached the age of 16 to 17 years. The Technical High Schools, as conducted in New Zealand, are therefore, of a preparatory nature; the real technical work being done mostly in the evening school classes or the more advanced classes. The Diploma courses, therefore, represent a new school which is being founded and will work side by side with the Technical High School. In the Technical High School the work is different from that of the secondary school in that it omits French, Latin and most of the History and Geography in favour of additional work in Mathematics, Science and Drawing, together with Handwork training of a practical type. It is widely felt that success in Handwork cannot be attained without a careful and systematic training during the early 'teens. For this reason technical high school work is considered preferable for students whose future occupations will be of a technical character.

On the girls' side three Diploma courses are available:—

(1) Secretarial Practice: where a girl may obtain almost exactly the same type of tuition as in the privately owned Commercial Colleges, but free of cost to the girl.

(2)) A Cookery course in which Cookery and Tea Room Management are the most important subjects, the other subjects being intended to give a detailed knowledge of Cookery Practice sufficient to make it possible for a girl to earn her living thereby.

(3) A Dressmaking course in which the whole of the student's time is given to the practice of Needlework, and other subjects intended to fit the girls for conducting a Dressmaking business.

On the boys' side there are courses in Accountancy, preparing boys for the Professional examinations of the New Zealand Society of Accountants; in the various branches of Engineering, Woodwork and General Science.

It is proposed also to offer a course in Printing, and we believe that young men and women who have been in attendance at secondary schools of the ordinary type and have reached the Matriculation stage will be well advised to obtain full particulars of the nature of the Diploma courses as it is possible that these courses will meet a need of the present times of depression, when apprenticeships are most difficult to obtain. The work of a Technical College is essentially practical and in those courses where Diploma work is offered, the equipment of the College and the staff is such, that a training for industry quite as valuable as apprenticeship may be given. There are, therefore, opportunities offered in the Diploma courses which may serve as a substitute for apprenticeship, but they are open only to students of 16 years of age who have completed 3 years at a secondary or technical high school and have reached a definitely high enough standard.

CHANGES AT CAMBRIDGE

The announcements made with reference to the contemplated changes in the regulations and syllabus relating to the examinations for the B.A. Degree at Cambridge, remind us that the academic world is moving. The aim, we are told, is to bring the examinations into much closer touch than hitherto, with the needs of modern business. Two years, it was stated, are to be devoted to modern languages, modern scientific subjects, economic history, social institutions and geography and their bearing on world industry and conditions. Candidates will have greater option than in the past in their selection of subjects, and will be brought educationally more intimately into contact with those world movements of our own time in which in later life they will be called upon to play a useful part. The definite outcome of the discussions taking place in academic circles will be made known later. The proposition that the highest education means fundamentally the training that fits for the most exacting requirements of life as lived in the actual world, is being obviously more and more generally interpreted in the light of modern realities. This is what Victorians would have termed "progress."

It is most encouraging to know that so highly qualified and widely experienced an educationalist as Lord Bledisloe, is of the opinion that culture can be as fully developed in a boy studying efficiently and thoroughly one of the many sciences underlying manual or vocational work, as in one studying classics. At an educational meeting held in Auckland during the year, Lord Bledisloe was reported as having stated that this had long been his opinion. He pointed out that there was a trend in the direction of modern and no less useful subjects, and he mentioned the great English school at Oundle, which by recognising this, had raised itself from the level of a small country grammar school to a prominent place among the great English public schools. Lord Bledisloe attaches great value to environment in the production of the cultured youth, for which the English public schools are famous. It is interesting, however, to have the view expressed that "bread and butter" subjects should be capable of producing culture, particularly by one so well qualified to express educational views. Lord Bledisloe quoted Oundle: This is a public school which provides varied courses and gives special attention to handwork and sciences as is the case with the technical colleges.

THE CAFETERIA

The Cafeteria for which we have waited since news of its possible acquisition was first received, was opened early in the third term. Only those who know its inner workings intimately, are aware of the excellent organization and efficient labour which are put forward to provide dainty, wholesome luncheons for the starving populace (?). The first thought of the average buyer is "cost," but patrons need have no qualms concerning the prices of the dishes provided, for "down-town" prices cannot compare with their inexpensiveness. Even if such a position were possible, the superior quality and freshness of our commodities would remain unsurpassed.

We have heard that, among themselves, the masters have inaugurated a novel competition for he who can eat the most costly meal. To date, the foremost has consumed eight-pence worth of food. This just goes to emphasize the small cost of the "above-average" luncheon. One pays only for what one consumes, and home-made lunches may be supplemented by a cup of cocoa or soup in cool weather, or a lettuce salad or light sweet dish. In this way an hygienic meal, which provides all necessary food classes for a healthy body is easily arranged.

It is interesting to note how the Cafeteria has been instrumental in bringing about a wiser selection of foods. The tall, fair girl, with the pale complexion is going to help herself to a vegetable salad, a brown bread roll, and baked apple; she knows that these will sustain her energies without adding too many ounces to her slenderness. And that restless child near the counter, she knows she needs reserve energy, so she puts away foods that will give her the required energy—a wholesome roll with good butter, a stuffed potato and an appetizing sweet. Notice, too, that pale-faced mite with knit brows, she wonders how she will stand in that recent shorthand test—perhaps! What she really wants to know is whether anyone would notice if she took two glasses of milk besides scones and a small cake. Of course, no one would mind—so long as she paid for them. She needs to forget school and all it stands for, while she placidly sips the milk.

Although the Cafeteria is opened each day, its wide variety of dishes, facilitates the choice of varied menus, at the consumer's will.

The following is one instance showing how a "square meal" may be assembled.

An egg salad, bread roll, and baked apple; pea soup, vegetable salad, scones and lemon meringue; vegetable soup, baked beans, sandwich and cornflower mould; glass of milk, vegetable salad, sandwich, sausage roll, custard; cocoa, cornish pasty, salad, small cakes.

This is a set of satisfying menus for a week, the cost of each meal, not exceeding sixpence.

The only disadvantage of this excellent establishment is that it does not open at Recess. But time will tell!

We are pleased to see that the Youth Hostel Movement has taken hold of Auckland. Inland holiday camps and inducements to take our people hiking through our wonderful scenic spots will be of immense value. Won't it be great when there is a chain of hostels from Auckland along the gulf to Thames, Te Aroha to Rotorua, with a school camp on the shores of Lake Rotorua, and accommodation available at 1/- a day? (or was it 1/- a meal?)

THE SCHOOL STEEPLECHASE

The School's annual cross-country run took place last Tuesday in ideal weather for running. The event was notable for the fitness of the boys taking part in it, and every one made a splendid run of it. Several "dark horses" shone in the placing, showing that handicapping is not so easy as one would think it to be.

The run was over a three and a half mile course, and although it is rather severe going in places, everyone finished the race. Especial congratulations should be made to Mitchell, who off scratch, made fastest time for the race, missing the record by four seconds. Young Lund, also in the juniors, made a great race of it, scoring fastest time and a record into the bargain. Placings in the race are as follows:—

SENIOR (over 15½ years on 1st October).

P's't'n	H'e	Form	Name	House	Actual Time	Time Placing
1		M.4	Gray	H	21.1	
2		M.1B	Philpott	B	21.46	
3		M.4	Stevens	H	21.8	
4		E.3	Mason, M.	H	22.14	
5		BT.1B	Arkell	H	21.46	
6		M.1B	Tait	H	21.2	
7		AG.1	Ritchie	B	22.15	
8		W.2	Waters, A.	S	19.18	2
9		M.2B	O'Dowd	W	21.13	
10		E.3	Mitchell	B	18.55	1
11		W.2	Whitwell	S	21.25	
12		T.2	Park	B	22.9	
13		BT.1A	Walton	B	23.4	
14		BT.1B	Lee	W	22.19	
15		AG.3	Thomas	H	22.21	
16		ME.2	Kerr	W	22.27	
18		ME.3	Oliver	H	20.50	
17		M.4	Harris	H	20.53	
19		W.2	Britton	W	23.16	
20		M.3	Fuller	S	22.18	
21		W.3	McFadzean	S	20.48	5
25		Diploma	Stevenson	S	20.47	4
28		M.3	Brierley	S	20.41	3

INTERMEDIATE (under 15½ on 1st October).

P's't'n	H'e	Form	Name	House	Actual Time	Time Placing
1		E.3	Perrett, J.	W	21.10	1
2		W.1B	Cochrane	W	21.20	3
3		BT.2	Carter	H	21.16	2
4		AG.3	Patterson	S	22.12	
5		BT.1B	Poninghaus	W	21.52	
6		E.2	Woods	B	22.17	
7		M.1C	McGee	S	21.45	
8		AG.2	Bishop	S	22.13	
9		BT.1B	Bryan	S	22.31	
10		BT.1A	Vaughan	B	22.33	
11		W.2	Knight	H	21.40	5
12		AG.1	Charteris	W	22.38	
13		M.1B	Pearce	S	23.7	
14		BT.2	Livingstone	W	21.28	4
15		T.1	McInnarney	S	21.59	
16		BT.1B	Filmer, K.	S	23.5	
17		AG.1	McClintock	B	23.16	
18		BT.2	Hodge	B	23.9	
19		E.1	Fry	W	23.11	
20		E.1	Jury	B	23.46	
31		M.2B	Nicholson	W	21.40	5

Junior (under 14½ years on 1st October).

P's't'n	H'e Form	Name	House	Actual Time	Time Placing
1	W.1B	Sutherland	B	22.35	4
2	ME.1	Thomas	W	22.48	
3	E.1	Roberts	W	22.33	3
4	BT.1A	Henderson	W	23.44	
5	BT.1A	Lund	W	21.20	1
6	M.1C	Richardson	B	23.15	
7	BT.1A	Barclay	S	24.15	
8	BT.1A	Burton	H	24.31	
9	M.1B	Waldron	W	24.30	
10	BT.1A	Nickles	S	24.40	
11	E.1	Wyatt	H	24.46	
12	E.1	Covey	H	25.5	
13	E.1	Holton	H	23.40	
14	E.1	Tweedie	S	23.57	
15	AG.1	Negus	B	22.47	
16	AG.1	Thomas	W	22.48	
17	W.1B	Speer	H	24.48	
18	M.1A	Galloway	H	24.45	
19	BT.2	Pountney	H	22.24	2
20	BT.2	Syms	H	22.58	
23	BT.2	Stevenson	S	22.42	5

RECORDS.

Senior: Fastest Time, 1932.—D. Mitchell (scr.), 18 minutes 55 seconds. Record held by S. Brewer (1931), 18 minutes 51 seconds.

Intermediate: Fastest Time, 1932.—J. Perrett (2.10), 21 minutes 10 seconds. Previous fastest time, A. Waters (1931) 19 minutes 40 seconds.

Junior: Fastest Time, 1932.—M. Lund (15 seconds) 21 minutes 20 seconds. Record. Previous fastest time, Nicholson (1931) 22 minutes.

HOUSE POINTS.

	Binns	Hindley	Seddon	Wellesley
Junior	45	58	34	103
Intermediate	34	37	75	94
Senior	71	99	44	26
	150	194	153	223
Reduced to 50	10.4	13.5	10.6	15.5

HOUSE ACTIVITIES

Boys House points to date—October, 1932.

Activity	Points	Binns	Hindley	Seddon	Wellesley
Athletics	75	20.86	7.23	29.12	17.71
Tabloid Athletics	25	6.01	6.39	6.10	6.50
Swimming	75	26.51	11.39	13.16	23.95
Football, Rugby	125	70	66.88	33.75	29.38
Football, Assoc.	75				
Cross-Country	25	5.2	6.75	5.3	7.75
Cricket	150				
Totals	550	128.58	99.69	87.43	85.29

The cricket results are not recorded because the rounds cannot be completed until the end of the school year. Owing to many interruptions in the 1st term, not one round was completed.

GIRLS ENJOYING WHOLESOME LUNCHES SUPPLIED BY THE NEW CAFETERIA.

HOUSE NOTES

BINNS' HOUSE NOTES

Housemaster, Mr. L. G. McKillop; Assistant Housemaster, Mr. E. C. Woller; Captain, E. C. Flyger; Committee, A. L. Flyger, E. McCook, R. Broun, D. Mitchell.

Binns House gets its name from one of the chief benefactors of the School, namely Mr. W. Binns. Before his death, Mr. Binns bequeathed nearly all his life-savings to the School, and this money was used in the erection of the Assembly Hall.

In order that his name should not be forgotten, our House was named after him. We have always endeavoured to go into our sports in the same spirit, which prompted Mr. Binns to leave the School his money, and we know that it is this bond of unity between the boys which has made the House so successful in past years when competing for the championship.

We are, at present, having a hard fight to retain the lead in the championship from Seddon House, but we expect to wipe the board during the cricket season, and thus secure the necessary points to win the Shield. The following summary will give an idea of how the House has secured the leading position for the championship:—

Football.—The season has just ended and has been in every way very successful, and the points thus gained have placed us in either first or second place.

Cricket.—During the first term, all our teams played good cricket, with the result that we are leading in the cricket points. Since we expect to win all our games in the third term, we ought to finish on top for the cricket.

Athletics.—This year the House did exceptionally well at the sports and gained second place. We also can boast of a great record in regard to records broken at this year's sports, because of the eight records broken and equalled, Binns House representatives secured five of them.

Swimming.—In past years Binns have not always shown up too well at swimming sports, but this year proved to be our turning point, because we finished on top, with a good lead on the next House.

Cross-Country.—Last year in this event we gained most of the points, but this year we did not do so well, and finished last in the points. However, we are not worrying, because our chief rivals, Seddon, were only three points above ours.

—E. C. F.

WELLESLEY HOUSE (BOYS)

The life of Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, the foremost General of his age, must inspire those, who have the honour to be members of the House which bears his name, with a stimulus to follow in all things the guiding star of duty through life. It will be some consolation to members to know that in his school days Arthur Wellesley was stated to have been a dreamy, idle, and shy lad. He was somewhat solitary in his habits, but apparently of a

combative disposition. It happened one day that your Wellesley threw a clod at a school fellow bathing in the Thames. A threat to come ashore and thrash him if the insult were repeated, led, as a matter of course, to its repetition. A sharp contest ensued which ended in favour of him who on that occasion had certainly not right upon his side. Not always was Wellesley successful in his encounters, but he bore no ill-will when beaten.

The outstanding characteristics of the military career of Arthur Wellesley were that he never neglected a duty or went through with it as if it were irksome to him; he read a good deal, and he acquainted himself in all manner of odd ways with everything worthy of notice which passed around him. He was not only quick in calculating and drawing inferences from his observations but took a special delight in both practices.

It is somewhat curious that only once did the greatest Admiral and the greatest General whom England ever produced meet and converse. Sir Arthur Wellesley met in a waiting room a gentleman who had lost an eye and an arm. They entered into conversation, and Sir Arthur was struck with the clearness and decision of his language and guessed from the topics he selected that he must be a seaman and no common man. That was Lord Nelson who was then making preparations to go aboard the Victory and count on fighting the great battle in which he died.

The Duke's wisdom was shown more in his life than in his conversation, yet certain sayings of his have passed into aphorisms. Here are a few of them:

"A great country ought never to make little wars."

"Be discreet in all things, and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any."

"Animosity among nations ought to cease when hostilities come to an end."

The measure of admiration in which the memory of the Duke of Wellington is held ranks high. He has been considered one of the grandest, because the truest man, whom modern times have produced. There has been no more wise or loyal subject that ever served and supported the British throne.

This year Wellesley House has had a change of House-master, Doctor Hill ably taking over the reins of leadership from Mr. Laurie, who has left us for the Otahuhu Junior Technical School.

It is rather disappointing to find that Wellesley House has not followed in the footsteps of its great namesake and celebrated a wonderful victory. Indeed, it would appear that we have emulated Napoleon and met our Waterloo.

In the beginning we met our first series of adversities by loosing the swimming, even though we had the senior champion in our House. Worse was to follow, however, for with the annual sports day we only filled third place. Not content with this we blundered still further and lost the Rugby and Soccer. Our hopes of the championship after this appeared rather hopeless, but a sudden reversal of fortune came with the winning of the cross-country. Perhaps, like the Duke of Wellington, we are leading up to a wonderful victory. Perhaps—but it is too much to hope for, and yet I have heard from a reliable source that if Wellesley wins every cricket game this term, we win the championship. And so there is still hope for other Houses to meet their Waterloo against us.

Question: "If bread is the staff of life, what is the life of the Technical College staff?"

Answer: "One long loaf."

WELLESLEY HOUSE NOTES—GIRLS

Senior House Mistress, Miss M. G. Anderson; Junior House Mistress, Miss E. Wright; House Captain, E. R. Perrin; Committee Member, M. Waters.

Wellesley House has distinguished itself creditably during the year which is almost past. Especially is this true in the Sports Section.

After much hard practice and excellent efforts of its champions, the House attained first place in the Swimming sports' results, there being thirty-four marks between the winning House and the runner-up. In Athletic sports we were second only to Binns House which scored an enviable total. Again, in Basketball, Binns House defeated us by a narrow margin of six points. On an average of these three activities the House occupies second place.

At the commencement of this year the House was leading in seniority, having in its midst seven Prefects and Councillors, including the Head Girl, but owing to the great demand for responsible typistes our numbers of "The Mighty" have dwindled to two. However, the two are quite capable of collecting the pennies which are sometimes forthcoming on a Tuesday afternoon.

SEDDON HOUSE NOTES—GIRLS

Senior House Mistress, Miss Cambridge; Junior House Mistress, Miss Boynton; Head of House, Jean Cullen; Committe, Mollie Stone, Ethel Bussey, Una Goldsmith, Helen Anderson.

This year by unaccountable bad luck we have not come up to expectations, but like the historical spider in Bruce's days, we will try, try, and try again.

In cricket we have gained distinction (so far), by having topped the poll, but basketball has not been our redeeming feature.

The tennis season has come again, and with it, in the hearts of Seddon girls, a feeling which will goad them on to victory. We might add that we have the Primary School Champion in our House.

The girls of Seddon House still live in hopes of the time when their House will uphold once more, its worthy and honoured name, by establishing a prominent position in the field of sport.

BINNS HOUSE NOTES

Head of House, Miss Adams; Junior Head, Miss Aitcheson; Captain, Phyllis Shilling; Committee, Gwen Docherty, Doreen Jones, Audrey Bovaird, Una Kelly.

Binns is a House that has gained much fame,
At sports that ever afford fresh fun;
We feel the joy in a good clean game;
And exultation in each match won.

Once more have we distinguished ourselves as worthy players of basketball, and we can prove this by the fact that eight of the girls in our House are in the School teams. But this is not all. Our first team has the brilliant record of not having lost one match played this season, and we have the great satisfaction of knowing that we have obtained the highest marks for basketball.

This year, owing to our better financial position, we have been able to pay for the girls in our House to attend the various entertainments held at school.

A new game has been introduced this term into the school, namely, baseball. Although we have played it once or twice only, several of our girls show distinct promise of becoming good players.

Cricket will soon be here, and although several of our girls have left, we still have hopes of obtaining first place. During the first term, we were able to give our rivals a good game, and we hope to continue in the same manner.

This year we hope to retain the Cup we were successful in gaining last year, and by doing our best on the sports field during this term we will be able to secure first place again.

HINDLEY HOUSE NOTES—GIRLS

Senior House Mistress, Miss C. J. Vickery; Junior House Mistress, Miss Carey; Head of House, Jean E. Laking; Committee, Lorna Waddell, Grace Walker, Connie Opper, Ray Yates, Sylvia Blumhardt.

It is with much pleasure we notice that the boys of Hindley House are at last beginning to back us up, and are helping to maintain the good reputation which the girls have gained for the House. We hope that they will continue to do so with ever-growing success.

We have taken our usual part in the year's activities, and as a result of basketball matches played during the second term, we gained third place in the final reckoning. We were also fairly successful in the swimming and athletic sports held earlier in the year.

Now that the Girls' Council has taken up Badminton, we are hoping that there will be House matches at the end of the year. In this case, we sustain great hopes for our House, and are sure that we can hold our own in this direction as well as in all others.

Tennis is "in" again and we have two girls in the First School Team, and at least one in the Second, so that our House is well represented in this activity. A large number of the girls have taken up tennis, and we hope that there may be amongst them some future Helen Wills or Suzanne Lenglen.

The year, as a whole, has been very encouraging, and it is our hope, and indeed, our belief, that next year will find us once again entering into the sporting life of the College with renewed zest and enthusiasm.

SEDDON HOUSE NOTES—BOYS

The House, under the able guidance of Mr. Smyth, has had a successful year, and, at present is filling second place in the championship table, the position it held last year. New talent is at all times coming to the fore, while the House is also showing remarkable consistency and high standard in its activities.

A feat worthy of mention in this article is that of W. H. Stevenson, who for the second year in succession has won the Senior Athletic Championship. Running in his customary fine style, he easily annexed the cup and in so doing equalled three records.

In 1929 Seddon House established a new record for the Senior Relay. This year, using the same batons as in 1929, on which were inscribed the names of that team, our team broke their record.

Our successes in the athletic field have been phenomenal and we had a large majority in this sphere. In the swimming sports we were a good second, but our efforts in the cross-country and football were not over-conspicuous.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

"In the name of the President of the United States, I declare open the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, celebrating the tenth Olympiad of the modern era." With these simple, dignified, thrilling words, Vice-President Charles Curtis opened the 1932 Games. A mighty concourse of 100,000 spectators, sitting entranced under the burning rays of the Californian sun, lost not the slightest detail of the ceremoney from the moment when the "Star-Bespangled Banner" rang out over the crowded Stadium until the Olympic torch burst into flames, the Olympic flag was unfurled, and a host of white pigeons were released, as symbols of peace and goodwill.

How the spectators must have thrilled when the parade of nations began, led by Greece in honour of the Grecian origin of the Games! Then followed the remaining thirty-eight nations in alphabetical order, with teams ranging from one solitary man to a solid phalanx of 400. This last team which, as hosts to the rest of the world, appropriately brought up the rear, was that of the United States, which eventually secured the greatest number of points in all events. Team by team, with the precision and bearing of well-drilled soldiers, the 1500 competitors—flower of the athletic world—marched to the front of the tribune of honour, there to take the Olympic oath, whose tradition of loyalty to amateurism and good sportmanship goes back nearly 3000 years.

The origin of the Olympic Games is buried in obscurity, but, probably, the Games, as we know them, date from 884 B.C. The Olympic festival was divided into two parts—the Games and the religious Rites. Entry was confined rigidly to people of pure Hellenic birth, and none might take part who had been guilty of any offence against the divine laws. Originally there were very few events, and for the first thirteen Olympiads, a foot-race of 210 yards was the only race. Gradually, however, new events, such as chariot-racing, wrestling, boxing, and the pentathlon were introduced.

It is interesting to know that the winner received no prize other than a garland of wild olives, which was placed upon his head, while a herald proclaimed to the assembled multitude, his name together with that of his father and his State. To gain an Olympic victory was considered a great honour by the States of Greece, and, on his return home, the victor was welcomed with a triumphal procession and had many privileges bestowed upon him. No woman was allowed to be present at the Olympic festival, and this under penalty of death. It is recorded that one woman was detected, but, because her father, her brother, and her son had gained victories, she was pardoned. The ancient Olympic Games, as distinct from those of the "modern era" were abolished in 394 A.D.

It is due to the energy and vision of a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, that the Olympic Games were revived in modern times. His object was the regeneration of France through her young men by the introduction of sport into their hitherto narrow and gloomy education. "Before all things," he said, "it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples to-day as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece." Thanks to Baron de Coubertin's persistence, the first Olympic Games were held in 1896 at Athens, and it was a Greek who won the marathon.

Since then the Games have been held at four-yearly intervals successfully at Paris, Chicago, London, Stockholm, Antwerp, Paris,

Amsterdam and, finally, this year at Los Angeles. The XI. Olympiad for which the venue selected was Berlin, never took place owing to the Great War. Each successive Olympiad has outdone the preceding one, but there is no doubt that the energy and wonderful organisation of the Americans has set a standard which is hardly likely to be beaten. California, proud to have the honour of staging the Games, voted 1,000,000 dollars towards the expenses of building a huge stadium and a village to house the athletes. Never before has the comfort of the competitors being so well looked after, and the result has been the breaking of innumerable records. An outstanding feature of the contests was the amazing success of Japan in the swimming section, and the fact that two American negroes defeated all-comers in the sprint running events. It is, indeed, possible that never again will the world see such a brilliant assemblage of athletes as competed at the 10th Olympiad.

It may well be asked whether the Olympic Games are of any use to the world. The cause of unity and peace has taken a great step forward for a large number of nations have met in friendly rivalry. Without international co-operation, such success as crowned the efforts of the American organisers would never have been possible and, if participation in the Olympic Games can teach the whole world to play fair, not only in sport but also in the more serious business of life, then much will have been accomplished. So let us all cherish in our hearts the concluding words of the Olympic oath: "For the honour of our country and the glory of our sport."

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK

Commercial III. girls continue the work of receiving and entering up the savings bank deposits, and in spite of the difficult times through which we are passing, sums deposited this year have reached the respectable total of £53 13s 8d. There was standing to the credit of depositors at the beginning of this year, the sum of £435 which included the sum of £11 15s 1d for interest that had been added last year. This year the interest added to our depositors' accounts amounted to £13 14s 9d.

For a school of our size, the number of depositors, 143, is not large, and there must be many who could find it possible to put by small sums from time to time, and thus start a habit which will result in the accumulation of a sum that may be of momentous value to them in future life. Accounts are opened quite easily with a deposit of 1d or upwards, and the filling in of a form which may be obtained from Mr. Jones or one of the collectors.

Boys and girls would have wonderful lives if they could only have the ideas of "grown-ups" when they were young. How many really think about the value in after-life of the habits they are forming? How many do things just because others do them, rather than because they have thought them out and believed that the habit could be formed and would be valuable.

If you can deny yourself some of the pleasures you have, so that the savings can be made, the amount may be small but the habit is most important. If you can save 3d in every shilling, you will find later you can probably save £30 in every £100, as the habit will become stronger. The wise boy is the one who can picture his conditions in twenty years time.

THE ORCHESTRA

Under the baton of Mr. Burley, the orchestra, boasting a membership of eighteen, is playing an important part in the life of the School. As evidence of this, we would refer to our public performances.

First and foremost comes the entertainment of the year—the School Concert. In an operetta the music is all-important, and it required many months of patient and arduous work to prepare us for "the night." We acquitted ourselves very creditably, so it was generally agreed, although like most other musical ensembles, we erred somewhat in parts.

During the second term, the evening school students' "Playbox Theatre" presented a dramatic entertainment for which we were asked to provide incidental music. This we were able to do, and the experience stood us in good stead for our own school concert.

On both these occasions we were obliged to call on our musical friends for assistance. Thus not only were our numbers augmented, but we were also a far better balanced combination. To those who so willingly assisted us we are very grateful; and while realising that it is good to get others interested in our School we would like to see our ranks swelled from within the School, in those sections in which we are numerically weak, if not altogether lacking—the woodwind and bass strings, particularly 'cellos.

If there are any who have not yet joined us but who are in a position to do so, we would urge the necessity for taking the step now. We can assure them that their association with us will bring them, not only keen enjoyment, but also a musical training which will undoubtedly prove a life-long asset.

A CLASS DEBATE

During the second term an interesting debate was staged by ME.2 and T.2, companions in distress for English, the topic being, "Is Homework Necessary." It was, indeed very hard to get anyone to take the affirmative, but a few noble souls agreed to forgo their convictions and support the cause of homework.

Among the suggestions made was one that a 20 per cent. cut in homework would bring it into line with other things which have been cut recently. Nolan said that the term, "cubicle work" was more appropriate than homework, and Carr was of the opinion that after a hard day's work at school, the brain needed a rest. Needless to say, this sentiment was wholeheartedly subscribed to by many other well-known workers.

Many lofty and noble arguments were brought forward by the supporters of homework to show that it was necessary. Webb dwelt on the valuable character training brought about, and Leaning showed that the day's work was driven home by homework. The debate was a great success but, unfortunately, the call of Miss Intermediate has lured us away from such frivolities and we are forced to follow her slavishly.

It is surprising that there is little inquiry for classes in Cookery, Dressmaking, Millinery or Applied Art for pupils attending in the afternoons only. The staff and equipment of the College are well able to undertake such work, and next year, young ladies of 17 years and over may attend afternoon classes specially arranged for them in subjects such as those above.

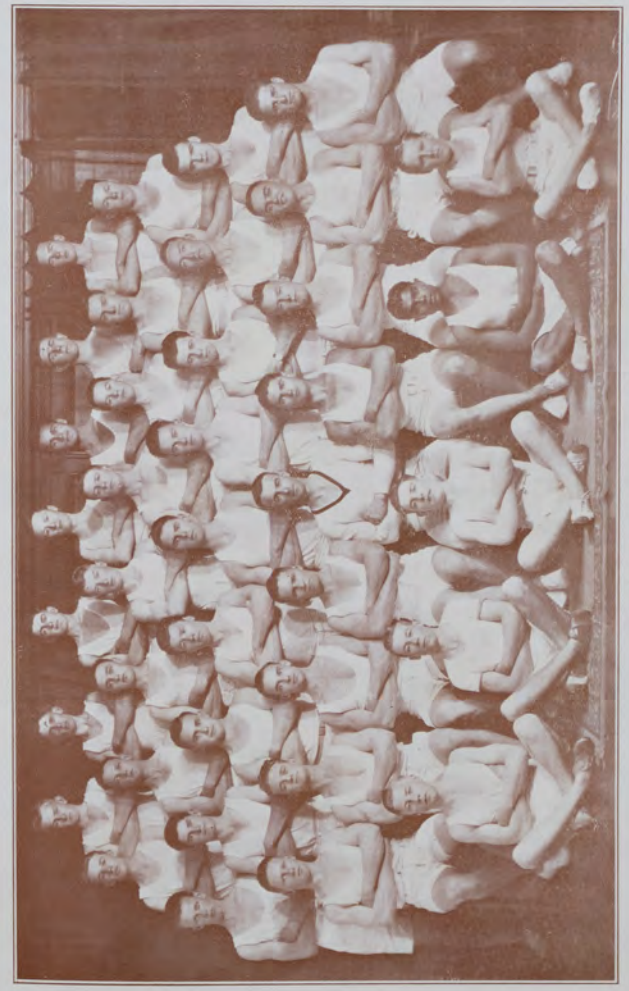
OLD BOYS' ATHLETIC CLUB

Looking back over the comparatively short period of six years one cannot help but feel proud of the Technical College Old Boys' Athletic Club, for the fine progress that it has made. As to the question of age, the club is one of the youngest in Auckland, but the record that it has is one of the best in the Province . From a mere handful of 16 at the formation in 1926, the club has a membership of over 100, with the largest number of actual competitors in the Province.

Last season was, from a competitive standpoint, the best yet enjoyed. On the track in the summer the club secured the honour of being the runners-up to the oldest club in Auckland, the Auckland A. A. and C. C., while in the winter season across country, the club was undefeated as a team, securing the honour of being the champion harrier club of Auckland. This last fact is all the more noteworthy as it was only the second year that the club had extended its activities to include harrier running. Last season the club produced its first New Zealand champion in Roger Cameron, who, in his first season in competition, won the New Zealand 880 Yards Walking Championship. In 1931 the club won its first Auckland Championship when J. Jones won the 880 Yards Junior Championship, but last year five titles came to the club with R. Cameron, S. J. Gudsell, J. Ferguson, C. Dow and N. F. Cooper, while several others also represented the Province at the New Zealand Championships, in addition to the above. Across country, of a team of five comprising the Auckland team, three were members of the Technical Club, in N. F. Cooper, L. C. Barker and A. G. Bradley. Perhaps the most noteworthy feat of the club during the winter, and one which was not given the prominence it deserved, was the splendid performance put up by a club team which ran in relays from Auckland to Hamilton on the King's Birthday. Twenty members ran the eighty miles in 7 hours 49 minutes, an average of over 10 miles an hour, a record that will take a deal of bettering.

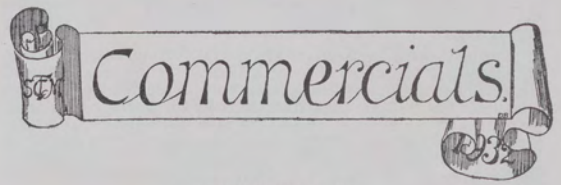
Every endeavour has been made by the club to build up the junior section of the club, but the response from the boys leaving school has not been all that could be desired. Some boys leaving school have joined up with other clubs, and this is a matter of great regret as it shows that their pride in their old school is not what it should be. Last year two of the boys attending the School, in W. H. Stevenson and A. Flyger, competed under the Old Boys' colours on the track in open competition and enjoyed considerable success, the former winning the coveted Junior Points Shield, while Alan Flyger was second, both being splendid performances on their part. The success of these two boys should be an incentive to others and any boy, whether still at school or whether he has left, should endeavour to emulate them.

Every attention is given to the younger members of the club, capable coaches being available to instruct any who so desire, in the essential points of the sport. Any boy interested in athletics should communicate with the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Alywn Moon, 13, Grosvenor Street, Grey Lynn, who will give them every assistance and help. The club fees are 1/- a season for those under 18 years, and 5/- for others, this fee includes both summer and winter seasons. Remember that the Technical College Old Boys' Athletic Club has built up a reputation of which the College may well be proud. Those of you who can and who are willing to help the club maintain their position should consider it their duty to join and to do their share in helping the sport..



PHYSICAL CULTURE GROUP.

Reading from left to right. Top Row: G. Coyle, B. A. Whale, C. Davey, D. M. Watson, J. Westbrook, L. Robinson, G. Monaghan. Second Row: D. Porter, J. Ryan, P. Darvill, J. Swindells, E. Wright, L. Jackson, J. Davies, V. Thomas. Third Row: R. Humphreys, J. Walker, H. Dallimore, R. Brown, R. Poole, J. Crawford, H. Wrigley, G. Andrews, R. Andrews. Fourth Row: W. Stevenson, S. Turner, J. Dallimore, J. Lawther, Mr. H. P. Leeves, L. Speed, A. Mackie, W. Shanonan, O. McAdams. Sitting: P. Lund, E. Bremner, L. Clement, O. Naran, F. Brookes.



COMMERIAL 2A

We wish to introduce ourselves, the form of Commercial 2A. As we are often told, we are the "pick" of the second year girls, both in work and in behaviour, and our form teacher, frequently confirms this statement (?).

Our form colours are red and white and, although we didn't win the competition in Form basketball, the "red and whites" won their first game and almost their second. We are the proud possessors of a "brand new" Councillor, who does her best to keep us in order when we are in the corridor, but, in spite of her efforts, some of us generally manage to find a little detention somewhere. If anyone should want to make sure for herself that we are the cleverest girls in the school she has only to go to Miss Davis who thinks our knowledge of English, History and Arithmetic absolutely perfect and who assures us that we are all sure of passing the examination that will get us our Senior Free Places at the end of the year (?). Some of our more musical members appeared in the picturesque production, "The Golden Amulet." One of us was the magician whom we think might use her power to help us to reach the Senior Free standard.

Our form room is Room 36, which is the typewriting room, and anyone entering it while we are occupying it will be met with a "gorgeous" din of typewriters. We are very fond of this room as the noise conveniently covers any little conversations. Last term our art mistress was good enough to take us down to the Art Gallery, and we had a most instructive time learning the meanings of certain dashes of bright colours that had somehow managed to get into the frames. Once every week we may be seen solicitously bandaging our comrades so that, for them, breathing is well-nigh an impossibility. At this time broken bones seem everywhere. As these are times of depression this form of Commercial 2A advertises a cure, and that is that all who want good laughs and good friends should join our form.

COMMERIAL 2B

1932 has ushered in a new influx of Commercial 2B's of a type peculiar to the precincts of the College. After the quiet, sedate ways of our memorable ancestors, our frivolity is regarded with grave sternness by those in authority. For all our barbaric ways we are a joy to behold and are practically idolised by all those who come in contact with us. The majority of us seem to be thriving well (as may well be seen) on our daily glass of milk, a habit which has originated from our American cousins, and we have, up to date, managed to survive our visits to the Cafeteria. As the majority of us are somewhat shy and bashful, we shall leave those interested to draw their own conclusions

as to our abilities. We class ourselves among the expert historians and orators of the day, sometimes learning for school, but certainly not for life.

Counted among our numbers are several school notables, such as, the captain of the school B team, a member of the great order of authority, and a few notorious gossips. We also secured a place in the semi-finals for the form basketball matches, but this is only a small proportion of our prowess. During the term our numbers have been greatly diminished, but it is difficult to say whether it is due to approaching horrors or to the fact that the rest of the world wish to employ some of the gifted. The Intermediate examination of which our infant minds cannot quite grasp the meaning, is our aim, and—well "self praise is no recommendation."

Commercial 2C

"Hullo, hullo, Com. 2C calling the readers of this magazine. A report of the activities and inactivities of this form is to be given."

We established a reputation as basketball players, by winning the form championship, defeating in turn, Dom. 3, Com. 2B, and Com 3. The team was as follows: Goalers, Morell McMillan, Patricia Clark and Mary Forster; centres, Gwen Hibburt, Irene Lord and Mona Ryan. In the defence were, Stella Matthews, Edna Urry and Marjorie Thomas. Com. 3 have held the picture for two years, but now we have the honour of having won it.

Alas! our next best reputation is for talking, an old-established one this: and though many attempts have been made to silence us, we still have our conversational lapses, with, need we add, the usual consequences, detention!! A few jokes sometimes relieve the weary hours for us. The other day, for instance, we heard with considerable interest and enjoyment that, "the Queen was the King's husband." This we are carefully storing up with other useful facts, to be produced on that fateful November day (not the 5th) when examinations begin!

Commercial 3

Once again, with sadly depleted and divided ranks, Com. 3 answers the roll-call; depleted, because many have been engulfed by the unknown waters of the business world, and divided because only ten of us have Senior Free Places. Politeness prevents us from airing our very extensive vocabularies on the extremely inconsiderate Government who are thanked (especially by the Intermediates), for such an unwelcome state of affairs. Perhaps the seriousness of the situation may be gauged from the fact that there is a genuine desire for work—no not work, but just "a position," preferably with the minimum of work, on the part of those who were unfortunate enough not to get Senior Free Places in the "good old days."

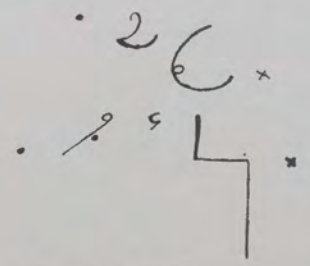
However, what we lack in quantity, we have in quality (especially of voice production), for from our midst have sprung several celebrities. At the beginning of the year, the Head Girl, two Prefects, and five Councillors found Com. 3 a happy, if noisy, "shelter from the stormy blast." Despite this fact, we have amply demonstrated to all and sundry that in our vocal prowess we rival any form in the College. In desperation it was once suggested by someone that the Council members might exercise their authority a little nearer home!

Although our teachers will probably protest against this sweeping

statement, we assert that the final of the form matches this year was one of "Brains v. Brawn"—and brawn won, as Com. 2C are not backward in reminding us. That means, of course, that we lost! By the way, would other forms please note that our colours are not "red and blue" as some ignoramuses say, but "maroon and ultra-marine." Also, that according to the latest dictates of fashion, golly-wogs are not to be worn in future pinned upside-down, by one leg, on the lapel of one's brown tweed coat?

In the second term, finding it necessary to devote his time to guiding the destiny of the School's infant form—Diploma Students—our sorely-tried form-master bade us a fond farewell. Although we were sorry to lose Mr. Jones in that capacity, we were pleased to find that Miss Anderson, realising our manifold virtues, welcomed us with open arms (?), despite the fact that Room 33 knew our tumultuous presences but a year ago.

However, in our more subdued moments we delve deeply into the dark and dusty pages of history, not from any unnatural thirst for knowledge, but partly in the hopes that it will help us to pass the Intermediate examination, and partly to put to the proof the assertion that "history will buy us a motor-car." As one sententious sage oft reminds us, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," which probably accounts for the fact that in English we vainly endeavour to prove how perfectly harmless we are. Hence, we get such things as "William Makeface Thackeray" blissfully quoted. Even the sage herself is not proof against these misquotations, as we were recently informed that "William Cowper, writing to Mr. Onion (Unwin) . . ." Imagine our surprise the other day when we learnt that our worthy English teacher was "the daughter of earth and water." We had imagined her a more substantial product, in our ignorance failing to recognise the quotation from Shelley's "Cloud." We have also been reminded that our form motto is definitely one of "Do not do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow," but we have learnt the advantages that accrue through following such a course, especially in the matter of selling concert tickets. Our "activities on the shorthand front" have been described in the following verse, from which all reference to the transcription of our work has been tactfully omitted.



At early morn to thirty three—
No signs of mirth or revelry.
On notebooks thin with pencils sharp,
Our curves and strokes just like a harp
O'er pages white we swiftly write.
An odd word now is lost to sight,
As precious seconds quickly pass,
A feverish madness grips the class,

And racing on to win the match,
They strain each nerve the speed to catch.
Bounding spurt and all is taken
But from the chase some are shaken.
No lull occurs for breathing space
In which to stem the horrid pace.
Three minutes gone—and still we know
On that relentless voice will go!
Groans and sighs and exclamation
Speak of dire exasperation.
Another lap—the fourth has gone
With just a few still racing on—
On, on, towards the final end,
O'er mystic signs we closely bend.
And then—another minute past,
The tireless voice is quelled at last
And those who manage to remain,
Are now released from further strain
With beams and smiles to safely say,
120 reached to-day!

Business Training 1 B.

The Business Training form has this year been well in the limelight, for various reasons, so we will not trouble to introduce ourselves. Suffice it to say that, we, as first year pupils are doing our best to uphold the traditions of our earliest namesakes. Still, some points are so important that they cannot be omitted. During the year we have been well represented in the football teams, while in the School Concert, 10 of our members took part, of whom, Lovall and Adams, took principal roles. We, in the athletics and swimming sports, at least entered and did our best. We were, at the beginning of the year, a frisky lot, and even now we do not seem to be credited with exceptional ability, although at odd times we do work hard after a bit of gentle (?) persuasion. We seem to have settled down, and as for ability, time alone will tell.

F.—Wild beasts used once to roam at will through the whole of England and Ireland, but now wild beasts are only found in theological gardens.

G.—Sins of omission are those we have forgotten to do.

H.—Democracy is the form of Government where quantity rules and quality pays.

Business Training 2

Having attained the dignity of second year's, we have reformed many of our bad habits and have become much more adept at concealing the others. After a joyous period occupied with the initiation ceremonies of the junior boys, we looked forward to a year of peace and comfort during which, by painless degrees, we would grow older and perhaps even wiser. Alas! we were sadly mistaken. It was decreed that we should sit for an examination. Our lives were rudely shaken and the form room has become a hive of activity, a hall of frenzied finance. How we are changed! Seldom does a dart sail gracefully through the air; even our master minds are short of practice at "noughts and crosses," while few are the chosen ones who can snatch a few moments for an afternoon siesta. At the end of the day we are almost too tired to dodge detention.

Just lately, under the kind guidance of one of our teachers, we have been lead through the land, wherein dwelleth, besides righteousness, horrible creatures, such as Hyperboles, Euphemisms, Oxymoron, and other members of the snake family. Another master has been teaching us several secret signs, C.I.F.; E. & O.E.; C.O.D.; and other hierogliphics taken direct from the tombs of the ancient Pharoahs,

A number of our form mates have left us and have started work. We wish them the best of luck, but oh! how we miss their vacant faces.

In the many school activities we have tried to do our part and can point with pride to such form representatives as McCune and Horner who both play for the 2nd XI.; Ritchie and McCune who are stalwarts in the 1st XV.; Horner and McIver who are in the Intermediate Soccer XI.; Ritchie, runner-up for the College Swimming Championship; Pountney who represented the College at the Secondary School Sports; Carter who performed so well in the Cross-Country Race; and Anderson our "shooting star." During the football season we were able to withstand several challenges from other forms.

It remains for us to try to perform just as creditably in the Free Place Examination which is looming so near and which has so heavily darkened the horizon of our happy days.

Business Training 3 and 4

During the year Business Training 3 and 4 has dwindled from ten members down to six. The calls of the Commercial World being the reason of our depletion, however, we are glad to think that our services were needed.

Another reason which caused the class to start off the year with only ten members, was that the Accountancy Preliminary Examination was, unfortunately for us, deleted from the list of examinations. The following is a brief summary of the remaining members of the class.

Brady, G.—This fine specimen ? of a Technical College boy, has so L. G. Mc. says no brains at all, but he partially makes up for this deformity by his performances on the football field. He is a member of the 2nd XV. Rugby, and also a member of Mr. Leeves' Gym. Squad.

Broberg, S.—He is built more on the battleship lines, but manages to wobble his way down the field now and then and centre the ball, when he is playing for the 1st XI. Soccer. At the present time he thinks he has a mortgage on the Intermediate examination, and it is whispered that he has already insured it against loss.

Dowsing, R.—This chap's head has often been tapped to find the source, from whence his brains come, but so far no success has been achieved. However, one of these days success will be achieved by one of the borers, and when he does he will be made for life, because he will be able to tap Dowsing for a couple of brains, and then sell them to some dullard, who has need of them. He is also a candidate for the Intermediate examination, and we wish him as well as Broberg, the best of luck.

Smith, W.—He was informed the other day that he had a few brains, but unfortunately the shock was too great, with the result that he has relapsed into a semi-conscious state. However, hopes are held out for his recovery, which will most probably be after the examinations are over.

Flyger, E.—Is one of the members of B.T. 4, and he lets the world know about it as well. Is far more interested in Athletics than study, although he works now and then. He was captain of the 1st XI. Soccer, and incidentally captain of the Auckland Rrepresentatives which travelled to Wanganui to compete for the Skerrett Cup. Is a member of the 1st XI. Cricket and also the Gym Squad.

McMillan, K.—He completes the large class of B.T. 4, and at times does a little work, which is rather necessary, because he is sittng for the Matriculation Examination at the end of the year. Is a fine gymnast, and is also a member of the Gym Squad. Best of luck Mac for the Matric.

Our form notes would not be complete without some mention of our respected form-master. Although Mr. Thompson gets annoyed now and then, especially when some of the class forget to bring their Hammonds, he is in our opinion, one of the best, and we may never realise all that he has done for us since we have been under his care.

In years to come we will look back upon interviews with Mr. Thompson, and although some of them were not always pleasant, we will thank him in our hearts, because of the way he has tried to fit us for the bigger things in Life.

Mr. K. W. Aimer, who had served for a short period, resigned from the Board this year. An architect of long experience, Mr. Aimer's knowledge was invaluable to the Board in its building projects.

WOODWORK 2

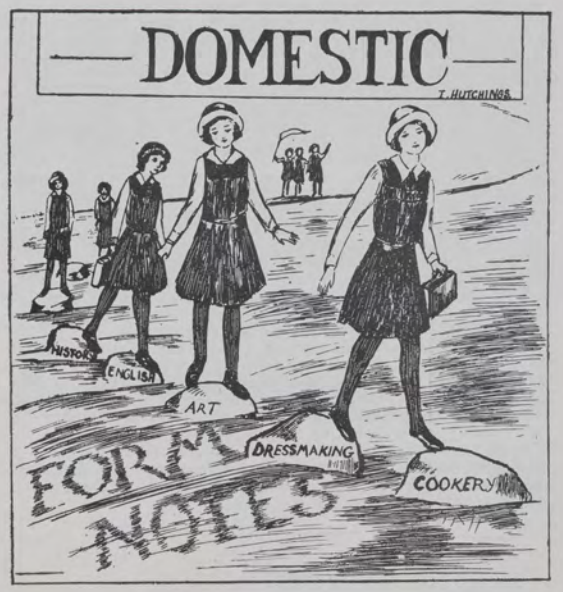
It is interesting to note that at the beginning of the present year we had a class membership of thirty, but now, lo! how it has decreased from this number to fifteen. This year the subjects have been altered somewhat in preparation for our examination. Our Mechanics has been altered most of all, and although only a few members of our class excel in this subject, the whole form hopes that "Graphic Statics" will hold a prominent part in free place papers. Our form is second to none in the field of sport, two members being in the 2nd XV. and one in the 1st cricket XI. On the first day of the gym. competitions, Millward, our gymnasium expert had a bad leg, and although not up to the mark scored highest points. In the cadets for second years, we are doing well, with three sergeants and numerous other N.C.O.'s, while the majority of the form is in the Headquarters Company.

Among the "notabilities" of our form, the three following are well worth mentioning:

1. **"Brainy" Whyle,** the clever lad of the form who never has a hair out of place.
2. **Waters,** with a nickname that would not do to be mentioned here is the life of the form, and it is feared that our existence would be unknown without his presence.
3. Last, but not least comes **Potter** the champion at Algebra(special note, if 3x equals 3, then x equals 2), who holds the honoured and renowned place of class-sergeant.

Of course, there are other important people, in fact, the whole form is important, but for certain reasons, one being that it would fill the "Seddonian," they cannot be mentioned among the three "notables."

It is in the workshop, however, that we enjoy our class-work most. During the year, numerous articles have been made, such as medicine cabinets, small pot stands, and a variety of other things of all descriptions, although a good deal of our time was taken up in constructing articles for the "Physical Education Fund."



Domestic 3

A happy and eventful year has been passed by the thirteen remaining girls of the crew of the "Domestic III."

At the beginning of the year we were known as "that terrible form," but after a downpour of wrath on the part of those who tried, often in vain, to instill knowledge into us, we gradually calmed down, and are now sedate and staid senior pupils, while four of our number are wearers of the coveted Silver Badge.

For some weeks prior to the staging of the "Golden Amulet," we were at the height of business, as most of the costume-making fell to our lot, when we took our dressmaking lessons twice weekly. It was rumoured that foul deeds were being performed by us in the dressmaking room, for such remarks as "Take the Princess' body out of the box!" or "Who'll attend to the Prince's neck?" were to be heard quite often by those passing along the corridors.

Certainly we were suspected of indulging in witchcraft, for one day we were discovered back in a room after we had been locked out—and still more mysterious—with the door still locked! Despite the fact that we gave a perfectly good explanation concerning our entrance through the keyhole, we are still regarded with suspicion.

The first and second prize-winners of the Secondary School Scone-making competition, conducted at the Winter Show, are members of

our form, while one of our literary-minded ladies captured a prize offered by Messrs. John Court, Limited, for an essay dealing with our visit to their workrooms. To show how versatile we really are, we must not forget to mention that one of the principals in the school concert hailed from our ranks.

But alas; we are not all brains! There is the really charming person who wrote in a Home Science Test that epidermis was the outer layer of the wheat grain, and who called a "geometrical pattern" a "seametrical design." Yet that same girl, each Wednesday in the lunch-hour, marshalls most of our number along to attend Scripture class, which serves to prove that we really do try to improve ourselves in some directions.

Then there is our court-jester, who, whenever the slightest occasion arrives, has us almost in tears through laughing. The day that she donned a fairy's frock (remnant of past concerts) and sang, "We won't be home till morning!" scarcely bears mention.

We credit ourselves with being the best cooks in the school, and so, apparently, do outsiders, for a few weeks ago, after an important function, a big box of chocolates was dropped in at the cooking room, and promptly handed over to us—and was seen no more!

Naturally we are keen scientists, for our form abode is in the laboratory, and although our form-mistress knows that we are marvels in that direction, we think that in the art department, we most excel. There, we wield a paint-brush with a master hand; whether we be sketching in Albert Park, or embarking on some glorious adventure in the realms of water-colour, we feel that we are perfectly at home.

Yes! this year has been a golden milestone for us, for probably next year we will all be sailing into the shadowy waters of the unknown, but the happy times we had in "Domestic III." will always be an unclouded memory.

DOMESTIC 2B

Although the majority of form-note-writers are most apt to boast about their respective forms, composed, seemingly, of the most angelic girls, we will not. Now, don't think that we hesitate to do so, because it is no haven for studious and celebrated pupils, but because we know, and several teachers also know that if we did so we would not be abiding by George Washington's policy. In fact, to put the whole in a nutshell, we have a bad reputation. Not that we have any budding Dick Turpins or notorious Barnacle Bills congregating in our form, but Domestic 2B is 'most always the cause of din and strife in the corridors.

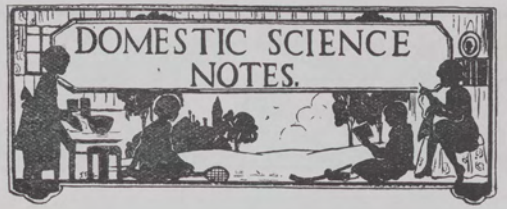
Still as "a drowning man will clutch at a straw," we do not hesitate to grasp this opportunity of trying to live down our black past. Thus, when we have concluded this short epistle, we leave you to judge whether or not, our girls really deserve such a poor reputation. There are at least two of our number who are keen enough athletes to procure for themselves a place in the School Basketball Teams. (And so if you should look at the photos in this book you will see those two reposing in the A team group.)

When the form teams were being selected, Dom. 2A and 2B combined, and though we had little practice before hand, we won two matches and lost the third by one goal. There is really not much more to say about our exploits because there are very few outstanding ones of any interest to you, and so we shall bid you a fond farewell—Adieu, my friend.

PRINCIPALS—ACT I ."GOLDEN AMULET."

Daphne Emery, M. Lovell, Norman Oliver, Claude Pickering, Una Goldsmith, Gwen Blair, Ethel McMillan, Jack Nicholson, Rosie Wolfe, Doreen Atkins, Pat Gallaugher.

THE IMPERIAL BALLET—ACT I. "GOLDEN AMULET."



DOMESTIC 2S

These are some of the mighty doings of 2 Special during the last school year. In spite of the fact that we began the year with twenty-two —wise or otherwise—we have now dwindled down to the unlucky number of thirteen who are gallantly struggling to our goal—the Senior Free.

We do not shine in sports, but we conclude that this is due to our small numbers. In the basketball matches we united with Domestic IA., but, unfortunately were defeated in the first round.

During the year we have visited the Art Show, which we found very interesting. Another of our visits was to John Court's, but this treat was not enjoyed by all of our members.

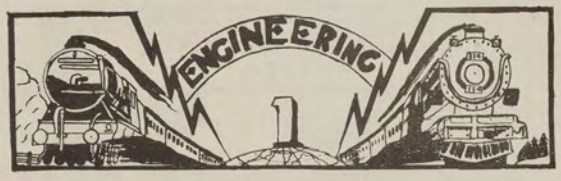
We advise everyone to come to the Cafeteria on Thursday because we can guarantee that the food is excellently cooked by our expert (?) chefs.

Washing-up is our bete noir but if dishes are returned promptly we will be able to put them through the operation in record time.

"ALBERT THE GOOD"

The recent publication of Mr. Hector Bolitho's latest book, entitled, "Albert the Good," has resulted in much complimentary criticism in many European journals and newspapers. As a New Zealand critic says the English reviewer presents a more sympathetic criticism than those of the author's own country. The "Time and Tide" says:—"Mr. Hector Bolitho has written this biography with rare skill and sympathy. He has based his account of Albert's life in England, mainly on the mass of unpublished letters which the Prince wrote to his brother in Coburg, and he has let the writer speak of himself whenever he could. The result is a lifelike portrait of a hero. The illustrations—reproductions of colour prints of the period—are delightfully amusing, though not strictly auxiliary to Mr. Bolitho's purpose of making Prince Albert a figure not of fun but of shining beauty."

As James Laver says, "The book is admirably produced and the illustrations well chosen from the quainter colour prints of the period. There is also a most useful genealogical table at the end. The only pity is that the book could not have been produced for less than 25/-."



ENGINEERING 1

An observer passing along the main corridor of our school would probably become weary as he went from room to room. Rooms 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, he would enter, quickly to come away from the groups of students, whose very faces seem to label them "Business Training." But if he successfully negotiates all these, what a reward! He sees Engineering I. at work.

He will probably be attracted, not by their obvious intense application to study, not by the high standard of their work, not by the singularly charming way in which they rose noiselessly to greet him, but by the appearance of high intellect, apparent in every face.

These are his first impressions. Just in case time may dull them a little, after a reasonable interval it is suggested that perhaps he would like to visit our woodwork department, which is as far away as possible.

He departs. Holton, whom we had hidden behind the door, comes to life, and sits in his place. R. Barnett's exercise book, which had been considered unfit for inspection, is restored to him. Two minutes later Winsor arrives, complaining of the inefficiency of the tramways.

Of course, a chance observer has no opportunity to realize properly the characteristics which have made the name "Engineers I." what it is. One has to hear the sparkling wit of Wells, the searching questions asked by McKenzie, the creaking of Williamson's chair; one has to see a specimen of Cooper's homework, the inside of D'Almeida's geometry book, and the colour of Sutherland's hair, to appreciate us fully.

The cross country run saw a wonderful battle for twelfth place between Covey and Holton, the former gaining the judge's verdict. Roberts, Wyatt, Tweedie, Jury and Fry, were also placed in the first twenty.

We consider merely to enumerate the details of our various athletic achievements, an unworthy and belittling procedure, which would immediately put us on the same level as the other classes. Hence we conclude our chronicle, making no boasting references to the fame of our members, in a manner that befits our station.

This year for the first time, the Principals of the Technical Colleges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, met in conference at Wellington in September last. It is hoped that regular conferences will result in the larger Technical Colleges becoming very similar in the courses of instruction provided. Progress is likely to be greater, where the colleges discuss with one another, the problems to be solved and the best methods of solving them.

ENGINEERING 3

In the ninth hour of the fourth day of the second month of this year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, a band of most learned and studious boys were formed into a class called Engineering III.

Their form-master gazed benignly upon them and was much pleased. "Surely," quoth he, "I have here a class which, under my loving care, will blossom forth into the best class in the school."

So he did thereupon give unto it his most loving care and called upon his associates to do likewise.

At the end of some time these most holy and devout masters met together in solemn conclave and all did agree that their expectations were fulfilled.

Said one, a small man but very valiant, "It would not be a good thing if these boys should realise their own importance. Lo, I will give them, each and every one, a bad round to show them they have yet much to learn."

But now, when the great trial of Matriculation looms darkly ahead, these doughty scholars are not dismayed, for are they not the brainest of the school?

The writer is well pleased to notice that members of the form have taken prominent places in the school's activities.

These include:—Five members of School Council; 4 members of 1st XV. Rugby; 1 member of 1st XI. Soccer; 1 member of 1st XI. cricket; members of other sports teams; junior running champion; intermediate cross-country champion; a large number of N.C.O.'s in the cadet unit.

It can be seen then that this year's form has upheld the traditions that have always been known with Engineering III.

ME. 2

After seeing that interesting and instructive film—"This Progress"—there is surely no boy in the school but would agree with us that a Motor Engineering form is of the greatest importance to the school. Our hearts swelled with pride as a Baby Austin grew before our eyes, and our thoughts went to a well-known car which nestles outside the motor workshop each day. On occasions we have tried our 'prentice hands on cars owned by those high in authority in the school, much to their satisfaction (?).

Our class is but a select band of nineteen, for from time to time, the great, big world calls softly to one and another who steal reluctantly away from the cloistered precincts of Room 12. Why, 'tis but a short week or two since Carr answered the call and left his friends lamenting (I almost said Lamont-ing). Many of us, armed with glowing testimonials furnished by our form-master, await an opportunity to bless the world with our services.

Small though it is, ME. 2. has played a prominent part in the school life. Noonan graced the 1st XV., while Nolan, Short, Beard and Shilling, took part in the lower grades of football. On the cricket field Nolan, Shilling, Beard, Kerr, and Lamont endeavour to emulate the deeds of Bradman. Beard is no mean swimmer (name the figure of speech contained in this sentence), and won the Junior Championship this year. No account of the doings of this form would be complete without a reference to the part played by Short in that important branch of school life—the Orchestra.

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES

Latham, sweltering through the hot days attired in his famous oilskin and leaving it home on rainy days.

McLean, wondering where the deuce that extra bolt belongs after he has put a motor-car engine together. (keep it and make a new car. —Editor.)

Webb and **Farrand,** hatching out scientific schemes to stagger the world.

Kirby, buying radish seeds instead of beetroot, and consoling himself with the thought that, after all, they are both red when they grow up.

Shilling, Carr and **Stonex,** surreptitiously eating tung-oil nut purloined from the motor workshop, and staggering at irregular intervals from the classroom, pale-faced and haggard.

ME. III.

POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. S-o-t.—"You needn't bring your absence note."

Mr. H-ll-s.—"Yes, you can use the new lathe, sonny."

Mr. Sl—ne.—"No homework (I don't believe in it), and I won't give you a test."

Mr. T-om-son.—"ME 3, is the brainiest, business class in the school."

Mr. T-th-r-dg-.—Don't worry yourselves writing up this experiment."

Mr. E. J-m-s.—"Yes, you can titivate up the timing on my motor-bike."

Mr. Sm-the.—"I do love to hear you chatter; please don't work your pens too hard."

Mr. Br-oke.—"You have sat so nice and still, that you may go and play with the blue print machine."

"You're a Hardman," barked Serjeant Macdonald, "but I'll Mould you into a soldier yet, if I have to Coop you in the guard-room to do it. You'll be wishing you were in the Evans afore I'm finished Harrising you."

OBITUARY

We very much regret to record the death of Mr. J. P. McPhail, who was a member of the Seddon Memorial Technical College Board as representative of the Auckland Education Board for about 10 years, ending 1931. Mr. McPhail was very well-known in Birkenhead (where he was Mayor), as in educational affairs in which he had taken a great interest over a long period. His interest in the Technical College was indicated by the fact that most of the members of his own family were educated at the College, including Colin who has been in attendance at the Technical High School for over a year. To him, his mother and the other members of the family, the College tenders its sincere sympathy.

M.1A.

"This is Station M.1A broadcasting from Room B., S.M.T.C.

Hullo, folks, we will now announce the weather report. It has been fine when it hasn't been raining.

A financial report, the bottom's dropped out of the market—its a financial crisis, no sports fees or maintenance fees being paid. What a life for the form-master.

We started the year with 22 on our roll, but one of our would-be class-mates, Calder (no relation to Jasper) failed to turn up. We are small in numbers but great in spirit. We offered to "clean up" the whole school, but were told to sweep out the baths. The Auckland Harbour is not the only place that boasts of a Rotten Row, for Room B. also has one consisting of ancient desks and chairs past human aid.

We were thinking of getting up a football team but we did not want to disgrace the senior boys (ahem!).

One day in our metalwork period, a number of mysterious explosions were coming from the forge. Hearing this, our metal-work teacher, began giving us a lengthy lecture on how the carbon monoxide fumes in the forge become imprisoned and exploded. You can imagine his disgust and anger when he discovered that the explosions were from a number of small crackers which one of the boys had been throwing in the forge.

Riddle: Question: What is an impossibility? Answer: To swim in the College baths.

M.EB.

Another year nearly gone and still invincible M.2B raises its head above all other forms in matters where sports are concerned, although not so brilliant where brains are counted, as our over worked teachers will no doubt tell you. For we have Abbot whose tongue is hinged at either end, also the middle. It is he, together with 'Erb Holyroyd, if allowed to sit together, who makes our classroom anything but quiet.

On the whole, however, we are an upright band, for in our midst we have two Laboratory Assistants, who rose to that position by dint of hard work (?). Also we have the distinction of being the only second year class with a member of the School Council, namely, Beeston, who was runner-up in the Senior Athletic Championship this year.

We are well represented on the football field, having "Uncle" Page (who has a close resemblance to Congorilla), and Caroll, members of the Second Fifteen. Caroll is also captain of the Second Eleven of which diminutive Abbot is a member. Last but not least is Beeston, a member of the First Fifteen, and other members of lower grade teams, both cricket and Rugby.

The Metalwork toughs and the Business roughs
Had a good old go this term,
In the Rugby scrum we made things hum,
And the Business boys did squirm.

Page's face was a muddy disgrace
And Beeston's knee was sore,
But we fought it out with a Metalwork shout,
And then we asked for more.

The pace was hot as we hustled that lot,
But at last we had to yield,
For how could we win, with our ranks so thin,
That half lay dead (?) on the field.

ELEGY IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD (?)

Lives of football fan's remind us,
We may learn to push and shove,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on another's "mug."

METALWORK 1C

Just over 10 months ago 24, carefree boys started an eventful career at a certain school. These 24 boys were grouped together to form the well-known and rightly celebrated form of M.1C. They arrived in a state of gaiety, their minds free from such items as Algebra, Geometry, and the other well-known subjects which are the joys (?) of Secondary schools. After the first few weeks of intermittent loafing, the form began to settle down (?); this was due to the many teachers whose slogan was—Laziness is the mother of detention.

Now that they have settled down to their fate, let us follow them through their daily routine. Our first view of them is in the laboratory, where they may be seen probing into the mystic wonders of the electrical circuits. During this period, two youths were to be seen trying to find the relationship between the terminals on the bench and a piece of wire. Suddenly there was a sign of an early spring from Bell-Booth, and an equally early spring from Blenkarne. These were followed by a flash, quickly followed by a teacher, whose only comment was, "stay in at lunch time, Bell-Booth and fix all the fuses."

Well such is life—at least in the Science laboratory. Let us now ascend two floors, here is their form-room. They are hemmed in on all sides by the feminine sex, but alas! no glimpse of them is seen except by two boys who sit near the windows, and when the teacher's eye is turned, they take an active interest in the adjoining windows. When the master walks in, all is a deathly silence for now the form has settled down in earnest. When the preliminaries are over, boys may be seen dashing here and there looking for most priceless possessions—drawing pins. Suddenly the stentorian voice of the master announces that it is time work was started (?) M.1C always are a hard working form.

We see them next in the workshops—here they undoubtedly shine—for notwithstanding that they difigure the metal, with hammer, chisel and file, they are achieving noteworthy success in helping to turn the instructor's hair gray. One of the main sights in the workshops—when M.1C is there—is the instructor teaching the aforesaid Bell-Booth, correct method of filing. Now that you have been shown M.1C's agility on the intellectual side, we will endeavour to show our prowess on the physical side. As every other first year class will tell you, we are the best sporting form in the College.

We had one candidate for the 1st XV. in Fallaze, but he was a bit light for the forwards.

In the 2nd XV. we had two members, Walker and Murfitt, who were as M.1C says, the backbone of the team? In the lower grades we also had members. In the athletic sports we entered one member for the Senior Championship—Smith—who although unsuccessful, will benefit by his experience next year. As the cricket season has just begun we cannot prophesy what the form will do, but it can be relied upon that it will do its best for the interest of the College.

M.3

"Bring out all steel rules and calipers." The class immediately wakes up from a lengthy sleep of three periods, and boys hurry out with the required articles preparatory to going home. It is very interesting to note the effect of certain familiar groups of words on the students. "Top locker on the left nearest the window," produces a hang-dog spirit; we all know where the strap is kept. Still, as I am expected to produce form notes, I had better stop ruminating on favourite sayings of teachers.

Our form is still going strong. Raymond, our good gymnnast, makes you cross-eyed as you watch him jumping through hoops, turning hand-springs and literally flying round the gym. "Sparks" Binns is still alive, though we were surprised to see him at school after the concert. Perhaps he thought it was worthing running the risk to get out of school work, as regards which he did splendidly. However, we won't be surprised to find him "sunk" with 230 volts one of these days.

Fuller, the early worm, crawled into class at half-past nine as usual, and explained that the train had had a smash or had run off the rails—he wasn't sure which. Pomery and Double have been having a hot time lately as Mendelssohn the form pug., has been venting his enthusiasm on them. However, he hit the concrete wall when delivering Double a straight left, and it had the effect of cooling him down for a while. If Grogan, our "tough" bike rider, had gone round the cross-country on his "racer," he might have won if it hadn't fallen to bits, and if he had started on limit. One of these days Grogan and his "bitza," will crash, and the class will supply the epitaph: "Here lies Grogan the bike-rider—regretted by no one."

Our numbers have been decreasing steadily, and it has had the effect of uniting us into a class consisting of members such as have been described. To conclude, I would like to say, as I said before, that as a form, we are still going strong.

METALWORK 3

Our class is one of a happy band
Of toilers on this earth.
The metal is wrested from Nature's hand,
Our hands perform its birth.

From process unto process,
The metal goes its way,
Until its further progress,
Depends on what we say.

And in our noble work-shop,
We fit, and turn, and file.
And as our work we never stop,
Jobs are done in a very short while.

And under our well-known instructor,
We learn how to work on the lathes.
And be what they call a constructor,
Of all things from fish-hooks to spades.

And so as metal-workers,
We're happy at our trade.
And so long as we're not shirkers,
Our works will never fade.

—P. Briddock.

M.4 and M.5

This year is the first year that a 5th year metalwork form has appeared in the College.

Our chief literary feature was the mass production of the one-act play, "Rory Aforesaid," which helped considerably to swell the funds of the Physical Culture coffers.

Three of the form's most prominent members sat for the City and Guilds examinations, and achieved 100 per cent. passes.

Five of its members have just finished a hard year's work culminated by sitting for the examination for the Studentship of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, on October 4th and 5th. M4 and 5 predominate in the armoury, and their appointments can easily be explained for the simple reason that we have the Battalion Sergeant-Major in our form. The rest of the form (?) are privates, but their turn will come. Oliver, Stevens and Gray were members of the 2nd fifteen, who were runners-up in their grade for the championship.

Results just to hand in the cross-country, upheld the traditions of the form in the field of sport. Results: 1st V. Gray, 3rd N. Stevens, 17th N. Oliver, 31th H. B. Murray.

The miracle of the year was performed by "Ocker" Stevens, who succeeded in catching the morning train every day for a week.

N.B. The members of M.4 and 5 sincerely hope that every member will have a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Agriculture 1

There is a lack of authenticated news from this form. Possibly this is due, not so much to a dearth of interesting episodes and noteworthy achievements, as to the fact that our members are so deeply engrossed—"applying our minds to the studies of this place, growing in knowledge and understanding"—that there is little time for the collection and compilation of readable accounts of the aforementioned episodes and achievements. Our studies, you will say, are the studies of weeds—for weeds we indeed are determined to learn to eradicate. In our minds, there is too, a lack of fertility which can be overcome by scientific treatment or top-dressing with suitable manures. Care of cattle, again, is an important branch of our work, although some irresponsibles among us do expose their calves too much to the weather.

Being, as we have already said, deeply absorbed in our own betterment, we cannot verify much of the gossip circulating around the class, as we sleepily admire the elaborately decorated walls of Room 5, or inhale the fragrant perfumes of Room 2, or, as the curfew tolls, creep like snails unwillingly from a book-keeping lesson, sans eyes, sans brains, sans nerves, sans anything. But of gossip there is indeed no lack.

It is rumoured that we had some promising choristers in the school concert whose voices were decidedly above the rest of the chorus. That our arithmetic teacher disclaims all relationship with his namesake who was "missing" from certain periods of bliss; that Tonks sang, "Wring the merry bridle bells" until Mr. Thompson pointed out his mistake; that Birley grows rosier and Rosieur burlier every day, in spite of the antithesis in their physiques; that Ritchie is donating one million pounds this year to the Physical Education Fund, doubling the amount each succeeding year; that our form teacher no longer subscribes to the Kennel Club; that Summerhays had not done his homework because he thought it was for yesterday; that Burgoyne still feels the disgrace if Saratoga, and that Davis had a sad experience in the North-West Passage about latitude Room 5 the other day; that Perry and Porter are becoming more popular with the advent of summer time; that McClintock has introduced a new brand of soft soap called "Cut-ol" which protects the skin from the attacks of fermenting lickers; that Goodchild, Noble and Bright advocate the prohibition of the "lickers" above-mentioned.

Whatever truth there may be in these rumours their can be no denying what is clearly stated in that absorbing historical record, "The Young Dominion." "King Dick . . . introduced measures to reform the liquor trade . . . but when news reached New Zealand that he was dead, the people were stunned."

AG. 2 AND 3

Last term we paid a visit to the New Zealand Farmers' Fertiliser Company's works at Te Papapa, where the process of manufacturing superphosphate was explained to us by Mr. Twentyman, the Works Manager. We were extremely interested in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from sulphur, and the subsequent treatment of the ground phosphate rock with the acid to convert the insoluable tri-calcic-phosphate into soluable mono-calcic phosphate, the form found in the commercial 44/46 Superphosphate.

During last term twenty boys from the Agricultural classes were fortunate in obtaining positions on farms as a result of an advertisement inserted in a local newspaper.

This year the Agricultural Club sold seeds and manures to the value of £27 (about five thousand packets). We trust that our reliable seeds have completely satisfied those who purchased them, and will produce vegetables and flowers worthy of a place in the Horticultural Show to be staged in November.

AGRICULTURE TWO

Now in Tech.'s sunny clime,
Where we used to waste our time,
A-servin' Dr. Hill at nine;
Of all the hard faced crew,
The finest class I knew
Was that cheeky mob of hard nuts—
Agriculture "Two."

Although when chased, we bustle,
We never once were hustled
Doing homework for any blinkin' cove;
For the swipes kept up the tone
To do what we should've done at 'ome,
But it didn't make much difference
To Agriculture "Two."

We've swotted and we've tackled
All the jobs we've been set to do,
And half of our large number
Now milk the Jersey "coo";
The other half still swot at books—but,
We're out to make good farmers,
Of Agriculture "Two."

PERCY'S ELEGY—WRITTEN IN A DETENTION ROOM.

The class bell tolls the knell of parting school
As AG.2 wind slowly off to Room 20,
The teacher plods ten yards behind with rule,
And thinks of marking us in plenty.

Now fade all things partially from our sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where our pens scratch on with all their might,
To clear the mess the Trial Balance unfolds.

Save that from yonder chair in front,
The moping teacher doth to us complain,
That, of poor work, he always bears the brunt,
And we must show him less disdain.

Beneath those rugged oaks, that peaceful shade,
We wish to lie and read just something cheap,
And then attend our business, and give aid
To farmers milking cows or tending sheep.

—P. M.

OUR SLOOPNOSE.

We have in our midst a lengthy lad,
Who thinks he's a scientist when in the lab.;
With all his length and all his hose
We call him by the name "Sloopnose."

Thus when our Sloop doth try to excel,
We never know when we'll go to. . . .
But at present does our Sloop confine
To lengthy formulae, which are not in line.

His formulae of chemicals rare,
Appear in papers everywhere,
And these to the master's great disgust,
Would cause experiments to go "bust."

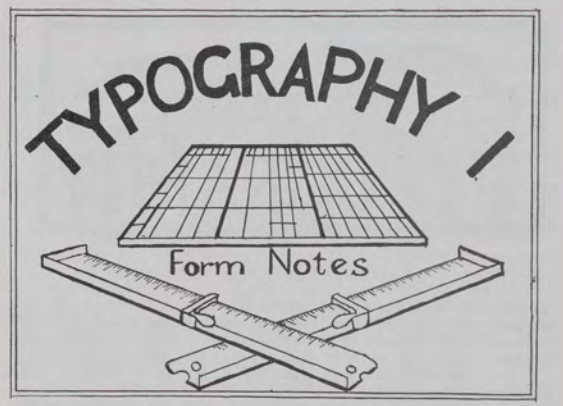
—T. S. B.

Mr. H. S. W. King, who has been Chairman of the Board of Managers since September, 1922, tendered his resignation in September last. Mr. King became Managing Director, as it were, of the Institution at a time when it was undergoing a process of evolution which caused quite a stir in the community. The early portion of his period as Chairman was, therefore, rendered somewhat difficult by the events of the time, but he remained long enough to see the Institution pass successfully through a stage of rapid development and solid consolidation.

During his period as Chairman, about £45,000 has been spent in extending the buildings of the College, and probably at least £10,000 in adding to the equipment which, in 1922, was in an extremely unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. King has seen the appointment of almost an entirely new staff. A school which has been able to engage a fresh staff in the past 10 years has been extremely lucky in that many more highly qualified applications were received than was the case during the difficult period before 1922. It has been a cause of much gratification to Mr. King to see the rapid strengthening of the staff available for the Seddon Memorial Technical College.

Mr. King's experience of technical education and his personal tact made him President for several years of the Technical Education Association of New Zealand. In that capacity he has done much in helping to formulate for technical schools in all parts of the Dominion a system of technical education patterned upon what is best in other lands and most suitable for the requirements of New Zealand industry.



TYPOGRAPHICAL I.

Look out! Here we are! For the time has come when Typography I. should make their first appearance in the "Seddonian" of 1932.

As you all should know, we are the junior printers of the College, and we have done a great deal towards the production of this magazine. Tucked away as we are, behind the rest of the School, we are steadily progressing towards the time, when we will be termed first-class compositors.

Besides receiving instruction in Typography, we also learn Metalwork, English and Mathematics, as well as some other unimportant subjects that it appears we must have. At both the swimming and athletic sports we at least entered and did our best.

At the beginning of the year we were termed as a very restless form, but now we have settled down to real hard work, and no doubt Mr. C——han will agree with us.

When reading this magazine you should think of the Printing Classes, and of the many hours of work the pupils spent in making the book possible.

A proof of our ability was of a letter received from the Melbourne Technical College asking for a copy of every "Seddonian."

Students of the Auckland Teachers' Training College have received instruction during 1932 at this College in Commercial subjects. A strong demand from country district high schools has created a desire among teachers in training for qualifications in commercial instruction, and as a result of the classes held, about 25 young teachers, qualified to give commercial as well as general instruction, will be ready for positions in December. It seems almost a pity that other sections of the College work could not be used in the same way.

The typewriter is the most extensively used office machine. Students who master the subjects of a commercial course in an up-to-date school learn to become touch typists. Upon gaining entry to an office they will almost certainly see a typewriter or typewriters in daily use, even in an old-fashioned office, but in a modern office, and especially in large offices, there are also to be seen adding machines, calculating machines and appliances, book-keeping and accounting machines, duplicating machines, addressing machines, time recorders, etc. Keen students who are intent upon progressing in business acquire as much knowledge of modern office machines as possible before they begin work. If they obtain an appointment in an office that is not replete with modern equipment they may not be able to influence the introduction of modern office machinery, but for them there is suggestion in the fact that intensive competition is making more and more necessary the modernization, and, therefore, mechanization of the office. Rationalisation applies to the office as well as to the workshop. Office machines and appliances that have been on the market for years have been thoroughly tested and proved to be entirely satisfactory for the varied classes of work.

Practical points emerge when it is said that when labour-saving machines and appliances are once adopted in the office, there is very rarely reversion to the older method. There must be staff members who can make effective use of these machines, and there must be administrative and executive heads who keep their knowledge of office machines, appliances, and equipment up to date and who make the best use of them in the interests of the business that they serve. There must, too, be modern-mindedness in commercial schools and also among business men generally—if the best use is to be made of modern science by modern business. In short, there must be movement with the times, and the spirit of the times is reflected in the many purposes for which office machines, appliances, and equipment are now available.

THE GIRLS' BADMINTON CLUB

Badminton is a game which has made rapid progress in New Zealand, and for the past few years it has been played by Past Students, Evening Students and boy Prefects. This year, however, with the view of training for one of the above clubs, the girls have been privileged to play under the excellent supervision of Mr. Leeves.

For this year, members of the Girls' Club have been limited to girls of the College Council and the College Tennis Team, but we hope that next year more girls will take an enthusiastic part in this fine game which adds materially to a player's physical fitness, and which provides unequalled enjoyment.

Early in the term we met the Evening Students in a series of friendly matches which were played in the College Hall under ideal conditions. Acting upon Mr. Leeves' suggestion, two of our girls, Jean E. Laking and Audrey Gilpin, played against two of the Evening Class ladies, the Misses Patten, a match which resulted in a win for our girls, with the excellent score of 21—1.

We hope to become important players in the Evening Students' matches in competitions with outside clubs.

THE SPY

He paced restlessly to and fro, glancing out through the small window at the greying sky outside. Not many hours to go now he thought. They said they would shoot him at dawn. Twelve hours ago they had told him that, twelve hours of misery and torment waiting, waiting for the end. On a table near the window stood a candle Last night they had placed ink and writing material on it. He laughed cynically, what was the use of writing. His mother and father were dead and Joan—but if he wrote he'd only make it worse for her. Better that she was uncertain about his death than sure of it. The candle spluttered in the draught from the window, its yellow flame showing fantastic shadows on the wall. Just like his life that candle, soon to burn out. Queer thing life, wasn't it. Here he was one minute alive and well, and yet in an hour's time he would be making the big Adventure. He only hoped that he wouldn't funk it at the end, Must show them how a Britisher dies. Take it with a smile on his lips and smoking a cigarette. No, he had better not have that cigarette, they might notice the trembling of his lips.

Outside darkness gave place to light and dim shadows took the place of pools of darkness. Dawn, and he lent his head against the window sill. A cool breeze bathed the hotness of his cheeks and he welcomed the fresh morning air. Dawn, the beginning of life. No, that was wrong for he was ending his. Birds rose from the trees and circled into the heavens, their morning song echoing with mellow sweetness in the cold air. A faint rosy blush appeared in the sky—not many minutes now.

The tramp of feet sounded outside in the corridor, and with a mental resolve to take it like a man, he turned and faced the door. An officer entered and with him a file of soldiers. He was only a youngster and looked pale on it. Probably his first execution. They bound his arms and then on the word of command he was marched out through the door into the cold grey corridor outside.

Passing through several rooms they at last reached the courtyard below. He was led directly to the wall at the farthest end and placed with his back to it. The heavens were aflame now, and the slanting rays of the sun warmed his pale face. How lovely it was and yet how so terrible. His brief allotted span was soon to close. Two nations were at war, and he paying the price. He had never hated any man, and yet he was going to be shot. It couldn't be true, there must be some mistake. And yet it was all too true. That line of grey uniformed men, that pale little officer, the rifles, they were all real.

He gazed at the sky overhead, a new day had dawned, to him his last day of earth. A sharp order from the officer and the line of men came to the attention. Another order and the rifles were presented at his breast. He hoped they got him right away instead of that young officer having to come up and pistol him as he lay in his blood. The officer rose his arm and swiftly jerked it down. He saw the smoke, saw the staring eyes of the men, heard the birds, and then with a tearing shrieking agony he felt himself falling into blackness. The agony continued for a few short minutes and then all was peaceful, and from the blackness he saw a light, a wonderful, glorious light.

They buried him in the corner of the courtyard, and as they did the birds were still singing and the sun shone brightly overhead.

PEOPLE I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE KNOWN

Along the Highroads have they passed. Some have left their names carved on the milestones, others have gone to the Sunset unknown. I would have liked to have known some of the travellers.

Perhaps, I may have found a poet resting awhile, watching the sun in the flame of western gold, or dreaming beneath a silvered tree that grew in the glory of nodding daffodils; or, perchance, a weaver who stayed his steps on the bank of a laughing stream, who gathered the liquid notes, or the wreath of the wind in the leaves—Wordsworth, the great-souled dreamer, and Mendelsohn, weaver of wondrous things!

Still may I find them to-day—travellers still pass this way. Down in a valley, over the hills, a master is painting the scenes, telling a tale of the sky and the far green fields stretching on, and a glimpse of a restless sea with headlands blue in soft mists. Nicoll is travelling this way.

But here in a little house across the arm of the hill, a woman praises her Maker, "For china and flowers and lovely things, for food and health, and the bird that sings; for the cheerful glass and the homely board; for that which is common, be praised, oh, Lord!" Wilhelmina Stitch I would like to know!

Hers is contentment and, best of all, from the little house with the lichened wall, she sends her happiness into the world. She tells anew stories that long have been told; of the infant Samuel in the temple old, of Hannah, his mother, and how she sewed to make him a coat with love in fold—I would like to have known them too!

Still those of to-day will go on, on where the others have trod. Others will follow the urge of the road; some will fall by the way. Perhaps, as the years go by, I shall find for myself a friend, one who will go down the Highroad of Life to the Sunset gates at the end.

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED?

Have you ever noticed when you've come home rather late,
The wind blows extra hard and slams the wretched gate,
The stairs insist on creaking
The door sets up a squeaking,
And the door knob has completely disappeared?

The passage is miles too long and wide,
And seems to have no walls on either side,
Over the carpet you keep tripping
And on the bare floor often slipping
For higher it seems at every step you take.

After you've crept into the house
As quietly as any mouse,
You think the wisest thing to do
Is then to discard your shoe,
But immediately kick your toe against the wall?

In the darkest dreary pitch
You fumble for the switch
Which seems intent upon avoiding you.
Then, one shoe decides to drop
With a loud decided "plop"
And leaves you groping blindly round the floor?

When the heaviness has lifted
You recall the bed was shifted,
But can't remember just where it was put,
But if you bravely carry on
Ere long you're bound to find it there
—with your shins!

—Isabel Agate, Evening School.

BADMINTON

The College Club, under the leadership of Mr. Leeves, was not so successful this season in the Auckland Inter-Club Competition. Last season we won the B. Grade section which resulted in our promotion to A. Grade this season. Our lady players did very well considering it was their first season. The experience gained in meeting 1st grade clubs proved of great value to our club.

We offer our hearty congratulations to H. Dallimore and L. Speed, members of our club, in winning the B. Grade New Zealand and Auckland Doubles Championship, and wish them success in the A. Grade next season.

Students, both ladies and gentlemen, who wish to join the club are invited to see Mr. Leeves early in 1933.

THE NEW VENTURE

From behind the glass and wood partition that encloses the lower portion of the new dressmaking room, come intriguing smells and sounds, fit heralds for the dainties that reveal their presence at lunch time when the glass windows are thrust up with a welcome thud.

The procession of would-be purchasers is an orderly one, commencing at the upper door of the room. The girls pass down the length of the room in front of the menu board, where hurried whisperings and frantic expressions testify to the difficulty of choosing from the many delectable articles listed there.

Now the decision is made and on we go. Liquids from the first window—soup, cocoa and nature's most complete food—milk. A pile of cheerfully shining trays stands ready to receive the chosen food, and, may I say, as often as not, are very heavily burdened.

The shelves, laden with tempting salads, savouries and desserts as well as the usual eatables met with in a cafeteria, are slowly passed and the pay window reached. There a capable girl from the commercial side of the school, after a lightning glance at the tray's contents, will announce the cost.

Lunch is eaten in one of the two rooms across the corridor which are set aside for that purpose. Afterwards when trays and dishes are taken back the same order is repeated, all utensils being scraped and stacked in neat piles at the first window.

To the purchaser the cafeteria is a great success and behind the scenes it is equally so, although many are the "narrow squeaks" and desperate situations that are tided over with the help of our able superintendent.

Cooking in large quantities is naturally new to the patient toilers behind those glass windows, and it requires hard work and quick going with a careful arrangement of the order of work to enable them to finish as the bell goes for the lunch interval.

The aftermath is not so exciting for, as everyone knows, the washing of huge stacks of dishes is considered not exactly the height of enjoyment, but the thought of breaking the existing record for speed adds a spice of excitement and everyone basks in the glow of satisfaction derived from a thought of work well and efficiently carried out.

HEALTH NOTES

DIEBETICS NOTES

CHILDREN'S FOOD REQUIREMENTS.

The engineer's work is usually thought to be intricate and worth serious study. The man who has to manage a big plant and get the most out of it, is as a rule well paid for the job. Each boy and girl, like each engineer, has an intricate piece of mechanism to keep in running order. Their bodies, like the engines, consume fuel in order to produce energy, can run efficiently or otherwise, and at times need a good overhaul or even repair. Unlike the engine, however, the body machinery cannot be stopped for repairs, although it may be slowed down. No engine is able to repair itself, but with the human body, repairs are often done automatically through the kind of food used. No fuel used in an engine can effect repairs to the engine, but the foods our bodies consume as fuel may be used in the repairing processes. The possession of a sound constitution should be far and away the greatest desire of every young person. Yet how few students devote time to the question as they do to their homework, or think that what kind of food they eat, matters so long as it pleases and satisfies the appetite.

Yet the well being of children obviously depends very largely on correct feeding. Correct feeding depends upon scientific study of the needs of the human body. And although the needs of the body are varied, we must measure them and express them in terms of some unit, just as with electricity we use amperes or watts, or with liquids pints and quarts. In measuring the body's needs we think of the energy required to do certain work. The more energy we expend the hotter we get, and this heat can be measured by means of a calorimeter. So the units used for measuring the body's needs are calories. The energy used by average sized men (13 stone) varies with the nature of their activites, and many experiments have resulted in the following facts:—

Sleeping quietly	60-70 calories per hour.
Sitting at rest	100 calories per hour.
Typewriting	140 calories per hour.
Walking slowly	200 calories per hour.
Walking briskly	300 calories per hour.
Running	500 calories per hour.
Very severe exercise	600 calories per hour.

So we measure the requirements of the body in calories. The fuel value of foods is also measured in calories, and we can thus work out how many calories a person of a certain size, living a certain kind of life, requires, and by reducing the food eaten to its value in calories, we can find out whether the feeding is correct.

For example, a teacher weighing 13 stone, who walks briskly to and from school for half an hour each morning and evening, might calculate his food requirements as follows:—

Sleep	8 hours	× 65	=	520 calories.
Sitting at meals	2 hours	× 100	=	200 calories.
Sitting in classrooms	1 hour	× 100	=	100 calories.
Walking & talking in classroom	5 hours	× 170	=	850 calories.
Walking to & from school ..	1 hour	× 290	=	290 calories.
Garden work	2 hours	× 290	=	580 calories.
Reading & marking at night	4 hours	× 100	=	400 calories.
Dressing, etc.	1 hour	× 170	=	170 calories.
	24 hours		=	3,110 calories.

The energy required would, of course, be less for a smaller man, and it is usual to express the amount in calories per pound per hour. For example, the number of calories required per pound of body weight per day during the growing period has been calculated as follows:—

During 12th year	28-32 calories.
During 13th year	25-30 calories.
During 14th year	20-25 calories.
During 15th year	20-25 calories.
During 16th year	20-25 calories.
From 17th year on, ...	18 calories upward, according to activities.

There is only one way to ensure that the body will get all its needs in proper quantity, and that is by intelligent planning. The calories you require should first be ascertained from someone sufficiently expert to estimate this factor. Then you need to know the values of the foods which you consume. Don't be misled by the fact that you have had no sickness yet. Unscientific feeding will not cause trouble at once, but the deficiencies in food values will accumulate and cause trouble sooner or later.

The normal diet is the diet of the normal, healthy individual. It should always be based upon the following fundamental principles:—

(1) It must contain sufficient calories to maintain normal weight.

(2) The proteins of the diet must be adequate for growth and maintenance.

(3) The mineral salts should be sufficient for body needs.

(4) The diet should contain an abundant supply of vitamins.

(5) The food must be palatable, available and suited to the dietary habits of the individual.

Experts have outlined, and recently published a foundation diet which they consider will carry out the above principles. The following foods are recommended:—

(1) One and one-half to two cups of milk a day, but not more than one quart. Potatoes once a day.

(2) Two generous servings of succulent vegetables a day; one of them to be a leafy vegetable. Raw vegetables several times a week. More vegetables may be eaten if desired.

(3) Two servings of fruit a day, one of them to be a citrus fruit—oranges or grapefruit. Tomatoes may be substituted for these fruits. More fruit may be eaten if desired.

(3) One serving of meat a day.

(5) One egg a day when possible.

(6) Whole grain breakfast foods and breads should be given preference.

(7) One or two teaspoons of cod-liver oil a day during the winter months, or when animal fats and particularly butter-fats are reduced in the diet.

(8) Six to eight glasses of water a day.

(9) In the goitre areas special attention should be given to the iodine-containing foods.

The experts caution against an overdose of the foods recommended, because they recognize the suffering that may be caused by the combination of a dangerous enthusiasm and a little knowledge. Hence, they recommend the above foundation diet as meeting the average requirements for normal nutrition.

—Domestic Science Department.

GIRLS HEALTH NOTES

Health examinations, both medical and optical, have been wonderfully provided for by our Board of Managers. A highly-qualified doctor has paid weekly visits to the College, and about 450 girls have passed through his hands. Any abnormality is noted, recorded, and letters sent to parents acquainting them with the facts and giving advice as to the best remedial course to take. The defects most commonly reported are: Dental caries (two cases of pyorrhoea), adenoids, enlarged and unhealthy tonsils accompanied with enlarged glands. A smaller number of cases of thyroid enlargement, acne, anemia, etc., were reported.

These letters on the whole, have been appreciated, and the advice acted upon. In one case, a student was found to be suffering from cardiac abnormality, of which she and her parents were unaware. This girl was withdrawn from sports. She has been under treatment for a year, and has now passed the doctor with a clean bill of health.

In cases of caries and acne, the College prints and distributes to the students, leaflets giving methods of prevention, treatment and cure of these disorders; it is quite obvious that these instructions have been followed. Regarding the care of the eyesight, a highly-qualified optician has examined 150 of our girls, who either failed to pass the College test, or had shown symptoms of headache, biliousness or strain. Many of these girls were found to require the help of glasses to alleviate eye-strain, which often occurs at this age of school life; while others were suffering from more serious defects which made it imperative that glasses should be worn.

We hope the girls fully appreciate the care given to them by the College in these health examinations, in conjunction with the personal hygiene taught. We believe it has created a desire for all-round physical fitness which, apart from anything else, brings greater wage-earning capacity.

Its greatest value lies, however, in its power to stimulate the girls to think and act sensibly about their physique: it causes emphasis to be placed upon the fact that the secondary school years are most important years for training for physical as for mental and moral efficiency.

HINDLEY SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS FOR 1932

Girls: Jean E. Laking, Edna R. Perrin, Marion E. Waters.
Boys: S. Cowperthwaite, A. Flyger, E. McCook, W. Stevenson.

BOYS' HEALTH NOTES

The work of medical inspection inaugurated two years ago by the Board of Managers has been continued, and the school has been extremely fortunate to retain the services of so highly qualified and widely experienced a medical man as Dr. J. Fitzsimons. During the year the qualifications of Dr. Fitzsimons have been recognised by the Auckland Hospital Board, and he has become one of the Honorary Surgeons at the Auckland Public Hospital. His professional advice has been of the greatest assistance to the physical instructors of the College; and as complete records of his examinations of individual pupils are kept on health cards, a systematical record of the results of examinations is gradually being built up and proving of use in connection with the physical culture work. As a result of the Doctor's examinations, parents are communicated with, and many communications received from parents make us certain that the value of the work is appreciated.

The importance of dental treatment; treatment for enlarged tonsils or adenoids, for anaemia or acne, has been made clear to the pupils, and they have thus been encouraged to take the steps necessary for physical welfare. The examinations also reveal cases of pupils whose incorrect posture will eventually result in ill-health unless corrected. If the weight of the boy is not properly transmitted through the skeleton, then strains are thrown on internal organs which eventually bring on trouble. These cases are at once apparent to a medical man when they would escape the notice of parents, and in such cases consultations between the medical man and the physical instructor results in a system of special exercises being evolved for the boy concerned, and the importance of these exercises being brought home to the boy. It should be explained that the boys for medical examination are selected from the classes taking physical instruction; they are paraded by the physical instructor, who is present with Dr. Fitzsimons, and keeps the health card recording the boy's physical state. Some remarkable improvements in physique and stamina have been noticed as a result of our work. One outstanding instance was in the case of a boy who won one of the cross-country races this year. Two years ago he was a special case, being given a daily ration of milk in order to build up his physique.

The following figures may be of general interest; they refer to 123 boys examined:—

Very bad teeth—18; 2 having pyorrhoea.

Requiring dental treatment—22.

Health affected by tonsils or adenoids—9.

Suffering from anaemia—3.

Weak hearts—3.

Acne—2.

Boys in good health—66. Total 123.

Some figures relating to weight have been taken with following results:—

A second year class of 19 boys, from April 1st to September 28th—averaged 8 2-3lbs. increase in weight.

A third year class of 7 boys, from February 4th, 1931, to September 28th, 1932— a perior of 19 months—average increase in weight—21lbs.

There is no doubt that the employment of full-time instructors, both on the boys' side of the College and on the girls' side, is of great benefit to the pupils attending the College. Boys and girls are encouraged to state their defects to the physical instructors and to the College Doctor, and thus gain confidence which will be of great value to them afterwards in life.

In addition to the Doctor, Mr. W. A. Taafe has been equally valuable in connection with the discovery of defects of sight. It is most important that defective vision be attended to during the secondary school age, and great importance is attached to such work in countries overseas where the interest of the child is really comprehensively dealt with. Naturally, our physical instructors are not capable of giving comprehensive tests sufficient to reveal all of the defects which may exist, but the rough tests which they are able to give reveal most of the cases of defective vision, and these are more exhaustively tested by the optician. During the year 12 boys were very definitely in need of assistance with glasses; at least three were wearing glasses which were almost useless, and a number were suffering from eye-strain of such serious nature that to continue secondary education without glasses was a hopeless task. It is unfortunate that young people are reluctant to wear glasses, but when they understand that the eye is below normal, and that it will almost certainly deteriorate during the years 14 to 20, unless assisted to do its work, they usually at least begin to think seriously about giving it assistance in the critical years. If the assistance is adequate, it is probable that not much more assistance will be required between 20 and 50 years of age. Cases have been discovered where defects of vision were such, that a change of occupation was absolutely essential. A boy preparing for Engineering may be so handicapped that the fine work essential in Engineering is impossible.

In the matter of dental treatment, the College authorities have been endeavouring to induce the Dental Association to take some action that will make dental treatment more possible for the poorer classes in the community. It is commonly believed that dental treatment is provided through the Hospital Boards for all those who are unable to pay for it in the ordinary way, but this is not our experience. We have found in the past three or four years a good many cases of boys suffering from pyorrhoea. They have been informed as to the dreadful consequences of continuing in this condition, yet in many cases no action has been taken. They have been recommended to endeavour to receive treatment through the Hospital Boards, but no great succes has attended their efforts. It is thought that some arrangement might be made with the Dental Association to undertake work among the pupils in the various schools on the basis that the young people of New Zealand, if properly attended to during school years, would form habits of caring for their teeth, which would be invaluable to them and the country generally in later life. It is thought also that the dentists as a profession would benefit if young people were systematically trained during their school years to have regular dental treatment. There is no doubt that New Zealand children are seriously behind those of many other countries in respect to the care and attention of their teeth, and it is hoped in the near future to make some arrangement for our College pupils similar to that already made in respect to medical and optical work.

HINTS FOR FOOLISH CANDIDATES

A little sarcasm is sometimes more helpful than plain speaking. Witness the following "ruminations of a savage examiner" as published in the United States journal, "The Certified Public Accountant":—

Come to the examination room with a heavy black pencil that smears easily; if unobtainable, procure an HHHgrade that scarcely makes a mark. The idea is not to prepare wholly legible solutions. What the examiners can't read won't hurt them.

Do not study the problem. It isn't necessary. Problems are made to work, not to theorise over. Omitted details can be inserted at the end, if at all.

Pay no attention to instructions. They are of the conventional type, anway. With all the study you have behind you, you should by this time be outside the pale of being told what to do.

Cover as many pages of paper as you can. No problem that can be answered on two pages should be answered on less than ten.

Don't be afraid of being verbose. Examiners are usually impressed by long-winded arguments, especially those that have nothing to do with the matter in hand. After they've read a page or two they'll quit and give you the credit you deserve.

Always prepare uncalled-for-work-sheets, even for the simplest problems; for it proves that you can reason on paper, if not in your head. On the other hand, omit required exhibits here and there. The imagination of the examiner may be relied on as active, and it will supply any seeming deficiency.

Follow the principle of artistic restraint, and do not tell all you know, merely suggest that you know, at such length and in such polite language as the occasion may demand. For example, should the examiner ask you bluntly what you regard as the safest method of inventory valuation, you should retort to the effect that many methods are safe, some safer, but none safest. You can then proceed to give an illustration of almost any large industrial corporation which has sought in vain to find the safest method; but look! it has had to cut its dividend in this period of depression. This is not telling all you know.

When in doubt, consult the man across the aisle; if the examiner sees you, you may expect him to be impressed by your avidity for facts.

Jot down here and there clever witticisms occasionally in lieu of solutions. Marking papers is a tedious business, and a casual bon mot now and then will cause your grades to react in accord with the spirits of the examiner. Examples: "This problem is unfair; it is too hard." "We were never given this type of problem in our school syllabus course, and I am unable, therefore, to work it."

If you cannot solve a problem, outline in great detail, for the examiner's benefit, the procedure you would have followed if you had had time to work it. Preparing the outline may consume more time than the solution, but you will be playing safe, and the examiner may never know it.

Orderly work-sheets are old-fashioned. In fact, no exacting methodology ought to be recommended. The answer's the thing. Merely make sure you have the correct monetary amount somewhere on your paper.

Never forget "Did not have time to finish." It may not be inadvisable to put it after every problem. Nobody can do justice to the examination within the given time-limits.

Do not put your papers in the proper sequence; the examiners employ clerks for that purpose.

Finish the examination as quickly as possible, in order that you may be the first to leave the room. You will thereby confirm your reputation for brilliance. Imagine the pleasure of walking out before the rest!

Finally, play politics. Have your teacher or somebody friendly to the governor call up the chairman of the Board and remind him of your sterling qualities as an auditor. A word or two to the effect that you were sick on the days of the examination will serve as the extenuating circumstance justifying the call.

THOUGHTS ON ANZAC DAY

Thousands of people, standing reverently with bowed heads, while the ghosts of the Anzacs pass in ordered array before their closed eyes; two nations showing their recognition of an unparalleled heroism which caused the name of The Anzacs to be written in letters of fire on a gleaming page of the History Book of the World.

For those who lost relatives or friends at Gallipoli, Anzac Day forges a link with the past. Some have become bitter in their loss; others, though their sorrow has been equally great, see beyond the individual bereavement to the blow which the nation had to suffer, and can be unselfish in their sorrow.

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps made their gallant landing imbued with the spirit which was theirs all through the Great War. Anzac Day, though certainly worthy of special recognition was only one of hundreds of other days on which as great deeds of valour were carried out, often unrecognised because of the large number of similar heroic acts taking place all around them. Only the greatest of the great are outstanding.

What a variety of thoughts must have passed through the minds of those who came away from Gallipoli, many with the knowledge that they left behind them forever friends who had become an actual part of their lives. Some, no doubt, were cheerful, glad to have left that hopeless shore; others, seemingly indifferent, yet hiding in their hearts wounds which would never heal completely; while others would have no clearly defined thoughts, for although none could regret leaving, yet all were departing defeated, and without many of the comrades who had disembarked as ignorant as they themselves of what the future held.

And those at home, anxiously awaiting news, hoping against hope that their boys would be victorious, were tortured by an absence of definite news and the existence of terrible rumours. But when news did come, they could have wished that they did not know, for many were bereaved of sons, and many lost those upon whom they relied for protection.

The news of the Anzacs' failure travelled like wild-fire. Many hearts sank, and despair reigned in innumerable homes when it was learned that a great number had made the supreme sacrifice. But the nation honoured the name of the dead, and the story will pass from generation to generation as one of heroism which has never been equalled.

Lino Cut by a Student of the College

Anzac Day sets us thinking, and though we may understand in part something of what the men went through, none but those who were Anzacs can possibly realize what horrors the situation actually held. Perhaps it is well for us who observe Anzac Day that we have lost sight of the horrible in recognizing the glorious.

The Anzac Day of the future cannot be the Anzac Day of the present. Although coming generations will revere the memory of their gallant forefathers, it must be impossible for them to realize the full meaning of Anzac, even as it is impossible for us to picture the reality of some distant event which has become dimmed by the passage of years.

But as long as Anzac Day exists, there will exist also in the minds of all Australians and New Zealanders a feeling of everlasting gratitude to those who gave their lives so that those at home might enjoy a security which would never again be threatened.

—Jean E. Laking, E.3.

BOYS' TENNIS NOTES

At the end of last year we held the School Tennis Championships, which attracted quite a large entry. The Royal Oak Tennis Club very kindly lent us their ten fine courts for the day. The matches were marked more by enthusiasm than by skill, but very keen interest was displayed in all events. In the senior singles the semi-finalists were George, Rice, Teutenberg, and Hedgman, of whom George and Teutenberg fought out the final in which George, displaying a fine all-round game, proved an easy winner, 6—0, 6—2. Teutenberg, Rice, Clement and Swinton, were the semi-finalists in the junior event, which Rice won by defeating two likely winners in Teutenberg and Swinton. George and Rice displayed a fine combination and won the Championship Doubles from Swinton and Roger, who had performed remarkably well to reach the final. The beginners' singles were won by Cowperthwaite, who had modestly insisted on placing himself in this category. The College would like to place on record its deep appreciation of the kindness of the Royal Oak Tennis Club, who not only lent us their courts, but also offered to our champion, George, free membership for a year, an opportunity he was only too pleased to accept.

Quite a large number of boys entered for the Secondary Schools' Championships, but although several of the juniors survived the fourth round, we were not successful in winning any of the titles. However, we hope to do better in 1933 and are already concentrating to try to bring one title to the College.

A number of boys were fortunate enough to be granted leave to attend Stanley Street to watch the Australian Davis Cup team. The afternoon was extremely interesting and also very instructive.

Unquestionably the standard of tennis among the boys has improved, and the play at the championships, which will be held at the end of the year, should be of a much higher standard than formerly, as several of the juniors, in particular, display distinct promise.

B.T. 2 has shown great interest in its gymnasium work this year. Increases in chest measurement up to 5in. have taken place in three boys, while the average for the class in 9 months is 3⅛in. One of the "5-inchers" won the Junior Cross-Country Race in October.

THE UNPOPULAR BOY

Boys are good judges of character. So it is said. Now, no man claims to be a good judge, nor does anyone claim it for him. Then the sum total so far must be that boys are better judges than men. Boys, mere youths, with no experience; indeed, full of inexperience, better judges of character than men! Then experience is a bad teacher. The thing is absurd!

Perhaps this legend has grown because a boy can sense the weaknesses of teachers, but such sense does not make him a good judge of character. He is interested in one thing about his master—namely, whether or no liberties can be taken with him, and specialising this interest he becomes sharp on this one point.

In the same way he may torment another boy if he finds him easily tormented. But boys "ragged" at school, because, self-conscious or highly sensitive, they are in some way disagreeable to their fellows, often turn out remarkable men. Another boy, full of courage to retaliate at once will escape ragging. Swinburne, most peculiar of boys, escaped ragging at Eton, because of his high courage. Shelley, fearless morally and physically, was ragged at Eton because he flew into rages or because he could not endure physical pain. In tormenting these boys it cannot be said these fellows showed judgment of character No, rather, being imitative and gregarious, they resented those who differed from them, and expressed their resentment in forcible ways.

To suppose boys possessed of good judgment, when they attack their victim is to be cruelly unjust to the victim, for he does not know why he is tormented, and if it should happen that he is despised by masters because he is tormented, his lot is doubly hard. By such methods you suppress faults rather than cure them. Boys, too, are merciless to some real faults, yet magnify into virtues others no less real.

Wishing to be popular a boy may develop an easy, good nature, standing him in good stead while he is a boy, but making him a moral coward when he becomes a man. On the other hand, there is sometimes a blind, uneasy passion for perfection which makes a boy unpopular at school, yet presages greatness in the man. Again a boy may be despised at one stage of his school life, yet become an unaccountable success at another, but the boys who judged him wrongly at one period do not deserve much credit for their change of opinion. Boys like a boy if he is agreeable company, dislike him if disagreeable but they cannot explain why.

"Much harm is done through taking boys too seriously, thinking them both wise and wickeder than they are. They are seldom wise, never perhaps wicked, but they are often naughty and silly as well as delightful: and if they knew they were naughty and silly, they would be more like children and less like solemn savages."

During the year, an earlier issue of the "Seddonian" was made by the Printing Department. This was a 16 page quarto size issue, recording the activities of the College from February to June. In August the Accountancy Students' Association brought out a 28 page publication containing special articles of interest to the Accountancy Students. The present issue of the "Seddonian" will require 800 copies. It will thus be apparent that the Printing Classes are assisting the general publicity work of the College to a considerable extent.

LITERARY SECTION

THE UNCHANGING MOON

Of all heavenly bodies, the moon is, perhaps, one of the least affected by the passage of time. The sun and stars, in the opinion of most authorities, are radiating away their light and heat, while the planets, including the earth, are also in process of cooling.

But not so the moon. Long ages ago the last vestiges of its own heat faded away, leaving only a cold and barren globe, a burned-out cinder travelling through space. It is considered probable that, the gravitational pull of the moon being small, the molecules of the various gases would be gradually dissipated into space, until the surface was left entirely bare of anything in the nature of air or water. Thus, the moon is a place where, literally, nothing ever happens. There are no earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, no seas with tides to ebb and flow; not the slightest sound breaks the stillness, and, almost certainly, there is no life whatever. Though the sides of some of the mountains and pinnacles on the moon are thought to be exceedingly steep, it is quite probable that not so much as a pebble or grain of sand is ever dislodged from its position, for there is absolutely nothing to cause this to happen. Ever since the dawn of life on this earth, and probably for untold ages before, the moon has been just as we see it now, though the surface of the earth on which it has shed its light has changed almost beyond recognition.

Under the moon's cold light the whole vast pageant of life has unfolded in all its majesty and wonder. It stretched a silvery, shimmering pathway across the lifeless primeval seas, just as it now illuminates the harbours of civilization where crowded liners come and go. And it saw the earth covered with the forests of the Carboniferous Period, when, in a turkish-bath atmosphere, life spawned, and struggled, and went under with a savage and fierce activity; the advent of man, and his long struggle upward from the level of the beasts; the successive Ice Ages, when the Arctic cold crept down over Europe and Asia, and glaciers moved slowly down bleak valleys where now are woods and smiling pastures. The moon has seen empires come and dynasties go; it has seen city built upon city, and at last the desert or jungle triumph over all. It has gazed down on quiet countrysides where peace and tranquility spread their mantle over a sleeping world; and on sacked and burning cities, on shell-torn battlefields, and scenes of horror unnameable.

For countless generations the moon has been regarded by men of every race and creed, exciting the awe and veneration of many and the hate of some, betrayed to their enemies, perhaps, by its revealing light. But, heedless alike of curse and blessing, as of all the doings of this world, through the ages it has waxed and waned, risen and set, with unfailing regularity, nor ever were its phases affected to the slightest degree though wars raged red or empires tottered to their fall.

It is an inspiration to turn from contemplation of a life of stress, of doubt and insecurity, to see, shining cold and aloof overhead, that to which our petty troubles are as naught, the serene, majestic moon.

AN EARLY VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS

It was inevitable that Michael Stranger should appear in a Christmas story, because he was born on a Christmas Day, early in the nineteenth century. He lived with his older sister, in a house near Reading: a house with lattice windows and gables, and, forever looking at each other across a rose garden, two stiff yew-trees, trimmed into the shape of peacocks. In the summer the windows were open, so that the white muslin curtains blew out and caught themselves on the hollyhocks. The scent of rose and clover came in from the orchard. Here Michael Stranger had played as a little boy, digging his teeth into the gnarled apples which he found in the grass. There was never a perfect, whole apple lying in the orchard: they were always riddled by wasps. But even if birds had pecked them, or if the wasps had burrowed into them, they were always sweet, and when he had taken one big bite out of them, he would throw them at the turkey gobblers, which screeched and flaunted their tails on the red brick wall.

Inside the house was Michael Stranger's old sister, a gaunt, hard woman, with a face like a horse. She moved within her clothes as if she were made of laths of wood. When Michael was almost eighteen years old, on a day when the scents had died from the garden, and when the two yew peacocks wore bonnets and capes of snow, his sister bade him come to her sitting-room after luncheon. He had expected some unusual announcement when he saw the dress she was wearing, a precious, rustling silk, with big sleeves, and bands of black velvet ribbon crossed like a lattice upon it. There was a stiff, surprised bow of ribbon in her hair: a bow which never appeared except for a birth, a wedding, or a great announcement.

The snow fell softly as they talked. The yew peacocks became whiter and whiter, and the snow tumbled off their backs, like moulting feathers. Michael was to go to London on Christmas Eve to stay with his Uncle, one Abraham Trotter, a dealer in tea and spices and cloves and ginger. His wife had died of pneumonia and the spittings, and he lived alone, so Michael's sister told him, in a country house, full of rich furniture, in the Edgware Road. Michael would travel to London by the coach which swung down the Thames Valley, from Reading to Maidenhead and from Maidenhead to London, and when he reached the great city, he would stay for one night at an inn at Kensington, whence his uncle would come for him on the morning of Christmas Day.

November passed, and December came. A plum-coloured coat was made for him and a waistcoat with shining steel buttons. On the morning of Christmas Eve, quite early, he stood at the door of the house, watching a bow-legged servant trudge down through the snow, carrying his carpet-bag and his hat-box.

His sister came to him then. The hard, gaunt woman softened a little as she led him into the sitting-room. Beside the window was a glass-topped table, which he had always known but never opened. In it were a hundred treasures, lying on a bed of faded blue velvet. There was a little silver watering-can, and a gilt carriage on wheels. When he was very young, he had wondered if the wheels would move, if he touched them; but he had never dared lift the lid to find out for himself. There were two of his father's medals and a lock of his mother's hair, arranged like a flower, in a gold locket. There were three seals, a coin salvaged from a wreck, a model of St. Peter's in

ivory, four rings and some little boxes. His sister opened the top of the table and took out a tortoise-shell snuff-box and a cornelian set in a ring. They had belonged to his father. "You will take these, Michael, because he intended that you should have them." The ring was too big for his finger, so she wrapped some cotton around it, tying it in a sharp, neat knot, with the decisiveness which marked every action of her life.

His mouth fumbled with the hard edge of her cheek in a shy attempt to kiss her, and then he walked down the path through the snow, towards the gate. Within half an hour the high coach was rolling on towards Maidenhead and London. He pressed his feet against his carpet-bag and he closed his hand so that the cotton could not be seen upon the ring. He sat, stiff and nervous, watching the occasional stretches of the river, the rafts of ice floating down and, in one place, a swan beating its nervous wings upon a frozen pond. The trees were white and the earth was hard and silent.

They passed through Maidenhead, and then they came to a fork in the road. The old man next to him pointed to the grey outline of the Castle on the hill at Windsor. "They say the King's favourite giraffe died a month or so ago, and that he is more unhappy about it than if it had been his own royal lady," said the stranger.

"A giraffe! The King's giraffe?"

"Aye, the King's giraffe: a long-necked beastie from the tropical places, so I'm told—eats trees and the like and runs like a hare. It's lived in the Castle these many years, and its dying has broken the King's heart, they say. A great funeral it had, and it was buried in the Castle garden yonder. A ghost rides there, they say: a spectral fellow called Herne the Hunter, riding over the land, with hounds and all, and him with flames shooting out of his mouth. But the King's no ghost. They say he's so fat that the leeches bleed him before his Christmas dinner."

Michael Stranger opened his eyes a little wider. Rumours of the ways of kings very seldom drifted as far as his sister's house. The lash of the whip danced in the air and the grey Castle withdrew behind the mists. They passed an inn where Dick Turpin used to sleep, and the stranger told him a story of Hounslow, and of the ghostly coach and the highwaymen who ride, ride, ride, as they rode in the 'thirties. Late in the day they came to the outskirts of the city.

In those days Kensington and Westminster were parted, and there was a greensward at Hyde Park Corner. Indeed, so treacherous was the little stretch of open country that one always crossed it walking in the middle of the road, looking this way and that, towards the shadows which might be footpads in hiding.

Michael Stranger went to his inn, walked shyly through the tap-room and asked for a bedroom. A heavy-hipped woman brought him his food: slices of beef, potatoes, cowcumber, and plum pudding. She stayed with him a little while, and as she stood before him, she rested one swollen, red hand on her breast and with the other she pointed out of the window. "If you lean far out, you'll see Kensington Palace. There's little to see at this time of the year, for the gentry shut themselves up in the winter, like bugs in a rug. But when the spring comes, it's all flowers, and you'll see the little Princess Victoria—she's the baby of the Duke that died from getting his feet wet, you know—a rare gentleman he was, dancing her in the air for all to see. I've seen her many a day, with her feathered hat, walking with two of the biggest footmen you ever saw, with calves on them like hams

hanging in the taproom. Some days she rides a donkey by the Round Pond, and there's an old man following her always. They say he worships the very ground she walks on. A busy little person, they say, playing the piano and making paint pictures. There's an old gentleman you'll see walking up to the Palace every day or so, to teach her. They say she's mighty clever with the paints. But she's a firm little body, and when her music teacher crossed her, she banged down the piano-lid in front of him and said there would be no "must" when she was learning to play. Princesses have these ways, I suppose. But she's pretty as a rose, and I've seen her toddling down the path with a watering-can in her hand, and sitting on the terrace in the summer mornings, with her mother, eating bread and milk."

"And is she a real princess?" asked Michael Stranger.

"Real, oh yes, she's a real princess. The King's her uncle; and it isn't all of us that has kings for uncles. She's a shrewd young miss, too, I'm told. When she was supping with her uncle King, he asked her to choose her own song for the band to play. Bright as a cricket, she jumps up and says: "Let them play 'God Save the King.'"

"There are noises downstairs as if the hot grog's being mixed, so if you'll bang the stick three times on the floor when you've finished, I'll be up to tend you."

She waddled out of the room, and later, when it was almost dark, Michael went down into the taproom and asked for a glass of sherry wine, which was all he knew, from funerals and chistenings in his sister's house.

The taproom was filled with merry people and, with Christmas as an excuse, they mixed a hot punch and called on Michael to drink a glass. Warm, but nervous, he walked out into the night. The road was white, and a few late robins, frightened from the trees, shook their wings and scattered the snow into little showers. Bells were ringing, and the window of a big house was open, so that he could see people dancing, beneath a crystal chandelier. A tall man came out on to the balcony and threw money down to some children who were singing in the snow. But Michael walked past them. "A merry Christmas to you, stranger," somebody called, from a doorstep. "A merry Christmas, sir," Michael answered. Then he walked on, until he came to a big, dark building. There must have been a hundred windows, sleepy, dark windows, with the curtains drawn. He stood in front of it for a long time, so long that the night-watchman walked past him twice.

"Is that Kensington Palace?" he asked.

"Yes, it is," the watchman answered.

They stood together in the snow, and as they talked, more bells began to ring, more and more bells, so that the cold air was alive with them. It was so dark now that all the robins had gone to sleep.

As they looked up to the dark Palace, one window, two windows suddenly became alive with light.

"There must be somebody there," said Michael.

"Somebody! Why, don't you know what that is?" asked the night-watchman. "That's the room where the little Princess sleeps."

"Princess Victoria? That's the one the woman at the inn told me about."

"Yes," answered the watchman. "I've heard tell—of course, you never know about these things—but I've heard tell that some day, when she grows up, she may be Queen of England."

REHEARSAL

How stuffy the hall seems this afternoon. Everyone looks discontented and irritable. Perhaps it is because the form matches are in progress out at Windmill Road basketball courts, and those destined to stay at school and practice for the approaching concert feel as though they would prefer to appreciate the privilege of being spectators out there.

Our much mis-used stage manager-producer-director is brandishing a pencil and vainly trying to engage the attention of at least some of the actors and actresses, and get the roll marked. His nerves are in a sad state now, and his voice—well, he himself has already given up all hopes of ever again being able to shout much louder than the average pupil-actor; and shouting one knows is so essential to a full-time stage manager!

After about seventy per cent. of the required number of performers have admitted that they are present, and about ten have been despatched to scout for the rest who have left for parts unknown, the order comes, "Everyone on stage for the First Act."

Immediately there is a scramble for the stairs to the stage, and a wild rush to be first there, with much elbowing and more to say, the chorus arrives in the wings. "You're in the wrong place . . . get off my . . . hurry up . . . I've lost my . . . get in the front line . . . I say . . . !" and so on. The stage manager's, "Not so much noise there," is completely drowned in the general uproar, but presently, after much scuffling the work really begins.

The orchestra endeavours to make itself heard in the first few bars of the opening chorus, and the conductor's baton rises and falls, enthusiastically and with an encouraging smile, we are started off on the opening chorus. But where is the keen competition of a few moments before? About half a dozen bashful back-row leaders, under cover of the front line and various pieces of scenery, give voice to a few in offensive chirps.

The aforesaid encouraging smile gives place to such a look of patient toleration as would have graced the countenance of a drover in charge of a flock of sheep. Then with an, "Oh, for goodness sake," gesture, he starts them off again. On the second or third beat the majority of the chorus pipes up half-heartedly and then steadily increasing in volume, confidence and interest, "raise a song with happy voice."

The smile momentarily returns to the face of the conductor, but whether it is a smile of genuine satisfaction or merely one meant to awaken a little more life in those on the stage, is not known.

Enter the leading lady and her attendants from back stage and exit the chorus to resume further excited fluttering in the wings.

"Stop chattering, you popinjays and let us hear the dialogue." In his haste the conductor unconsciously adopts the words of one of the characters as he addresses the chorus.

The main characters are becoming more and more realistic at every rehearsal, and one mentally endorses the director's words, "Splendid work there."

It is rather singular—I don't know if anyone else has noticed it—a movement of the eyes upward as if in seeking celestial aid, just a small action on the part of the conductor, which has the effect of a tonic, either to inspire or to reduce the spirit to a state of deepest melancholy. Having discovered its reaction to be much more speedy and reliable than encouraging smiles or frowns of displeasure, our conductor makes frequent use of this idea to stimulate the drooping spirits of some of our local brilliants.

R.

Mr.

The mere thought of the bored look on the faces of people in the audience gives rise to more extensive fears of loud "boos," from the back row or worse still a crowd of disappointed patrons round the office clamouring for their money back, while a mob of panick-stricken performers stand helpless on the shore, is sufficient to convey the efforts of the performers to higher spheres. The scene changes and from the footlights we see the universal expression on the sea of faces —one of ecstacy, rapture—and as the curtain falls on the last act, we listen, with breathless excitement for the silence preceding thundering applause.

—G. Faulker.

AS WE SEE THEM

"Society is one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes, the bores and the bored."

C.C.A.—"My thoughts are my own companions."—Longfellow.

J.W.A.—"His pencil was striking, resistless and grand.
His manners were gentle, complying and bland."—Goldsmith

J.B.—"Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep."—Shakespeare.

A.S.B.—"Zed! Thou unnecessary letter.—Shakespeare.

W.E.B.—"Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand."—Pope.

G. W. C. D.—"One vast substantial smile."—Dickens.

W.G.—"Far off his coming shorne."—Milton.

W.S.H.—"Blessed be agriculture—if one does not have too much of it."—Warner.

M.W.M.—"Ay, me! what perils do environ.
The man who meddles with cold iron."—Butler.

H.W.J.—"A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."—Shakespeare.

H.A.J.—"Little pitchers have wide ears."—Jerbert.

H.P.L.—"Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other."—Addison.

L. McK.—"The very pink of perfection."—Goldsmith.

D. McR.—"It is nothing when you are used to it."—Swift.

G.J.P.—"Hail to the chief who in triumph advances."—Scott.

F.P.—"A carpenter is known by his chips."—Swift.

H.M.S.—"I am, sir, a brother of the angle."—Walton.

A.A.S.—"Methinks I hear his faint (?) reply."—Bowles.

C.M.T.—"Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest."—Shelley.

A.B.T.—"We prize books, and they prize them most who are themselves wise."—Emerson.

R.M.W.—"Science, when well digested, is nothing more than good sense and reason."—Stanishaus.

E.C.W.—"A fair exterior is a silent recommendation."—Cyrus.

The Head he's in the lobby
A dozen rooms away;
Prefects art thou working there below,
Talking though detentions fall,
We sit with heat at ease,
And talking of the time so soon to go.
Laughing in our form rooms,
Laughing in our play,
Laughing as we go to meet our doom.
If the prefects catch us leaving,
We'll be lectured to mid-evening,
And then we'll rue our mischief in
A dull detention room.

THE PREFECTS—1932.

Standing: S. Blumhardt, J. A. Pollitt, E. R. Perrin, A. Flyger, J. E. Laking, E. McCook, J. Stanley.

Seated: W. Stevenson, M. Stone, S. Cowperthwaite, M. Waters, E. Flyger, J. Cullen, E. De Suza.

THE SCHOOL COUNCIL, 1932.

Back Row: J. Partington, L. George, P. Shilling, R. Brown, B. Prince, J. Meiklejohn, G. Docherty, D. Mitchell, L. Mills.

Middle Row: E. Calder, E. McCook, J. Stanley, W. Stevenson., E. R. Perrin, J. Pollitt, S. Blumhardt, R. Beeston, C. Opper.

Front Row: J. E. Laking, E. Flyger, J. Cullen, S. Cowperthwaite, Mr. W. E. Burley, M. Waters, E. De Suza, M. Stone, A. Flyger.

POETRY SECTION

The Editor is indebted to Mr. R. G. Park, who is at present studying medicine at the Otago University, for several of his poems which we publish below. These poems, which are written in a humorous strain, are a pleasure to read. Especial mention should be made of his poem, "The Passionate Wodehouse Character to His Love." This is a very clever portrayal of a typical Wodehouse character. Mr. Ralph Park is Editor of the Otago University Capping Magazine, a perusal of which shows his literary ability.

LESSER SUNG LOVE SONGS

THE PASSIONATE WODEHOUSE CHARACTER TO HIS LOVE.

I say, dear old soul, it's a deuced funny thing—
  But the jolly old heart seems aglow,
I'm inspired, so to speak, with an impulse to sing,
  And a positive pash, don't you know?
I've heard, when a chappie is feeling that way,
  That a woman you know, and what not—
Well, under the circumstances, I should jolly well say,
  I'm in love, and all that sort of rot!

Well, really, you're ripping and so forth, I mean,
  If you see what I'm drivelling at,
You're a bit of a topper, old egg and old bean,
  Well, you're one of the best, and all that!
So deucedly fruity, and that sort of thing,
  If you gather the gist of my speech,
I mean to say, dammit, you're fit for a king—
  As a matter of fact, you're a peach!

Your cupid bow lips, and the bloom in your cheek,
  And all that sort of species of rot,
Are more or less priceless, old top, so to speak,
  And they dashed well enrapture me, what!
I'd be frightfully bucked if you'd rally round, dear,
  Well, the bally old notion, you know,
Is to leg it around to the registrar here,
  And then—golly, by jove and what ho!

—R. G. Park.

STANZAS WRITTEN IN PERPLEXITY

They say the present times are making everybody stony
  And people simply must economise.
They can't afford to dine on caviare and macaroni,
  But live instead on steak and kidney pies.
But other points of view exist besides the gastronomic
  On which your intellect may well expand.
I'm not exactly clear about the aspect economic
  And this is what I cannot understand:

If everyone in business is losing pots of money,
  And nobody appears to be collecting any money,
I think it's very funny what has happened to the money,
  I wonder where the beastly money goes to.

It's rumoured there are losses in the medical profession
And in architecture, dentistry and law;
And in every branch of business they are feeling the depression
Rather more and more and more and more and more.
In political affairs they are having trouble with the Budget,
And of that there's not the shadow of a doubt.
But related to the crisis as I personally judge it,
There's a fact that's rather hard to puzzle out:

If everyone's continually getting rid of money,
And none in the world is ever making any money,
When the times are far from sunny, it is funny of the money
Where the deuce does all the funny money go to?

—R. G. P.

TELEPHONE LINES

Mr. Telephone I have a feeling for you
Which is almost akin to affection;
Your circle of friends is exceeding by few,
You're a man of the widest connection.
You come into contact with all sides of life,
With its sorrows, its joys and its morals;
You're by many a husband and wife
With their private palavers and quarrels.

A magnetic sonority rings in your voice,
Though its tone is a trifle metallic;
It can make me alternately weep or rejoice
With the force of its power vocalic.
It can fill with loathing or hold me in thrall—
Its inflections and accents are many:
And sometimes before it will function at all
It may need to be bribed with a penny.

The rumours I breathe in your friendly old ear
Are all, by your earnest endeavour,
Repeated exactly for others to hear,
And you do not exaggerate ever.
You'll convey to the ears of a man I detest,
With mechanical freedom from fault,
The bitterest insult I care to suggest
Without danger of violent assault.

In my mind, Mr. 'Phone, deny this if you can,
As a male you undoubtedly feature,
You'll wonder, no doubt, how I know you're a man
As distinct from a feminine creature.
The reason behind it is perfectly clear—
Though the statement may seem rather sweeping,
Consider the thousands of secrets you hear—
They are all of them safe in your keeping.

—R. G. P.

LESSER SUNG LOVE SONGS

THE GOLFER TO HIS LOVE.

Beloved, beloved, a passion adorning,
Consumes me as passions so frequently do;
Ah, give me a place at your feet on the flooring
To kneel and confess my affection for you!

Wherever I wander through hazard and fairway,
In bunker, the rough, on the tee or the green,
I'm playing my shots in a devil-may-care way;
They say that my slice is the worst they have seen.

I can't keep my eye on the ball for a second;
My swing was a Swing; it's becoming a Shove;;
I've been to the pro., in my grief, and he reckoned
That in his opinion, the trouble is love.

Ah do not repulse me with scorn unforgiving,
Discourage thy worshipper not, with a frown,
Without you my angel, life isn't worth living;
Without you I can't get my handicap down.

Oh, fairest of fairest,
My heart is aflame,
Confess that thou carest
And feel just the same!
There's something about you,
I can't live without.
And feel just the same!
I'm pining,
Declining,
And right off my game.

Where a three or a four is the recognized bogey,
My score-card shows sevens and sixes and fives.
I find I'm approaching like any old fogey,
And digging my irons and topping my drives.

I find it impossible, dear, to forget you,
I worship and cherish "in toto," "ad lib."
My love is so boundless that even I'd let you
Play chip shots for hours with my new mashie nib.

I worship the flight of your running approaches,
Your drive is a dream that is graceful and free,
Your brassie's the style the professional coaches,
Be mine, lovely goddess, and teach it to me.

Be mine fairest one, eat my bread and my butter,
And let us together our happiness seek,
Share all that is mine—my midiron and my putter,
My steel shafted driver, my favourite cleek.

Though the offer be gruesome,
It's plain as can be;
Sweetheart play a two-some
For ever with me;
I offer an ocean
Of love and devotion,
And so
Let us go
And drive off the first tee.

—R. G. Park.

Miss Alma McGruer, formerly Music Mistress at the College, was in London during the year. She contributed items at the annual dinner of the London Cornish Association at which the Prince of Wales was chief guest.

Late Sporting News

(Copy received to late for inclusion in Sporting Section)

2nd XV., FOURTH GRADE A.

This year we were rather successful in our grade, working our way into the finals against Grammar 4th A. team. But alas! We were beaten 3—8.

Our first match of the season was against Sacred Heart College. A fairly even match which resulted in a win for the Technical, 9—3.

Otahuhu Technical came in to Auckland, and we played them at Victoria Park. Although we were playing "short" we again had a victory, 15—0.

One of our hardest matches was against Grammar A. at Gribblehurst Park. The scores at half-time were 3—3. The play in the second half swayed backwards and forwards, and not until the last few minutes did Grammar score. This was our first defeat, 8—3, but were we down-hearted?

June 18th we played King's College, on their grounds, in a heavy downpour of rain. We had to keep moving or we would have suffered severe chills. The ball was slimy, and the forwards often crossed the line, only to miss forcing the ball. We were "in our glory" in the mud, and, owing to the fine combination of the team, we succeeded in winning, 15—0.

Another wet day, we played Mount Albert at Mount Albert. Relief workers laid bets as to who would win the game, and leant idly on their shovels till the end. We played "curtain raiser" to our 1st XV. The mud was so thick, that often the game would have to be stopped to let a player wash the mud from his eyes in a nearby washbowl. The game was a very keen one which ended in a draw, 3—3.

We managed to win the ensuing matches until the great day for the championship arrived. The old rivals, Technical and Grammar were at it again. The game was very fast, in fact, a little too fast for us We lost the championship by 3—8.

So fit was the team, that we were willing to take a trip to Hamilton with the 1st XV. and the girls' basketball teams. We elected a new captain, for the former one had been transferred to the 1sts. Early in the morning we boarded a train at Auckland and set out for a long trip. A loud munching informed us that the vice-captain was in the vicinity. One of the forwards began to reconnoitre and found the confiscator of sweetmeats in a corner with his feet resting on the back of the next seat. He was deeply interested in the "Amusements Column" of the "Herald," and did not notice the forward disappear and return with a paper cup of cold water. The liquid was calmly deposited down the muncher's left trousers-leg, amid loud bellows of wrath.

At last we reached Hamilton, where we went into a restaurant to partake of an invigorating cup of tea. Our minds were at rest. We did not have to pay 4d this time. Some of the Hamilton boys escorted us to the playing fields.

We crowded into a shed and were soon "ready for the fray." Unluckily, both our teams had to play at once, for we had little time to catch the returning train. Our team and Hamilton's lined up and gave the customary cheers. The ball was kicked off and we settled down to a hard game. Time and again we were on the verge of scoring, but were unlucky. The opposing team bowled us over like ninepins, but we kept up courage and tried to thwart their scores. Alas! It was to no avail.

The "big, tough country-bumpkins" scored, the forerunner of 11 points, and a happy gory crowd of boys rushed to the sheds for a hot shower. We had lost 0—11 in the game but not in health and vigour. We boarded a bus, and "three cheers" were given and returned. We drove to Frankton and climbed wearily into our carriages. Cakes were issued out, and again our health and vigour was shown. The return journey was occupied in singing and scrapping, and a group of merry boys came back "home."

FIFTH GRADE RUGBY TEAM

The 1932, Fifth Grade team was composed of: Simpson, Hiscock, Tetley, Alexander, Wakefield, Jackson, Bowrey (captain), Beard, Armitage, Flynn, Burgoyne, Kerkin, Haswell, Hitchings, Chalmers, Underdown.

The team had a fairly successful season, finishing runner-up in the competition, as it did last year. It had the distinction of being the only team to beat the champion team (Sacred Heart).

In the preliminary round, a big win against Grammar B was followed by a defeat by Grammar A. This had the effect of spurring on the boys to better efforts and successive matches were won until the final round was reached. The match against Sacred Heart proved to be the most interesting, and a fine game was played. Both sides played up to form, and excitement was maintained to the end. After a ding-dong struggle in the first half, which ended with no score for either side, Beard scored a first-class try, which was converted. The Technical team continued to attack and Sacred Heart were penned in their own half until a few minutes from the end, when a resolute attack on our goal-line was only foiled by good defence. This game ended the preliminary round, in which we were equal with Sacred Heart, both teams having lost one game.

In the final round, strangely enough we were drawn to play Sacred Heart again in the first match. The match was begun at a fast pace, with Technical attacking strongly. At the end of the first half, however, Sacred Heart broke through the defence and scored a try which was converted. Our efforts weakened a little in the second half, and another try was scored against us before the conclusion of a good match.

Generally speaking, the forwards put in some good solid work, and followed up well. The backs were individually brilliant at times, but did not combine as well as they might have done. Bowrey, Wakefield and Hiscock deserve special mention however.

Results:—

Preliminary Round.—Versus Auckland Grammar B, won 45—0; v. Auckland Grammar A, lost 0—12; v. Mount Albert Grammar, won 9—0; v. Otahuhu Technical, won 49—0; v. Dilworth, won 19—3; v. Sacred Heart, won 5—0.

Final Round.—Versus Sacred Heart, lost 0—8; v. Takapuna Grammar, won 11—0; v. Auckland Grammar A, not played. Totals: Games won 6, lost 2, points for 138, against 23.

6th GRADE RUGBY B. TEAM

This team started off most enthusiastically at the beginning of the football season and no difficulty was encountered in mustering together fifteen sturdy players under seven stone. As with most football teams, it was found necessary to make replacements throughout the season, and by the end, about half of the original players were in the team. This, together with poor attendance at practices, had a weakening effect on the play of the team as a whole. However, the 6th B. team did well considering its handicaps, and the members derived plenty of enjoyment and physical benefit from the matches they so whole-heartedly and earnestly played. Abbot of M.2B was the team captain, the part he played in that capacity is most deserving of credit.

The games played are as follows:—Against Grammar D., lost 18—0; against S.M.T.C. 6C., won 11—0; against Mount Albert C., won 15—3; against Mount Albert B., lost 18—3; against Grammar C., won 5—0; against Sacred Heart B., draw 0—0.

SIXTH C. RUGBY

We were not able to field a very strong team towards the beginning of the season and opportunities for practices were scarce.

However, as the games progressed, a semblance of combination was noticeable, and by dint of much searching, several new recruits were found.

The result of this was the winning of the last four matches in the division, which amply compensated for the lack of success at the beginning of the season. The team was ably captained by Thomas, and showed a fine sporting spirit, both in defeat and in success. They should supply some good material for the upper Sixth Grade teams next year.

Outstanding players were Thomas as fullback, and Bassett and Wilkie in the forwards.

Record of matches:—

Versus A.G.S.C., lost 0—21; v. A.G.S.C., lost 0—27; v. Mount Albert B, lost 0—21; v. Mount Albert C, lost 0—9; v. Sacred Heart B, won 6—3; v. Technical College B, lost 0—11; v. A.G.S., C, won 21—3; v. Mount Albert Grammar School C, won 15—8; v. Sacred Heart, won 6—3.

I st. CRICKET XI

The College 1st XI. were fortunate this year in having all but one member back from last year, the vacancy being ably filled by McCook. With the coaching of Mr. Taylor, to whom much credit is due, the team experienced a successful season but, as in past years, the team has been considerably depleted in numbers, a commencement of the third term leaving us with only five of the original team. With six places to be filled our chances of equalling our first term successes, do not seem rosy.

Farquhar showed again his splendid batting form of last season, and played some fine innings for the school. Dallimore, A. Flyger and Lund were easily our best remaining batsmen. Cowperthwaite topped the bowling averages, his performances being very consistent. Robinson was also a good stock bowler, while E. Flyger proved an effective change.

The team at the beginning of the year consisted of: S. Cowperthwaite (captain), J. Dallimore (vice-captain), Lund, Robinson, A. Flyger, E. Flyger, Farquhar, Boyle, McGregor, De Suza, McCook.

Games commence again on October 29th, when the College plays Auckland Grammar at their grounds. The final game is to be played at King's College grounds on November 12th. and 19th, when we meet Mount Albert Grammar School.

THE THIRD CRICKET X1

The team could scarcely be called brilliant last summer, but still we were only giving the other teams a chance, and this season we are going to go right through without a loss—perhaps. We now have the pick of the lower grades, so we may come out near the top after all.

Now we have lost our confident openers, Boyle and Jones, the fate of the team lies largely in the hands of "Skipper Mitchell," the cross-country runner and our best bowler. Although he has only one arm, it takes a tricky ball to beat him at long stop. Le Roy and Hitchings both bowl and bat well, at times, although the former is rather wild, while Cooper, who generally makes a few runs is a second Oldfield behind the stumps.

The greedy 1st and 2nd XI. have picked us to the bone in taking Jones and Pountney to strengthen their teams; still we should not grumble as we have robbed the IV. V. and VI. elevens of their best. There were four games which are not recorded in the score-book I am perusing. I think we won those four games and that the writer made top score in three of them.

The results we have at hand, therefore, give perhaps a wrong idea of our success.

Against Grammar A—Lost. College, 34 (Le Roy 11); Grammar A, 5 wickets for 119.

Against Takapuna—Lost. College, 94 (Boyle 50); Takapuna, 109.

Against Mount Albert B—Won. College, 63 (Jones 19); Mount Albert B, 48.

Against Mount Albert A—Lost. College, 37 (Jones 8); Mount Albert A, 5 wickets for 120.

FOURTH CRICKET X1

As we look back over the past season's cricket we may be moderately pleased with ourselves on our achievements. We were beaten only twice, and as there were no draws, we naturally won the rest. Our success was the result of team cohesion with the bowlers, the best of which being Cook, of ME. I., who used to knock the wickets flying often. Unfortunately he has left and we miss him very much. Among the batsmen we were much more even, as the averages show. Again we look forward to another successful season, although we have our doubts because some of the team have gone up into higher grades. Still, are we down-hearted? You all know the answer.

The team for the first term was:—McIver (captain), Doughty, Graham, Bowrey, Cook, Jackson, McFadzean, McLellan, Philpot, Wilson, Simmonds.

1st XI. SOCCER NOTES

This year only five of last year's team returned to school, and so the team had to be made up with some good inter[illegible]es, and two of three first years. However, the team perform[illegible] throughout, notably in the game against Mount Alber[illegible]h was drawn. The team was as follows:—

FLYGER, E. C. (captain), centre-half and left-[illegible]rtunately was unable to play for the greater part of the [illegible]. His inclusion would have made this year's 1st XI. a hard one to beat.

DE SUZA, E. W. (vice-captain), inside-right.—A clever and constructive inside forward, De Suza initiated most of the attacks which, however, were not always "finished off" to the advantage.

FLYGER, A. L., centre-half and centre-forward.—Equally at home as as centre-forward or centre-half, A. Flyger was the outstanding player of the side. A fine "team" player who likes to be where there is most to be done.

BEST, P., R. full-back.—Not consistent, played some good games but was apt to fall at any time on slippery ground. A little attention to football boots would have been worth while.

GROGAN, R., centre-forward.—Was a "trier" at centre-forward. This is a difficult position to play, and a great deal of ball practice is necessary.

JONES, E., inside left.—Has a good knowledge of the inside game, does not spare himself, but lacks the "finishing" touch.

BROBERG, S., left wing.—A useful outside left, should cross the ball with more power, there would then be more opportunities for the other wing.

GUDSELL, left full-back.—A late-comer to the XI., Gudsell was a sound defender, but would have benefited from more serious training.

MITCHELL, D, right wing.—Always very fit, Mitchell was a useful right wing, and took some catching. Could have tried a long shot occasionally.

ROBERTS, A., right-half.—Roberts never seemed to hurry but was generally in position when wanted. A little more training would do no harm.

ROBERTS, W., right-half.—Not a stylist, but not easy to beat. Could also do with more training.

FOOTE, left-half.—Was a consistent left-half, displayed a knowledge of the game and helped both in defence and attack in "approved" style.

HELLYAR, goal-keeper.—In goal Hellyar had some busy Saturday mornings, was always reliable and came through the season with credit.

COLLEGE OFFICERS—1932

Head Boy.—S. Cowperthwaite. Head Girl.—Marion Waters.

PREFECTS.

Boys.—E. W. De Suza, A. Flyger, C. Flyger, E. McCook, J. A. Pollitt, H. Stevenson.

Girls.—Sylvia Blumhardt, Jean Cullen, Jean Laking, Edna Perrin, Jean Stanley, Molly Stone.

COUNCILLORS.

Boys.—R. Beeston, R. Brown, L. George, J. Meiklejohn, D. Mitchell.

Girls.—Evelyn Calder, Gwen Docherty, Lorna Mills, Constance Opper, Jean Partington, Beverley Prince, Phyllis Shilling.