



The
SEDDONIAN

1933

Raymond S. Brown, S.I. Mech. E. D.P. Eng.
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Journal of the
SEDDON MEMORIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Raymond S. Brown. S.I. Mech. E. Dip. Eng.

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Vitae Non Scholae Discimus

The
SEDDONIAN

1933

The Journal of the
SEDDON MEMORIAL
TECHNICAL
COLLEGE

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

FULL TIME STAFF, 1933

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Olive French
Lorna Mills
Ruth Norrie
Janet Ramsey
Mollie Sutherland

Boys:

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A. Carlaw
L. George
A. Meiklejohn
J. Meiklejohn
D. Mitchell
M. Wakefield

Councillors:

Girls:

Audrey Bovaird
Una Goldsmith
Audrey Paull
Elsie Perrin
Olga Watts

Boys:

R. Anderson
R. Dowsing
K. McMillan
N. Sims
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 Absent: Mr. L. Titheridge.

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Mo. Hitchison	H. P. Lewis.
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L. Anderson	J. Parker
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SCHOOL OFFICERS OF 1933

"Seddonian": Editor, Mr. Wooller.

Cadet Corps: O.C., Lieutenant Scott.

Infantry Battalion:

A Company, Lieutent Wood, Lieutenant McRobie.
 B Company, Lieutenant Leeves.
 C Company, Lieutenant Thompson, Lieutenant Adams.
 D Company,
 Signallers, Lieutenant Brooke.
 Lewis and Vickers Guns, Lieutenant Wooller.
 Artillery Section, Lieutenant Carnachan.
 Engineers, Lieutenant E. James.

Games Organiser: Mr. Burley.

Cricket: Boys.—Messrs. Taylor, Drake, H. James, McKillop, Wooller, Stewart. Girls.—Miss Lee.

Football: Messrs. Titheridge, Wooller, Webber, Smyth, Drake, H. James, McKillop, Brooke, Adams.

Athletics: Messrs. Leeves, Titheridge, Webber, Wooller.

Basketball: Miss Lee.

Tennis: Boys.—Messrs. Carnachan, Taylor. Girls.—Miss Vickery.

Houses:

Binns, Messrs McKillop, Wooller; Misses Adams, Allum.
 Hindley, Messrs. Drake, Adams; Misses Davis, Aitcheson.
 Seddon, Messrs. Carnachan, Brooke; Misses Cambridge, L. Anderson.
 Wellesley, Messrs. Wood, E. James; Misses Lee, M. G. Anderson.

Orchestra: Mr. Burley.

School Concert and Choir: Mr. Thompson.

Savings Bank: Mr. Jones.

Shooting, Mr. McRobie.

Editorial

This year's Seddonian is truly a school magazine. For, the entire journal from cover to cover has been printed by students of the College under the supervision of their instructors. Naturally, in order to accomplish this work without over-burdening the printing classes towards the end of the year, a considerable amount of organisation was necessary. Day by day since the beginning of the year news has been collected and handed over in completed sections to the printing department.

Since the first term the linotype machines have been running merrily and the steady increasing number of "galley proofs" soon bore eloquent testimony to the linotypers' industry. The Spanish Inquisition did not prosecute its heresy hunt with more zeal than we did in our pursuit of typographical errors. The end of the second term saw the bulk of the magazine set up ready for printing. Now, at last, the task is finished and, as you glance through the pages of the 1933 "Seddonian," O reader, we hope that you will find much to interest and, perhaps, instruct you.

A noteworthy feature of 1933 has been the splendid way in which the students of the College have organised and supported community efforts. A book drive for the Unemployed Relief Camps, a collection of food for poor people in the city, the supporting of the Prosperity Week Campaign—all these were enthusiastically and successfully carried through. A study of the list of edibles collected on one morning makes one realise what can be done by a united effort on the part of 1200 boys and girls. May the spirit of unselfishness and thought for others always be as powerful in the life of the College as it has been this year!

—The Editor.

The Seddonian

SUMMER SPORTS

CRICKET, SWIMMING, TENNIS
ATHLETICS

CRICKET NOTES—First Eleven

KING'S COLLEGE V. S.M.T.C.
(Win for Kings on the First Innings.)

S.M.T.C. opened the 1933 season against the King's 1st XI. at Kings College. Kings winning the toss, elected to bat.

With the total at 10 Nolan bowled Smith off his pads. However, although the next wicket added 63 runs, the remaining wickets fell fairly regularly and Kings were finally dismissed for 179. Technical's outstanding bowler was Nolan who took 4 wickets for 24 runs. Flyger with 2 wickets for 37 was too erratic to be reliable.

With an hour to bat Flyger and Horner opened for Technical and, at the end of the first day's play, the total was 40 and both batsmen were still together and playing the bowling safely. On the second day's play, Flyger was the first to settle down and commenced to score with shots all round the wicket. However, with confidence came disaster, Flyger being bowled as the result of a careless shot. 55—1—26. Horner, who was then 14, now began to score faster, two boundaries on end increasing his total. Glass was dismissed for 8 and then Horner was clean bowled by a ball which whipped in from the off, to take his leg stump. 96—4—43. Although a trifle lucky, Horner appeared to be well set for a big score. As in the case of Flyger he appeared to lose his wicket through over-confidence.

Wickets now began to fall rapidly, and with the dismissal of Russell the score-board read, 102—8—3. Sutherland and Thompson were now associated, and they played purely defensive cricket for half-an-hour. After being together for 56 minutes, Thompson in trying to force the pace was bowled. 136—9—9. Nolan, our last man in, blocked out the rest of the over. Sutherland, however, in going for a hit was clean bowled when a win for the College still looked possible. Sutherland, although only a small boy, certainly showed many of the bigger boys how to stand up to fast bowling and with more patience would have made a larger score.

On a crumbling wicket King's failed badly in their second venture at the crease. Backed by keen fielding Nolan and McCook went through the Kings' team in just over an hour. Nolan was again destructive and finished up with the excellent average of 10 wickets for 72 runs in his first match for the 1st XI.

A feature of Kings second innings was the fielding of the Technical team. Fallaze behind the wickets, especially giving a brilliant exhibition. He caught one, stumped one and allowed no byes to be registered against him. The match resulted in a win for Kings' College on the 1st innings.

KINGS COLLEGE.		TECHNICAL.	
1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
Martin, c. Fallaze, b. Nolan	41	4 Flyger, b. Martin	26
Smith, b. Nolan	4	39 Horner, b. Black	43
Norris, c. Horner, b. Nolan	39	Burton, b. McGruther	1
Lightbourn, c. Burton, b. Nolan	8	8 Glass, c. Norris, b. Black	8
Macindoe, b. McCook	0	0 Fallaze, c. Western, b. Macindoe	3
McGruther, b. Nolan	0	25 McCook, b. Lightbourn	8
Foster, c. Horner, b. Flyger	29	29 Russell, c. Black, b. Lightbourn	3
Tapp, not out	15	6 Sutherland, b. McGruther	19
Western, b. Flyger	0	12 Stonestreet, c. Smith, b. Martin	0
Black, b. Horner	12	7 Thomson, b. Martin	9
Clark, run out	7	Nolan, not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	25
Total	179	Total	136
Bowling: Nolan 5 for 41,			
Flyger 2 for 37, McCook 1 for 41,			
Horner 1 for 39.			

KINGS COLLEGE.		Bowling: McGruther 2 for 37,	
2nd Innings.		Martin 3 for 18, Black 2 for 24,	
McGruther, b. McCook	13	Lightbourn 2 for 4.	
Lightbourn, b. McCook	1		
Macindoe, c. Stonestreet, b. Nolan	1		
Western, c. Thompson, b. Horner	22		
Smith, b. Nolan	2		
Tapp, b. Thompson	19		
Foster, not out	3		
Black, c. Burton, b. Nolan	0		
Clark, c. Horner, b. Nolan	19		
Martin, st. Fallaze, b. Nolan	3		
Norris, absent	0		
Extras	0		
Total	74		
Bowling: Nolan 5 wickets for 24 runs, McCook 2 for 25, Thompson 1 for 3.			

TECHNICAL v. AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL 'B'

Grammar had first use of a wicket which gave no assistance to spin bowlers. Wakefield, with the assistance of a strong wind, was able to make the ball kick, and he quickly had the Grammar batsmen in difficulties. He bowled well, capturing 5 wickets for 25 runs. After two and a quarter hours batting, Grammar's innings closed for the substantial total of 191. As anticipated the spin bowlers did not meet with success, although Broberg and Flyger had the batsmen thinking.

Facing this large total the College opened as usual with Horner and Flyger. Both batsmen set out to play themselves in with the result that the first 20 minutes' cricket was slow. After that, however, the scoring rate quickened, and Horner brought the 100 up in slightly over an hour, with a cut to the boundary through the slips. Eight bowlers were tried in an endeavour to break the partnership, but the batsmen treated them all alike. With the total at 111 (a school record partnership) Horner was bowled by a perfect "googly," 111—1—39. His innings had been a chanceless one, his most productive stroke being a late cut through slips, which produced five of his seven fours. Sutherland joined Flyger, who was 63 when Horner left. Both batsmen now attacked the bowling in an attempt to score as many as possible off the tired attack. However, in the second to last over of the day Flyger, who appeared set for a century, was caught on the leg boundary, 100—2—87. His 87, which had been marred by one difficult

chance at 73, was a typical captain's innings. A powerful pull and an equally strong drive gathered in 15 boundaries.

Continuing the next week, Broberg joined Sutherland (29) who failed to add to his overnight score. He had given a pleasing exhibition, being particularly strong on the leg. Broberg and McCook were now associated and they added 45 for the third wicket before McCook was given out lb.w. 220—4—20. The next three wickets fell cheaply. With the dismissal of Fallaze who was very unlucky to drag a ball on to his wicket, Nolan joined Broberg. With instructions to hit, Broberg was doing so with a vengeance. He lifted one ball right out of the ground, and in trying to repeat the shot next ball was dropped on the boundary. Nolan in trying to emulate Broberg was clean bowled. He had given a lively exhibition for his 15. With one man absent, Broberg and Wakefield formed our last wicket partnership. Runs came freely until with the total at 313 Broberg was run out, 313—9—82. Broberg's innings was perhaps the brightest exhibition of the innings. After passing 40 his innings bordered on pure slogging and he was lucky to be dropped in the field four times. He hit 13 fours and 1 six. Wakefield (18 not out) who assisted Broberg in adding 39 for the ninth wicket, included 4 fours in a quiet though forceful innings.

Grammar opened their second innings in drizzling rain to the bowling of Wakefield and Nolan. With the total at 45 both the opening batsmen had been accounted for. Broberg now relieved Nolan and the change had instant result, Flyger accepting a difficult chance from Richards. Sudden changes of bowling worked wonders and when Nolan bowled Keys, Grammar's innings closed for 140. Wakefield again returned the best average. Considering the state of the ball, Nolan and Broberg bowled well to get two wickets apiece.

Technical were thus left with 18 runs to get to win and only 14 minutes left in which to get them. Horner and Flyger opened, Flyger facing Awhitu. In this over three beautiful ground drives realised 12. Horner played out a maiden and then Flyger again faced the bowling. The first ball he landed just inside the boundary. The next one went for a 4 and he stepped out to the next and lifted it over the bowler's head and right out of the ground for a glorious six. Horner scored a 4, thus making 19 off the over. Flyger's 28 not out included 5 fours and 1 six. This gave Technical a win by 10 wickets and 16 runs.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TECHNICAL.	
1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
Hogben, b. McCook	29	9 Horner, b. Hogben	39
Awhitu, run out	9	9 Flyger, c. Davies, b. Awhitu	86
Davies, b. Horner	2	2 Sutherland, c. Richards, b. Awhitu	29
Richards, b. Broberg	23	23 Broberg, run out	82
Hesketh, b. Wakefield	64	16 McCook, lb.w., b. Hamilton	20
Dalton, c. Nolan, b. Wakefield	16	Burton, lb.w., b. Davies	0
Keys, b. Nolan	0	11 Russell, b. Davies	4
Hamilton, lb.w., b. Wakefield	11	28 Fallaze, b. Davies	0
Mead, not out	28	0 Nolan, b. Hamilton	15
Colouret, b. Wakefield	0	0 Wakefield, not out	18
Sayers, b. Wakefield	0	0 Glass, absent	0
Extras	7	Extras	20
Total	191	Total	313
Bowling: Wakefield 5 for 35,		Bowling: Davies 3 for 39,	
Horner 1 for 26, Nolan 1 for 28,		Hamilton 2 for 68, Awhitu 2 for 59,	
McCook 1 for 33.		Hogben 1 for 40.	

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
2nd Innings.

Hogben, b. Wakefield	15	Flyger, not out	28
Awhitu, b. Nolan	19	Horner, not out	6
Davies, c. Flyger, b. Broberg	13		
Heskett, l.b.w., Broberg ..	35	Total	34
Richards, b. Wakefield ..	8		
Dalton, l.b.w. Flyger	17		
Hamilton, l.b.w., Wakefield ..	2		
Mead, not out	12		
Keys, b. Nolan	10		
Colouret, absent	0		
Sayers, absent	0		
Extras	11		

Total 140
Bowling: Wakefield 3 for 35,
Flyger 1 for 14, Broberg 2 for 29,
Nolan 2 for 17.

The First XI. wishes to thank Mr. Taylor for his loyal support and untiring efforts to coach the younger members of the team.

TECHNICAL v. TAKAPUNA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Flyger, winning the toss, decided to take first knock on a lifeless though easy wicket.

Horner opened with his captain, against a steady attack, Flyger facing, and opening the score with a turn to leg off the fast bowler, Stevenson. However, before the total had reached double figures, Horner ran himself out in calling for an impossible run. After a short exhibition of cross bat play Sutherland followed Horner back to the pavilion, bowled by Stevenson, 13—2—2. Broberg now joined Flyger in what was to prove the most successful partnership of the day. Neither batsmen took any risks and waited for the loose ball before attempting to score. Broberg then livened up a dull period by twice pulling full tosses to the boundary. Flyger appeared to miss many of his usual scoring shots through slowness and perhaps this could be attributed to his strenuous day at the College sports the day before. The partnership which had added 53 runs was broken when Broberg was dismissed. He was bowled off his pads by an unplayable ball which came in from the off and made tremendous pace off the wicket, 66—3—22. Broberg's innings was deserving of the utmost praise. He went in when the College was in a very difficult position, and as the result of a very patient exhibition he helped Flyger to give the score a brighter outlook.

The rest of the innings was a procession. Although Flyger continued to score runs, the other batsmen with the exception of Lund, gave no indications that they would stay with him. Lund when playing a sound defensive game paid the penalty of a cross bat and slight relaxation, a lofty full toss bowling him. McFadzean as last man gave a lucky exhibition of slogging and carried his bat for 7, when the innings closed for 98. Out of this total Flyger made 47. He batted with unusual restraint but this was excusable under the circumstances. Although he collected 7 boundaries in his 2½ hours at the wicket, his batting lacked that sparkle which had been a characteristic of his previous innings.

Emery and Adams opened for Takapuna to the bowling of Wakefield and Broberg. After two overs Nolan replaced Broberg and the

change brought immediate results. An l.b.w. decision and a brilliant piece of stumping by wicket-keeper Fallaze, bringing about the dismissal of both the opening bats, 16—2—10. Fallaze and Wakefield at short mid-off both deserving praise for good fielding.

Continuing the next week, Wakefield bowled West and was unlucky not to have Archer caught. However, from now on a series of dropped catches allowed Takapuna to master the bowling. Archer, who had been lucky, was now partnered by Stevenson and they were together when 120 was brought up. However, with his century in sight Archer was bowled by a "wrong 'un" from Flyger. Horner and McFadzean were expensive and Wakefield appeared to be the only bowler to command continual respect. Flyger in again using his "wrong 'un" was this time lifted right out of the ground for six. This made the second six of the day, one from Horner having previously gone the same way. With the total at 198, Takapuna declared their innings closed in an endeavour to force an outright win.

Technical had no outstanding bowler. Nolan failed to reproduce his previous week's form while Wakefield was steady without being dangerous.

College opened their second innings disastrously, Horner again running himself out. Horner was the worst offender in the team in this respect. Flyger, this week quickly settled down to play the bowling easily and forcibly. However, after making 10 runs out of the total of 12 in quick time he was given out. From then on Broberg and Glass played out time. Broberg (30 not out) compiled his runs in quick time and in a very bright manner. Glass (19 not out) played his best innings of the season.

TECHNICAL.	TAKAPUNA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		
1st Innings.	1st Innings.		
Flyger, l.b.w., b. Emery ..	47	Emery, l.b.w., b. Nolan ..	10
Horner, run out	3	Adams, st. Fallaze, b. Nolan	6
Sutherland, b. Stevenson ..	2	Archer, b. Flyger	85
Broberg, b. Stevenson	22	West, b. Wakefield	12
Wakefield, b. Drower	0	Swain, b. Broberg	2
Glass, c. and b. Emery	2	Stevenson, not out	50
Lund, b. Stevenson	2	Tasker, not out	23
Paton, b. Stevenson	2	Extras	10
Fallaze, c. Matthews, b. Stevenson	0	5 wickets declared. Total	198
Nolan, st. Matthews, b. Emery	1	Bowling: Nolan 2 wickets for 54	
McFadzean, not out	7	runs, Flyger 1 for 27, Broberg 1	
Extras	10	for 32, Wakefield 1 for 59.	
Total	98		
Bowling: Stevenson 5 for 22,			
Emery 3 for 37.			

TECHNICAL.	
2nd Innings.	
Horner, run out	1
Flyger, —, b. Drower	10
Broberg, not out	30
Sutherland, c. Adams, b. Glass, not out	19
Extras	10
Total for 3 wickets ..	70

LEADING AVERAGES OF SENIOR XI.—SEASON 1932-33

BATTING.				
Batsman.	Innings.	Not Outs.	Runs.	Average.
A. Flyger	13	2	400	36.3
W. Wakefield	2	1	18	18.0
N. Broberg	11	2	216	24.0
E. McCook	10	—	134	13.4
S. Horner	13	1	138	11.5
D. Nolan	4	2	23	11.5

BOWLING.					
Bowling.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. Thomson	3	1	3	1	3.0
D. Nolan	78	18	230	22	10.4
M. Wakefield	41	3	129	9	14.9
A. Flyger	73	22	228	13	17.5
N. Broberg	31	1	151	7	21.5

Catches taken:—Horner (5), Flyger (5), Fallaze (4), Burton (2).

SECONDARY SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

The Auckland Secondary School representatives this year met the North Shore senior cricket eleven. Flyger and Horner were selected as the College's representatives, but Horner being unavailable Nolan was chosen in his place. On the day Nolan was unable to play and it was left to Flyger to represent the School, which he did in a very able manner. He made 88 and then had the misfortune to be run out.

SECONDARY SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES.	NORTH SHORE.	
1st Innings.	1st Innings.	
Naismith (A.G.S.), b. Saunders	Edmonds, run out	35
Emery (T.G.S.), b. Walters	1 Bush, b. Harrison	2
Flyger (Technical), run out	116 Waiters, b. Harrison	77
Munro (A.G.S.), b. Walters	88 Nettleton, run out	42
Hook (M.A.G.S.), not out	0 Smith, lb.w., b. Hook	0
Storey (M.A.G.S.), b. Nicholas	23 Curtayne, c. Roughton,	
Adams (T.G.S.), b. Nicholas	3 b. Emery	3
Smith (Kings), c. Edmonds,	1 Nicholas, lb.w., b. Hook	40
b. Nicholas	Saunders, lb.w., b. Harrison	2
Martin (Kings), b. Nicholas	0 Coates, b. Hook	4
Roughton (A.G.S.), b.	0 Moore, not out	5
Nicholas	Walters, run out	3
Harrison (M.A.G.S.), b.	2 Extras	8
Coates	5 Total	221
Extras	18	
	Bowling: Harrison 3 for 24.	
	Total	257 Hook 3 for 54.
	Bowling: Nicholas 5 for 60. A win for the Schools.	

SECOND ELEVEN

The College Second XI. has had rather a disappointing commencement to the 1933 season. With a majority of players from last year's team available at first, prospects seemed particularly bright, but gradually they left to fill vacancies in the First XI, and the reorganisation of the team each time broke up what seemed at first a very effective combination. Very interesting contests took place notwithstanding, and, had our bowling and fielding been so consistent as our batting, results would probably have been more satisfactory from the point of view of winning. It is the spirit that really counts in any game, and, for the most part, the boys displayed a keenness and desire to do their best.

In the first two matches, which were full of interest, victory was snatched from our grasp in the last few minutes, after a lead on the first innings. In the third match, the batting was demoralised by

the accurate bowling and fielding of our opponents, and we lost what seemed to be at first a sure draw.

Results were as follows:—

Versus Auckland Grammar.—A.G.S. 73 and 106 for 7 wickets; S.M.T.C. 84 and 93. Versus Takapuna Grammar.—T.G.S. 73 and 129 for 4 wickets; S.M.T.C. 108 and 84. Versus Mount Albert Grammar.—M.A.G.S. 109; S.M.T.C. 51.

Boys who took part in the matches were: Lund, Stonestreet, Pountney, Wakefield, Abbott, Burton, Woods, Graham, Paton, McFadzean, Chalmers, and Russell.

THIRD ELEVEN

In the first match Auckland Grammar A were nearly beaten by our bowlers; but, making a great seventh wicket stand, they beat us by 14 runs and two wickets. Grammar A, 87; Technical College, 73; (Sullivan, 17; Hiscock, 9). Bowling: Steventon 5 for 7, Hiscock 1 for 3, Mitchell 2 for 6, La Roche 2 for 27.

Versus Mount Albert A.—In this match we managed to put a "three-pointer" over Mount Albert by 67 runs for nine wickets, to 58 all out. The best scores were as follows:—Steventon 18, Bain 17, La Roche 13. Bowling: Steventon 2 for 6, La Roche 2 for 17, Hitchings 4 for 8, Newton 1 for 4.

Versus Sacred Heart College.—In this match we were narrowly beaten by 48 to 44.

Versus Mount Albert B.—Lost by 84 runs to 69. In this match our captain, L. Stevenson, played his best game of the season, making top score (21), and taking 5 wickets for 33. Jackson batted well until clean bowled by a full-toss.

Although only one win stands to our credit we have had a very enjoyable season, and we are very grateful to our coach, Mr. H. W. James, who has spent so much of his time in trying to improve the team and make it a good batting and also fielding side but, we are afraid, with rather unpromising material.

FOURTH ELEVEN

The Fourth XI. began this season with a very promising team, all its members keen and good cricketers. Unfortunately it appears impossible to keep the same team together, and the team was placed in the position of seeing its best men vanish into higher grades. Saturday by Saturday. The development of a proper team spirit was therefore greatly handicapped. Nevertheless the team had some enjoyable games; five being played, of which three were lost and two won.

Through the season good batting performances were made by Williams, Walmsley, Broberg, Harrop and Yarnton. Bowrey and Randrup played some valuable innings; McKelvie as a batsman was disappointing, being far too impetuous.

The most successful bowlers were Boat, Williams, and McKelvie. The team was:—Walmsley (captain), McKelvie (vice-captain), Williams, Yarnton, Broberg, Harrop, Jensen, Lord, Rattray, Boat, Bowrey and Mitchell.

FIFTH ELEVEN

The Fifth School XI, faithfully fulfilled all of its engagements and derived much pleasure and profit therefrom. As usual the Fifties suffered from the depredations of higher teams, but by dint of looking afield, the coach, Mr. E. C. Wooller, was able to gather together a respectable eleven. We are pleased to be able to say that we enjoyed a certain measure of success and a brief account of the more interesting games is appended.

The best win recorded by the team was an innings victory against Sacred Heart, who were dismissed for 12 and 42. The outstanding player in this match was Wilson, the S.M.T.C. captain and an ex-primary school representative, who notched a splendid 42, including 28 singles, and took 4 wickets for 5 runs in the first innings and 6 for 13 in the second.

On the Saturday following the Annual Athletic Sports, the match against Auckland Grammar A. saw a first innings collapse on the part of the Fifth XI. which, strange to relate, was fielding its strongest side of the season. After splendid bowling by Castle, (6 for 13) and Wilson, (2 for 11), S.M.T.C. produced a miserable 17 runs. This was redeemed by a good score of 71 for 5 wickets in the second innings, but the effort was too late.

The final match was that against Auckland Grammar B which was a much stronger side than the A's. In reply to Grammar's 108 Technical scored a very satisfactory 85. Once again Wilson bore the brunt of the bowling, being well assisted by Walker and Bruning, while the diminutive Paton plied the willow in good heart.

The regular members of the team were:—Wilson (captain), Morris, Blythen Biss, Bruning, Healy, Bentley, Wadey, Roy, Shilling Robinson and Walker.

SIXTH ELEVEN

The Sixth XI. won only one of the five matches played this season, but, had the players possessed a little more confidence when batting, the results in the other games would have been much closer. What was lacking in ability was somewhat compensated for by the keenness of the team. All the practices were well attended, and several of the XI. gave promise of better results in the future.

In batting, Winsor and Hodgkinson were most consistent, both having some good strokes. Naughton was the most successful bowler, and Evans a smart wicket-keeper.

Results.—Lost to Sacred Heart A, by an innings; lost to Auckland Grammar on 1st innings; beat Sacred Heart B on 1st innings; lost to Northcote by an innings; lost to Mount Albert Grammar on 1st innings.

SEVENTH ELEVEN

Owing to the large number of boys wishing to play cricket this year we were able to enter a Seventh XI, playing 5th grade in the Saturday morning Competition, but, unfortunately, we could not find places for all the boys. Competition for places was keen, with the result that several changes in the original team were made.

The team, under the leadership of Howieson, was:—Howieson, Dowsing, Carter, Burgess, McGee, Nichols, Howarth, Wrack, Duncan, Lee, Barclay.

The following is a summary of the games played:—

Versus A.G.S., lost by 46 on 1st innings. A.G.S. 70 and 0 for 12; S.M.T.C. 24 and 3 for 36.

Versus T.G.S., lost by an innings and 36 runs. T.G.S. 101; S.M.T.C. 16 and 49

**FIRST ELEVEN.**

Back Row: Jones, Glass, Fallaze, Roberts, McCune, Horner.
Sitting: Mr. Taylor, E. Flyger, A. Flyger, (captain), McCook, Boyle, Mr. Burley.
In Front: Burton, Broberg.

**6th GRADE A. RUGBY TEAM—RUNNERS-UP OF GRADE.**

Top Row: Mr. McKillop, Russell, Montague, Kinney, Murphy, Avery.
Middle Row: Morrison, Soby, Lund (Captain), Abbott (Vice-Captain), Clist, Hendry.

Bottom Row: Sergeant, Bassett, Roberts, Hawke, Yarnton.

SWIMMING

GIRLS' SWIMMING SPORTS

The Girls' Annual Swimming Sports were held under ideal weather conditions, which were somewhat different from those experienced by the boys three days previously. The programme was carried out without a hitch, and no accidents occurred to mar the pleasantness of the occasion. Barracking by the girls was as enthusiastic as ever it has been, and sunburned legs, backs, arms and noses gave evidence of a day spent under a burning sun.

A large number of girls took part in the swimming events, which were, on the whole, keenly contested. The novelty events created a good deal of enjoyment for both swimmers and onlookers, and one or two of the spectators were particularly amused to notice one girl, whose "life was being saved" during a House event, quietly but efficiently swimming on her back, and driving her "rescuer" along much faster than she would otherwise have travelled.

Competition was especially keen in the Championship events, and we take this opportunity of congratulating the Senior and Junior Champions upon their performances. We hope that they may have every success in the future.

We are sure that the teachers enjoyed the day's outing as much as the girls did, and this in spite of the work entailed in the running of the sports. During the day they were served with luncheon and afternoon tea which was no doubt rendered especially acceptable by the tiring heat.

The results of the events are as follows:—

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

50 Yards Back-stroke.—1, L. Waddell, (H); 2, C. Watters, (B); 3, A. Pallister, (B).

66 2-3 Yards Overarm.—1, L. Waddell, (H); 2, C. Watters, (B); 3, A. Pallister, (B).

50 Yards Breast-stroke.—1, C. Watters, (B); 2, A. Pallister, (B); 3, L. Waddell, (H).

SENIOR CHAMPION.—1, L. Waddell, (H); 2, C. Watters, (B); 3, A. Pallister, (B).

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

33 1-3 Yards Back-stroke.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, B. McGrance, (H); 3, J. Wainwright, (B).

33 1-3 Yards Overarm.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, J. Lynch, (B); 3, B. McGrane, (H).

33 1-3 Yards Breast-stroke.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, B. McGrane, (H); 3, J. Baird, (W).

JUNIOR CHAMPION.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, B. McGrane, (H).

Umbrella Race.—1, M. Mullins, (W); 2, P. Gladwell, (H); 3, G. Morgan, (W).

Dressing Race.—1, D. Pilgrim, (W); 2, P. Gladwell, (H); 3, A. Coslett, (B).

Neat Jump.—1, L. Waddell, (H); 2, M. Buckley, (H); 3, E. Alexander, (S).

Longest Plunge.—1, C. Watters, (B); 2, A. Pallister, (B); 3, P. Johnston, (H).

Neat Dive.—1, J. Baird, (W); 2, E. Morrison, (B); 3, L. Waddell, (H).

Plunge Race.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, C. Watters, (B); 3, A. Harvey, (W).

Novice Race.—1, B. Keen, (W); 2, E. Parsons, (S); 3, J. Notten, (W) and S. McQuillan, (B).

100 Yards Open.—1, P. Johnson, (H); 2, C. Watters, (B); 3, A. Harvey, (W).

33 1-3 Yards Open.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, J. Lyons, (B); 3, J. Lynch, (B).

Form Relay.—1, Commercial 3 and 4; 2, Domestic 1 C and D; 3, Commercial 2 B.

Age Race, Under 13.—1, J. Bay, (S); 2, D. Wilson, (S); 3, Z. Pergomet, (S).

Age Race, Under 14.—1, P. Johnston, (H); 2, J. Lynch, (B); 3, G. Morgan, (W).

Age Race, Under 15.—1, C. Watters, (B); 2, D. Pilgrim, (W); 3, A. Pallister, (B).

Age Race, Over 15.—1, L. Waddell, (H); 2, B. Williams, (S); 3, T. Osborne, (H).

Old Girls' Race.—1, R. Collins, (W); 2, M. McGrane, (H); 3, M. Raper, (S).

Junior House Relay.—1, Seddon; 2, Hindley; 3, Wellesley.

Senior House Relay.—1, Wellesley; 2, Hindley; 3, Binns.

Life-saving.—1, Binns; 2, Hindley; 3, Seddon.

House Points.—Hindley 66, Binns 47½, Wellesley 30½, Seddon 24.

BOY'S SWIMMING SPORTS

The College swimming sports were held at the Shelly Beach Baths on Tuesday, February 28th. The weather conditions were extremely unfavourable, there being heavy rain and a strong wind during the morning. The rain stopped in the afternoon but the wind continued. Outside the baths the sea was rough and geysers of water were continually spouting through the floor-boards to drench anybody who had the misfortune to be standing near. Despite these handicaps the long and varied programme was expeditiously carried out and the events keenly contested. Keen partisanship was evinced by the onlookers and the House spirit ran high. The House points were as follows:—Hindley, 72½; Binns, 53½; Wellesley, 39; Seddon, 21.

Mitchell (24 points) won the Senior Championship and Cox (17 points) was runner-up. J. Mitchell became Junior Champion by 17 points to Naughton's 14.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

50 Yards.—Mitchell 1, Cox 2, Willetts 3; time 31 1-5 seconds.

220 Yards.—Mitchell 1, Willetts 2, Cox 3; time 3 minutes 17 seconds.

440 Yards.—Mitchell 1, Cox 2, Willetts 3; time 7 minutes 40 3-5 seconds.

50 Yards Breast Stroke.—Mitchell 1, Ritchie 2, Willetts 3; time 46 4-5 seconds.

Plunge Dive.—Cox 1, Willetts 2, Mitchell 3; distance 34 feet 6½ inches.

Neat Header.—Cox 1, Mitchell 2, Willetts 3.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

50 Yards.—Naughton 1, Mitchell 2, Russell 3.

220 Yards.—Mitchell 1, Russell 2, Naughton 3; time 3 minutes 25 seconds.

50 Yards Breast Stroke.—Naughton 1, Syms 2, Mitchell 3; time 47 2-5 seconds.

Plunge Dive.—Walmsey 1, Mitchell 2, Russell 3; distance 44 feet 5 inches.

Neat Header.—Mitchell 1, Naughton 2, Syms 3.

Open and Handicap Events

50 Yards.—Taylor 1, Tye 2, Mitchell 3.

100 Yards.—Heat 1: Willets 1, Tweedie 2, Archer 3; time 1 minute 34 seconds. Heat 2: Mitchell 1, Tait 2, Horner 3. Final: Mitchell Tait 2, Horner 3; time 1 minute 28 1-5 seconds.

50 Yards under 16.—Heat 1: Smart 1, Bowery 2. Heat 2: McAneaney 1, Mounsey 2; time 37 3-5 seconds. Heat 3: Foote 1, Lee 2. Final: McAneaney 1, Foote 2, time 38 2-5 seconds.

50 Yards under 15.—Heat 1: Bruning 1, Pountney 2; time 35 seconds. Heat 2: Gascoigne 1, Wells 2. Final: Gascoigne 1, Bruning 2, Pountney 3; time 36 3-8 seconds.

50 Yards under 14.—Heat 1: Russell 1, Naughton 2; time 38 1-5 seconds. Heat 2: Keeping 1, Cameron 2. Heat 3: Brown (Ag. 1) 1, Sly 2. Final: Russell 1, Brown 2, Sly 3. Time 35 4-5 seconds.

50 Yards under 13.—Heat 1: Whaley 1, Lewin 2, Finlay 3. Heat 2: Pirill 1, DeMaus 2, Carson 3. Final: Lewin 1, Whaley 2, DeMaus 3; time 41 4-5 seconds.

440 Yards.—Mason 1, Tweedie 2, McGee 3; time 9 minutes 1 second.

220 Yards.—Willetts 1, Mason 2, Tait 3; time 3 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.

50 Yards Breast-stroke.—Sims 1, Bundoock (M3) 2, Bundoock (M1A) 3.

Neat Header.—Lynne 1, Glass 2, Horner and Armitage 3.

Plunge Dive.—Glass 1, Walmsey 2, Bundoock (M3); 3 distance 38 feet 7 inches.

Learners Race.—Heat 1: Watson 1, Dimery 2. Heat 2: Grimmer 1, Bright 2. Heat 3: Williams 1, Porter 2. Final: Bright 1, Porter 2, Grimmer 3.

Novelty Events

Balloon Race.—Mason 1, Gerlach 2, Parvin 3.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Golding 1, Glass 2, Moses 3.

Plate Dive.—Clarke (16 plates) 1, Taylor (13) 2, Lord (11) 3.

Corfu Dive.—Rawnsley 1, McCowett 2, Willis 3.

House Events

Senior Relay.—Hindley 1, Seddon 2, Binns 3.

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

P/RENTAL APPRECIATION

It is gratifying to the Principal and Staff of the College to hear from various parents the high opinion held by them of the work accomplished in the School, not only in the training of mind and body, but also in character and citizenship. One parent says that "the moral tone of the School has pleased me very much and I am sure many fine characters are being built through its influence." Another says that "the instruction which my son has received has been beneficial in regard to both his practical ability and in moulding his character for the future."

In these days of economic stress most parents are sufficiently wide-awake to realise what the College is doing for their sons and daughters. In many cases it is probably true that the boys and girls themselves recognise the value of the instruction they are receiving. They are showing this by returning to the evening classes when they have obtained positions which force them to leave the day school.

ATHLETICS

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUAL CONTEST

The Annual Athletic Sports were held on the Domain on Friday, 24th March. Favoured by good weather, a particularly successful day's sport resulted. Notable performances were put up by A Flyger, who established a fine record in jumping 5ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and by R. Brown, the Senior Champion, who reduced the 880 yards record to 2.16 1-5.

In the words of the Auckland Star (25/3/33) "the Auckland Domain was a good place to be yesterday, for one of the most spectacular athletic meetings ever held in this province was held there when the Seddon Memorial Technical College annual sports took place. This is the largest school in New Zealand, and as the 1230 students on the roll were present there were many scenes of enthusiasm as they cheered the representatives of their houses on to victory. The spick-and-span manner in which the competitors turned out—particularly the girls—created a very favourable impression with the large gathering of parents and friends. Great pluck and fortitude were shown by the girls throughout the lengthy programme, quite a number taking part in quarter-mile races, as well as strenuous combined events.

The points for the boys' championship were:—

Senior.—R. Brown 30, J. Meiklejohn 24. Junior: J. Jensen 20, B. Sutherland 12.

In the girls' championship the honours were taken by:—

Senior.—R. Tilbey 1, D. Beadle 2. Junior: A. Catchpole 1, C. le Long 2.

Binns House won the championship in both sections, the total points scored being:—

Boys.—Binns 155, Seddon 113, Hindley 106, Wellesley 33.

Girls.—Binns 92, Hindley 76, Wellesley 73, Seddon 64.

With 51 events on the boys' programme and 46 in the girls' section, the meeting called for organisation and co-operation of a high degree. As the carnival lasted from nine o'clock to 4 p.m., the many officials can take credit for assisting in what must have been a Dominion record meeting, considering that there were as many as thirteen heats in some events."

In the under-noted results (all finals) the abbreviations represent the College Houses: B (Binns), H (Hindley), S (Seddon), W (Wellesley):—

CHAMPIONSHIPS

GIRLS' EVENTS.

440 Yards Senior.—Final: D. Beadle (B) 1, M. Mullins (W) 2, A. Harvey (W) 3, R. Tilbey (H) 4. Time, 1.9.

Hop, Step and Jump, Junior.—Final: C. Lelong (W) 1, M. McKay (S) 2, J. Prescott (H) 3, A. Catchpole (S) 4.



An Epic Finish to the Mile Run

Gray

Mitchell

Mitchell won

Hop, Step and Jump, Senior.—Final: D. Thompson (H) 1, R. Tilbey (H) 2, J. Ramsey (B) 3, D. Beadle (B) 4.

75 Yards Skipping, Senior.—Final: D. Beadle (B) 1, R. Tilbey (H) 2, A. Harvey (W) 3, D. Thompson (H) 4.

Quoits, Junior.—Final: C. Lelong (W) 1, J. Prescott (H) 2, J. Vear (H) 3, B. McGrane (H) 4.

Quoits, Senior.—Final: R. Tilbey (H) 1, A. Gallaway (S) 2, A. Harvey (W) 3, J. Ramsey (B) 4.

440 Yards Junior.—Final: A. Catchpole (S) 1, J. Miles (B) 2, M. McKay (S) 3, J. Prescott (H) 4. Time, 1.11 3-5.

100 Yards Junior.—Final: A. Catchpole (S) 1, B. McGrane (H) 2, C. Le Long (W) 3.

100 Yards Senior.—Final: R. Tilbey (H) 1, D. Beadle (B) 2, A. Harvey (W) 3.

75 Yards Skipping, Junior.—A. Catchpole (S) 1, B. McGrane (H) 2.

GIRLS' EVENTS.

100 Yards, Junior.—Final: K. Goddard (H) 1, J. Lynch (B) 2, J. Oleson (H) 3.

100 Yards, Senior.—Final: V. Pullen (S), E. Perrin (W) 2, D. Willers (W) 3.

75 Yards, under 13.—Final: D. Anderson (B) 1, J. Bay (S) 2, J. Moncur (H) 3.

75 Yards, under 14.—Final: A. Catchpole (S) 1, C. Lelong (W) 2, B. McGrane (H) 3.

75 Yards, under 15.—Final: D. Beadle (B) 1, D. Pilgrim (W) 2, J. MacDonald (B) 3.

75 Yards, Open.—Final: E. Perrin (W) 1, I. Land (S) 2, A. Bovaird (B) 3.

75 Yards Skipping, Senior.—B. Cooper (S) 1, J. Harris (B) 2, M. Wright (S) 3.

50 Yards Stilts.—Final: E. Alexander (S) 1, J. Vear (H) 2, M. Gash (H) 3.

Flag Relays.—Senior: Wellesley 1. Junior: Seddon 1.

440 Yards Relays.—Junior: Binns 1. Senior: Wellesley 1.

Overhead Ball.—Junior: Hindley 1. Senior: Binns 1.

Circular Ball.—Junior: Binns 1. Senior: Seddon 1.

Bean Bags.—Junior: Binns 1. Senior: Binns 1.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOYS' EVENTS.

100 Yards Junior.—Final: Jensen (H) 1, Sutherland (H) 2, Thorpe (H) 3. Time, 12 1-5s.

220 Yards Senior.—Final: Brown (B) 1, Melklejohn (S) 2, McMillan (W) 3. Time, 26s.

One Mile Senior.—Final: Dave Mitchell (B) 1, Melklejohn (S) 2, Brown (B) 3. Time, 4.59.

Long Jump, Junior.—Final: Rawnsley (B), 14ft. 8½in., 1; Stradwick (S), 2; Sutherland (H), 3.

High Jump, Junior.—Final: Findlay (S), 4ft. 2½in., 1; Sutherland (H) and Stradwick (S), dead-heat, 2.

High Jump, Senior.—Melklejohn (S), 4ft. 9in., 1; Brown (B), 2; McMillan (H), 3.

440 Yards Senior.—Final: R. Brown (B) 1, J. Melklejohn (S) 2, Dave Mitchell (B) 3. Time 55 2-5s.

440 Yards Junior.—Final: J. Jensen (H) 1, B. Sutherland (H) 2, C. Thorpe 3. Time, 60 4-5s.

100 Yards Senior.—Final: R. Brown (B) 1, J. Melkclejohn (S) 2, J. Melkclejohn (S) 3. Time, 2.16 1-5—a record.
McMillan (H) 3. Time, 11 1-58.

220 Yards Junior.—Final: Jensen (H) 1, Sutherland (H) 2, Thorpe (H) 3. Time, 26 1-58.

One Mile Open Cycle.—Final: Fallaze (S) 1, Bowry (B) 2, Archer (H) 3. Time, 2.47 2-5.

120 Yards Senior Hurdles.—Final: Melkclejohn (S) 1, McMillan (H) 2, Brown (B) 3. Time, 18 1-58.

Long Jump, Senior.—Final: Brown (B), 18ft. 10in., 1; McMillan (H) 2; Melkclejohn (S), 3.

880 Yards Junior.—Final: Jensen (H) 1, Stevenson (S) 2, Thorpe (H) 3. Time, 2.26 4-5.

880 Yards Senior.—Final: R. Brown (B) 1, D. Mitchell (B) 2, J.

HANDICAP AND MISCELLANEOUS. BOYS' EVENTS.

Hop, Step and Jump, Open.—Final: Gow (S, 9ft.), 34ft. 7in., 1; Dowsing (S) 2, Kirchan (H) 3.

High Jump, Senior.—Final: Flyzer (B, scr.), 5ft. 4½in., 1; Borlich (S) 2, Turnbull (W) 3.

Throwing Discus.—Final: Robinson (B, 10ft.), 81ft. 9in., 1; McMillan (H) 2, Melkclejohn (S) 3.

Putting Shot.—Final: Robinson (B, 4ft.), 30ft. 10in., 1; Brown (B) 2, McMillan (H) 3.

220 Yards Junior.—Final: Nelson (B, 4 yds.), 1, Boyd (B, 15yds.) 2, Windsor (S, 6yds.) 3. Time, 28s.

220 Yards Senior.—Final: Wakefield (B, 6yds.) 1, Short (B, 7yds.) 2, La Roche (S, 5 yds.) 3. Time, 24s.

120 Yards Hurdles, Open.—Final: Robinson (B, scr.) 1, Bowry (B, owed 2yds.) 2, Arkell (H, scr.) 3. Time, 19 3-5s.

440 Yards Junior Relay.—Binns 1, Hindley 2, Seddon 3. Time, 56s.

880 Yards Senior Relay.—Binns 1, Seddon 2, Wellesley 3. Time, 1.51 2-5.

Tug-of-war.—Junior: Hindley 1. Senior: Hindley and Binns, equal, 1.

INTER-SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC MEETING

A very feast of athletics was presented to the comparatively poor attendance of parents and public which attended the annual meeting of the Auckland Secondary Schools' Athletic Sports' Associations held at the Domain on the afternoon of April 6th. Brilliant form was displayed by some of the competitors—notably Roberts and Watts of Auckland Grammar School and Kerr of Mount Albert Grammar School. S.M.T.C. extends its heartiest congratulations to the winners of the various titles.

Our own representative, A. Flyzer, was unfortunate in not securing the high jump record. Owing to a sudden raising of the bar he was thrown out of his stride, and had to be content with a jump of 5ft. 3½ins., after having leaped 5ft. 4½ins. at our School sports. R. Brown was placed third in the long jump, inches only separating the placed men. In the mile, D. Mitchell led for three laps, and fell back to fourth place in a sizzling finish which saw the record smashed.

It was a great disappointment to those boys who had been training assiduously for the field events to hear that the shot and discus had been cut out of this year's programme. There is no doubt that McMillan, Brown and Robinson would have shown to advantage alongside the other competitors. It is to be hoped that these events will be held next year as the field events section is one which has long been a "Cinderella" in New Zealand. A good standard can be reached only by fostering these events—shot, discus, and javelin—in the great secondary schools which are the cradle of athletic sports.

Doubtful

GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

We had a slightly larger number of entries this year than we have had for the past two or three years, and our girls gave a very creditable showing, as, in every event, one or more of them reached the semi-finals.

In the Open Singles event, our most successful competitor was Flora Tepapa, who played steadily all the way through to the semi-finals to be beaten only after a very close game.

The Junior Singles were keenly contested, and Irene Rodger and Connie Clayton are to be congratulated on their performances. Irene, a steady left-handed player, was Junior Champion at the Epsom Girl's Grammar School for 1931 and 1932. She won through to the final, when she lost after a keen struggle to Ann Burgess-Watson, a Diocesan girl. Connie played a good match game, and was one of the last eight girls playing.

There was a fairly good entry for the Open Doubles, and here again a number of our girls brought credit to the School. Flora Tepapa and Kathleen Weston played well together while Irene Rodger and Connie Clayton made a reliable combination. These two pairs met in the fourth round, but Irene and Connie proved too steady for their opponents, who were finally defeated. Their victory placed the winners in the semi-finals, but they did not manage to go any further. The fact that they are both Juniors, however, makes their performance the more noteworthy.

On the whole, this year's results were very heartening, and, if our girls practise profitably and consistently, they should become more successful next year.

BOYS' TENNIS NOTES

At the end of 1932 the Annual Tennis Tournament was held. In the Senior Singles George definitely showed his superiority and reached the final without experiencing a great deal of opposition. Here he won comparatively easily from Wakefield, who, however, showed that with practice, he possessed good possibilities. In the Doubles, Wakefield and George were far too powerful a combination for any of their opponents. Howison provided a surprise in the Junior Singles. Although absolutely unknown as a tennis player, he attracted attention by his defeats of Blenkarne and Pountney. In the final he disposed of Moorhead in two sets although Moorhead fought valiantly and seemed to have captured the second set. Howison is steady and very determined, and once he improves his backhand, should make a very reliable match player. Moorhead, although defeated, proved himself to be the most improved player of the year. He has now built up his game on sound and orthodox lines, and, once he learns a few punishing strokes, should do very well.

In the Secondary Schools' Tennis Tournament the entry from the College was large and, we believed, stronger than ever before. Our main hopes were concentrated on George, Blenkarne, Pountney, Howison and Moorhead. George seemed to have a very fair chance of winning the Senior Singles, but he was defeated in the early rounds by the ultimate winner, after our representative had held a commanding lead and needed only one game to win the match. George is undoubtedly the best player in the College and at times displays an amazingly good variety of strokes. Unfortunately he seems to fade away disappointingly when he has placed himself in a winning position. Blenkarne and Pountney, who had showed distinct promise,

Technical Section

MECHANICS ELECTRICITY RADIO
ENGINEERING BUILDING

Aerial Travel in the Stratosphere

"The stratosphere is the super-highway of future inter-continental transport," says Professor Auguste Picard in an article contributed to the National Geographic Magazine after his epoch-making flight of August 18th, 1932, when he attained the stupendous altitude of 53,155 feet.

"All question of cosmic rays put aside, our ascensions demonstrated the practical possibilities of the air-tight cabin for future rapid travel through the stratosphere. Stratoplanes are already being constructed in various countries. Soon they will be droning through the purple darkness of the upper atmosphere, going three times faster than present-day planes, because of greatly diminished resistance and with greater security," Professor Picard believes that, in the near future, the mighty ocean greyhounds of to-day, and even the speedy airliners, will become obsolete.

He pictures the stratoplane hurtling through the upper atmosphere at a speed of 500 miles an hour. Thanks to modern wireless communication the plane cannot possibly miss its airport. Of course, at a height of 10 miles not only is the air far too thin for human beings to breathe but also a temperature of from 58 to 76 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, presents a further difficulty. Professor Picard proposes to settle both of these points at once by utilising the air which has to be compressed for the motors. As the amount of air required on the stratoplane will be small compared with that used by the motors, a small portion will be taken out of the compressed air as it passes through the cabin. Furthermore, the act of compressing the air heats it so that a desirable temperature can be obtained and regulated to please the passengers.

It has been estimated that from a height of 10 miles, 250,000 square miles of the earth's surface are visible providing there is no mist. Think of it! Twice as high as Mount Everest! Far below, the towering snow-crested mountains are dwarfed into insignificance; huge valleys peopled with teeming millions appear like narrow ruts; great rivers gleam like threads of silver, interlacing old Mother Earth. And all around us is the ineffable calmness, the deep silence of the stratosphere, above, a sky of bluish purple stretching away to the inscrutable stars.

STEEL CHEQUES

The cash prizes awarded by the Lincoln Electric Company in an arc welding competition, were written on pieces of sheet steel, in letters of welded metal. The Chairman and Secretary of the Company showed their proficiency as welders by their "penmanship" with electrodes.

—From "Electric Welding."

GRAPHICS IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Most people realise that mechanics is a practical subject; but few realise the extent to which it enters into the problems of design and construction, or the simplicity of these problems when dealt with along mathematical or graphical lines.

The problems of mechanics may be solved by two distinct methods—either by drawing to scale (graphical methods) or by the aid of mathematics.

Graphical methods always have much to commend them in the eyes of the uninitiated. Although less accurate than mathematics, where accuracy is not essential, the graphical method shows every step, proves itself, and gives a clear picture of the whole problem.

This is of considerable advantage in naval architecture, where the calculations may thus be included with the actual design and plans of the undertaking.

Ship design is a combination of calculation and experience; the form and lines being put in tentatively and checked and adjusted by calculation.

Some of the main problems arising are as follows:—

- (1) Buoyancy and load-carrying capacity—this is given by the weight of water the ship displaces.
- (2) Shape of waterline—should be a smooth curve—no reverse curves—of approximately trochoidal form.
- (3) Stability—of a boat under power—the stability of her hull and cargo.
- (4) Stability under sail at various heeling angles and with varying wind strengths.
- (5) Strengths of hull members, rigging, etc.
- (6) Balance of a sailing vessel under wind effort.

I intend to illustrate this example with the design of an 18-foot sailing boat. In this design, considerations (3) and (5) will be omitted, as unimportant in a small boat.

The original design has been chosen and adjusted for purposes of simplicity, economy in building and speed, and need not be entered into except to say it is of the Vee-bottomed type, and uses a centre-board to give it windward ability.

The first problem is to obtain the true waterline under the usual load of gear and crew. As the form of any boat is more or less irregular in its curves this would be practically impossible by mathematics—

The "sheer plan," or in other words, the front elevation of the boat is first accurately drawn to an easy scale, preferably 1 inch equals 1 foot, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch equals 1 foot. From this is projected the "body plan," or simply the plan.

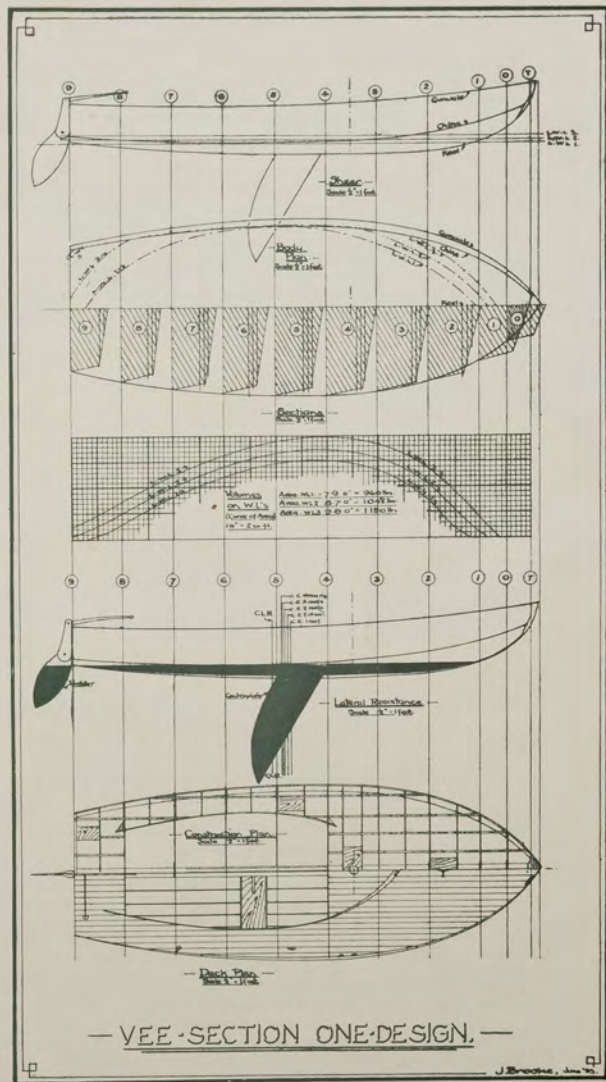
These drawings are divided into "stations" or sections, usually equidistant. On the drawing shown there are nine of these, each two feet apart.

Now the widths of these sections can be obtained from the plan and their heights from the elevation. Hence their true shapes can be drawn. See drawing 3, on which they are shown shaded. The waterline is also transferred to these sections.

Next the area of each section below this waterline is calculated. In the case of the vee-bottom boat, these areas are triangles, or at the worst, figures bounded by straight lines, and hence the computation is simple. In the case of a round sectioned boat the areas may be found by drawing on squared paper, or by a planimeter.

To obtain the volume of water displaced we may take all these areas as equidistant sections of an irregular solid, and find its volume by a modification of Simpson's rule.

A simpler method, however, is to plot the areas obtained as the



18ft. design illustrating "Graphics of Naval Architecture"

ordinates of a curve, to some even scale. This curve is known as the "curve of areas," and the area below the curve, to the right scale, will represent the volume of water displaced by the boat. This, again, may be read on squared paper or by the planimeter.

The weight of the boat, gear and crew is known or calculated from the specifications. These two weights should agree. If the displacement works out too low, another waterline is tried higher up, and another curve of areas drawn, until a correct value is reached. Three waterlines are shown in the drawing, the true value required in this case being for a weight of 1000lbs. total.

One other point in connection with the waterline. This is plotted from the elevation, by projection and measurements and should show on the plan as a smooth even curve of approximately trochoidal form, and even with no reverses. It should enter the water easily, and, even more important, should taper away easily astern. If this is not the case, the design must be adjusted until it gives a reasonable waterline, this being more a matter of experience than of mathematics.

The next consideration in a sailing boat is the all important one of balance—not of balance to prevent capsize, as this is usually ensured by human effort, but of balance to allow of easy steering and control.

To prevent a sailing boat from blowing sideways away from the wind, some form of lateral plane must be provided to nullify the wind's sideways component, and leave only the forwards component to provide motion.

In the design a swinging steel plate serves this purpose. This must be so situated that the centre of drive, due to the sails is close to the centre of resistance due to the centreplate, keel and rudder.

First the centre of effort of the sails is found. As is well known, the C.E. of a triangle is found by drawing its median lines. If two or more sails are used, then their respective C.E.'s are formed and a point found somewhere on this line at a position proportionate to their areas. This has to be done from all possible combinations of sail the boat may be required to carry.

The centre of lateral resistance is then found from the scale "sheer plan." The parts of the boat causing lateral resistance are shown in black in diagram 4, and the centre of this black area is found. This gives us the Centre of Lateral Resistance (C.L.R.).

Note that all these calculations have been performed for a boat that is stationary.

A sailing boat, owing to its shape and the wave it makes at its lee-bow, tends to turn toward the wind when moving. Hence, for balance, the C.E. is needed slightly forward of the C.L.R.; the amount depending on the speed, the angle of sailing and the bluntness of the bows; and varying from a few inches to a foot or more.

Another matter that rather alters the above calculations is that the W.L. will be a plane surface as shown only when the boat is stationary, but will become a curve of indeterminate radius when motion commences. This will slightly alter both the form of W.L. and amount of buoyancy. Here again practical experience must show the way, but I think it will be appreciated that the graphical checks shown are not only helpful, but are even essential for a precise design. I have endeavoured to illustrate the principles with an example, which, in practice, has borne out the theories quite well.

However, it must be stressed that in designing large ships and steamers, it has been found that the theoretical considerations more nearly approach the practical conditions, since the indeterminate factors mentioned do not assume such relatively large proportions as in a smaller boat.

—J. Brooke.

Very
Good.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

As a British industry the manufacture of aluminium originated in a comparatively small way with works at Larne, Ireland, and Foyers in Invernessshire. In the latter scheme, the Falls of Foyers were utilised in one of the pioneer hydro-electric schemes in Scotland, to generate the electricity necessary for the industry.

There is now a large factory at Burntisland for extracting the alumina from the bauxite, and from this factory the alumina is sent to Foyers or Lochaber, to be converted into ingot metal.

The factory at Lochaber, which is in a remote part of the Highlands, has created a great deal of interest because of its magnitude and the obstacles which have had to be overcome. The water from Loch Treig, about 16 miles away is being used to drive the turbines, which in turn drive the generators to supply the electricity. The passage of this water is a 16-mile tunnel through Ben Nevis, and there are several inlets en route where the flow is supplemented by mountain streams. The tunnel, almost circular in shape, is lined with concrete, and is so big that a train could easily pass through it.

Obviously an industry which requires so much initial expense must have great hopes for the future, and, with the partial decline in the manufacture of iron and steel it is good to know that there is at least one new industry still in the infant stage, and which may yet prove of great importance.

*Introduction to lecture given to Engineering Society
DETERMINATION OF THE CORRECT HARDENING STATE
by R.S. BROWN, S.I. Mech. E. Dip. Eng.*

The importance of the various requirements necessary for correctly hardened steel is a matter too often overlooked in production work. The correct hardening of steel consists in heating it to exactly the right degree to obtain the finest grain size and then fixing this altered arrangement as a permanent structure by quenching in water or oil. It is an accepted fact that the smaller or finer the grain structure the greater will be the strength, toughness and resistance to wear of the hardened steel. It is a common belief that, to harden a steel of given carbon content correctly, it is merely necessary to heat to a given temperature and then quench out in water and oil. This assumes that the critical points are constant, i.e., the points of decalcence and recalcence are constant, a fact which in practice is emphatically not the case. Under commercial conditions the correct hardening temperature (i.e., temperature at which the cementite becomes completely diffused throughout the mass of the metal) of a charge in one furnace may vary as much as 40 degrees to 50 degrees C., from that of a second charge exactly similar in weight, shape, and chemical constituents, but in another furnace or at another time.

Another factor invariably overlooked is the interdependence of time and temperature. Some idea of this factor may be gained from the following example. A piece of steel was heated to a temperature of 815 degrees C. in 2½ minutes and another piece of the same steel was heated to a temperature of 750 degrees C. in 50 minutes. Both were perfectly hardened. However, had the first piece been heated ½ minute longer it would have deteriorated considerably, and had the second specimen not been heated the full 50 minutes, it would have been full of soft spots. These facts account for the non-uniformity of hardness in similar pieces of steel that were not together in the same charge in the furnace.

All this means that unless the precise hardening temperature can be determined for each and every charge placed in a furnace, over-heating, which produces a coarsened grain size and shorter wearing life, and under-heating, which produces soft spots, will result. It is therefore impossible with pyrometric control to keep to the close limits necessary for the finest results, and over-heating generally occurs.

Control of the whole operation of hardening, however, can be carried out without taking into consideration time or temperature, but by simply registering the magnetic condition of the charge. This is done by means of a light magnetic detector coil, wound round the furnace and not connected to the steel, which has in its circuit an instrument for the definite visual indication of the magnetic qualities of the charge. It is accepted, that the moment the steel loses all trace of magnetism, quenching will produce correctly hardened work.

—R. S Brown

*Used with AC.
LSD approx
for ground*

Statistics from the Typewriting Room

The College is fortunate in having a well-equipped Typewriting Room. There are forty-five typewriters, of which twelve are Remingtons, and the remainder are British Imperials. The room is also equipped with an Adding Machine upon which the senior students receive instruction. The Typewriters are in constant use. Besides the usual day commercial classes, there are special classes before and after school for the Business Training boys. Evening students are operating on the machines between the hours of 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. practically every evening. The average number of individual students operating on the machines each day is 419, in other words, 2,094 individual periods of instruction are given on these machines each week. This, it will be agreed, is a remarkable amount of work for the typewriters to stand up to, especially when it is remembered that many of the operators are beginners unaccustomed to handling the machines. In spite of this, it is uncommon for any machine not to be in a condition ready to be operated when required, so that although some classes number forty-five students, rarely do they have to stand aside on account of a machine not being in order.

ASBESTOS

Although asbestos is found in almost all quarters of the globe, the sole kinds hitherto found to be of any commercial value to the manufacturer, are Italian, Canadian, Russian and South African. Italian asbestos is found in some of the most beautiful districts of the Alpine region, an important one being the Susa Valley, approached from France through the Mont Cenis Tunnel. In the middle of this valley is obtained "floss" asbestos fibre, very long, strong and silky of fibre. The area is about ten square miles, work being carried on at altitudes of from 6000 to 10,000ft. above sea level. The asbestos is brought down the mountain slope on a toboggan, two men being able to bring down 8 or 10 loads of the mineral in three hours. They are very skilful and quick in their work.

—From "Asbestos."

ALUMINIUM ALLOYS—THEIR HEAT TREATMENT AND IMPORTANCE IN MODERN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION.

The first aluminium alloy was developed in 1911, by Wilm, who made the discovery that any alloy consisting largely of aluminium and containing a very small quantity of manganese and magnesium with a little copper, possessed the property of hardening in the course of several days after appropriate heat treatment. The nature of this hardening effect remained uncertain but it was appreciated that the treatment nearly doubled the tensile strength without reducing the ductility. This important factor has been utilised commercially in the alloy developed recently and will be dealt with later.

The Copper Alloys are alloys of aluminium containing about 3 per cent.—12 per cent. copper and have long been considered as useful casting alloys. The increase of copper content to 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. increases the tensile strength but decreases the ductility, so that the percentage of copper must be arranged to meet the service condition.

The Silicon Aluminium Alloys contain from 10 per cent.—13 per cent. silicon, the rest being aluminium, and are much favoured because of their low weight, good casting properties and malleability. To improve the mechanical properties, the molten alloys are chemically treated by a patented process.

Heat Treatment of Aluminium Alloys.

In general, the heat treatment process depends upon what is known as "age-hardening," which is explained by three different theories, the main one which embodies the general idea of its contemporaries being the "Precipitation Theory" stated as follows:—When quenching occurs after appropriate heating, a super-saturated solid solution is formed containing dissolved material (either inter-metallic compound of magnesium-silicide, copper aluminate or other hardening compounds), which is precipitated or thrown out of solution by the unstable alloy in a natural effort to attain equilibrium. The precipitated material is distributed throughout the mass of the solid solution, thereby causing the hardening effect. One of the usual heat-treatments is to heat the alloy to about 400 degrees or 500 degrees C. and quench in boiling water 100 degrees C., leaving at that constant temperature during the ageing period.

Age hardening is now possible in almost all alloys, but was first discovered in the aluminium alloy, Duralumin, which for 18 years has been the previous aluminium alloy.

Applications of Heat Treated Aluminium Alloys.

In modern commercial production the use of aluminium alloys is spreading rapidly, especially in aeronautical and automobile construction. Heat treated alloys have now been used for a sufficient time to thoroughly establish their utility and reliability. A few typical examples of their use are:—Pistons, connecting rods, cylinder blocks and crank cases for internal combustion engines; rear axle, differential and transmission housings; motor wheels and brake shoes and a multitude of smaller miscellaneous parts for automobile, aircraft and electrical apparatus. There is practically no limit to the size of castings which can be heat-treated, beyond that set by the dimensions of the available equipment.

—By R. S. Brown and H. B. Murray.

Vanis
will
different
alloys

A MEMORABLE BROADCAST

The Sydney Post Office clock chimed eight, the network of Australian stations from Rockhampton to Perth, was linked by a far-reaching series of land lines, radio telephone systems to London, across the Atlantic, and across the Tasman stood ready, the short-wave stations of Amalgamated Wireless lent their assistance, and the fine conception of a "Southern Seas" radio celebration of Empire Day commenced.

It was more than a South Seas function, for the whole world last night listened-in, as was indicated by the messages which later poured in to Sydney. The idea of bringing all portions of the Empire into touch with the Empire Day dinner in Sydney itself was unique, and how effective it was, many thousands of New Zealanders realised as they sat listening in until after midnight. It was perhaps the first time in British history that any speaker has addressed so many and so widely separated gatherings at the same time; the first occasion on which the health of the King has been toasted to one call over such vast distances. As that call came from Christchurch, listeners must have visualised various gatherings in the chill winter regions of southern New Zealand, and in the warmth of the tropic nights, rising in a gesture of loyalty that was an outstanding tribute to Motherland and Empire.

In speeches, music and greetings thrown back and forth from many parts of the British Dominions the three hours from 9.30 p.m. until 0.30 a.m. passed quickly. Reception in New Zealand was good, those who tuned in to Wellington receiving perhaps the best service, since reception facilities there were superior to those in other parts of the Dominion. Many chose to follow the proceedings from Sydney; some elected to listen to the powerful short-wave transmitter, 2ME, through which Britain and Canada could hear after-dinner speeches at or before breakfast.

Imperial Sentiment.

The speeches all struck the Imperial note. They were in the majority of cases serious and effective efforts. After the National Anthem, effectively given by an orchestra of 70 and a massed choir, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. J. A. Lyons, was heard from Canberra. Sydney followed, calling Suva, Port Moresby, Rabaul, Nauru, Lord Howe Island and Nukualofa. All heard the summons, but, not having the aerial voice to reply, responded by Morse. The first dramatic episode came when Sir Hugh Denison, presiding at a dinner where the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, Sir Isaac Isaacs, the Chief Justice, and prominent representatives of army, navy and civil life were assembled, called on the president at the Christchurch Empire Society's dinner to propose the health of His Majesty. The response came as quickly as if both had been sitting at the same table.

The toast of "The Governors-General" brought Sir Isaac Isaacs to his feet at the banquet, and Lord Bledisloe to the telephone at Rotorua, the former to pay a forceful tribute to "that splendid Empire, that world within a world, where loyalty and freedom go hand in hand, and truth, justice and honour are standards of public actions." A haka, by a party of Maoris in Wellington, brought what overseas listeners must have regarded as a barbaric interlude. The Sydney announcer aimed for effect, and secured it, when he called Earl Jellicoe, and the former New Zealand Governor-General responded promptly and clearly in the morning of London's early summer. His speech was much more audible than that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who later talked from his home, but the best

effort from London was made by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, chairman of the B.B.C., who naturally touched upon Empire broadcasting. Equally clear were the remarks of Sir Henry Gray, aroused early from his bed in Montreal that his voice might carry across the trans-Atlantic 'phone and on again through the air to Sydney—the greatest reception achievement of the whole broadcast.

Toast and Responses.

From every State, as well as from New Zealand, came toasts or responses, and of a galaxy of speakers all, except one from Adelaide, were forcible and interesting. Lord Bledisloe's remarks, carried by land line to Wellington, flung through the air to Sydney, and back again to Auckland, were as audible as though they had come by direct line from Rotorua to Auckland.

Though expression of loyalty and tributes to the spirit of Empire builders formed the main theme for the speakers, the part already played, and the greater part yet to be played by wireless was frequently stressed, and tribute for the undoubted success of this first big international broadcast, south of the line, was paid to all concerned in it. The music items, received here through short-wave, suffered somewhat as a result, but obtained direct from Sydney they were very impressive. Massed choir and orchestra were a splendid combination, especially when, under the baton of our own Alfred Hill, they rendered his composition, "The Call of the Southern Seas." There was vim in Alfred Cunningham's rendition of "The Yeomen of England," and the choir lent full assistance to Lillian Gibson in Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory."

From both musical and oratorical viewpoints last night's Southern Seas broadcast was a splendid expression of the Imperial spirit as it burns in the farthest parts of the Empire. Its reception was widespread. Even aboard R.M.S. Rangitata, away in mid-Pacific, it was heard, the ship's time being 4 a.m. and from the liner's wireless came greetings and expressions of appreciation from New Zealand's Prime Minister, Homeward bound. As the historic Sydney banquet drew to a close other messages of appreciation from near and far literally deluged the gathering.—Auckland Star, 25/5/33.

Carboloy

Carboloy is an extremely hard material, discovered in 1923, in the laboratories of the G.E.C., Schenectady, U.S.A., composed of tungsten, carbide and cobalt, the carbide being extremely hard and the cobalt giving it the necessary strength for cutting tools. Carboloy tools are so hard that they can be used for cutting a screw thread on glass, boring a smooth hole in concrete, handling porcelain on a lathe, and cutting the hardest of steels. It will cut heat-treated manganese steel, hitherto placed in the non-machinable class.

—From "Engineering Materials."

Nitriding

Surface hardening by heating steel in ammonia, which was developed about 1920, is an improvement in some ways on the carburizing process, especially for intricately-shaped parts, such as gears. It imparts a glass-hard surface, and the parts are produced within close limits of accuracy. Owing to the lower temperature of the process (about 500 degrees C.) and the elimination of quenching, there is practically no distortion, nor are internal stresses set up.



HOW IS THIS FOR A FOOD DRIVE?



A SCENE OF PENSIVE BEAUTY—LAKE KANIERI, WESTLAND.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)

Brinell
2000
Jod Steel
1000.

THE LIGHTEST AND THE HEAVIEST WOODS
BALSA AND QUEBRACHO.

A study of the lightest and heaviest known woods is extremely interesting to the wood-worker. From the viewpoint of comparison in weight alone, it will surprise many to learn that balsa wood, known as the lightest wood in the world, weighs in the neighbourhood of seven and a half pounds per cubic foot, or approximately one half as heavy as cork, while the weight of quebracho, the heaviest wood in the world, is given as in the neighbourhood of seventy-eight pounds per cubic foot.

While balsa wood has long been known to scientists, the use of this unusual timber in a commercial sense is comparatively recent. It has come to be more generally known in recent years because of its suitability for model aeroplane construction, its extreme lightness enabling the model builder to construct planes that will actually fly and thus provide interesting sport and demonstrations of educational value.

Balsa Wood.

Balsa is known to botanists as *Ochroma lagopus*, but the name "balsa" is Spanish for "raft," and was applied to the tree and its wood because the early Spanish explorers found the natives using the tree trunks as rafts. It is a common tree along the sea shores in the West Indies and Central America. In Costa Rica, Central America, it is cultivated on plantations for commercial purposes, and it is regarded as the commercial tree in Porto Rica, growing most successfully on the edge of swamps and in other inaccessible places, often with its roots in contact with salt water.

The wood of balsa is nearly white or sometimes tinted with red, showing practically no distinction between heartwood and sapwood. It possesses a silky texture, is rather coarse but straight grained, and can be easily worked with a sharp knife and glasspaper.

As might be expected, balsa makes very rapid growth, has striking foliage and magnolia-like flowers. The fruit consists of a five-celled capsule about six inches in length and about one inch in diameter. As soon as these pods are ripe the cells split open longitudinally and the seeds with their silk cotton protrudes and spreads over the whole surface, giving the appearance of a hare's foot. This characteristic is alluded to in the botanical name *lagopus*, which signifies hare's foot. The bark is used locally for the tannin it contains, and both the bark and the roots are used medicinally.

The tree occasionally attains a height of from forty to fifty feet and the trunk is sometimes from four to five feet in diameter. In one year trees have been known to grow ten feet in height and four inches in diameter, and to a height of twenty feet in two years. Exporters of Costa Rican balsa claim that there is the male type, known locally as *burillo*, and the female, known as *balsa real*, and that only the female is marketable; the sexes appear very similar, except at flowering time. The reason for its extreme lightness can be found in connection with its loose structure and the softness of its tissue, which is easily compressible under the thumb nail. The annual rings of growth, though almost invisible to the naked eye, are evident on examination under the hand lens.

During the war thousands of mines in the North Sea were attached to floats of balsa wood and it is now used extensively for life belts. On account of its porous quality it has been found a most efficient non-conductor of heat, and so is coming into use in refrigerator plants, while a firm in San Francisco recently constructed a non-sinkable barge from balsa. It is regarded as a splendid insulating material, and is in use by manufacturers of fine furniture and radios, for packing

purposes in making shipments of their products. A well-known yeast company has been using the wood for several years, claiming it is the only satisfactory material in which to ship the product. Tests made as to its strength indicate that balsa is about one half as strong as spruce, the tests being conducted on pieces of equal measurement, so that weight for weight, balsa has twice the strength of spruce and is, in fact, weight for weight, the strongest wood known.

Quebracho.

The heaviest wood in the world is quebracho, found in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The trees never grow in pure stands, but are scattered through open forests composed of many species. Seldom, in fact, are more than four or five quebracho trees found on an acre. It usually attains a height of from 50 to 70 feet, and a diameter of from 2 to 4 feet.

It is neither a mountain nor a river-bottom tree, but grows best in the somewhat elevated stretches between the water courses, or in other situations with sandy soil and moderate atmospheric conditions, combined with abundant soil moisture. Its growth during early life is very rapid, fence posts being obtained in ten years, but in later life its growth is very slow.

The heart of quebracho is one of the hardest, heaviest, and, in the region of its occurrence, most durable woods known. Highly tempered tools are required to work even the young green wood, and old wood is almost as hard as metal. It weighs about 78 pounds per cubic foot, and has a specific gravity of from 1.2 to 1.4, sinking of course in water.

Its lasting qualities are such that, in Argentina, ties of the wood appear to remain indefinitely in a perfect state of preservation. Logs left in the woods have been found absolutely sound after twenty-five years. The wood contains a very large amount of tannin, which acts as a preservative, and to which its extraordinary durability has been ascribed.

THE PASSING OF SIR HENRY ROYCE

Sir Henry Royce, who died in England recently, left a name which had become synonymous, throughout the world, with quality of the highest standard. His energy, and his ability to inspire those under him, from the highest to the lowest, with the high ideals of thoroughness and accuracy, lead to a further romance in modern engineering.

Henry Royce was born at Alwalton near Peterborough, in 1863, an almost self-educated lad in circumstances none too affluent nor free from adversity, we find him at the age of 10 selling newspapers. Later he was apprenticed to the Great Northern Railways, under the excellent leadership of Patrick Sterling. It was, perhaps, here that he received the initial guidance, which, coupled with his own budding genius was to mould the super-engineer he was later to become. How many young men of 20 years do we see now-a-days producing electrical machinery on their own account?

Keen competition cramped his efforts in this line, but a mentality such as his, was not to be discouraged or down trodden. Hunting around for new fields to exploit he singled out the motor-car, which was then in its infancy. What better ground on which to give free rein to his ability and to lavish his ideals! Little need be mentioned of his early trials—personal tests, as it were, to find his balance—but it is notable that very early Royce commenced producing designs, which together with improved workmanship, set a standard which was recognised the world over and was years ahead of any of his contemporaries.

Royce was shy, but of great dynamic firm; worked in the shop with his men; always gave credit to the firm and its product, and avoided publicity himself; and, as mentioned above, was able to instill into his men what to him was practically a religion of precision and perfection. He is, indeed, an exemplar, and his working ideals, a model for any boy or young engineer to emulate.

Let us survey some of his work. His motor-car engines are recognised as the pinnacle of perfection throughout the whole world, and such a faith had he in his workmanship that the engine was enclosed within a locked bonnet and any unauthorised tampering with it rendered the guarantee void. It cannot be said that Rolls-Royce has brought out any startling inventions in the automotive field, but any new ideas were thoroughly tested and where possible improved upon, and then incorporated in the already world-famous car. This must not be confused with refinements and improvements in engine and car design generally, in which sphere the motoring world owes, and gladly grants them the greatest tribute. Where a new idea proved at all promising Rolls-Royce adopted it.

A complete review of all the places and occasions where Rolls-Royce engines have proved themselves and pioneered new services is beyond the scope of this article, but mention can be made of some, such as the first England to India flight in 1918, and the England to Australia flight in 1920, by Sir Keith and Sir Ross Smith. In the same year came the pioneering flight to Capetown, while the first Atlantic crossing in 1919 by the late Sir John Alcock, were all achieved by planes equipped with these engines. No mention of flying would be complete without a reminder of the Schneider Cup victories; all feathers in the cap of Rolls-Royce, Eagle, Falcon and Condor engines are legend, where high-class, and especially aero engines are being discussed.

Let us examine some of the figures relative to the "Blue Bird" in which Sir Malcolm Campbell recently created new history. The Rolls-Royce engine employed to propel that 4½ tons of car at the rate of 272 odd miles per hour, had only 12 cylinders arranged in two banks of six V-ed together. What I want to stress is that at the rate of 3200 revolutions per minute, 2,350 brake, or actual horse-power was delivered. Now if the local authorities in England wanted to tax the car on the recognised R.A.C. rating, the engine measures up to give only 173 odd horse-power, and yet as mentioned above, it can deliver 2,350 horse-power—what efficiency. Think also of twelve pistons, forty-eight valves, and all the other details necessary to a running engine, all functioning together to give this power at 3,200 revolutions per minute. What precision! Think further of the speed and try to imagine from here to Rotorua in about 54 minutes, provided one could negotiate the Razorback, the Rangiriri deviation or the main street through Hamilton without accident or traffic hold-up. Before we leave this statistical aspect, let us also note the weight of the engine which is 1,630 lbs.—equivalent to 110 lbs. for every horse-power delivered. To anyone more used to an engine weighing in the region of, say 5 cwt. and delivering perhaps 20 horse-power, I need do little more than suggest a comparison to emphasise the great advance that has been made in engine design.

Sir Henry Royce is an outstanding example of a man sprung from lowly stock who was imbued with the determination to succeed. By working long hours and by courageously maintaining a high standard of accuracy and precision in the field he chose as his life work—that of motor-car and aeroplane engine design—he has achieved lasting fame in the engineering world.

AN UNKNOWN RAY

It is now nearly a year ago since the celebrated Professor Compton, of Chicago, visited these shores in order to conduct certain physical experiments. The subject that he was interested in—Cosmic Radiation—is still something of a mystery, but a short description of the nature and possible uses of the Radiation might not be out of place here.

Most readers of this article will have heard of X-rays and Radioactive Rays, two related types of highly penetrative radiation. Cosmic Radiation appears to be another related type, even more penetrating still. By penetrating radiation is meant a type of ray, e.g., a light ray, whose effect can in some way be sensed after it has pierced some dense material. Light rays themselves can pierce only a limited thickness of glass, silica and other so-called transparent subjects. (X-rays can affect a photographic plate after passing through the human body.) Certain Radium Rays can affect delicate instruments after passing through 8cms. of lead. Cosmic Rays, however, can pass apparently, through 13ft. of lead and still be not wholly absorbed.

Experiments have now been carried out systematically throughout the world to study these rays with regard to their nature and their source. Instruments, sunk in deep lakes, have shown that the rays are less intense at such levels than at sea level. Again, experiments conducted high up in the mountains have shown that the rays are more intense at such altitudes—and now we have Picard's experiments, carried out in a balloon in which he ascended 10 miles. He has shown fairly conclusively that the rays are more intense still at such distances from the earth; an unmanned balloon, sent up to 19 miles, with self-recording instruments, has verified these results. Compton's experiment was one of a similar of such, carried out under the excellent experimental conditions on the slopes of Mount Cook. His results have helped to confirm the general idea that the source of the ray is to be found outside the world altogether. Evidence is to hand that the sun cannot be the source. The actual constitution of the rays has been only guessed at.

The fact remains that, unperceived by most people, a series of highly-penetrative rays is continually entering the earthly regions. Now a ray, which will penetrate 13ft. of lead must have no small supply of energy behind it. The problem that confronts us is the way in which to utilise this locked up energy for human benefit. We can realise how X-rays and Radium rays have been made to serve human needs; then why should not Cosmic Rays be made to serve the same purpose.

Those of us who have studied the matter, however superficially, will know that the world's supply of petrol will not last much longer—reliable authority states not longer than 40 years. The total supply of coal cannot last for ever—hence at some future date a large portion of our available energy is going to vanish. Again, looking further ahead still, there possibly will come a time when the sun itself will cease to radiate heat and light to the extent it does now: it may well be that Cosmic Rays will provide a new source for energy in those dark days ahead. This is by no means a romantic dream. We must not forget that coal was not exploited until available wood supplies were running low, and coal is still our main source of heat and light, apart from the sun. Some day, however, our coal will run out, and why should not Cosmic Rays, with their vast supplies of latent energy, become of use in such a time—even as to-day Radium is helping the sun in no indefinite manner. Let us hope that practical men will be present to use these rays to the utmost advantage when the time and need arise.

—D.

AGRICULTURAL JOTTINGS

The first published suggestion for making superphosphate was Liebig's "Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology," published in 1840, but prior to this, Sir J. B. Lawes, founder of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, had, from pot experiments and in the field, demonstrated the effectiveness, as a fertiliser, of bones and mineral phosphate treated with sulphuric acid. He was so impressed with the result that in 1842 he patented the process and set up a factory at Deptford where superphosphate and other fertilisers were made. One can well imagine that Lawes found life not entirely congenial in his new sphere "because the manure trade was not then the kind of thing a gentleman indulged in."

Lawes soon became involved in a controversy with Liebig concerning the nitrogen supply of plants, following the production of sulphate of ammonia from gas works' material, and moreover, found that he had to amend his patent and discard bones in favour of mineral phosphates for superphosphate, when Liebig's prior claim to this method had been proved. Other infringements of his monopoly necessitated a law suit which Lawes ultimately won in part, and at great cost. He eventually settled the matter by buying out his opponents.

From these small beginnings in a barn at Rothamsted, has developed a world industry in artificial fertilisers, recently valued at 158 million pounds, and all in the short space of 90 years.

The investigations on strains in plants carried on by the Plant Research Station at Palmerston North, have definitely established, among other things, the existence of types in ryegrass seed varying very considerably in permanence, foliage, etc. Plot methods of testing out samples is naturally a long process. Difficulties arise also in separation of Italian seed (*Lolium multiflorum*) from perennial (*L. perenne*) in the case of machine dressed seed.

The discovery, credited to Dr. Gentner, of the State Seed Control Station, Munich, that, when germinated on filter paper and subjected to filtered ultra violet light, seedlings of Italian ryegrass render the filter paper fluorescent, has aided these field tests very considerably. All the more so since other investigators, Linchan and Mercer, have shown that this characteristic is also possessed to a reliable extent by seedlings of perennial ryegrass which, on field trials, prove to be

The work of these investigators has been repeated in New Zealand with substantially the same results. It forms a very notable advance, and applied to the seed trade, should hasten the establishment of the persistent types of ryegrass.

USE OF ALCOHOL IN MOTORS

The suitability of alcohol as a motor fuel has been the subject of considerable investigation, and the main result has been to show that alcohol can take the place of petrol with certain modifications of the engine. It is important to observe that, as all our previous experience has been with petrol as a fuel, the internal combustion engine has been gradually adapted to give the best results with petrol. The comparisons of alcohol with petrol, are liable, therefore, to favour the latter, and it is reasonable to suppose, that with further development, the alcohol engine will reach a degree of perfection comparable with the petrol engine.

—From "Industrial and Power Alcohol."

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM AND ITS USE AS A FUEL IN MODERN TIMES.

By L. E. George, S.I. Mech. E.

The origin of petroleum may be studied under two headings. The origin of the word itself, which is of historical interest, is one. The other is the origin of the mineral, which is even to-day far from being satisfactorily explained.

Although the word suggests none of them, petroleum covers a wide range of products derived from refining. As it is a generic term it covers the family of hydrocarbons, as well as the refined products of crude oil. Petroleum, being derived from the latin, *petra* a rock, *oleum* an oil, literally means 'a rock oil.'

The use of petroleum can be traced to Biblical times, but it has been used commercially only during the last 60 years. Although it is found in the whole range of strata of the earth's crust, it is found in commercial quantities only in the Devonian and Carboniferous formations, and the comparatively young Tertiary rocks.

Petroleum, the mineral, is the subject of considerable scientific controversy. Many believe that it is derived from metallic carbides lying far beneath the porous strata in which oil is stored by Nature. This is known as the inorganic theory. The more generally accepted theory, however, is that it has an organic origin, although it is controversial as to whether it is derived from vegetable or animal matter.

Each of the various views expressed as to the organic origin of petroleum contains, no doubt, elements of truth. This is borne out by the assumption that a substance so varied in its physical and chemical properties would not have been created in all cases under precisely the same conditions or from an exactly similar source.

The whole question of origin points to petroleum as being the results of organic action. The petroleum which we now find in Paleozoic and Tertiary rocks is substantially of the same age as the rocks themselves. The deposits mainly occur along well defined lines which are often associated with mountain ranges owing to the formation of minor folds which have arrested and collected the oil in richly productive belts.

Provided that oil fuel can be procured at a reasonable cost, it has many advantages over its older rival, coal. The ease with which it can be handled and transported, its higher heat-giving units, and its cleanliness, will always be the chief factors governing its popularity. Petroleum made its debut as a fuel at the end of the 19th century. Since then the range of fuel and lubricating oils has increased by astounding proportions owing to continual refining and experimenting.

An erroneous idea has prevailed as to what really constitutes fuel oil. A good definition is, "Fuel oil is that proportion of crude oil which is incapable of giving off by the process of distillation (ordinary) those light products of petroleum known as motor-spirit, illuminating oils or lubricating oils." Many refer to crude oil as fuel oil, but this is a misnomer, although crude oil in many instances is used for the purpose of fuel. Although the most stringent and fault finding tests have been applied to fuel oil it has withstood them most successfully. The adoption of fuel oil throughout the units of the British navy is a striking advertisement for the oil which has caused many large

No.?

This is doubtful

English and American firms to note its advantages and adopt it also. It is of great economic benefit for intense heats, hardening, annealing, melting, smelting, rivet heating, and glass melting.

If fuel oil is adopted for marine propulsion many advantages are obtained, such as: one ton of fuel oil is equal to more than 1½ tons of coal; less space per ton in the bunkers is necessary, and double bottom tanks can be used; fuel can be loaded in a much shorter time; bunker crews can be decreased by 90 per cent.; the emission of dense clouds of smoke is eliminated.

In regard to the mercantile marine the three great advantages are:—

- (1) Increased passenger and cargo capacity.
- (2) Increased speed.
- (3) Great reduction in running costs.

These advantages apply equally well to transport on land where fuel oil is at the present time confined mostly to the locomotive.

EMPIRE DAY SPEECH.

"The British Empire," said Sir James Parr in the course of his speech on Empire Day, "is not only great in size but greater still in things of the spirit and the soul; in love of freedom, in doing justice and the square thing all round. At the heart of it is the greatest city in the world, London. Let me take you for a little walk in London. Starting from the High Commissioner's Office in the Strand, we go to Trafalgar Square. There is an effigy of Nelson, complete with cock-hat and sword, standing on the top of a column which is fully a hundred feet high. Another most interesting memorial is that of Charles I. He sits on a great horse of bronze and looks across the place of his execution. Facing him is the statue of Oliver Cromwell. Oliver Cromwell and Charles eye each other with obvious displeasure at meeting again."

Sir James proceeded to trace the history of the House of Commons through the ages, from the times when it was but an island in the Thames, through the days of Pitt and Burke, Gladstone and Disraeli, to the present day.

"Alone of all the nations Great Britain and her peoples overseas adhere to democracy and to its forms. A limited monarchy, such as the world elsewhere has never dreamt of or ever known, that is our Government, but the King is influential not only by tradition but because he is a splendid man. The Queen is easily the noblest and finest woman in the world."

A description of a great Court at Buckingham Palace delighted the feminine members of the audience, especially when the speaker dealt with the presentation of the debutantes to the King and Queen. Sir James concluded his fine speech with the following words:

"New Zealand is known in Britain for many things, and for one thing she stands out prominently in the affection of Britain, and that was the brave conduct of your fathers and your uncles in the war at Gallipoli and in France, and the splendid gentlemen they were in the homes of the British people after the war. Keep that tradition. You were first in the affection of the Motherland because largely of the fine men that went from New Zealand. Be as fine! Be as fine!"

EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND ENGINEERING PRELIMINARY. (45 presented, 21 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		
Birchfield, F. A.	Meiklejohn, J. N.	Hogan, T. F.
Carlaw, A. D.	McCook, E. C.	Holland, W. S.
Carr, A.	Phillips, J. R.	Jessup, J. C.
Farrelly, O. G.	Stancliffe, T. D.	King, A. L.
Jones, E. A.	Tweedie, L. E.	Martin, W. F.
Laking, Jean E.	Wilshere, A. S.	Finlayson, T. S.
Meiklejohn, A. R.	EVENING SCHOOL.	
	Gallagher, F. C.	
	Eyre, D. J.	

ACCOUNTANTS' PRELIMINARY. (28 presented, 15 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		
Deane, R. R.	Bowen, H. C.	Lawrence, J. C.
Lenny, R.	Boyle, E. A.	Munns, J. F. J.
Flyger, A. L.	Cambridge, Margaret W.	Pell, A. P.
EVENING SCHOOL.		
Bellamy, N. T.	Johnston, W. G.	Ormsby, J. T.
	Keir, W.	Ross, G. W.
		Spooner, J. C.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION. (332 presented, 288 passed.)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S EXAMINATION.—SENIOR. (19 presented, 6 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		EVENING SCHOOL.
Bovaird, Audrey V.	Jarvis, Hilda C.	Cleal, Joan
Breese, Zoe A. F.	Vear, Gladys E.	
	Wilson, Kathleen I.	

JUNIOR. (31 presented, 21 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		
Cleal, Audrey J.	Laing, Lola A.	Cross, Vera A.
Connor, Marjorie J.	Mathews, Winifred	Edwards, Ruby E.
Costello, Kathleen M.	Mills, Lorna T.	Gilpin, Audrey J.
East, Nesta M.	Parsons, Enid J.	Hughes, Gwendolyn F.
Goddard, Joan M.	Pinkey, Y. A.	Matheson, Gladys
Goldsmith, Una F.	Yates, May A.	Phillips, Maris A.
Huey, Chrissie	EVENING SCHOOL.	
	Beadle, Joyce E.	Tippett, Thelma M.

CITY GUILDS.—Grade I. (13 entered, 11 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		EVENING SCHOOL.
Grant, E. W.	Bent, E. V.	Brown, A. M.
Moir, H. R.	Robertson, T. B.	Dallimore, J. A.
Moral, S.	White, O. B.	McMechan, W. J.
Pickering, C. W.	Wilson, S. D.	

Grade II. (12 entered, 11 passed.)

DAY SCHOOL.		EVENING SCHOOL.
Fraser, J. A.	Murray, R. J.	Anderson, W. M.
Murray, H. B.	Stevens, N. P.	Graham, J. W.

Grade II.—Whole Examination. (3 entered, 2 passed.)

Bolton, L. R.	Camerson, L. M.
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...A BEAUTIFUL VOLCANIC CONE—MT. NGARUAHOE AT...
TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.

- Book-keeping, Stage I. (94 presented, 28 passed.)
 Book-keeping, Stage II. (32 presented, 13 passed.—Total Auckland passed, 17.)
 Book-keeping, Stage III. (40 presented, 17 passed.—Total Auckland passes, 29.)
 Auditing. (33 presented, 15 passed.)
 Economics. (89 presented, 40 passed.—Total Auckland passes, 76.)
 Mercantile Law, Stage I. (77 presented, 31 passed.)
 Mercantile Law, Stage II. (30 presented, 21 passed.)
 Trustee Law. (30 presented, 17 passed.)
 Company Law. (58 presented, 33 passed.)
 Bankruptcy Law. (51 presented, 29 passed.)

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION.

Written.	Written & Practical. Qualified for Registration.	
W. P. Ryan	J. S. Dunn	H. Bond
Practical.	F. D. Fitzgerald	J. S. Dunn
H. Bond	N. G. Galbraith	A. W. Cuthbertson
A. W. Cuthbertson	C. S. Griffiths	F. D. Fitzgerald
C. J. McKenzie	A. F. Kendall	N. G. Galbraith
W. J. Ormsby	G. T. Tee	C. S. Griffiths
G. T. Tee	A. F. Kendall	

ELECTRIC WIREMEN'S REGISTRATION.

Written.	E. G. Wolfenden	
K. D. Hall	Practical.	S. A. V. Newbery
S. A. V. Newbery	P. H. Mandeno	R. J. Parkinson
		E. A. Plummer

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Preliminary.—Motor Mechanics' Work.—Minor Course.
 Queoney, J.

Painting and Decorating.

Watt, J.

Plumbing.

Barrett, J. O.	Clist, E. L.	Todd, G. L.
Burk, A. B.	Riley, V.	

Intermediate.—Cabinetmaking.

Hicks, R. W.	Nicol, E. K.	Reid, K. P.
Hitchens, H. A.		

Plumbing.

Cairns, A. Suter, W.

Carpentry and Joinery.

Mackie, W. K.

Final.—Cabinetmaking.

Tanner, R. B.

Motor Mechanics' Work.—Major Course.

Phillips, J. R.

GENERAL SECTION

MISS RUSSELL'S VISIT

The School was privileged, near the end of the first term, to receive a visit from Miss Julie Russell, a singer of considerable note, who gave a short talk on the early developments of music and its growth, illustrating her remarks by songs from well-known composers.

The songs, which were beautifully rendered, included a Russian lullaby, Brahms' "Sandman," "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," and selections from well-known composers of different nationalities. Two French songs, a solo from "La Boheme," and another simple but melodious composition from Puccini were sung.

Miss Russell's rendering of "Poor Wand'ring One" proved very popular, and was especially interesting in view of the fact that "The Pirates of Penzance" was chosen for our concert production this year. The programme was concluded with a jazz number, which, for a song of its type, sounded unusually melodious when sung by Miss Russell.

In the course of her remarks, the singer stated that tone, time and rhythm were the most important elements in music. She stressed the importance of putting aside a short time every day to be devoted to the study of music, and assured us that, if we did this, we would never have cause to regret it.

The thanks of the School are due to Miss Russell for consenting to give so instructive and entertaining a talk, and those who were privileged to hear her will not forget her wonderful voice and charming personality.

SAVING BANK SCHEME

There are now in the School 137 students holding accounts in the College section of the Auckland Savings Bank. The Commercial III girls collect the deposits weekly, and it is interesting to note that these accounts have now standing to their credit the respectable sum of £506, and that during the year ending January, 1933, the sum of £214 was deposited. The number of actual individual deposits amount to 600. These deposits vary from a few pence up to sometimes even a pound or two. Quite a large proportion of the deposits range from a few coppers to a shilling or two, but it is astonishing how these small amounts accumulate and make up quite a substantial sum. The interest added to our accounts during the past year amounted to £16 6s 5d.

There is something much to be admired in the spirit of those who, in spite of difficult times, continue to put aside small amounts of savings, which in themselves can provide the owner with but little of real use to them at the time, but by patient practice of thrift, and sometimes a small degree of self-denial, they find themselves in a few years in possession of an amount which can be of appreciable service to them. In some cases it may be utilised in acquiring further education, the payment of examination fees, tuition fees, the purchase of text books, that otherwise would have been beyond their reach. In other cases the amount may be sufficient to provide them with extensive travel, which is perhaps, only another form of education.

Boys and girls will undoubtedly find the habit cultivated during their school days to be of considerable value to them in later life, for it often happens that opportunities present themselves and have to be passed by for lack of funds to utilise them.

The figures given above are wonderful evidence of the merits of saving small amounts of comparatively little use, so that they may accumulate together with added interest, into sums of appreciable value. These figures we hope will provide a simple demonstration which may lead to many others in the school adopting the practice of saving, which has already been taken up by many others. Most of those not already depositing in a Savings Bank are probably in just as good a position to put aside small savings from time to time as those who are now depositors, and they are heartily invited to obtain the necessary application forms from the Commercial III girls, and open an account in the School Bank.

HAPPINESS SHARED IS HAPPINESS DOUBLED A HAPPY DAY FOR THE COLLEGE.

On Thursday, 22nd June, the students of the College gave an interesting demonstration of the possibilities of a combined effort in the direction of providing material assistance for the social organisations who are distributing aid to the needy of Auckland. For some days prior to that day the students had been reminded to bring in a contribution in the form of vegetables, fruit, etc., such as could be spared from their homes and gardens quite easily. A large number were unable to bring articles of this description, but rather than come empty-handed, it was found that many of them brought other articles of food.

The Reverend Thomas Halliday was nominated by the Metropolitan Relief Council to receive the goods, and to distribute them among the five main social organisations working in the city. The boys and girls of the Diploma Course organised the collection of the goods. Fortunately the morning turned out bright and sunny, and from 8.30 onwards there could be seen converging upon the Technical College hundreds of students each carrying some contribution to the common effort, carrying from carefully handled bags of eggs, to well filled bags of potatoes and other vegetables, pumpkins, pots of jam, etc., etc. The accompanying photograph will give some idea of the quantity and diversity of the collection made. It was pleasing to observe that only a very small proportion of the students forgot to bring something along, and in a great many cases these students voluntarily offered cash in lieu of goods, and practically all other students who had forgotten to bring their contributions subsequently handed in a small donation of cash by way of self-inflicted penalty for their forgetfulness. Following is an estimate of the quantity of the goods collected:—Pumpkins and marrows 3cwt., carrots 130lbs., potatoes 460lbs., onions 250lbs., parsnips and turnips 60lbs., beet 30, artichokes 15lbs., chokos 3 dozen, cabbages 21, kumaras 14lbs., apples 1 case, butter 4lbs., eggs 4 dozen. In addition to the produce collected the sum of 18/1d has also been handed over to the Reverend Mr. Halliday, to be utilised in the assistance of needy families, particularly those having small children.

The Reverend Mr. Halliday attended the school assembly the following Friday, and on behalf of the social organisations, expressed their thanks to the School for the splendid effort they had made, and informed us that in addition to the considerable value of the goods

collected, the scheme was sure to prove of great benefit to the poor and needy of the city, because it was his intention to submit to other schools the details of what the Technical College had done, so that their example could be followed by many others, and produce for the social organisations a very much needed supply of food. He concluded by leaving with the School a message which he said was the motto in his office that "Happiness shared is happiness doubled," and illustrated the truth of the message by describing the happiness that had been brought to many homes when the goods were delivered to them.

BOOK DRIVE FOR RELIEF CAMPS

For a fortnight during the second term, the boys and girls of the College made up a collection of books and periodicals in response to an intimation received by one of the Staff of the College, that there was a real demand for reading matter on the part of the men in the relief camps. That the appeal touched the imaginations of the students was very evident on the last morning of the collection, when the books collected were assembled ready for handing over to a representative of the Mayoress' Library Committee. A total of just over eighteen hundred books and periodicals have been collected.

Nearly every boy and girl in the School had brought in a contribution, and most of the books were in very good condition. The volumes included all types of books, but they were, naturally, chiefly fiction, ranging from detective story magazines to the classics. The students are proud of their effort and are pleased to know that they have been able to assist, in some slight degree, to ameliorate conditions in the camps where there must be many men to whom an ample supply of reading matter must be a real boon.

Following are copies of letters received from the Mayor of Auckland, Mr. G. W. Hutchison, and from the Secretary of the Mayoress' Library League, Miss Alice Basten.

Mayor's Office,
AUCKLAND.
12th July, 1933.

Dear Mr. Park,

I received a message on 5th instant in connection with the books which the students at your College had collected for distribution to Relief Camps by the Mayoress' War Memorial Library League, the message being in the form of a suggestion that a member of that Committee might address the pupils at the time the books were handed in.

I regret that pressing duties at that time prevented me from giving the matter the attention suggested, and which the effort of the students so richly deserved, and I send this belated acknowledgment to express my sincere appreciation of the fine spirit displayed in this act of citizenship. I assure you that the books will be most welcome, and although you will no doubt receive appropriate acknowledgment from the Committee in due course, I cannot allow the action of the pupils to pass without expressing my personal appreciation.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Geo. W. Hutchison,
MAYOR.

MAYORESS' WAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY LEAGUE,
AUCKLAND.
13th July, 1933.

Dear Sir,

The members of the above Committee desire me to acknowledge with very many thanks the splendid donation of books received from the Students of your College. These have come at a very acceptable time and will be duly issued to the Camps, where they are very greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Alice H. G. Basten,
HON. SEC.



The Book Drive for Relief Camps

FEAR, AND BE SLAIN

It is seldom that the recommendation of an adult of a book (other than fiction) for boys and girls, is found by them to bear out the interest and thrills promised. As one who still appreciates a good boys' yarn, I feel sure that boys and girls who follow my recommendation to read "Fear, and be Slain," by the Right Honourable J. E. B. Seely, will not be disappointed. Let me say at once that the book is not fiction, it is the relation of some thirty incidents that occurred in the experiences of the author, all of them substantiating the startling title to his book.

The tone of the book may be gathered from the Foreword. This is how General Seely begins: "'Safety First' is a vile motto. Men should rule themselves, and not be caught by catchwords; if such maxims be needed for human conduct, 'Duty First,' 'King and Country First,' above all, 'Christ's Teaching First,' may form the basis for a rule of life. 'Others' Safety First,' is the germ of a good maxim, though it is clumsily phrased; but 'Safety First' is soul-destroying, a pestilent heresy which will rob the race of man of all incentive and spell doom to the British Empire." And he concludes in regard to this book, "... I see clearly the moral which all these experiences convey: Fear, and be slain: Believe, and live."

There is a bracing virility, a strong challenging note struck in that opening page which must appeal to modern youth, and right through the three hundred pages that note is sustained. He writes of thrills, adventures by sea and land and air, of hunting and battles and adventure. But he also sustains the same high note when writing of more peaceful episodes, such as those concerning Mottistone Manor and the Peace Conference. He takes us to all parts of the world. The scene of the episode that will appeal mostly to readers in the Southern Hemisphere is laid in Australia.

As one does after reading the last page of a book that has been thoroughly enjoyed, and feeling reluctant to put the book down, I turned over the pages and lingered awhile over many of the stories told, it then became clear to me that, while many of the incidents were such that could only happen to one who had held important posts in his country's affairs, many of the incidents were such that might and do occur in the daily lives of all of us. Wherein then did the fascination of the book lie? Maybe it lay in the fact that the author knew quite well that facing life courageously as he did, the common incidents of everyday life afford opportunities for demonstrating that "Fear, and be slain" is a good motto to act upon.

Here, then, is a book with a moral, but the moral is pointed out in the beginning and the reader thereafter is left alone to deduce such confirmation as he chooses. I will merely add that the truth of the motto, "Fear, and be slain" is put to the test in the daily lives of all boys and girls. I would like to say something of the stories, but that is difficult; to condense them would destroy their rich flavour. Strangely enough, the episode which made the deepest impression covers only four pages: it took place about midnight, in a heavy sea breaking on an exposed part of the coast of the Isle of Wight, and the only sounds to be heard were the roar of the sea and the call of a sea-bird. The thoughts and actions of the man confronted only with his own conscience make a story of enthralling interest as told by the writer. He was faced with a dilemma and in this and all the other stories he shows how he, for his part, endeavoured to overcome "that useless falling of mankind—fear." In reading this book, one cannot help but feel heartened in one's own struggle against that failing which is common to us all.

ST. GEORGE FOR MERRIE ENGLAND

Mr. Winston Churchill believes that England, his native land, is still the greatest country in the world. Speaking at the St. George's Day dinner in London on April 24th, he made some remarks which are well worthy of notice.

"I have to speak to you about St. George and the dragon. What would happen if that legend were repeated under modern conditions? St. George would arrive in Cappadocia accompanied not by a horse but by a secretariat. He would be armed not with a lance, but with several flexible formulas. He would, of course, be welcomed by the local branch of the League of Nations Union. He would propose a conference with the dragon; he would make a trade agreement with the dragon. He would lend the dragon a lot of the money of the Cappadocian taxpayers. The maiden's release would be referred to Geneva, the dragon reserving all his rights meanwhile. Finally St. George would be photographed with the dragon. Inset—the maiden. It is a moving picture and thoroughly up to date, but I doubt if we should think it worth while to engrave it on our coins for a thousand years."

There were a few things he would venture to mention about England and her civilisation, though in no invidious sense. England was not a bad country to live in; with all its faults it was still the best country for the duke or the dustman. "Here it would hardly occur to anyone that the banks would close their doors against their depositors. Here no one questions the fairness of the Courts of law and justice. Here no one thinks of persecuting a man on account of his religion or his race. Here everyone (except the criminals) looks upon the policeman as the friend and servant of the public. Here we provide for poverty and misfortune with more compassion (in spite of all our burdens) than any other country. Here we can assert the rights of the citizen against the State, or criticise the Government of the day without failing in our duty to the Crown or in our loyalty to the King.

Danger From Within.

Historians had noticed all down the centuries one peculiarity of the English people, which had cost them dear. We had always thrown away after a victory the greater part of the advantages gained in the struggle. England, so resolute, so dogged, so invincible in danger, had always collapsed in spirit and action after the danger had been warded off. The worst difficulties from which we suffered did not come from without. They came from within. They did not come from the cottages of the wage-earners. They came from a peculiar type of brainy people always found in our country, who, if they added something to its culture, took much from its strength.

"Our difficulties come from the mood of unwarrantable self-abasement into which we have been cast by a powerful section of our own intellectuals. They come from the acceptance of defeatist doctrines by a large proportion of our politicians. Religion, we are told, has played its part except to teach us humbleness. Patriotism, they declare, is worn out, except where paying income tax is concerned. Our clever talkers have derided these ancient themes, but what have they to put in their place but a vague internationalism, a squalid materialism, and the promise of impossible Utopias? That is all they offer us in a world where the struggle for national self-preservation is daily becoming intensified.

"They tell us that our day is done, our sun is set, and night is coming on. They declare, some with crazy exultation in their tones, that the decline and fall of England's glory is at hand. If that be

true, it will be our own fault. Nothing can save England if she will not save herself. If we lose faith in ourselves, in our capacity to guide and govern, if we lose our will to live, then, indeed, our story is told.

"Why should we break up the solid structure of British power for dreams which may some day come true, but are now only dreams—some of them nightmares? We are, as a race and society, perhaps more capable of bearing shocks and strains—especially long strains—than any other. Our institutions are capable of changing with time and circumstances. We ought, as a nation and Empire, to weather any storm that blows at least as well as any other existing system of human government. We are at once more experienced and more truly united than any people in the world. It may well be that the most glorious chapters of our history are yet to be written."

DOMINION FORESTS

(Contributed by Professor H. Corbin.)

Next to food, wood is the most important essential to human life and comfort. The most educated and highly developed countries of the world have the most perfectly managed forests. Within the city and environs of Paris there are some of the finest woods in the world. The people of this and other of the newer settled countries of the world do not devote sufficient attention to their forests. Forest management, if it is to be real, requires the highest scientific and practical skill and many years of experience.

The forests of any country with a reasonable population and climate of a temperate nature should be about one quarter of the total land surface. In this Dominion we have about one eighth and our forests are poorly managed. It is said that trees have no votes and that the forester's job is to make two trees grow where none grew before. These two facts are difficult to co-ordinate.

Forests and trees have a very high value. They prevent the mountain ranges from washing away and silting up the rivers; they ameliorate floods, they temper the cold and hot winds; they provide a nicely moist and healthy atmosphere; they provide wood for hundred of uses; they are a sure form of wealth and a natural asset, when properly managed, worthy of the pride of nations; they are of great science-value and are a means of clothing poor land with a valuable crop in which many find employment. Those who have for generations past worked in the forests of Europe, are often the finest specimens of the race. They live close to nature and learn many important lessons which those who dwell in cities are unable to appreciate, and they have, generally speaking, a far more pleasant life.

Those who are unable to live in forests can grow trees and shrubs in their own gardens, or, if this is impossible, they can grow flowers and vegetables and, by so doing, will find much to interests them. All, as citizens of the wonderful country we live in, can at least through their vote, see that forests and trees of this country obtain fair treatment. In his way trees will have votes and the rest will follow. We shall then get some good foresters who can make two trees grow where none grew before. They will look after those which are now growing and see that they are put to some proper use and not neglected as at present. The wholesale butchery of the forests will cease. It is now too late to save much of these forests. For New Zealand had forty million acres of forest in 1860, while no it has less than ten million acres. We want a fair land studded with useful forests as shelter for man and beast. What have we got?

Literary Section

LITERARY COMPETITION

In order to discover and encourage budding Bernard Shaws, miniature Shakespears and whatnot, prizes were offered for the best contribution in the following sections:—

- (a) Serious Prose.
- (b) Humorous Prose.
- (c) Serious Verse.
- (d) Humorous Verse.

A considerable number of entries were received in the serious prose and verse sections, but there was a decided paucity of humorous items, more particularly of poems. The question may well be asked whether the students of the College have become too serious in their outlook on life. Perhaps this is the aftermath of last year's Intermediate Examination. Anyhow, the judges decided not to award a prize in the humorous verse section.

The prizewinners were as follows:—

- (a) Serious Prose: T. Woodward, Ag. 3: "Defence of Macbeth."
- (b) Humorous Prose: J. R. Boswell, E.3: "How Not to Take a Beehive."
- (c) Serious Verse: G. Granwall, M2A: "The Lone Eagle."

It will be noted with satisfaction by the boys that their contributors have scooped the pool this year. Nevertheless, the girls are to be commended for the excellent number of entries sent forward. The prizewinning pieces, together with the better efforts of the rest, are published below.

Prize For Serious Prose DEFENCE OF MACBETH

Although Macbeth's crime was murder, and that made doubly evil in the people's view because of Duncan's kingly rank, Macbeth must be allowed some small degree of mercy. Every incident of the few days preceding that unfortunate crime, was enough to shatter the scruples of the most earnest and steadfast character. The man's meeting with the awesome witches, in a lonely and storm-swept moor, under such peculiarly uncanny conditions, was surely the beginning of an ugly urge to crime.

Had others made a similar prognostication, his answer would have been laughter and scorn, but the strange appearance and departure of the witches had given him a taste of the supernatural, and he fell beneath their spell. But imagine his startled feelings upon the occurrence of the first of the very events fore-told by those wierd sisters. How temptation must have grown, how must his probing mind have pondered, and weighed the possibilities of a similar, but more miraculous success—the materialisation of that second strange forecast—"Thou shalt be King of Scotland."



MITRE PEAK, MILFORD SOUND.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)



THE HIGHEST PEAK IN NEW ZEALAND—MT. COOK, 12,349FT.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)

But he, alone, would not have perpetrated the crime he did, had it not been for his scheming wife, whose cunning and wile made concrete the vague and half-formed ideas which possessed his mind. Who can picture his mental torment, as, torn between his lust for power and his higher ideals of ethical right and patriotic duty, he wavered, undecided—then fell?

He was, after all, only human, and external influence proved stronger than the individual's will. Like a great wall, subjected to all the fury and destruction of a terrible storm, he crumpled at last, struck by the final lightning bolt. Poor, fallen man! In his despair he should be pitied, in his shame, new grace be found.

—T. Woodward, Ag. 3.

Prize For Humorous Prose

“HOW NOT TO TAKE A BEEHIVE”

The day was hot and still. We were all—except one more energetic youth—lolling about in the shade round the “bach,” hoping that the sun would hide his hot head behind a cloud and allow us to cool off. We were near the beach but the tide was dead out so swimming was impossible.

“I say, you fellows. Come and have a look at something a couple of hundred yards up the hill.” The Energetic Youth came panting down the track. Since nobody deigned to accept his invitation, he went on—

“There's a bee-hive up there and I'm going to take it.” A grunt came from one of the gang and a murmur of “Go and take it, then,” from another.

“It's full of honey and easy as anything to get at,” continued the Energetic Youth. The Grunter sat up and the other followed suit. Both were very fond of honey and the supply in camp had run out.

“D'you know how to do it?” asked one of them.

“Um, of course, or I wouldn't try.”

Just then the sun obliged by ducking beyond a cloud. We commenced to discuss the idea.

“S'quite easy,” said the Energetic Youth, enthusiastically, “All you have to do is to smoke 'em out, cut the branch off, and collar the honey. It's in a branch on a rotten old puriri over there,” he concluded, pointing up the hill.

At last it was decided that he should do the robbery and that we should be spectators. One boy went to get an axe and some matches while the Energetic Youth was procuring a sack. He explained that you must put a sack over your head in case—

The tree—a white, old, dead puriri—stood near the top of a rather gentle slope. The slope had, at one time, been bush-covered, but a fire had swept over it and levelled most of the trees to the ground, and thick fern grew shoulder-high over the place. The tree had been burnt, too, but the fire had not been strong enough to fell it. Looking up, we saw bees swarming about a big knot-hole in a branch some eight feet above the ground. The branch was nearly horizontal and was obviously very easy to chop, since it was rotten inside.

The Energetic Youth collected many armfuls of green fern and dry. Making compact bundles of it, he ignited one and adroitly tossed it into the mouth of the hive. Then, scrambling up the tree trunk on to the branch, he asked one of us to pass up the axe and sack. He vigorously attacked the branch in the most suitable place, with the axe. His sack was thrown across the bough behind him to be ready

in case— Despite his energy, the Energetic Youth had found the limb harder than he expected it would be.

The bees began to hover round away from the smoke. More and more bees buzzed out until the smoking fern burnt out. Then the Energetic Youth prevailed on one boy to put another bundle of fern into the hive. The second bundle was drier than the first and it blazed up without any smoke.

Still the Energetic Youth chopped on. Suddenly a burst of flame came from the side of the knot-hole. The branch had caught fire! For some reasons the bees didn't mind being smoked out. Perhaps they thought it was all in the game. But they did not like being cooked alive! They seemed to collect in one place as though to hold an indignation meeting. Louder and louder became their buzzing.

We called a warning to the Energetic Youth, who was working hard to hew the branch off and so put the fire out when the branch had been felled. He snatched up his sack, pulled it over his head, and continued to chop, watching the place he was cutting through a tiny hole in the sack, which rested about his shoulders to give him complete freedom of movement to swing his axe.

Then it all happened.

The bees in their thousands wheeled and dashed straight at him. They swarmed round him and one settled on his instep. He gave a yell and stooped to knock it off, but losing his balance he crashed to the ground. In his haste he lost all sense of direction, started running and collided with the tree-trunk. By this time bees swarmed all round him, hundreds settling on his clothes. Since the sack still encircled his head, he could not see. Yelling like a Red Indian, he raced to the fern. The bag fell round him, imprisoned his arms. He crashed into the fern—not caring where he went so long as there were no bees there.

Crash! He tripped over a fallen log, hidden in the fern, and turned a neat somersault. He struggled to his feet to hit another stump and bounce off. After ten yards he struck another and somersaulted again. Still the bees persisted, still he yelled, and ran and cannoned and crashed in vain to get out of their reach. Behind him was a clear-cut track which he had made as he raced on his blind-folded way.

At the bottom of the slope was a deep pond, and luckily it was towards this that he made tracks. The pond was about six feet below the bank. As he dashed on, yelling threats, instructions and cries of agony, he tripped for the fifteenth time, and instead of alighting in a bed of fern, he didn't alight, but kept going through space. With a terrific crash, he hit the water. He sank, emerged, and struggled to a shallow place where he sat in water up to his neck, breathing through the thick bag, totally immune from further stings.

For half-an-hour the poor Energetic Youth remained thus, waiting for the bees to depart. We kept at a safe distance, you may be sure of that. After the bees left him we hurried down and dragged him out, more dead than alive. It took us an hour to pull the stings out of him—mostly from his insteps and hands and arms—and wash and bandage his cuts and bruises. In his right hand, I counted thirty-seven stings.

While the bees were watching over him, two boys had succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the branch and had taken the honey.

Thus it is in life. Those who do the hard work in the first place seldom reap their reward, but all the benefits of their labours pass on to their successors.

—J. R. Boswell, E.3.

LIFE'S RACE

Life's long race is a steeplechase,
With obstacles everywhere,
Hedges to leap and hills too steep,
And ditches now to clear.

When the work is hard, be on your guard,
To see you have no falls,
Let the course you run be a right straight one,
Whatever else befalls.

You'll miss your stride if you swerve aside,
To avoid each arduous place,
For, it must be crossed—despite the cost,
Plod on with cheery face!

The sun will sink as at last you think,
That indeed the race is done,
And the Judge above will look with love,
To see it fairly won.

—J. S., C.I.C.

MURIWAI

In New Zealand we have many beautiful but dangerous west coast beaches, one of which is Muriwai or Motutara, is situated about twenty miles from Auckland, and is at the southern end of the long beach which stretches from the fishing rocks at Muriwai to the Kaipara Harbour, more than thirty miles to the north. Very few people have traversed the full length of beach, but during the summer months trips may be made.

Valuable finds of ambergris have been made on the beach in years past, and on one occasion, twenty-seven whales were stranded together near where the Muriwai stream crosses the beach. The large bones of some of these monsters may yet be seen here and there along the beach adorning the entrance to some rustic garden.

Many a stout ship has been wrecked here on the sands of Muriwai. The "May," the "Albany," the "Concord," and others, whose timbers now are scattered far and wide over the beach, bear eloquent testimony to the perils of navigation along the west coast. Many of the ship-wrecked sailors were cast ashore and spent nights and days on the sandhills or in the bush until they were rescued by settlers or Maoris.

The beach, when viewed from the bluff above the fishing rocks, presents a truly magnificent spectacle and one can spend hours watching the curling breakers overlapping each other mile upon mile until they fade away beyond the reach of human eyes. In the early morning the white breakers are singularly beautiful, showing out snow-white over the dark blue water of the ocean. A morning view of Muriwai beach just about sunrise is something that will be long remembered by whoever witnesses it.

—M. P., C.2.C.

Sing a song of Summer, meadows full of hay,
By the tiny brooklet, and the birds at play.
Sing a song of Summer, rabbits everywhere,
Retrievers in the spinny trying to find the hare.

WHITE WINGS

"If ghosts should walk in Deptford and ships return once more
To every well-known mooring and old familiar shore,
A sight it were to see there, of all fine sights there be,
The shadowy ships of Deptford come crowding in from sea."

—C. Fox Smith.

Should the clipper days return what a glorious sight it would be, to see huge masted barques, moored at their old familiar ports, and the snowy sails appear like a snow-capped mountain peak, over the distant horizon.

Above us we see the tall stately masts of our own native kauri pine bedecked with lengthy spars which hold the billowing canvas. As our gaze descends we note the fact that the spars lengthen and the sails become larger in proportion to that of the top-gallant which drapes the upper portions of the mast. Looking aft we see the beam of the deck broaden and taper then to where the deckhouse, before which is a steering wheel, stands. Retracing our steps we proceed forward to where the bow, a beautifully carved figurehead such as are seen at Calliope Dock, a bowsprit, to which jibs are attached, are to be seen. On glancing over the bow you see the turbulent waters cut in twain by the intruding ship and sent in feathery flakes of foam, winging their way upwards.

A record voyage to Lyttleton in the barque "Waimate," was 74 days, a very slow trip for modern liners. The route out to New Zealand in olden times was a very hazardous undertaking, through which the vessel had to battle in the teeth of sudden gales around the Cape of Good Hope. Many authors think life aboard a clipper a romantic one, but it was not so, for the pioneers who came out to lands overseas as passengers had a miserable, unhealthy period between ports of call. They were huddled like sheep in small compartments, and when bad weather prevailed, they were batted down beneath hatches till the waves ceased to sweep the deck. Smoky lamps, draughty cabins, and salted food were the conditions to bear in sailing ships which did not possess the luxuries of travelling overseas in this modern era.

The "Fleet of the Lost" has withered and died, but still the wind may control the world's commerce.

—N. W., B.T.1A.

HAY TIME

Isn't it just a joy,
Tossing up the hay
In the Farmer's meadow
On a sunny day.

First we toss and tumble,
Then we make a nest
And like the baby birdies
Settle down to rest.

How the hay does tickle
Oh, we do feel gay!
Isn't it just lovely
Romping in the hay?

P. D., Dom. 1A.

Prize For Serious Verse

THE LONE EAGLE

(A tribute to the late Mr. Bert Hinkler whose body was found beneath an eagle's eyrie.)

That one lone Eagle flies no more,
For he has found his rest,
Beneath the eyrie high above
On that far mountain breast.

The Eagle with his piercing eyes
Look'd through the storm-clouds gray,
Upon that bird with broken wing
That in the hollow lay.

And on that night of bitter storm
Only the Eagle knows,
The tragedy enacted there;
Amid the Alpine snows.

Far off in that hot sunny land,
Australia mourns her Son;
Her Eagle that will fly no more
Her solitary one.

—G. Granwall, M2A.

THE PRISON ON THE HILL

The dinner bell's a'ringing in the Prison on the Hill,
And the prisoners are filling in to eat their meagre fill;
The dinner bell's a'ringing and the prisoners are a'singing
For the dinner is their mainstay in the Prison on the Hill.

The dinner bell is silent in the Prison on the Hill,
And the prisoners are setting out to work the nearby mill;
In the mill the men are shirking (for they hate the thought of
working)
And no one there likes working in the Prison on the Hill.

The day's work is finished in the Prison on the Hill
And the convicts are returning from the gloomy flour mill;
They are marched off to the cells, as the sun sets o'er the fells,
To slumber till the morning in the Prison on the Hill.

Bleak dawns the day in the Prison on the Hill,
And the prisoners are unhappy in the bitter winter chill;
There's many a man whose sorry for a little bit of folly
Which had sent him up that alley to the Prison on the Hill.

T. B., T.2.

WINTER

The wind is blowing!
The wind is blowing!
Down in the valley below,
Where Jack Frost plays,
Through nights and days,
Out in the rain and the snow.

—H. D., Com. 3.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Well, here I am, a Christmas Pudding at last. Oh, the agonies I have suffered! but it is all worth while, for what a fine fellow I now am! I was, in the beginning, just plain flour in a bowl, then in turn plums and raisins, currants and spice, in fact, everything that's really nice, was dropped in little by little. That part was all very well, but when cook started to mix me up with a big wooden spoon, things were not so sweet, although of course, I had plenty of sugar. That was bad enough, but when everybody else in the house, wanted to start mixing me about, I really began to feel as though I could not stand it much longer. First one would come, and after stirring me till my poor sides ached, would wish something silly, that seemed to please him very much. I did not think I could suffer more until, everybody having beaten me almost to death and seeming quite pleased about it, I was tied up in a cloth, and would you believe it, was dropped into a pot of boiling water; and there, hour after hour, I suffered untold agony.

At last I was lifted out and, the cloth having been untied, I was gently placed upon a dish.

"My word," said cook, "he's a beauty!" and she crowned me with a sprig of beautiful holly. Then she poured some strong smelling liquid over me, carried me in state, and set me down in the place of honour on the dining room table. What a fine fellow I must be! Till the end of life (and that can't be long) I will always remember the cheers that greeted me as the master set a match to me and I burst out in a flame of glory. What would Christmas be without me?

—V.G., Com. IC.

NEW ZEALAND

Those fair Southern Isles—New Zealand,
The Land of the Long White Cloud,
Where people thrive and are peaceful,
Come, sing her praises loud.

The beautiful land of New Zealand,
Where the fern and the kauri grow,
And the scenes on the lakes and the rivers,
And the mountains, all covered with snow.

In the noble and kingly forests,
Perched on each leaf-clad bough,
The tui, the tit, the blackbird sit,
And sing their Spring Songs now.

The people are happy and prosperous,
They are of great sporting fame,
Their courage, their wisdom, their pride,
Has gained them a world-known name.

Oh! New Zealand, Oh! my homeland,
May the sun always shine on thee,
May clouds of war or depression,
Never hide they shore from me.

—J. C., W.1A.

A VISIT

When Granny comes to visit us,
There's always such a dreadful fuss;
We're awfully good—the lot of us.

She says that children used to be,
So full of charm and modesty,
And all the while, she stares at me.

When Granny's gone I hug my Dad,
And whisper: "They would make her mad
The things I do when I am bad."

—M. L., C.1C.

DAWN

Dawn, the mystical treasure box of the approaching day, stole softly through the dew-laden trees. The twittering birds heralded the appearance of the jovial smiling face of the sun, who peeped over the distant hills, and was reflected in the rosy clouds. Dawn, the beautiful, was breaking.

Anon a solitary wood-cutter plies his bread-winning blade to the trusting tree, his "clip-clop! clip-clop!" beating time to the thrush's wakening song.

The deep roses and pinks fade as the sun sends his penetrating beams in their direction. A deep stillness reigns everywhere; it is strange; it is uncanny; here in this world tormented with noises, life, just now, is as quiet as a sleeping babe.

The brook at the bottom of the copse gurgles and chuckles as it playfully tickles the pebbles in its bed; but stillness reigns as it reaches its many fern-laden pools. But here, too, life is present in the shape of a speckled trout who leaps for the elusive fly. The sun catches and holds his glittering, lithe body, till at last he falls and sinks to his hidden rendezvous.

Life is stirring. There goes a rabbit. His white tail blinks benevolently as he whisks away to a selected turnip-field. A pheasant disturbed by my meanderings whirrs away to an unknown destination.

Here a swarm of bees is settling on a unprotesting tree, their dull drone, pleasant to the ear, fills the scent-laden air. Over in the copse the thrush bursts into one of his incomparable songs.

The shy snow-drops bobs a courtesy to "Old Father Sun" as he smiles on his terrestrial sister. Stiff necked primroses peep from behind their sheltering leaves at the dawn, and wonder what the day has in store for them. The modest violet hangs her head as I bestow my glances on her. But the daffodils! They flutter and dance in their thousands, tossing their sprightly heads as a faint zephyr fans their golden hair.

But the spell is broken by a gentle wind that frolics and plays in the friendly trees, and I tear myself from these enchanting beauties of dawn as the day steals down from the hills. How well these lines are written by Keats.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever,
Its loveliness increases, it will never pass into nothingness.

—L. G. B.T.1A.

LIMERICKS

(OLD AND NEW.)

There was a young man from Grey Lynn
Who wondered how man did begin
Till at last he could see
That the monkey and he
Were strangely but truly akin.

There was an old man from Bengal
Who went to a fancy-dress ball.
He went just for fun
Dressed up as a bun
And a dog ate him up in the hall.

There is a form teacher named Smythe
Who is always so jolly and blythe;
The brains in his head
Are good so its said
This curly-haired teacher called Smythe.

There was an old man of Perth
Who was born on the day of his birth;
He was married they say
On his wife's wedding day
And he died on his last day on earth .

There was a young chap from New Lynn,
Who appeared exceedingly thin;
One day he essayed
To drink lemonade
But he slipped through the straw and fell in.

There was a young boy from Calcutta
Who always did walk in the gutter.
One night in the rain
He was swept down the drain
Before the word "help" he could utter.

There was an old man named Grundy
Who washed his neck only on Monday.
The neck of the slacker
Grew blacker and blacker
Till it looked like a dirt-track by Sunday.

There was a young woman called Minna
Dropped a dynamite pill in the dinner;
Her husband expired
When his tonsils back-fired,
So she gave herself up as a sinner.

A GOOD DREAM

I dreamt that I died and to heaven did go,
Where I came from they wanted to know;
"From the Technical College"—St. Peter did stare—
"Come on," said he,
"You're surely the first one from there."

—E. H., M.E.I.



SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

MAORI SLUMBER SONG

Softly croons the old Wahine
As gently summer dew descends,
"Ate, ate!" low she murmurs,
"Slumber while the twilight ends."

Still, still, the air. Every silver voice is hushed; even the clouds glide gracefully into the dimmed distance, scarcely seeming to move. A breathless silence is over all—the very leaves in the tall New Zealand trees reverently bow as the solemn sun, so splendidly arrayed in royal gold and purple, slowly inclines his stately brow, and bids the Southern Hemisphere, "good night."

But, itself almost a part of this evening hush, there flows the tender crooning of a Maori Mother, as she sweetly sings her slumber song, the words themselves so gently murmured, that not even the wise old owl, perched upon a nearby tree, can hear the words:

Hush-a-bye my little kelpie
Night is falling, falling soon,
Sleep my precious rata blossom
While thy mother hums a tune—

More wondrous a song has never been invented, than that tender lullaby a loving mother sings o'er her own tired child.

The Whare is gradually losing its shape for darkness is making its presence known. "The Sable Garments of the Night," are enfolding all. But still the mother lulls her child, and even after the sun's last glow has turned to evening's dusk, can be heard that slumber song—low—tenderly vibrating—so that the wise old owl, who soon will break the majestic stillness with his loud "hoot, hoot," blinks, and wonders at the liquid notes of a mother's love song:

"Ate, ate, ate, ate!"

RANGITOTO

Not far from the busy city,
And the crowded haunts of man,
A mound of immaculate beauty,
In silence the seas you scan.

You are the mighty sentinel,
That guards our sea-washed shore,
A picture of stately grandeur,
No harbour could ask for more.

For clothed with rata and rimu
And roving clematis vine,
You are our Rangitoto,
From Nature a gift divine.

— C. M., C.I.C.

PLEASURE FEVER

(With apologies to Masfield.)

I must go down to the town again to see what's in the shops,
To look at all the latest hats and buy the latest socks,
And all I ask is a little money, a little bit to spend,
Not much but just a tiny bit to carry me to the end.

A B.T. DITTY

Brothers with sportiness,
 Brim full of naughtiness,
 Bringers of notes for their homework undone,
 "All busy workers,
 Few of them shirkers,"
 B.T.2 students are lovers of fun.

Homework is never done,
 Strappings are often won,
 As a result of their shirking, you see,
 But does that hurt them,
 It serves but to spurt them,
 Such is the work of the boys of B.T.

They shall continue to,
 Do as they wish to do,
 No one shall ever their proud spirits tame,
 Although they be detained,
 Their name is never stained.
 This is what earned them their much-cherished name.

—J. M., B.T.2.

A PARODY

A large wash and a sunny day,
 A wind that's dry and fine
 And fills the white and swelling clothes
 And tauts the swaying line;
 And tauts the swaying line, my girls,
 While from the clothes pegs freed,
 Away a wet sheet flies and leaves,
 Us running in the lee.

Oh for a gentle summer wind!
 I heard a friend once cry;
 But give to me the stirring breeze
 That leaves the clothes quite dry;
 That leaves the clothes quite dry, my girls,
 Then we the line do free
 And then the clothes do iron and press
 For busy folk are we.

—U. K., C.3.

EVENING

I stood at the door at even,
 As the sun sank low in the west,
 And the day was slowly dying,
 And the world was laid to rest.
 As the shepherds homeward going
 Passed, weary, down the road,
 The west was bathed in glory
 As the sun's last gold rays glowed.

At last the sunset faded
 And the stars began to peep,
 And what had been a busy world
 Was now a land of sleep.

—D. Y., C.2A.

A NIGHTMARE

Of in the stilly night
 Ere slumber's chain has bound me
 Fond mem'ry brings the light
 Of other days around me.
 The smiles, the tears, of boyhood's years,
 The words I should have spoken,
 Alas, I did not learn them well
 And so my heart was broken.

I can remember well
 My friends—no names I'll mention.
 They answered to the bell,
 But I stayed in detention.
 I felt like one
 Who treads alone
 Some classroom all deserted,
 The rest had fled—
 The teacher's head,
 Showed, with his hair departed.

And so I see him still
 When slumber's chain has bound me
 And mem'ry brings the light
 Of those dark days around me.

—J. B.

SAD MEMORIES

Woodman, hew that tree!
 Remove it from the scene!
 In youth, my misery
 Came from its apples green.

A year or two ago
 I climbed amongst its boughs,
 And looked for what I know,
 A parent disallows.

Next morn I was inclined
 To stay in bed all day,
 The apples were unkind
 And the doctor came my way.

—J. W., C.1C.

MY SHIP

A little ship is sailing
 Upon the silv'ry sea,
 With sounds of low bewailing
 As it sails away from me.

A little ship is sinking
 Beneath the deep blue sea,
 While I'm awake and thinking
 'Twill ne'er come back to me.

HECTOR BOLITHO

It is probable that no old boy of the school has had a more distinguished or more interesting career than Hector Bolitho. He has built up for himself a high literary reputation not only throughout the British Empire, but also in the United States where six of his works are now classed as reference books by the leading libraries.

On leaving the Technical College Mr. Bolitho joined the staff of the "Herald," but soon transferred to the "Auckland Star" as a reporter and paragraph writer. On his eighteenth birthday he joined up for service with the army, where his literary ability obtained him the post of Supervising Correspondence Clerk, with the rank of Sergeant. At the end of the war he was officially thanked for his able and judicious use of his pen. His next work was the accompaniment of the Prince of Wales on his tour of New Zealand in 1920.

After spending some time in Sydney as literary editor of the "Evening News," Hector Bolitho decided to try his fortune further afield, and took up an appointment with the staff of Wembley Exhibition. While there it fell to his lot to conduct all Royal visitors through the Exhibition. Following this, an appointment as editor of a newspaper in Johannesburg gave him an opportunity of travelling all over the South African Union. His next engagement was a tour of Canada with the St. George's Royal Choir and the Westminster Choir. As a result of the numerous lectures delivered to Canadian journalists on New Zealand, he was honoured by being invited to address the Journalists' Conference at New York. More recently Mr. Bolitho has been engaged on biographical work and, of the works produced, his "Albert the Good," is recognised as one of high merit.

It is interesting to note that, ever since his school-days, Hector Bolitho has kept a diary. He has now travelled well over half a million miles by direct route and has seen most of the countries of the world. Perhaps, some day, he may return to New Zealand and the school will be privileged to hear him speak of his travels and experiences.

Yielding to the Editor's importunity Mr. Bolitho has sent the following humorous poem in which he points a moral to adorn a tale.

THE QUEEN'S TACT

By Hector Bolitho.

"The Queen and the Prince Consort were partaking of the Chief Magistrate of the City's hospitality. The Queen asked for some cherry tart . . . there was none"

—From "The Private Life of the Queen."

The Queen went to the Mansion House
In her gown of blue.
The kind Lord Mayor asked her to lunch:
He asked Prince Albert too.

They sat about the groaning board
And gobbled up their fish.
They gobbled up their chicken:
As much as they could wish.

The Queen told little stories
Of her childhood days.
The table rocked with laughter
At her comic ways.



HECTOR BOLITHO.

An "Old Boy" who has achieved literary fame abroad.
—Block by kind permission of "New Zealand Observer."

"She's happy," said the butler,
 "You can see it in her look."
 "She's happy," said the footman,
 And then he told the cook.

The cook ground up the coffee,
 So pleased at his success.
 He even kissed the kitchen maid
 Whose Christian name was Bess.

"The Queen's enjoyed her chicken!"
 "The Queen's enjoyed her meat!"
 The news rang round the Mansion House
 And reached the London street.

The porter told the cabman,
 The cabman told his horse.
 It was the talk of London,
 As far as Charing Cross.

When the dish was finished,
 The Queen gave all a start.
 She said, "Well now, let's see what's next!
 I fancy **cherry tart**."

The butler told the footman,
 The footman told the cook.
 The Lord Mayor pulled his whiskers
 And gave his wife a look.

Poor thing turned pale magenta
 And clutched her beating heart.
 "Dear me, what shall I do?" said she.
 "She thinks it's a la carte."

"I suppose that I'm mistaken,
 I should have sent a note
 To tell such splendid people
 "'Twas only table d'hote."

The cook swooned on the table.
 The footman brought him "to."
 "Oh, dear," he said, "I'm ruined,
 Whatever shall I do?"

"There's cranberry and mulberry
 And green gage, bless my heart!
 How could I know that she would ask
 A slice of **cherry tart**?"

The cook became so flustered,
 He simple lost his head.
 The butler saved the moment,
 He gave her **plum** instead.

The Queen was very clever,
 She saw the Lord Mayor's face.
 She helped herself to plum tart
 With quite exquisite grace.

"I hope it is not **cherry**,
 'Tis a fruit I cannot take.
 I know that's what I ordered,
 But only by mistake."

Thus charmingly she soothed them.
 The Lord Mayor smiled once more.
 The butler told the footman,
 As he passed out through the door.

The footman sought the kitchen,
 And found a dreadful scene.
 The cook was crying woefully,
 Into a soup tureen.

"My days of joy are ended,
All earthly ties I sever!"
Said he, as he was sobbing.
Bess said, "Well I never!"

The footman said, "Cheer up dear cook,
Don't look so down and glum!
Her Majesty seems quite content
With a slice of plum."

They dried the poor cook's eye lids
With a chamois leather,
Then they joined up, arm in arm,
And danced about together.

Prince Albert and the Queen drove home
In their stately carriage,
The people smiled as they drove past,
For such a happy marriage.

'Tis in such kindly acts as these
Great people rule a nation,
By exercising royal tact,
In an awkward situation.

THE STUDENT'S DREAM

The Student fell asleep and dreamed a wondrous dream. He seemed to be crawling on his hands and knees along a road, but as to whether it was a road or not he could not decide, for it was dark, pitch dark.

Suddenly there was a perceptible lessening of the gloom, then came a blaze of dazzling radiance and the Student reeled backwards blinded by the glare. When his eyes became accustomed to the light, he beheld a woman of surpassing beauty, draped with flowing robes, and holding a flaming torch in her hand.

"Who art thou?" quavered the Student in faltering accents.

"I am the Goddess of Truth," came the reply in a voice ineffably sweet.

"Then, O Goddess! pray tell me where I am."

Quoth the Goddess, "You are following the Path of Life which is, just now, passing through the Kingdom of School. Before long you will reach a cross-road where you will have to choose your path. The path to the left leads downhill, the path to the right uphill. Many take the former path for it is broad, paved with broken resolutions, and shaded by the trees of Indolence. At the end of that road, however, is the Gateway of Expulsion through which the foolish traveller is cast out to the ravening wolves.

"The other path is narrow, covered with the sharp stones of Hard Facts, and illuminated by lamps of Midnight Oil. But at the end of that weary way is the Gate of Scholarship where the successful aspirant is refreshed with a draft from the Cup of Wisdom before he continues his onward journey into the Outer World. Now, O Student, which path choose ye?"

"I choose the Path of Learning," said the Student.

"Methinks you choose well," commented the Goddess, "but first let me warn you. Beware of Indolence and Apathy for they are thieves of times that steal away the golden hours. And lastly, beware of all detentions—"

A ruler rapped smartly on the student's knuckles and he awoke with a start.

"Smith! You are sleeping in class!" snapped the irate voice of his mentor. "Come to detention to-night!"

—A. M., Diploma Student

FORM NOTES

Section

COMMERCIAL 3 & 4

At the beginning of the year there were thirty-seven intelligent and studious seniors girls on the roll of Commercial 3 and 4. Now our number is seriously depleted because the employers of the city have realised our value and have shown that they are extremely desirous of employing people with such qualifications as we possess.

We have in our midst a Head Girl, three prefects and three councillors, who if wearied by their duties are compensated by the enjoyment they derive from class-work.

We really are brilliant specimens, and if our statements are thought to be untruthful, you only need to inquire from the teachers who will assure you that we certainly are Philistines in every subject. However, "even Homer sometimes nods," a time-worn proverb informs us, so you must not judge us too harshly when you hear that one of our members recently told our history teacher that "Napoleon married Josephine, and then his battles begun." (An excellent example of ambiguity.)

Our form is especially keen on sports. We showed our usual style in winning the form relay in the swimming sports, and we also have in our number the Senior Championship Swimmer. We are represented in the two School Basketball Teams, and many of our girls are in first House teams, so that we have high hopes of doing well in the basketball form matches this year. We have runners too, that are not to be despised, with the result that we attained second place in the form running relays.

One of our members should be congratulated on discovering the secret of "perpetual motion." One of the teachers asserted that if this individual could communicate her discovery to the mechanical department, she would be handsomely rewarded. One of our most frequent teachers gave us an unintentional exhibition of an acrobatic feat on a chair, which caused an enjoyable diversion from the monotony of the period. The amusements supplied, however, are mutual, as in correcting economic answers he finds some of the most ludicrous statements, such as advocating ideas for the "illumination" instead of elimination of waste.

Our behaviour is beyond reproach, as many teachers will testify?

Although we are such a model class we must be a little trying at times, and therefore our thanks are due to the teachers who show the utmost patience with us, and we wish to inform them how grateful we are for the interest they have taken in us.

If ever on your weary way
You chance to stop near by,
You'll see us ever bright and gay,
And hear our cheery cry.



Form Notes C.2.A.

After numerous inquiries among the people about town, I was rather surprised (for all that we are a very 'umble class) to learn that few, if any, know anything of Commercial 2A, beyond the fact (and this is generally known) that, by our present reputation, we are likely to become regular back fence gossips. To my mind, and obviously many of my companions, share my opinion, to be able to chatter incessantly is one of Nature's gifts, though, perhaps, she did apply the oil a little too freely to our tongues as they wag in obstinate disregard of threats, pleas, and executions on the part of our mistresses.

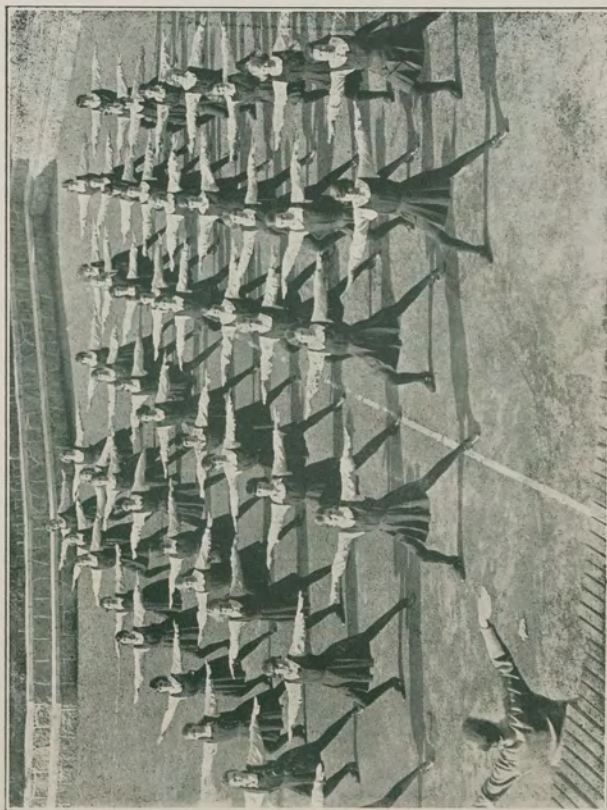
Let us dwell a moment upon sport. From the wild tussle of form versus form in the relay of the Annual Athletic Sports, we emerged breathlessly triumphant. To add to our already shining laurels we cheered two of our classmates to second and third places in the Senior Championship. In the Swimming Sports, members of our form did exceedingly well, winning many individual races, and striking out vigorously in the form relays. There are still to come the form basketball relays which we are living in hopes of winning, as we are blessed with several of the "A" School team members.

It is my belief that we have worked hard throughout the year, and that we shall gain our reward in due time. One member has already gained her partial reward in becoming a councillor in her second year.

COMMERCIAL 2B

Commercial 2B would like to take the opportunity afforded by the "Seddonian" of informing the School of their brilliant term achievements and triumphs. We are really a talented form although sometimes we have difficulty in solving the mysteries afforded by book-keeping problems and history dates. We have at last learned to answer promptly when we are asked, "Who was Captain Cook?" but some of us still waver in giving a clear description of a "Papal Bull."

We are very proud of the accomplishments of our athletes and swimmers, having distinguished ourselves at the Athletic Sports by coming third in the form relay, and also by attaining the same place in the Swimming Sports. We have also two members who hold coveted and honoured places in the 1st School Basketball Team, and one in the Second Team. So far we have sung only our praises but, needless to say, we are not always considered models of virtue by our harassed teachers. Still, we are a happy, jolly company and after we have won our Senior Free Places, we will come back bright and happy next year and take up the positions of distinguished third years.



DRILL PERIOD!

COMMERCIAL 2C

C.2C are here again,
 And to add to their fame I take my pen,
 For we are the best class of all
 Be they big or be they small.

At lessons we may not excel,
 But at sports admiration we compel,
 And we are as good as good can be,
 The great and mighty C.2C!

The Athletic Sports found in our midst the Junior Champion, Audrey Catchpole, and we are deeply gratified that one of our members should have achieved such prominence. At the Swimming Sports we came third in the form relay and, as there was such a narrow margin between the second and third places, we are rather proud of the fact. Also another member of our form won the umbrella race.

Our members have sadly diminished since the beginning of the year, when friends were parted and we began to wish we were first years' again, but now we are unanimously of the opinion that C.2C is the best class of all. Our form mistress also holds that opinion as she frequently tells us. Occasionally we are enlivened by such information as, "A highwayman could be said to have a noxious character." Our English mistress, Miss Henderson, has left but we hope to welcome her back next term.

Special mention must be made of our class-sergeant, who is also in the School orchestra, and who makes desperate efforts to reform us. We might add that she has succeeded—almost.



The beginning of 1933 found form Commercial I Art assembled in a state of wonder and expectancy. What would the new course prove to be like?

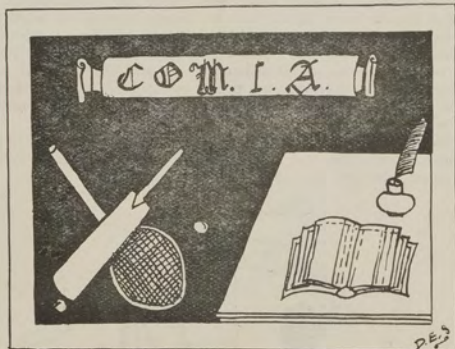
Would they care for it? And so on.

Half the year has gone and interest in the class work has grown. We have been privileged to visit two Art Exhibitions, one being held at Milne and Choyce's, the other at the Society of Arts Hall. The

latter held special interest for us, as our Form Mistress had entered a piece of needlework designed by herself.

Not only are our members interested in art, but sports find a place in our activities, many of us gaining points for our Houses. The Swimming Sports held early in this year, and the Athletic Sports, found nearly every girl taking part, many giving a good account of themselves.

Happy hours have been spent in learning and planning, and all of us are eager to prove that our work is worth while so that we may not only continue next year but that others may have a share in the benefits and pleasures of Com. 1 Art.

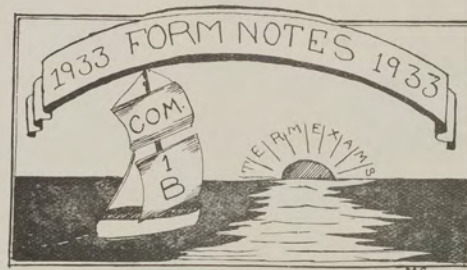


"You would like to see the best form, Sir?" Come and see Com. 1A."

Brainy, clever, obedient and well-behaved Com. 1A. The teachers all think us wonderful. (Of course they do not tell us that. It might make us vain.)

Throughout the year we have upheld the A portion of our name. The first-year Commercial class to be able to compete with us and not show inferiority is yet to be produced. (???) Was it not our brains that caused Mr. McRobie to be presented with the marvellous Easter Egg, which was about one inch by half-an-inch!!

Miss Vickery has strove and striven,
Although to work we're never driven;
We're always bold
Whether hot or cold,
We know a lot,
We've wisdom got,
We'll always come out top,
Whatever punishment we've got,
We're ready to pay,
We're Commercial 1A.



We began this year a happy band of optimistic girls looking forward cheerfully to the coming terms. We then numbered forty-one, but were later joined by four more girls (two having heard of our fame in Wanganui and Napier). This made us the largest form in the School.

To reach our form-room, enter the main door of the building, continue along the passage towards the right, enter the third door on the right and there you are. Although it is not the most handsomely furnished room in the School, it is delightfully situated, for while vainly struggling through our work on an extraordinarily busy day, we can hear above the dropping rulers and pencil-cases, and the roar of the traffic and rattling tramcars in the street below, the delightful strains of the orchestra which greatly soothe our troubled brains, and increase our passion to learn tenfold.

Although we cannot say we have learnt the art of home management like those who have taken the domestic course or have become successful artists like those who have decided on the commercial art course, we are still very fond of shorthand and typing, and although some of us find book-keeping very difficult, we at least know how to balance a ledger and prepare a trial balance and balance sheet.

We are generally not lacking in chatter, especially when the teacher is absent from the room, but those who have plucked up courage to give someone a sample of our beautiful language have generally had the thrilling experience of forming part of a private audience after school.

Included among the members of our form are three mermaids. One of them won an age race, while the other two were in the finals for a dressing and age event. In the athletic sports one of the mermaids was touched with Nature's wand, and transformed into an ostrich, coming a close second in an age race. Another ostrich added wings to her flight and came an easy first. We were unsuccessful in the form relay because one bright member of the team spilt some salt, walked under a ladder, and cracked a mirror (some say by looking into it) earlier in the day.

As we were permitted to go to a flower-show last March, we have decided unanimously to enter for the School Flower Show in November.

Thoughts for

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power.

Tennyson.

Man is unjust, but God is just, and finally justice triumphs.

Longfellow.

The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you show a smiling face, and speak pleasant words.

Marie D'Agoutt.

Courage of soul is necessary for the triumphs of genius.

Mme. de Stael.

Marcia Downs, Com. 1B.

COMMERCIAL 1C

At the beginning of this year, Commercial 1C, were one of the largest first year forms, and though our numbers have dwindled slightly, we still have to borrow chairs for most rooms.

We made a very good start by gaining the first class mark for drill awarded to the Commercials. Since then, seven of our energetic members have obtained individual marks. In the Annual Swimming Sports one of our Form distinguished herself by winning the Senior Championship, while other members won various events at the Athletic Sports held in the Domain.

A recent announcement concerning fire-drill made us eager to please our Form-mistress by being first to the Hall. As the periods went by and no signal was heard, the whole form became restless and excited, so that when a bell did ring, we imagined that three had sounded. With a tremendous clatter we rushed to the door. We fled along the passage and burst into the Hall only to find a squad of girls calmly doing exercises. Shamefacedly we crept back to our room, afraid to be seen by other forms.

In spite of these uncomfortable moments, our form, on the whole, is prospering by hard work and keeping time, we hope, with other first year classes.

DOMESTIC 2A

One day, during an Art lesson, the mistress who had been admiring the acorns brought for design, suddenly exclaimed, "What lovely acorns! Where did they come from?" "Off a tree," was the innocent and unexpected reply.

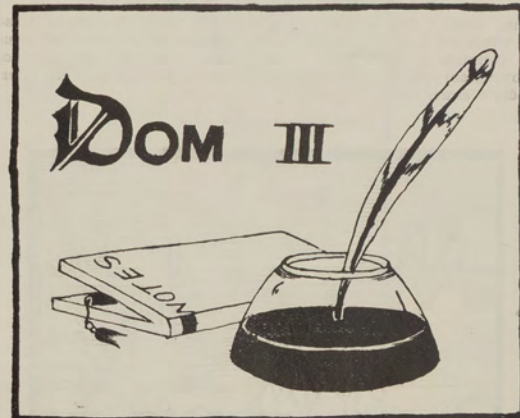
Everybody knows the speech of Cassius in which he says that should Caesar be crowned they would put "a sting in him." One of our brighter ones would go further and put a "string" in him! Poor Julius!

At times though, we are most precise. For, when one girl was asked how long she had taken over her homework, did she not reply, "One hour forty-nine minutes?"

Then there was the "apple" episode which, to our regret, we remember clearly. We feel that the proverb, "Stolen fruit tastes sweetest," should not be allowed to stand as it is a nasty temptation to growing girls who, wishing to test its truth, remove green apples from the "still life" group. And what are the consequences? No pain, literally, for the apple-thief, but much pain, metaphorically, for us!



A PEEP INTO THE WOODWORK DEPARTMENT.



Although our numbers may be few—there are but fifteen of us—we boast many celebrities in the way of prefects, councillors, and expert basketballers. Why should we hide our light under a bushel? Are we not, too, cooks of note? Facts surely speak for themselves—to our form has been entrusted the task of preparing and serving luncheon for our Principal and the Heads of Departments. The meal is prepared and duly disposed of, so we conclude that in this matter we give satisfaction, even if we do sometimes get tangled in the intricacies of English grammar, and lost in the development of the novel!

We were particularly proud of ourselves when, looking spick and span, we took our stand at the Gas Company's stall at the Winter Show and demonstrated to the public how simple, in the hands of experts, cooking by gas really is.

To those who, in spite of our efforts, still find it difficult to believe that Domestic 3 and 4 have their virtues, we would say: "Wait till the pirates and maidens step forth at the concert and see what costumes we have robbed them in!"

DOMESTIC 2B

The girls of Domestic 2B
 Are the best in the school
 You'll agree:
 For in Art they do well
 And in science excel—
 These jolly girls of 2B.

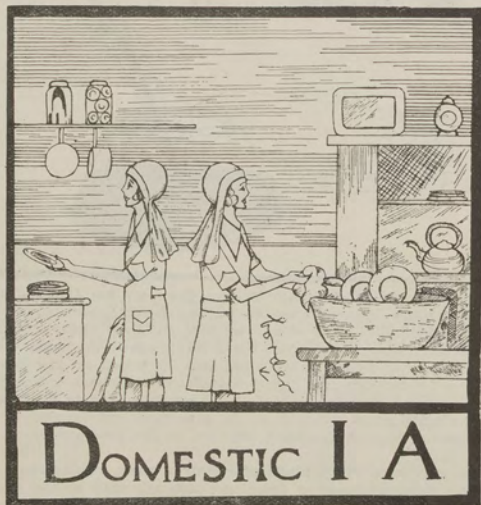
"Jolly" we call ourselves—and why not? May we not be located anywhere—in Assembly Hall, on stairs or in corridors—by the noise of our chatter and the cries of our mirth? We venture to say that no one else could improve on Shakespeare as one of our number did. The passage in "Julius Caesar" read:

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars
 But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

As rendered by Domestic 2B it read:

"But in ourselves, that we are underlinings."

What would "dear Brutus" have thought? From this trivial lapse we would not appear to believe in the importance of little things; but we certainly do believe in mixing work well, with play and not allowing our spirits to be completely crushed by that spectral, Intermediate Examination.



A happy and eventful year has been passed by the 23 girls of Domestic 1A. We do not shine in all our subjects, but we do try to keep up the standard of our form and all the girls from Domestic 1A like to be recognised as a sporting form and the best of the first year domestics. We are very grateful to the girls of our form in securing us the position of first in the form relays at the Athletic Sports. We were all exceedingly sorry to lose our first term form teacher, Miss Stevens, but we occasionally see her about the College. We have of late been having a very gruelling time, what with doctors, dentists, and eye-specialists, and we are now a perfect form (?)

DOMESTIC 1

Our form is a jig-saw puzzle to me,
It seems to be work always and no glee,
When holidays come we'll be glad to flee,
Out of what we regard as misery.

When we are old and wise in our ways
Then we will mourn those by-gone days;
We will forever be able to praise
The times we have spent in our good, old school days.



D is for Dora, one of the form.
O is for O'Callaghan, who is Irish born.
M is for Marjorie who in History excels.
E is for Eleanor, just another of the gels.
S is for Shaw, who the measles has got.
T is for Thompson, whose nickname is Dot.
I is for Ila, in the first team is she.
C is our class—Domestic IB.

DOMESTIC 1C

We are happy, we are happy,
All in Domestic 1C.
Monday starts our weekly lessons,
And we intend so good to be.
Tuesday finds us full of vim,
Wednesday we juggle with needles and pins,
And poor Miss Aitchison's head does spin.
Thursday we drill with all our might,
For our badges are almost in sight.
Friday you find us in phrases and nouns,
And here we finish our weekly rounds.

DOMESTIC 1C FORM CRY.

Who are, who are, who are we,
We are, we are Domestic 1C.
Both at work and at play
We are merry, bright and gay.

Ha! ha! ha! he! he! he!
We try to be better than Domestic 1D.
Both at work and at play
We are happy, bright and gay.

DOMESTIC 1E

Up the winding staircase
 Chatting joyfully,
 You will always see us,
 The girls of Domestic 1E.

We always love our playtime,
 But never shun our work,
 And in obeying orders
 We never, never shirk.

The girls of Domestic 1E are (in our estimation) the brainiest of all girls. Dressmaking we enjoy immensely and we all wish we could have twice as much time for it. In Arithmetic, our books are said to be the neatest of all the Domestics, and in the half-yearly examination our marks were, on an average, more than those of the other forms. We have one girl in our class, who is especially good at basketball and she is Bonnie Stubbing, of the A team. Of her we are very proud.

DOMESTIC 1F

Although we are almost the smallest of the Domestic classes, as far as numbers go, we feel that we have an overwhelming amount of talent in our midst. Of songsters we have many—witness the number of our form who appear on the stage at the Annual Concert! (We feel sure that their very regular attendance at concert practices is really due to their musical ability, although some might suggest that it is merely from a desire to escape something far more serious—in the shape of English.)



OMANAWA FALLS, TAURANGA.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)

AGRICULTURE 3 & 4

This finds us in print for the third and fourth times in our Secondary School history. During the past few years, we have gained considerable agricultural knowledge, and we are certain that this will assist us in our future occupation as farmers.

During the year our classes have endeavoured, by visiting various places of interest, to widen our knowledge of agricultural subjects.

As assistant stewards in the Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Summer Show at Epsom, we gleaned many useful facts in connection with the various breeds of cattle, as well as obtaining an insight into some of the methods of running a large show. Here we also listened to a useful lecture on the points of a dairy cow.

Our visits to both the Dahlia and Chrysanthemum Shows held by the Auckland Horticulture Society in the Town Hall provided us with an excellent opportunity of observing some of the points of the prize blooms. Horticulture is an important section of our agricultural training, particularly as we can adapt some of the ideas to our own show at the end of November.

The Auckland Winter Exhibition provided an all-round education for our class. The display of cheese from many different countries was illuminating in its explanation of our country's position on the Home cheese market. The exhibits of butter, farm crops and bacon gave us many interesting facts in their connection. In inspecting the bacon display, we were interested to note the ideal type of ham and the degree to which this can be determined whilst the animal is still living. After we had examined these, a member of the staff of Massey College spoke to us upon wool, the various types, hairiness in wool, its detection and elimination.

Recently we were granted a day's freedom from school to make a visit to southern works. First we inspected MacEwan's Farm Machinery Factory at Penrose. It was interesting to note the various processes through which the machinery had to pass before it reached its finished form as a farm implement. During the afternoon we went on to Otahuhu, where we visited the works of the Challenge Superphosphate Company. As superphosphate is a very important fertilizer, we obtained a useful insight into its manufacture. On the same day we paid a brief visit to the Auckland Glass Works, where we witnessed the manufacture of phials, "vaseline" jars, and medicine bottles.

One of our scanty number has already attained the important position of a member of the College Council—the illustrious Noel Sims. Three of our members have been members of the Gymnasium Squad—Noel Sims, I. Patterson and J. Watson, while one of our number, A. Howison, is a member of the Saturday morning "Soccer" team. With the exception of one, all our class are members of the College concert, filling the capacity of either policemen or pirates—the play being Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera, "The Pirates of Penzance."

AGRICULTURE 2

During the year Ag.2 has been lucky enough to visit some very interesting industrial plants. For example, the manufacture of superphosphate is no longer a mystery to us. At the Auckland Domain we inspected the propagation houses. We are looking forward to a fine new agricultural laboratory, which we hear is to be housed over the old swimming bath.

Prominent sports representatives in our class are Taylor and Rosieur (1st XV.) and Arkell of the School Gymnasium Squad.

AGRICULTURE 1

AGONIES OF AGONE.

We are preparing ourselves, on the one hand to wrest from Nature the wealth of the soil, on the other hand to enjoy intelligently that wealth and such leisure as it may bring. Wealth! you exclaim—from butter-fat or wool? Leisure! for farmers? Perhaps these things are not for us; but surely times will not always be bad. We, who are young, look forward with hope to that brighter day.

Nothing out of the ordinary has happened to us this year. We have found Experimental Science exciting, Book-keeping brain-fagging, Woodwork, Metalwork and Dairy Science, delightful. We have paid sundry visits to agricultural shows and written wonderful accounts of dahlias and dairy cattle, not appreciated by our English teacher. A literary competition has failed to produce a Shakespeare or a Bolitho, though we are rash enough to include a few of the less agonizing efforts. Why do not all of B.T.1 follow the example of our latest recruit? With apologies to Wordsworth, we extend him a hearty welcome—

O tall newcomer, we have heard
O Wood you are a wise old bird
We see thee and rejoice,
To make Ag.1 your choice.

In spite of the following rhapsody—written, we think, by Greenman:—

I dreamt I was scoring at Rugby football,
With forwards and backs at my side,
Till I woke up and spotted
Room Five's ink-stained wall;
That was the stone end of my pride.

Of the limerick competition we risk a few samples:—

That lucky young joker, Ken Boss,
When a job he one day comes across,
Should he e'er get the sack
He can take himself back,
He is certain to be his own boss.

A merry young blighter called R—d,
Once bartered his soul for a feed.
To him said Davy Jones,
When they bury your bones
Old Nick will remember your greed.

There was a bright fellow dubbed Raindrop,
Who forgot to get out at his train-stop.
He yelled to the driver,
You'll see I'm some diver,
And straightway did into the drain drop.

Two Agones named Goodall and K. Fish,
Were consuming in haste a red crayfish,
To their great consternation
Brown seized the crustacean
After looking all day for a stray fish.

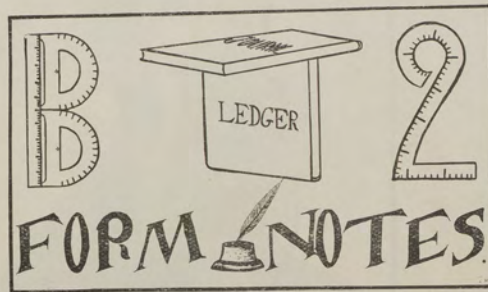
BUSINESS TRAINING 3

It is now three years since we embarked upon our secondary education and this year, for most of us, is our last. We have steered a course to success, and our journey has led us through strange lands of Euphuism, Litotes, not to mention strange symbols of shorthand, and terms of book-keeping.

We started our voyage this year, a gallant band of thirteen, but the business world has called five of our members into its midst, leaving us at present, only eight strong. Although we do not claim much distinction on the scholastic side of school-life, we excel in sport. A couple from our midst are in the First Fifteen, and Borich may be often seen, ploughing his way through the rivals' line. Broberg, although a star member of the First XI, is said to be unable to be a farmer because he could not catch a pig, owing to his bandy legs. Horner has also claimed distinction in the art of cricket. Broberg, by the way will not again be seen scoring brilliantly in any future cricket match, for he has left us to commence training for a provision merchant. We all miss him very much, not so much his vacant place, as his vacant face.

This year we played B.T.2 at cricket and football. We are sorry to say that we were humiliated by losing, but next year, with reinforced numbers, we will reverse conditions and cry our war-cry.

"Hail to the boys of B.T.3."



Chock full of Naughtiness,
Puffed up with Haughtiness,
Scribblers of Shorthand
And Book-keeping too,
Loathers of laziness,
Void of all craziness,
Hail to the boys of the form
B.T.3.

We are a very modest type of form, as the above passage illustrates, and for this reason we will not say much about ourselves. During our first term, we were the terror of all those who sought to defeat us on the cricket field, in form matches. We made even the lordly B.T.3 bite the dust, due no doubt to the way in which we were inspired by our form-master, Mr. Drake. This term, we have upheld our reputation by defeating E.2, and drawing with B.T.3, on the field of Rugby. This success has supplied fuel for the flames of our form-

master's joviality, with the result that the sun shines brightly upon Room 15 nowadays.

We may also mention the fact that several of our number have covered themselves with fame and glory in other directions. Golding romped home a winner in the egg and spoon race at the annual swimming sports, although Golding was minus his egg, it having been unfortunately lost during the journey.

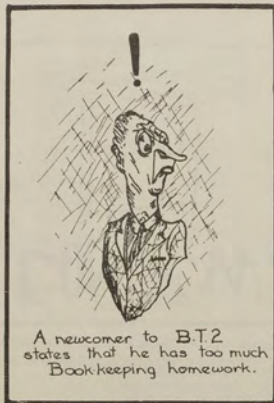
Believe It Or Not:

Lund is our class statistician. That is, a man of figures. He can tell you anything from how many whiskers a fly has, to the number of twists in the electric light cord.

Salmon's views on what constitutes a night's homework, though taken seriously by himself, often cause various masters to fix him with their glittering eyes.

Stacey was very rudely awakened from a pleasant slumber the other day. We regret that the shock was so great, but if his nervous system is in any way impaired, we advise him to take "Samuel's anti-shock serum."

Caddell, we hear, has taken up the game of Golf. We hope that no damage will be done to the pavilion of the Domain, where he practises. Sound waves, some scientists say, have a destructive effect on matter.



The other day a photographer wished to take a photograph of the form. Unfortunately, in his excitement, the cameraman must have forgotten something, for the photo was not all that it might have been. For instance—Lee looked rather like a startled rabbit; Adams looked like one of those Gypsy fortune-tellers—dark and mysterious. On the other hand, Broad looked a very pretty youth; Baldick's eyes were deep and soulful; Stacey was nearly in the land of blissful oblivion; Lund was particularly savage; whilst the remorse in Walton's eyes was most pathetic. It was a very poor imitation of Lowther—but, we can't have everything in this life, can we?



A PRODUCT OF THE MODEL AEROPLANE CLUB.

During the last month or so, we have, as the result of various schemes, collected quite a substantial amount of money, which we intend to hand over to the funds of the School in connection with the relief of social distress in Auckland. These schemes were (a) a halfpenny collection; and (b) a paper collection. To date we have over one guinea's worth of halfpennies and six shilling's worth of papers.

Among our number, we have several who have succeeded in obtaining places in the various football and cricket teams. Lund was the captain of the Second XI.; Glass was a member of the First XI.; and Lund was also captain of the 6th grade "A" football team.



Our form-master is an ancient, studious scholar of Modern French and of the precise English Grammar. He generally refers to his six-shooter (his strap) when wayward lads become nuisances; but unless in a raw mood he seldom keeps his violent threats.

In the warm, sunny threshold of room 18, the lads of B.T.1A may be seen listening quietly to a lesson, meanwhile Hubbert is swinging quietly on his chair. Our minstrel, Dimery, was trying vainly to attract Hoy's attention to the fact that our learned master is about to descend upon him, and capture the piece of rubber with which he is ficking Cameron's leg. Unaware of the interruption, Howarth "busily" concentrates his gaze on the ceiling obviously trying to count the twists in the electric light cord. Soon the class relapses into a solemn silence usually foreign to them.

Later in the next period we were proving a "theorem" for our Mathematics master when Sorby was asked a question. Sorby scratched his head, and the master seeing this remarked: "Don't scratch your head. You may get splinters in your fingers."

Our form, however, is a band of innocent angels. Now let me introduce you to some of the members of this band:—

Carson is a plump, rosy-faced lad known about the school as "Twinkle Toes."

Casey is a generous lad, who when asked a question stares with horrified dismay at the teacher.

Findlay is a diminutive youth with an inexhaustible supply of words.

Howarth is a dreamy pupil in school, but at sports he is a coming champion. Walker, the wrestler, is his hero.

Sorby is a wrestling fan who gives one the impression of the streamlined body of a greyhound.

Dimery is the minstrel of B.T.1A, who writes poems on any funny incident.

BUSINESS TRAINING 1B

The boys of the form, B.T.1B, begin the day by drifting into the classroom in ones and twos, until a shout from the teacher rouses them into action. The boys may be heard whispering to each other. "I wonder what kind of a mood he's in," and "I hope his team won on Saturday," are a few remarks made by the boys. The fellows are pleased when they find him in a good mood, often going so far as to crack a joke with him, until our brainless scholar, Solomon, tries to stretch the joke too far.

After this comes Solomon's favorite subject, French, under the kindly instruction of Mr. Wood. Solomon stands out well in front as the brainy lad in this subject. When we have a test, he is to be seen taking a sly glance at the paper of the boy sitting next to him. Without Solomon we should be very dull. A boy once asked him if he was any relation to the Missing Link, and then wondered why Solomon chased him half-way round the school.

One Friday in the first term, the annual athletic sports were held. The boys of B.T.1B acquitted themselves creditably. Morrison won his heat and final off the four yards mark, in the Junior Handicap. Our next success was in the 100 yards under 14, which was won by Manning. Rawnsley won the Long Jump in the Junior Championship. The 440 yards Open Handicap was a triumph for Cathcart, who was practically a quarter of the way round the field when the scratch man started. We had but one success at the swimming sports, Rawnsley being the only boy to win an event. The boys in B.T.1B playing football for Saturday morning teams are, Rawnsley, who plays for the Second Fifteen, Manning and McGhie, who play for Mr. Drake's team, and Morrison and Kinney who play in the Sixth Grade A.

ENGINEERING 4

(JUNIOR UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING DIPLOMA COURSE.)

At the commencement of the school year four of the stalwarts, Carlaw, Farrelly, Tweedie, Wilshere, arrived to maintain the scholastic and athletic traditions of honourable Engineering 4.

The University authorities are very cruel people. In their endeavour to make the course of instruction more exclusive they have forbidden bursaries to holders of Higher Leaving Certificates. But these four enthusiastic youths decided to defy their curtailments of expenditure by perhaps tackling the Scholarship papers.

Unfortunately, our worthy colleague, Farrelly, was unable to stand the strain of this crucial year and consequently he disembarked from the ship of learning by obtaining some form of employment. In passing I might mention that the remaining three students are also very keen to obtain suitable positions, as our task is one which resembles that of Hercules when asked to cleanse the Augean Stables.

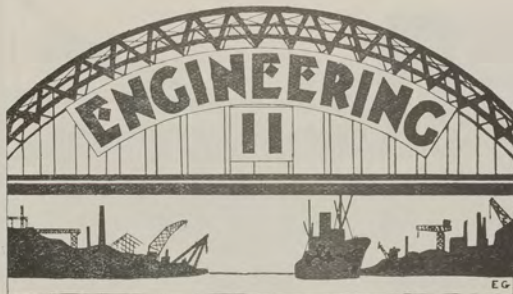
At this stage I may well describe the remaining three of the form:—

Carlaw.—Matriculation and Engineering Preliminary Examinations. Prefect, member of First Rugby XV., and member of orchestra.

Tweedie.—Matriculation and Engineering Preliminary Examinations. Platoon sergeant and member of College Rifle Team.

Wilshere.—Matriculation and Engineering Preliminary Examinations. Councillor; senior company sergeant-major, member of Second School XV., and captain of Wellesley House.

It is seen from this that we are well represented with regard to the various activities of the College, and sincerely hope that these scanty notes will always manifest the fact that Engineering 4 is active.



Oyez — Oyez — Oyez.

We, Engineers 2, give thee our greetings. A year has passed and the erstwhile members of Engineering 1 have merged into that distinguished Engineers 2.

Our achievements are not limited to the intellectual side of our work either, and on the sports field our name is spoken in token of reverence and awe. In the Athletic Sports our speedy and brilliant-haired comrade, Sutherland, was runner-up in the Junior Championship, with C. Thorpe not very far behind. Victories were also gained by Nelson and Tweedie. On the football field C. Thorpe and Sutherland are equally well-known. When the School played Hamilton Technical we were well represented by Nelson. Other lights of the football world are Fry, Tweedie, Massicks and Marshall in the 4th Grade. In the 6th Grade we have only one aspirant to football fame, Wyatt, the one and only "Joey." Fry is also a member of the Gym Squad.

During the year several "high" minded youths in our form got together and founded the Model Aeroplane Club. Prominent among these was Sykes, while yeoman service was and still is rendered by Fry, Nelson, Arscott and "Potty" Rowe. This club formed by these few enthusiasts has reached quite respectable proportions and the membership now stands at about 30. When King Willow comes into his own, Sutherland again enters the picture wielding a merry blade in the 1st XI.

A METRICAL EXERCISE BY E.2.

One day last year we started off
To get an education,
But we were not at all sorry
To have our first vacation.

We were the first day there shown that
There was initiation,
Before the next term had full passed
We'd gained a reputation.

The masters all they did decide
We were an irritation,
But when the year had ended quite,
We'd gained their estimation.

And so on for another three or four verses. However, I think this is enough to show you our capability, so I will leave the rest to your imagination.



What a galaxy of talent E.3 can present! Prefects and Councillors, athletes, cricketers and footballers, gymnasium stars and tennis representatives. The various school clubs, such as the Model Aeroplane Club, the Rifle Club, the School Concert, the School Cadets—all find members of E.3 playing a prominent part in their activities. Verily, E.3 is a versatile class—too versatile the subject teachers say—but all will be forgiven when the names of E.3 are seen shining out among the Matriculation results.



In a secluded corner of our College, to wit Room 16, there exists a merry band of forty-odd boys. Let us study them awhile. All heads are down at work. Fair heads, dozens of dark heads, one ginger head (Backhouse's) show over the desks.

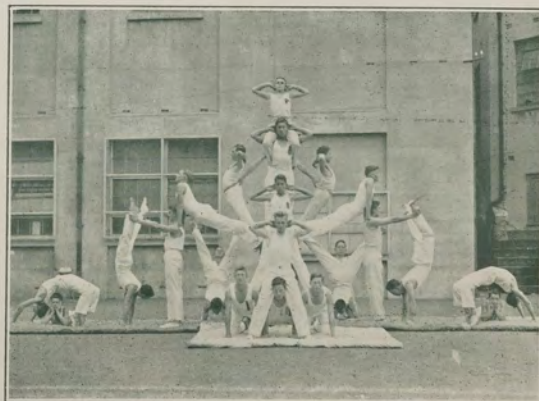
Tiptoeing down the next aisle lest we should wake Sandilands, we now notice to-night's detention list on the board. We shall refrain, however, from publishing the names.

Let us find out what they are studying. Picking up one exercise book, we find that the only thing we can read in it is the name, Murray. Near him, however, we see Keeping gazing sorrowfully at a geometry theorem for which he received only 9 out of 10, evidently mourning his lost mark. Behind them we see Stehr and Steele having a heated game of noughts and crosses.

On the other side of the room we see a bright looking trio, the three Macs, McKelvie, McLeod and McNaught; whether they are all bright or not the teacher says he has some doubt.

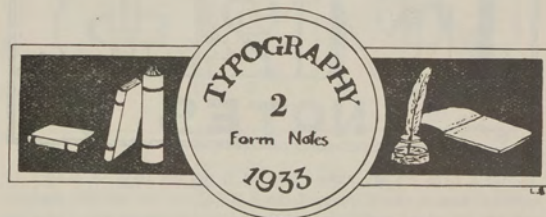


A GLIMPSE OF THE SCHOOL FARM AT REMUERA.
—By courtesy of "Auckland Star."



WHAT ABOUT THIS PYRAMID, PHAROAH?

Of course everything cannot be judged by appearances. We are told that the voices of Keefe and Backhouse are mainstays of the School Concert; that Anderson, McKelvie, Woolley and Boswell are prominent footballers; and that, on the whole, in the matter of brains, E.1 excels easily any other class in the school. On enquiry, this fact was not verified very enthusiastically by their teacher, so we are not altogether certain of its truth.



Friends of the College, College friends! These lines are written for the sole purpose of conveying to you the reasons why *Typography 2* is of so much importance in the Realms of Sport and Learning. Why are we so important? Because we have produced this Magazine which now lies before your eyes, and because we are a class of sportsmen equal to any other class in the College.

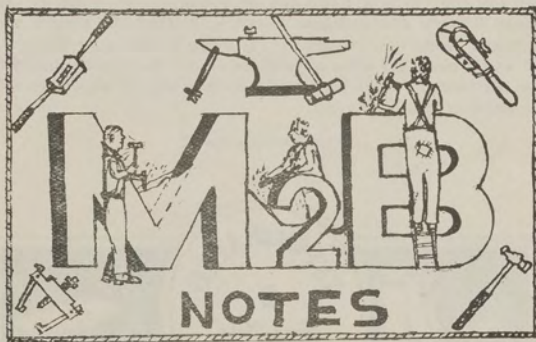
Take the responsibility of printing a Magazine. Were a mistake made, the whole school would clamour for our blood, and all would be utter chaos. But who has seen a mistake in the Magazine?

We have to our credit the winning of many events in the last athletic sports. A. McInnarney won the 880 yards, and the two bicycle races. He also represented the School in the Secondary School Sports. Hodgkinson won the hundred yards under fifteen years. Others of us also ran, and many reached the finals.

There are many notable characters in our form. Knight, Carnera's only rival, is believed to have snow on his hat, but the truth is not known, nobody having climbed up to see. Barnes has the gift of being deaf at the right moment, for on being asked if he went to football, he replied that he did not have a book. Burdett and McGehan, otherwise known as Laurel and Hardy, are fast chums, and are looked upon by many as the form clowns. Chappell, the plumber's son, flatters himself that he is a cyclist. He is in the swimming squad, but it has been said that he can only dog-paddle as yet. Webb is remarkable for his tennis prowess, having actually won one game, supposedly by default. Nothing need be said about Wilkie, for he is beyond criticism.

We also have gymnasts of fame in our form, McInnarney and Webb being in the School Gym. Squad. Many in the form represent us on the football field and cricket pitch.

Is there a more famed Roll of Honour in any other form in the College? I should say not!

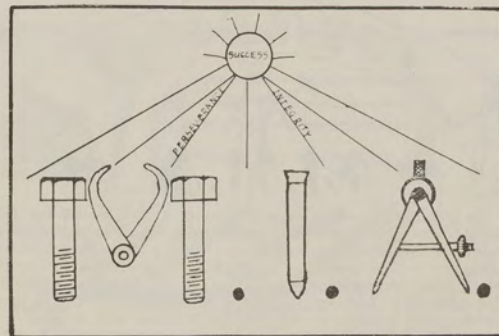


Well, here we are again—the old renowned form of M.2B—renowned through the History of the S.M.T.C. for its brilliant students and love of school work. Proof of the latter was shown when, near the end of a lesson, it appeared that the boys had had enough and proceeded to leave the room just as one of our beloved masters was going to set homework which, I might state, is rarely, very rarely forgotten to be set. But each morning except Tuesdays and Fridays, finds the M.2B boys frequenting Room 16, awaiting the timely arrival of a learned member of the staff, Mr. McKillop, whose first words when he is able to make himself heard are, "Homework out, and books open at the right page."

Next two periods finds us in an elaborate Drawing Office. Ah! But we now begin to get interested, and as the Drawing Office is on the girls' floor, there is no doubt as to what the interest is centred upon. It also seems that our esteemed master knows of the interest that the girls across the corridor cause, as he makes quite sure that the door is securely shut. As each Wednesday rolls along we migrate up the Golden Stairs to a place of many elaborate machines, namely, Room G. Here we toil on lathes until Father Time sends the hands of the clock to 3.15 p.m. Then above the noise and rattle of the many machines comes a feeble cry of "Clear up."

During the days of July it was brought to our notice that if certain boys did not be careful Mr. Webber would form a kindergarten for the naughty boys who play when his back is turned. He also mentioned that he could see out of the back of his head. I wonder! Some boys were travelling around the playground when they chanced on a Bear's tobacco tin containing a frog which had only half an inch of water to swim in. It then behoved them to play a prank upon the learned professor of English, Mr. Thompson, and the frog, tin and water was placed on his desk. Much was the titrating thereof when Mr. Thompson arrived. Being in good humour and having a kind heart, he sent it across to the Agriculture teacher who dispatched it to its most likely new home in Albert Park.

There is an old saying which runs, "The Metalworker is the brains of the world."



Here we are, folks, the good old form of M.1A. We are the brainiest first year form ever known in this college. We have a few footballers: Bundock, Johnston, Binns, Brady, MacLean and Malyon. Binns is our class sergeant and a very fine fellow he is. At the beginning of the year our roll numbered 23. One boy left, two came, and another was never seen.

A common interview between a master and a boy is:—

Master (while homework is being collected): "I'm waiting for—"

Boy (across room): "Haven't done it, Sir."

Master: "Don't call out like that, come out here."

Boy goes out.

Master: "Why haven't you done it?"

Boy: "Dunno, Sir."

Master: "Right. You work examples 91 and 92 for this day week, and if it is not done by then I'll double it."

Boy (sheepishly): "Yes, Sir."

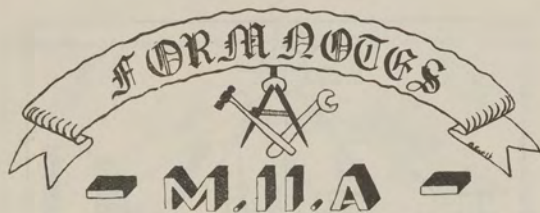
A common speech for a master is:—

Class: "Bang! Rattle! Bang! Clang!"

Master: "Attention all, give me your attention at the back (another bang at the back), stop that noise there (silence at last), you're at a secondary school now and are here to learn (somebody whistles), come out that boy that whistled, come on H—, (H— goes out) Now show us what you did (laughter, especially from second to back seat). H— feebly tries to whistle (more laughter). H— whistles at last (big noise at back, sounds like G— falling off seat.)

Master: "All right, go back to your seat and don't let me see you speak one word more this period. (Laughter and noise proceeds as usual.)

You will notice that I am not mentioning our scholastic attainments. I do not like meddling with the mysterious.



The different members of our class of 21 started off the year variedly, some with resolutions to work hard, others in an "it-has-to-be-so-what's-the-use-of-worrying-fashion," while a few were determined to make the year as short and as sweet as possible. We were gifted with a "cube" this year, and on a wet day it somewhat resembles a bird cage with sparrows perched in it. We seem to receive many apple cores but needless to say they are returned with interest.

Think of the future Archaeologists alighting on the College. What will they think of a "cube" or the torture chamber with the prominent torture apparatus. And room 13! Ahem! These queer signs on the wall puzzle them but not so much as those on the ceiling.

Who said our pens are always idle?

A RECENT STUDENT'S SUCCESS

At the end of 1933 Trevor Robertson of E.4—the Engineering Diploma Class—left the College to take up a position at 1YA Broadcasting Station. A large number of secondary schools boys with good qualifications competed for this position, and the fact that Robertson had passed the City and Guilds Examination in Electricity for Grade I, probably clinched the job for him.

Since taking up his work with 1YA Robertson has not been idle. Last May he qualified for the Radio Broadcasting Operator's Certificate which entitles him to operate a station under 500 watts and to take a turn transmitting from a larger station. His next objective is the Technical Certificate of Broadcasting. Every morning Robertson may be heard announcing from 1YA, and in the evening (except when he is out on relays), from 1YX. Good Luck, Trevor!

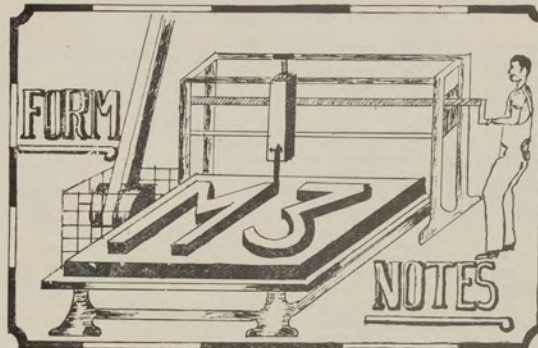
TITLE PAGE OF SEDDONIAN

This year the management of the Business Printing Works very generously ran a competition for the title cover of the current issue of the magazine. The nine entries received were judged by Messrs. N. Cooper and E. Taylor, works managers of the "Herald" and "Star" offices respectively. The prize-winners were:—

E. Tredrea (Rouse Graduated Composing Stick).

O. Oakley (Complete Set of Setting Rules).

The judges were very much impressed with the high standard of the efforts submitted. Our hearty thanks are offered to these gentlemen, and to the management of the Business Printing Works.



The results of last year's Intermediate Examination, may be seen idly busy in Room 31 on certain days engaged in the useful art of Machine Drawing. Looking down upon the class one can see the familiar faces of many gymnasts and footballers. Among these are Abbot, Aikman, Barker, Dew and O'Dowd of the display squad and Abbot (vice captain of the 6th Grade "A"), Dew (vice captain of the 2nd XV.) and Wallace.

Since the beginning of the year our class has dwindled considerably, there being only twenty left out of the original twenty-eight. Our achievements in English are very conspicuous by their absence, but in other subjects we are not so terrible. We are always wondering when Mr. Thompson is going to break down under the strain of teaching us, but we can see no "grey hairs" that we have been the direct cause of. In Mechanics, we came near to breaking our master's heart when one bright pupil spelt "wheel and axle"—"wheal and axel." Enough said! Our editor is complaining about the large amount of space for such an "unimportant" class.

METALWORK IB

Hullo, folk!

Here we are—all merry and bright—we are the jolliest boys in the College, although, like other forms we have our faults—but not many. We have a few budding footballers: Shilling and Bain, 7th Grade, Beckett and Houghton, 6th Grade, and Lord, 5th Grade. Chaffe is our would-be tennis star; Goodwill is our artist and bird lime specialist; Hutchings loves "Penny Dreadfuls," and is seldom seen without one, and Harper is our Motor Mechanic. All our boys do their best to uphold the good name of our form.

Well, we had better let you pass on. Look for our notes in the M.2 section next year.

Too busy—can't write,
Examination—in sight.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM M.1A & B.

"THE BOYS OF METALWORK ONE."

Why do the boys of Metalwork One
Like to screw another chap's thumb,
Or tease a boy to death by inches,
Or seek by nips and tweeks and pinches
To drive him quite insane?

Some people say it is their mission
To follow every wise tradition,
Others ever they hate to kill
And torture quite against their will;
Some say it is a game.

But as for me I merely say,
Knowing that they are blithe and gay,
And dance quite well and sing quite fairly,
And deal with all their masters squarely
I can't think why they do it.

—H.C.L.

There was a young fellow called Lord,
Who was exceedingly broad,
One day while at play
He got stuck in a dray,
And they pulled it to bits board by board.

The boys of M.1B
Are always alert you see,
They're right on the tick,
And so miss the stick,
And soon they'll be top of the tree.

—N.H.

M.1A & B. RIDDLES.

Q. Why are M.1B never out of pocket?
A. Because they always have a "shilling."

Q. Why are M.1A always sad?
A. Because they always have a "Payne."

Q. Why can M.1B always have a game of football?
A. Because they have their own "Ball."

Q. Why are M.1A always tidy?
A. Because they have plenty of "Binns."

Q. Why should M.1B never go hungry?
A. Because they have their own "Millar."

Q. Why are M.1A never cold?
A. Because they have their own "Furness."

Q. Why are M.1B always dry?
A. Because they have a "Drought."

Q. Why are M.1A well dressed?
A. Because they have their own "Taylor."

Q. Why do M.1B always have plenty of music?
A. Because they have their own "Harper."

Q. Why do M.1B always get their work right?
A. Because they know "Howe."

Q. Why are M.1B never unruly?
A. Because they have their own "Lord."

Q. Why should M.1B be good goalers?
A. Because they have "Keys."

—J.A.M.

METALWORK 1 C

Hullo, everybody!

This is M.1C calling from Room B. On the walls of the aforesaid room remain trophies of the various ink-fights, which "Hotman" Holton attempted to clean off.

Having started the year in a most ignorant manner (says Mr. E. J.) under the excellent mastership of Mr. B. we have now quietened down slightly.

Our first attempt at gym. resulted in the showing off of the bulging muscles of Page, the breath-taking feats of Richards, and the lanky legs of Tiny Pearson on the vaulting horse; Richards also gets so hungry in school that he makes a delightful meal of his pencils between periods.

We now depart to the Metalwork Department. Here we show our unique workmanship in manipulating the various instruments of torture with which we attack the metal. Williams, our milk fiend, files his nails on the emery wheel. Our friends, Shackleton and (Dodger) Benton cause much merriment in the English room when Mr. H. J. is about, but, oh! boy, Tull, Loombe and Co. are famous ballroom dancers, but are still better when receiving the bendfers from Mr. R. W. And Hellyar, our radio expert (maybe), will one day drive Mr. H. J. to his grave with too much E.M.F. in his brain-box.

Well folks, this is M.1C closing down with a good-night melody from Room B.

So long everyone!

MOTOR ENGINEERING 2

Undoubtedly the smallest and most select of the second year classes is M.E.2. At the present rate of leaving there will soon come a time when there will be no boys left for Mr. Wooller to amuse in Room 12.

February, 1933, saw fifteen of us gathered in the afore-mentioned room, but the day of the swimming sports proved ill-fated to two of our number—Cornish and Blake—who were seriously hurt owing to a bicycle crash. Next Leigh left to take up a position in some place unknown, and he was followed by Baguley, G.O.R.B. (which means Grand Order of the Rubbish Burner), who has departed for Te Kuiti to become a cow-spanker.

M.E.2 personalities are "Bill" Marten, model aeroplane expert, whose smiling face adorns the magazine elsewhere; "Grock" Griffen, the star student from Pukekohe; Jeffreys, the form representative in the concert; Clist, the class sergeant; and some others which space does not permit us to mention.

We publish for your eddification some words familiar in our various classrooms:—

Mr. Cl-ss: "Can't leave you boys for a minute."

Mr. H-ll-es: "Come 'ere, Bulls-wool."

Mr. Se-tt: "Brrrr-own."

Mr. W-ll-r: "Define Boyle's Law."

Mr. Ad-ms: "Who locked me out?"

Mr. L-ves: "I ain't throwing bouquets at myself"

Mr. A-h: "Lose your marks."

Mr. Wo-d: "Room 18 after school, please."

MOTOR ENGINEERING 3

Motor Engineering 3 is among the very few forms with a great many privileges. For instance on Monday afternoon we have the privilege of using the Dynamometer in Room D in the workshops block. This piece of apparatus, mostly hidden by floor boards, is used for measuring the brake horse-power of cars, but all the results we have obtained from it is a lot of noise and some petrol spilt on the floor. Another of our privileges is listening to Mr. W-b-r, who gives us some quite serious entertainments free of charge at the beginning of his periods on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On one of these occasions Bridson broke the class record by allowing Mr. W-b-r to demonstrate his far famed back-hand "swipe." Latham is known to him as the champion snail pacer when walking down Symonds Street. Yet another of our privileges is looking out the windows and door of Room 31 (when Mr. C—ss forgets to shut it (?)), at the adjacent classrooms. Mr. C—ss has often been known to shut the door after we have carefully pushed it wide open, and return to his seat to listen to Farrand, who to us seems to be quoting weird Chinese characters as he endeavours to explain the principle of his rotary engine which, it is said, would astound the British Government and find its way into the Schneider Trophy machines for its dimensions are, "length 3ft. and diameter 2ft.," which size would give 4,900 horse-power or approximately twice that of the present engines used.

One doleful Wednesday afternoon when the sun was taking a rest behind the clouds and we were doing our best at keeping our minds to the work, we came across a passage in Macbeth which read, "Macbeth hath murdered sleep!" The thought was evidently contagious for, a moment later, a member of our class was suddenly awakened from a sound slumber by Mr. W—d who seemed to span the distance from one side of the room to the other in remarkably few strides. Sleep seems to be one of the privileges that has been taken away from us. At metalwork we have the privilege of making whatever job we choose, for at present, "Old Farmer Hayseed from the Waybacks" (by kind permission of Mr. W-b-r), is making bearings for his water-wheel which is to be erected on his farm. Last but not least we have the privilege of having in our class a gentleman by the name of Leaning who is an aeronautical maniac badly bitten by those frail things called model aeroplanes.

METALWORK 1D

Well-known characters in M.1D are the learned science professors, Nairn and Nicholls; "Dufty" Heyes, the romantic boy of the class; Wansbone, the human hairpin and "Tug" Thaugland, an exponent of low-class movie slang. Of course, there are others but we won't say anything about them. The chief recreation of M.1D is the slinging of apple-cores, ripe banana skins, blotting paper soaked in ink, etc., at all and sundry. Pay a visit to our form room on Open Day, and around the afore-said room you will see ample evidence of our prowess in this direction.

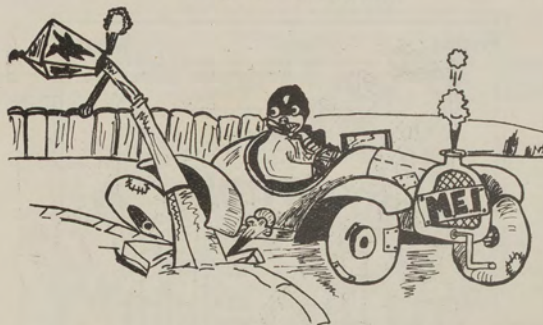
WIRELESS APPOINTMENT

Another member of last year's E.4, Edmund Grant, has followed in the footsteps of his old chum Trevor Robertson and joined the staff of 1YA. No longer will strange noises issue from the dim and dusty recesses of Room 8 to disturb surrounding rooms, but soon Grant's voice will, no doubt, be heard over the air.



MAORIS AT WAIKATO GEYSER, ROTORUA.

(By courtesy of N.Z. Government Publicity Department.)



Of all the classes of boys who have lined up outside Room D and wondered what the new form-master was like, M.E.1 of 1933 is the largest since the inception of the form. This year 31 boys are starting out to become "Motor Experts," but whether some will ever be "expert" seems to be doubted by unbelieving persons. As might be expected the Mc's are upholding the practical engineering prestige of the Scottish clan—they are either top or very near it in this subject. Oliver asks for more—he is top in the class—what more can he want—keep on asking Oliver.

M.E.1 has at least one explanation for the sheep that was heard under Mr. — desk, the pig which wandered inquisitively round during Mr. Brooke's lesson, and the other mysterious sounds recently heard in Mr. Park's study.

A quality of our versatility and our artistry is displayed on another page. Do not say you had missed it.

We are well represented on the field of sport, and can boast the following Saturday school representatives: Dougan, Moore, Walker, Barnett, Lenihan, Flynn, McLachlan and Russell.

In cricket the following hailed from M.E.1: Wadey, Baker, Roy, Barnett, Hylton, and Dryland.

In swimming, Russell was runner-up for the Junior Championship. Quite a lot will be heard of Wilkins, Ryan and Laver in the school concert.

That we have some exciting moments can be judged from the following, graphic and rather thrilling episode—as recorded by our own correspondent.

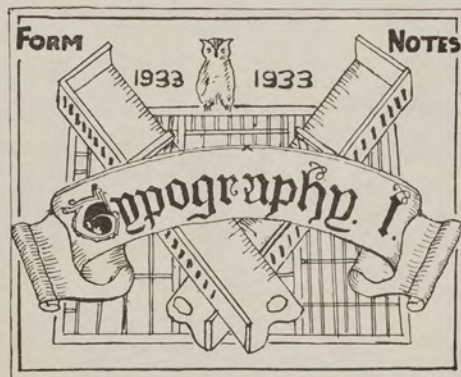
Amos laughed grimly. When he straightened again his hand grasped the gun with a purpose. Her screams had maddened him. People had turned to look, shaming him.

Now quiet, away from any onlookers, in a lonely spot he cursed her. Gun in hand he advanced.

"I'll end it," he snapped. "You cheap, cast off jade, I'll silence you."

He hated the gun. That was a messy way somehow, and he resolved that no stains must reach his grey suit. Swiftly it was done. Her screams would be silenced after this.

He applied the gun to the back axle, injected a good supply of grease, and climbed back behind the steering wheel with a last oath.



This year for the second time our heading has appeared in the pages of the "Seddonian." We are a small class, but we have many representatives in the various sports.

This week we have been swotting so hard for the coming Term Examination, that our silence could be heard half way down the corridor.

Last term in our English period, a lady from the office walked into our room with a brown paper parcel in her hand. For a few minutes she talked to our teacher who then told a member of our class, B— by name that the parcel was his lunch. No, he was sure it wasn't his. Why, his was in his bag. The master then told him to look and make sure. He produced a neat paper parcel and opened it. It contained half a pound of cheese.

Question: What pie cannot be eaten?
Answer: Printers pie, of course.

TYPOGRAPHY 3

Well, another year nearly gone by (I heave a heavy sigh) and another "Seddonian" to be embellished with the inspiring legend, "Typography 3." Yes, again you view with admiration that beautiful work of art adorning the top of this page. But then you see that figure "3" and know that it is nothing but three years of toil and perseverance that have made us what we are.

For the benefit of those who have waited with bated breath for news of our doings in the typographical world, I shall endeavour to set forth some of the pastimes in which we frequently indulge.

Think of it! a place in the First Fifteen as exalted star of the forwards; a member of the School Council; even a candidate for a Hindley Scholarship—but alas! we are only three. You look aghast at the terrible word but it is only too true. Wait, I must be wrong! Yes, I remember now, there is another member of our clan but his only virtue is a remarkable propensity for long and no doubt, enjoyable absences from school. How he manages it I don't know. I shall have to learn the art when I see him again.

Our afternoon at the Winter Show was combined with an interesting and instructive visit to the King's Wharf Power Station. Here many of the mysteries of power transmission were explained by an attendant, and the boys came away feeling much the wiser.

WOODWORK 3

At the beginning of the year there was a total roll number of twelve boys in that illustrious form known as Woodwork 3, but now eight of these have departed and have left only four to carry on the good work. The form consists of:

Carter, a very keen follower of the Rifle Club, and also the champion fuse blower in the workshop.
Connell, our hand-ball king at the gymnasium, and our only capable person for looking after the register.
Potter, our regular "he-man" and wood-turner.
Waters, our hard case and cubicle entertainer.

There seems little chance of our leaving a very good record behind us in the way of hard work (so the masters say). Speaking of records reminds one of the record established by us in the Friday night detention book kept by the prefects and councillors. We can boast of having our name in this little book more than any other form in the school, through absolutely no fault of our own (?)

During the year we visited the Winter Show, and there enjoyed a half-hour watching how it is done (not on the side shows). During the same afternoon one of our masters arranged a visit to the King's Wharf Power Station where a great deal of interesting workings was shown to us. Although we are a woodworking class, keen interest was taken by all members of the form in everything told and shown to us. Before the end of the year we hope to visit a number of woodworking establishments with our form-master (hint).

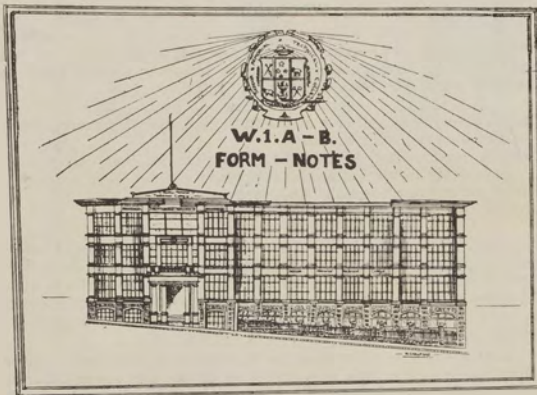
During the year we have gained much practical knowledge in the art of using the woodworking machinery in our workshop. The new machine installed last year is still given a wide berth at times, for it "performs" at only 3,500 revolutions per minute. We helped to build a small room in the electrical laboratory, and needless to say we are very pleased with ourselves over it.

This record of that most infamous form of Woodwork 3 would not be complete unless a little is said about our great activities on the field of sport. Every member of the form gained some points for his House, in both the athletic and swimming sports. One of our number is a coach at the tennis courts, while another is the captain of the School Second Fifteen Rugby Team. We also expect to see two of our worthies run very well in the School Cross-Country Run to be held soon.

There are Third Term Examinations confronting us now and, as these are to be of Matriculation standard (so the teachers have been telling us), we will have to set about doing some very serious work (?) It is said that there is only one thing that this form wants and that is an original excuse for not doing homework.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE IN SCIENCE

"The object of science is to find out more and more about the universe in which we live, and every new discovery, even if it seems to have no practical importance, has at least helped to satisfy our thirst for knowledge. Yet just as the puling babe, which seems of little importance except to its parents, may grow into a man who sways the destinies of nations, so may an apparently useless scientific fact become a vital factor in human existence."

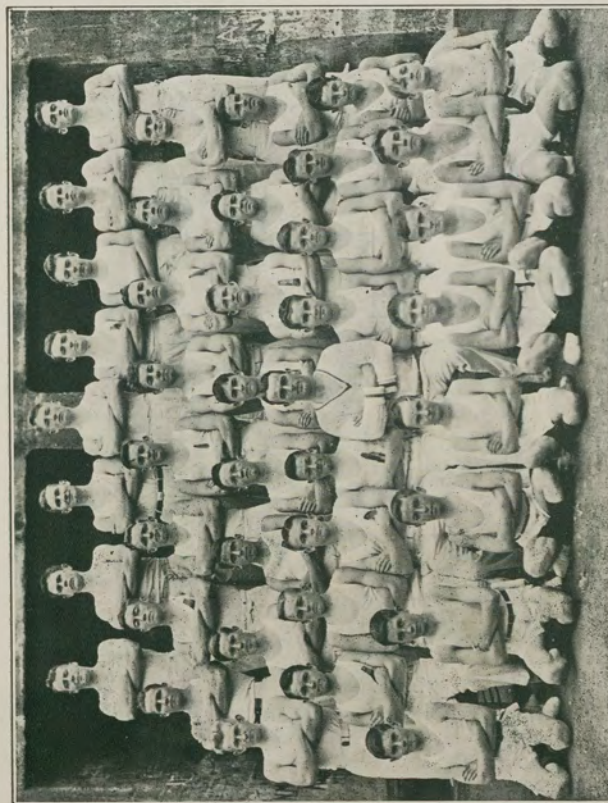


Woodwork 1 A

After we had become acquainted with our teachers and after the elder boys had ceased carrying us off to their cubicles, we settled down to hard work. Woodwork is an interesting course in which we are taught not only woodwork, but English, history, mechanics, drawing with instruments, and arithmetic. The first year of the woodwork course consists mainly of making joints for the purpose of learning how to use the tools. The woodwork name is upheld by the woodworkers whose deadly rivals are the metalworkers.

Woodwork 1 B

We are a happy little community consisting of twenty-two cheerful lads. We consider ourselves very hardworking, but the teachers think otherwise. We go to gymnasium about once a week, and escape the collection of homework, much to the relief of those who have not done it. Our gymnasium instructor, whose initials are H. P., is generally known as "Horse Power." When we have mechanics we are in our glory tinkering about with miniature cranes, and other such things. The other day (Thursday) we were having a lesson on history and the teacher was talking about the Hau-Hau movement ("Bow-wow" as one boy said), when there came a sudden interruption, in the form of a boy falling through his chair. We have for our form-teacher a small, rather stout, but good-natured man. From this, one can gather that it is Mr. Gemmel. If we do not hurry as we pass through the door we get an application of Mr. Gemmel's hand to our head. We enjoy it all the same. Our chief delight when having woodwork is to be taken into the machine shop to help machine wood. Many are the groans when we are told to put our tools away and clean up before going home. Putting tools away is not bad, but cleaning up "gets our goat."



THE S.M.T.C. GYMNASIUM SQUAD.



WOODWORK 2

Here we are again, the lads of Woodwork 2, 1933 finds us, as many of the teachers have remarked, one of the outstanding classes of the school—for not doing homework, etc. Among the celebrities of our honourable class, are two notable footballers, "Trunky" Darroch in the Second XV., and Cecil Lord in the fourth grade A. Again we have "Two-gun" Chatfield our gunnery expert, trained in the art of bomb making, and Cox, the harbour swimmer. Darvill, our gym. enthusiast is a member of the Display Class and claims to have taken part in several displays. This year we had to compete for the Disston Saw Competition, and it is believed that either Culpitt or Chatfield has gained first prize. And now, having first remarked that we are expecting to see more of the gym. in the Third Term, we must bid you farewell till next year, when some of our boys at least, hope to be Woodwork 3.

Here we are again,
Happily as Woodwork 2 can be,
All brainy lads,
And jolly good company.

That's we, Woodwork 2, 1933.

Do you know that every square inch of the sun's surface pours out energy at the rate of fifty horse-power! Yet the supply is not likely to be exhausted for millions of millions of years—perhaps about 15,000,000,000,000.

THE "TELEPHONE HABIT."

In 1878, two years after Alexander Graham Bell invented the first telephone, the first public telephone system was opened with twenty-one subscribers! Fifty years later there were something like 20,000,000 telephones in use in the United States alone.



SEDDON HOUSE (GIRLS)

Senior House Mistress: Miss Cambridge; Junior House Mistress: Miss L. Anderson; House Captain: Una Goldsmith; Committee: Audrey Paull, Mollie Sutherland, Zoe Breeze, Ethel Bussey, Alwyn Galloway.

We are a very happy House, and although not very successful in sports, we attribute that to "bad luck rather than bad management."

Although we were disappointed at coming "last but not least" in both the Swimming and Athletic Sports, we are very proud of the efforts made by members of the House on both occasions, and especially with the Junior Athletic Champion.

This year we were very sorry to lose our former House Mistress, Miss Boynton, but we were glad to welcome Miss L. Anderson again.

This year at basketball a keen competition between the Houses has been commenced, in which "overs" are also given points to help their Houses.

SEDDON HOUSE (BOYS)

Housemaster: Mr. J. L. G. Carnachan; Assistant Housemaster: Mr. J. Brooke.

Although the efforts of the House have not been crowned with an especial success in swimming or in athletics, the standard attained by its members this year has been by no means below that of former years. In fact, Seddon has striven with an over-supply of juniors, and has moulded them into somewhat athletic forms, while the seniors have fully realised what is demanded of them for the upholding of the honour of their House.

At the Swimming Sports Meeting, we are not ashamed to admit that our attempts were out-shone by several outstanding performers displaying different colours. However, we succeeded in gaining a second in the Senior Relay, and third in the Junior which, considering the lack of success in other events, showed a good team spirit. Successful competitors were: Tye, McAneaney, Sly, De Maus, Tweedie, Mc Ghie, McCowett, Golding.

Perseverance and determination were the order of the day at the Athletic Sports Meeting. The greatest number of entries in various events went to Seddon House, which showed that something more than a large field was necessary in order to rank amongst winners. McInnarney deserves special mention for his outstanding success in cycling events, while Meiklejohn was runner-up in the Senior Championship. Other successful competitors include, Dowsing, Borich, La Roche, Woolley, Tweedie, Fallaze, Jackson, Waters, Stevenson, Vernon. Again Seddon secured second place in the Senior



CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

The Juniors starting off. Inset: Kent, winner of the Junior Race—a very promising athlete.

—By Courtesy of "Auckland Star."



HINDLEY HOUSE (GIRLS)

Senior House Mistress: Miss Davis; Junior House Mistress: Miss Aitchison; House Captain: Olga Watts; Committee: M. Hansen, K. Weston, F. Te Papa.

If anyone would like to turn back to last year's edition of the "Seddonian," she would find that it was our belief "that next year will find us once again entering into the sporting life of the College with renewed zest and enthusiasm."

We started off well and gained first place in the Swimming Sports' results, coming out on top with both Junior and Senior Championships. I suppose we thought a bit too much of ourselves after that, because we did not come top in Athletic Sports: but we came second and second is—well, it is not as bad as third or fourth.

When basketball started, we headed the list for about eight weeks, but I suppose that is another case of thinking too highly of ourselves—anyway, we had to come down a step—we are second now, but we hope that when the basketball season ends, we will be first again.

In the cricket in the first term, we produced better results than formerly, and next term we expect to do better still.

We have certainly gained for ourselves a better position in all branches of sport, and we look forward to the time when we shall be top in all sports. We have a feeling that something good is in store for us.

HINDLEY HOUSE (BOYS)

The year is nearing its close and the House spirit is running high. Which House will Dame Fortune crown with the laurel wreath of Victory? Nobody knows. But all Hindley House supporters are staunch in their belief that Hindley will emerge victorious this year. This contention is firmly supported by the achievements of Hindley so far. Take for an instance the Swimming Sports. Last year this was

Hindley's Waterloo; the rock on which her hopes of becoming champion were wrecked. This year the other Houses were left in the water while Hindley walked away with the points. This was mainly due to the stalwart efforts of Pat and Jim Mitchell, who became senior and junior champions. In athletics we were not quite so successful and only came in second. This was not due to lack of effort by the junior division, for three Hindley boys, Jensen, Sutherland and Thorpe, came first, second and third respectively in the Junior Championship. Hindley is leading in cricket up to the present time, and it will be interesting to see the results for the coming season. Football is Hindley's *joie de vivre*, for she has a good team for every grade in spite of the fact that the cream of her players play for the School on Saturday mornings. In the lighter grades especially, Hindley boys are to the fore. Speaking of Rugby reminds us of the epic match against Wellesley, which was won for us by the Herculean struggles of Walker, who ended the game without a jersey to his back. As regards tennis, we need do no more than point out that four out of the six Secondary School Representatives, Pountney, Howison, George and Blenkarne, are from Hindley House.

If we do win the championship—and we are confident that we will—it will be mainly owing to the efforts of our House-master, Mr. Drake. For years Mr. Drake has been struggling to pull his House out of the rut and put it in the lead. Last year his hopes were nearly realised, this year we believe that they will be. If we do not succeed it will not be the fault of our House-master, whose enthusiasm is so great that even the most apathetic of boys are imbued with the fervour of the House Spirit.

GYMNASIUM NOTES

During the first term our gymnasium display class, under the instruction of Mr. Leeves, appeared before the public on three occasions. The standard of work shown by these 40 students was well up to its usual standard. Our first display was given at the Secondary Schools Sports held on the Domain. Later on the College received a call for assistance from the Tamaki Relief Workers' Association, to assist them in their effort to raise funds to relieve local distress. Naturally we offered them every assistance, and took part in their Gala Day, held at St. Heliers Bay on Saturday, April 8th, at which many local sporting bodies were represented. Our boys on this occasion excelled themselves as a result of many weeks of hard training.

We next participated in a Physical Demonstration organised by the Military Sports Association, and held in the Drill Hall, Rutland Street, on May 2nd. J. Lawther and B. Mackie, under the instruction of Mr. Adams, jiu-jitsu instructor to the College, gave a most instructive demonstration in this art of self-defense. H. Dallimore and L. Speed, our two N.Z. "B" Grade champions, gave a very fine exhibition of Badminton. These items, including the gymnastic display, were very much appreciated by the large audience present.

Great credit is due to the boys, who give so much of their time, before and after school hours in improving their physique, and at the same time supporting Mr. Leeves in his efforts to improve the physical standard of our students.

Winter Sports

Rugby Basketball Boxing Gymnasium

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST XV. RUGBY. (SECOND GRADE.)

The 1st XV. have had a moderately successful season, winning 5 out of 10 matches. The team have suffered one or two serious losses during the season, Flyger, 2nd five-eighth, Rosieur, our heavy-weight forward, Siebert, a forward, Boyle, hooker, while for our important Wellington match a number were on the sick list. The standard of football in our grade has been fairly high this year, the Grammar teams being the best on record.

The two important matches, versus Hamilton and Wellington, were really fine games, enjoyed by all players. Practices this year have been very well attended, and there has been keen competition for positions in the team. Our thanks are due to Mr. Titheridge, our coach, for his interest and his willingness to assist at all times.

Of the backs, mention must be made of Taylor, fullback, who was a tower of strength; McMillan, our point getter; George, our best defending back; Wakefield, who handled the ball very well and showed a fine turn of speed; and Marsh, ex-Takapuna Grammar player who was a good half-back.

Of the forwards, Brown was a good all-round player who possessed plenty of speed, while Pickering, Carlaw and Borich, showed excellent improvement during the season.

A feature of the play this season was the fitness of all players, showing that they have realized that training is essential for all.

Record of Matches:—A.G.S. A, lost 3—21; King's, won 8—6; M.A.G.S., lost 5—50; A.G.S. B, won 14—9; A.G.S A, lost 6—21; King's won 14—3; M.A.G.S., won 19—5; A.G.S. B, lost 8—11; Hamilton Technical, won 10—3; Wellington Technical, lost 6—17. Played 10, won 5, lost 5.

THE WELLINGTON TRIP.

We arrived in Wellington on a dreary, bleak morning, having passed, in varying degrees of comfort, the long, night journey during which we were entertained—or harassed—by the rousing choruses of our budding Pirates of Penzance. But on our arrival everything assumed a more cheerful aspect, for we were met by masters from the Wellington Technical College who conducted us to the school cafeteria and breakfast! As we had not consumed a proper meal since noon on the preceding day, I am afraid that we were not epicures in our eating but rather gourmets. After being introduced to the boys who were to billet us, we went to the Prince of Wales Park to practice.

The Wellington authorities spared neither pains nor money to give us an educational as well as a pleasurable stay. They began that



FIRST FIFTEEN.

Back Row: Wakefield, Robinson, Borich, Horner, Dew.
Middle Row: Carlaw, A. Meiklejohn, Turnbull, J. Meiklejohn,
Rosieur, Taylor.
Front Row: Mr. Titheridge, Marsh, George (Vice-Captain), Brown
(Captain), Pickering, Kneebone, McMillan.



2nd FIFTEEN.

Back Row: Horner, Boswell, Meiklejohn, Wilshere, Middleton,
Darroch
Front Row: Mr. Wooller, Mitchell, Dew (Vice-Captain), Waters
(Captain), Dowsing, Binns, La Roche.
Kneeling: Short, McInnarney.

very afternoon by taking us through the House of Parliament, and continued by giving a social in our honour that evening.

A visit to the Municipal Milk Depot was planned for the Saturday morning and thither we went. The sanitary and distributing arrangements of this great enterprise contrasted very favourably indeed with the haphazard methods of the Auckland supply. On leaving the depot we were greeted by the bells of the carillon chiming out the strains of "Swanee River."

The hour of the great match was fast approaching and so, after lunch at the cafeteria, we adjourned to Newtown Park where the Wellington team proved themselves both good players and good sportsmen and gained a well-deserved victory.

As a consolation for our defeat Wellington escorted us to the theatre and the evening ended merrily.

Two buses were hired on the Sunday afternoon to enable us to inspect the beauties of Wellington and its suburbs. The tour lasted for over two hours and was enjoyed by everyone.

Monday morning was occupied by a visit to Woburn and the railway workshops. It took three hours to see through these giant buildings, and our impressions are a medley of red-hot steel, huge presses and lathes, clanging hammers, and sweating labourers. It was rather a relief to sit down to lunch at the railway cafeteria.

Soon after we were taking our places in the train and regretfully bidding farewell to Wellington.

We offer our deepest thanks to the Wellington Technical College and all those who assisted in our entertainment, and assure them that their kindness is appreciated by all who partook of their hospitality.

S.M.T.C. v. WELLINGTON

The team selected to play against Wellington was as follows: Fullback, Horner; threequarters, McMillan, Taylor, J. Meiklejohn; five-eighths, Wakefield, George (vice-captain); half-back, Marsh; forwards, Brown (captain), Pickering, Carlaw, Boyle, Robinson, Borich, A. Meiklejohn, Kneebone. Emergencies: Forwards, Nelson, Turnbull; backs, Waters, Dew.

This match, the most important of the season, was played as a curtain-raiser at Newtown Park, Wellington.

Wellington won the toss and elected to play with the sun. Auckland kicked off, but the forwards were too eager and a scrum-back was ordered. A couple of scrums on the Green twenty-five followed. George's kick down the field was promptly returned by Wellington, then McMillan broke away for a short run down the line. A free-kick was given to Auckland and Borich had an unsuccessful shot at the goal. Two more free-kicks were given to Auckland, and were taken by Wakefield and Borich respectively, but on the last the Green forwards were penalised again for being in front. Play gravitated back to the Auckland twenty-five, and Wellington gradually gained ground. With a fast sprint Wakefield brought the play back to the Auckland twenty-five again. Then a passing rush in which several of the Wellington backs participated was rewarded by a try. The kick missed. Wellington 3, Auckland 0.

Soon after the kick-off the ball went to McMillan who beat several men. From an almost impossible position Wakefield secured a penalty with a splendid kick. Wellington 3, Auckland 3.

Play was in the Wellington half when their first five-eighth broke

through and travelled 50 yards with the ball at his toe to score between the posts. The kick was charged down. Wellington 6, Auckland 3.

Wakefield and J. Meiklejohn made a fine breakaway which was followed by a good forward rush and which culminated in Pickering picking up the ball to force his way over and score. The kick fell short. Wellington 6, Auckland 6.

Soon after, Wellington nearly scored after a good passing rush, but Borich managed to force. J. Meiklejohn failed to find the line and the ball was returned by Wellington. Wakefield and McMillan made short runs. The score at half-time was still, Wellington 6, Auckland 6.

On resuming play, Wellington, with a passing rush, came within striking distance. Another good run put them over, but the kick failed. Wellington 9, Auckland 6.

George made a good run but was forced out. A free-kick to Auckland was well returned by Wellington. J. Meiklejohn made a good run up the line but was brought down. He managed, however, to kick up the line. Wellington took the ball at its toe and brought it down to the Auckland twenty-five. They were given a penalty but it fell short. Soon after, their backs secured another score. Wellington 12, Auckland 6.

Another score for Wellington came in quick succession, and this time the kick did not fail. Wellington 17, Auckland 6.

Borich made a great run half the length of the field but was caught in possession in the Wellington twenty-five. Auckland was given a free-kick but Wakefield was unsuccessful by a very small margin. Wellington brought the ball downfield again and kept Auckland busily defending until time was up and the game was ended.

HAMILTON VISIT

The morning of July 1st saw the captains and vice-captains of the Rugby XV's, together with the team coaches, Messrs. Titheridge and Wooller, and the sport's master, Mr. Burley, waiting on the platform of the Railway Station to receive the visitors. Punctually at 10.45 a.m. the Waikato Express steamed in to disgorge a horde of invading Hamiltonians. The boys were conducted to the Domain Kiosk by Brown, George and Co., where they successfully disposed of morning tea. The two matches commenced at 12.30 p.m., with the sun shining brightly, very little wind, and a firm and dry turf.

After the match the S.M.T.C. captains and vices, helped the visiting teams to consume a very appetising dinner at the Wattle Tea Rooms in Queen Street. A speech of thanks was given by the Hamilton captain and replied to by R. Brown. The dinner finished with cheers for each College, and the Hamilton boys were then free to spend the remaining time before their departure as they wished.

S. M. T. C. v. HAMILTON T.C.

This match was played at the Auckland Domain on No. 1 ground.

The team was as follows: Fullback, Taylor; threequarters, Wakefield, McMillan, Meiklejohn; five-eights, George (vice-captain), Flyger; halfback, Marsh; forwards, Brown (captain), Pickering, Carlaw, Borich, Kneebone, Rosieur, Turnbull and Robinson.

Brown, who had won the toss, led his team on to the field, and elected to play with the sun at his back.

From the kick-off the game promised to be a very close one. Play fluctuated from one end of the field to the other, Brown playing a sterling game, was prominent in every move. After a fairly long spell in Hamilton's twenty-five, our forwards gained a few feet at a time until they were on Hamilton's line, and from a melee in front of the goal, Borich secured and scored, and McMillan goalied. S.M.T.C., 5—0.

Play now settled down in deadly earnest, our forwards, who were slightly superior, playing a great game, holding the opposition in mid-field. At this stage the Hamilton backs were very dangerous and were within an ace of scoring two or three times only for the great defence of George and Taylor who literally came from nowhere to save on many occasions. The spell ended with play in our twenty-five. S.M.T.C., 5—0.

On resuming, play was of a scrappy nature for a time, and from an opening in the Hamilton defence McMillan scored. Wakefield converted. S.M.T.C., 10, Hamilton, 0.

Wakefield was responsible for some very spirited and determined runs, his handling of the ball being one of the features of the game. Repeatedly he changed the aspect of the game. At this stage Marsh received injuries which necessitated his leaving the field. George shifted in to halfback and Short replaced Marsh. An amusing incident occurred at this stage. Brown was heard to call for three cheers for Hamilton, but the whistle had only gone to call for the "Zambuck," not to end the game.

Hamilton at this stage had the better of the game and were camped in our twenty-five, only the splendid defence of George, relieving the pressure. Hamilton would not be denied, and the Hamilton captain scored. The kick failed. S.M.T.C., 10, Hamilton, 3.

Ragged forward play followed but no further score resulted, the game ending. S.M.T.C., 10, Hamilton 3.

The pick of the Auckland forwards were Brown, Rosieur and Pickering, while in the backs, Wakefield's handling was a feature of the game, and the defence of George and Taylor was outstanding.

SECOND XV. THIRD GRADE

This year, for the first time, a team was entered in the Third Grade of the Secondary Schools Competition. Although it was anticipated that the team would probably be heavily defeated, it entirely justified itself. Consisting chiefly of junior boys, the Second Fifteen proved a valuable practice team for the "Firsts." No doubt many of these boys will graduate to the First Fifteen next year, and the training and experience that they have already had will stand them in good stead. The results show that some wins were recorded, while most of the losses were very narrow. Following is a summary of the games played:—

Versus Otahuhu Technical, lost 5—9; versus Auckland Grammar B, lost 8—74; versus Mount Albert Grammar B, won 13—6; versus Auckland Grammar A, lost 0—24; versus Sacred Heart, lost 3—9; versus Takapuna Grammar, won 16—3. A well-fought struggle with Hamilton Technical Second Fifteen resulted in a draw—nil all.

As the season progressed there was a noticeable improvement in the combination of the team. Perhaps the best game was that against Takapuna Grammar when, for the first time, the five-eighths showed what they could do. It was pleasing to see that the practices were always well-attended. The players were a very even lot, with Dew

outstanding for courage and tenacity at half-back, while in a solid lot of grafting forwards Arnott Meiklejohn shone out. The team was: Horner, Darroch, La Roche, Waters, (captain), Rawnsley, McInnarney, Short, Dew (vice-captain), Binns, Mitchell, Dowsing, Meiklejohn, Gascoigne, Wilshere, Boswell, Middleton, Arkell.

2nd XV. v. HAMILTON TECH. XV.

Team: Backs, Darroch, Rawnsley, Waters (captain), Box, McInnarney, Hitchings, Dew (vice-captain); forwards, Mitchell, Burgoigne, Dowsing, A. Meiklejohn, Turnbull, Gascoigne, Middleton and Nelson.

S.M.T.C. won the toss which was of little advantage owing to the lack of wind Hamilton forced their way into Auckland territory but Rawnsley recovered with a good run. Burgoigne and Turnbull were prominent for good work in the forwards. Hamilton were having the best of the game when Waters broke through with McInnarney in support. The latter was collared before getting into his stride, and half-time saw S.M.T.C. storming their opponent's line.

After half-time Auckland was defending desperately and Hamilton was very unlucky not to score several times. A fine dribbling rush by Hitchings saw the play swing to the opposite end, but just as soon the boys from the Waikato compelled Darroch to force. A good standard of football was shown in the second half, but, so evenly matched were the teams, the end of a truly Homeric struggle came with no score.

The 2nd XV. wish to thank Mrs. Cox for her kindness in supplying oranges at half-time. They were much appreciated.

FOURTH GRADE RUGBY

Two teams were entered this year and both acquitted themselves well. Naturally the A Team was the more successful, but the members of the B Team were not discouraged and displayed a fine sporting spirit.

The coaches were particularly pleased that so few boys dropped away from the teams. It has often been very difficult to keep a losing team together, but in this case there was no such difficulty. The boys played the game, and win or lose, they always came up smiling, looking forward to the next game.

A TEAM.

We have just finished a highly successful year, and owing to the eager and enthusiastic manner in which the team played, we were able to end the season by being "runners-up." Our most well-earned and pleasing victory was that against Sacred Heart whom we were the only ones to defeat. Much of our success must be credited to Mr. Webber who gave much of his valuable time in the interests of the team.

Results: Matches played 10, won 8, lost 2.

Team: Walker, Pulham, Lord, Hiscock (captain), Kerkin, Hitchings (vice-captain), Tweedie, Randrup, Fry, Collins, Carson, Watson, Nelson, Burgoyne, McAneaney, Dougan, Anderson, Armitage, Flynn.

B TEAM.

Although the 4th Grade B Team suffered many defeats during



FOURTH GRADE A. RUGBY TEAM.

Back Row: McAneaney, Watson, Anderson, Lord, Jones.
Middle Row: Collins, Dougan, Kerkin, Nelson, Randrup, Flynn,
Fry.

Front Row: Mr. Webber, Walker, Pulham, Hiscock (Captain),
Hitchings (Vice-Captain), Tweedie, Burgoyne.



5th GRADE A., 1933.

Back Row: Thorpe, Stevenson, McGhie, Bergman, Emus, Mr. G.
W. Drake.

Middle Row: Baird, Malyon, Jensen, Sutherland (Captain), Walker,
Fisher, Manning.

Front Row: Morris, MacLean, Vaughan, McKelvie.

the season, every member remained loyal to the team by turning out regularly to the Saturday morning games.

Team: Holton, Andrews, Johnson, Waldron, Jenkins, Taylor, Massicks, Marshall, Bentley, Tweedie, Rudge, Fry, Ritchie, Lowther, Heyes, Russell.

FIFTH GRADE A RUGBY.

After being runners-up for two years, the 5th Grade A team at last achieved the distinction of winning the grade jointly with Auckland Grammar and Sacred Heart, after a competition which sustained interest to the end. The team displayed a very fine spirit in its matches, and it could always be said that each player did his best, with the result that a good all round combination developed. The games played were all keenly contested, and a high standard of sportsmanship shown. In the back division the three leading competitors in the athletic championship were placed together, so that there was no lack of speed when they obtained the ball. The forwards played solidly, following up well and keeping on the ball all the time: their fine exhibition against Sacred Heart in the final game aroused some little admiration. The most outstanding forwards were, Walker, Malyon, Baird and McGhie, while among the backs, Wallace at first five-eighths, was a tower of strength, especially on defence; Sutherland could be relied on for strong running; Jensen's occasional bursts of speed brought several well merited tries; McKelvie was fairly sound at fullback, while McLean, at half, played some very plucky games when the opposition was sternest.

At first the team suffered some disorganisation through injuries, it being remarkable that the team was never exactly the same for two matches running, but once the forwards obtained combination, all went well; it was noticeable that the absence of any member in the forwards made a great difference to the team's effectiveness, and the best contests resulted when the scrum contained no emergencies. The loss of Bowrey, the captain, after the second match, was a blow, but Sutherland, his successor, filled the gap admirably and set a very fine example.

Details of the Secondary Schools Competition matches are as follows:—

Versus Sacred Heart, won 5—3.—A splendid start against a promising team. Fine back play was witnessed; credit must be given to Sacred Heart for a very fine piece of strategic play in gaining their try.

Versus Mount Albert Grammar, won 20—0.—After scoring only three points with the wind in the first half, and losing our speed merchant, Jensen, we piled on the points, mainly due to Bowrey's clever variation of play.

Versus Auckland Grammar A, lost 21—3.—With Bowrey (left), Jensen (injured) and Vaughan (injured) out of action, Grammar scored heavily with the wind in the first spell, obtaining all their points then. Some fine kicking was done by Grammar, every possible point from kicking being obtained (three conversions, a penalty drop kick and a goal from a mark). Our backs gave a weak display, but forwards played well.

Versus Auckland Grammar B, won 15-8, after a ragged display.

Versus King's College, won 28—3.—The backs gave a fine exhibition of passing before a big crowd at the Domain, under perfect conditions of play.

Versus Takapuna Grammar, won 11—0.—The play of the forwards was very fine indeed, and Jensen scored two excellent tries with a greasy ball.

In the final round, results were:—

Versus Auckland Grammar A, lost 0—3.—Played under miserable conditions in pouring rain. Grammar forwards pressed our weakened pack to such effect in the second half, play was near our goal-line most of the time. Won by a solitary try, after we had hoped to avenge our former defeat.

Versus Otahuhu Technical, won 3—0.—We had the good fortune to win by a penalty in the last few minutes, after a close game.

Versus Sacred Heart, won 3—0.—This was the game of the year. Played at Sacred Heart, our forwards immediately assumed the offensive and pressed their opponents so strongly that we almost scored in the first two minutes. A stern contest among both backs and forwards was won by a clever try scored round the blind side by McLean. As Sacred Heart had beaten Grammar, this left three teams level, with no time available for a play off.

Summary: Games won 7, lost 2, points for 88, against 38.

After the secondary schools' games, matches were played against a Kowhai Junior High XV., which was lost 6—13, and against the North Auckland Primary School representatives, won 19—0. This last game, played at Victoria Park, was very spectacular, and aroused favourable comment from a large crowd of spectators, the good handling and kicking being a noticeable feature.

The team is to be congratulated on its success which was due to the thoroughness with which all practised rather than to the brilliance of a few members. The manner in which all attended practices regularly was highly creditable. There is no doubt that most of these boys will be an acquisition to the College teams in later years.

Members of team: McKelvie, Vaughan, Jensen, Thorpe, Sutherland (captain), Wallace, McLean, Morris, Steventon, Walker, Baird, Malyon, Fisher, McGhie, Manning, Emus.

5TH GRADE B TEAM

Captain, Allen Bridson; vice-captain, Naughton.

Although at times we have found it hard to get a full team, we have had some enjoyable and friendly games with rival schools on Saturday mornings. Tuesday afternoon practices too, have been exciting, and at times, entertaining, particularly when our coach turned out in shorts to our assistance! You may not believe it, but we did one day nearly beat the Sixth Grade A team! If they had not been playing eighteen men, the result would have been very different we are sure. We have all benefited in our physique and in our play. The most improved players are, Emus, Carter and Stevenson in the backs, and Francis, Woolley and Low in the forwards. Our matches resulted as follows:—

Versus Grammar C, lost 5—18; versus Mount Albert B, won 11—6; versus Grammar D, won 23—3; versus Dilworth, won by default; versus Kowhai J. H. S., lost 3—21; versus Otahuhu, lost 3—14. Points for 45, points against 62.

6TH GRADE A TEAM

The 6th A team this year, at the beginning of the season, saw the three best backs fail to get under the required weight. However, after a considerable amount of re-shuffling, the team settled down into a very creditable combination, and finally were runners-up in their grade. They also achieved the distinction of being the only team to defeat the champions, Auckland Grammar.

The final back line included Abbott, Morrison and Yarnton, who combined well and deserve much of the credit for the team's success. Among the forwards, Lund was outstanding, especially in line-out play; but he was ably supported by Clist, Bassett, and Kinney.

The team played several really good games, one or two had ones, but one magnificent one, the last-mentioned on the day we played Grammar A. The opponents had won easily every previous game, but this time, after a great tussle, we won 6—5. A feature of the play was our team's determined tackling, Kinney doing great work in this respect.

Several times throughout the season we have had to draw from the B team, and its willing co-operation has been greatly appreciated. The practice games against the 5A, 5B, 6B, and 7th grade teams have been very valuable in improving the team's combination.

The team played every game in a good spirit, and took both victory and defeat in the proper manner; their conduct on the whole was a credit to themselves and to the School, and though they did not win the grade, they made a great effort and did the next best thing.

Games played: First Round.—Versus Sacred Heart, won 9—0; versus Grammar A, lost 19—5; versus Takapuna, won 22—0; versus Mount Albert A, lost 6—4; versus Kowhai, won 8—0. Finals.—Versus Grammar A, lost 14—0; versus Grammar B, won 15—8; versus Mount Albert, lost 9—3; versus Grammar A, won 6—5; versus Grammar B, won 9—3; versus Mount Albert, won 6—3.

The team: Lund (captain), Abbott (vice-captain), Morrison, Yarnton, Sorby, Pearce, Avery, Blythen, Russell, Kinney, Hendry, Murphy, Roberts, Clist, Sargent, Bassett, Montague, Hawke.

SIXTH GRADE B TEAM

As is usual, the Sixth B team has existed mainly as a practice team for the Sixth A's, and its strength has been sadly depleted from time to time by the graduation of its "star" players to the A team. Amongst these have been Avery, Blythen, Brady, Yarnton and Russell.

Since all these losses have been in the backs, combination was a very hard thing to maintain. However, we have had nearly as many wins as losses against the A teams of other schools, and finished up the season by the decisive defeat of Takapuna Grammar by 14 to nil.

The outstanding players in the latter game were Rattray at half-back, Beckett as wing three-quarter, and Neithe and Bancroft in the forwards.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN

The worms, caterpillars, grubs and whatnot, residing peacefully in the best part of Remuera were rudely disturbed recently by the invasion of a horde of Agones. What—O for the green peas and new potatoes at the Rotorua camp!

7TH GRADE RUGBY

At the beginning of the football season this year a new grade was introduced into the Secondary Schools Competition for boys of six stone and under. Previously, a large proportion playing in the sixth grade were of such low weight that they were constantly in danger of injury, and, as a result, many willing boys were wisely reluctant to play for the School. The effect of the grading of these light-weights obviously gave good players a chance of displaying their ability and doing the School credit.

The School's 7th Grade team was fortunate in having among its members boys who had represented Auckland Primary Schools in previous years. At first, difficulty was experienced in organising a well-balanced team; there were plenty of backs offering but the forwards were scarce and too light. However, after a great deal of re-arranging, a fairly strong team with a good set of backs was produced.

The first round of the competition resulted in our team being in leading position. The B teams presented very little difficulty, but some hard fights had to be put up against Grammar, Takapuna, Otahuhu, and Mount Albert. In these matches the importance of a strong pack was made evident and had it not been for the persistent attack on the part of the forwards, success would certainly not have been so frequent.

The backs did their share most successfully, and thanks are due to Bundock, the fullback, and Sullivan, half-back, for saving the game in many an awkward situation. In the final round the team lost two games and drew one. The failure of our team was partly due to two or three members becoming indisposed and unable to play, but the main cause of failure was the lack of practice on the part of the majority. Practice was held every Thursday, and towards the end of the round, when training was essential, no more than four or five would be present—that was a very disappointing finish to what looked like a most successful season.

In the forwards those worthy of special mention are Hull and Woodward. Bundock, who was captain, is a most reliable fullback and should prove a successful player. Sullivan could take a place almost anywhere in the backs and do himself a great deal of credit—a very safe and reliable player. Birch, Howarth and Howard improved considerably throughout the season.

The games played are as follows: Versus Grammar B, won 30—0; versus Grammar A, won 6—3; versus Mount Albert B, won 39—0; versus Mount Albert A, draw 3—3; versus Sacred Heart, won 6—3; versus Takapuna, won 5—3; versus Otahuhu, draw 3—3. Second Round: Versus Grammar, lost 6—0; versus Otahuhu, draw 0—0; versus Takapuna, lost 6—0.

EVENING STUDENTS' BASKETBALL CLUB

This year the Evening Students' Association formed a Basketball Club which entered two teams in the Auckland Basketball Association's matches held at Windmill Road Courts on Saturday afternoons. Although we have not been victorious throughout the season, we have had several wins and have thoroughly enjoyed our games.

Next year, we hope to be able to increase our numbers, and we extend to all interested, a hearty invitation to join our "happy forces."



BASKETBALL A. TEAM.

Back Row: J. Lynch, Z. Breeze, A. Pallister, A. Harvey, J. Roscoe.
Front: Miss Lee, J. Ramsay (Vice-Captain), O. Watts (Captain), J. Sewell, B. Stubbing.



BASKETBALL B. TEAM.

Back Row: R. Tilby, G. Clegg, D. Willers, M. Thomas, F. Te Papa, A. Galloway, I. Smith.
Front Row: J. Eaton, J. Macdonald, A. Paull (Vice-Captain), J. Stanley (Captain), K. Weston, J. Hill, Miss Lee.

Basketball

HAMILTON v. AUCKLAND A TEAM.

On Saturday, July 1st, the first and second teams of the Hamilton Technical School visited Auckland to play teams from our College.

We certainly had hopes of being successful this year but again Hamilton showed their superiority.

The games were played at the courts at Mount Eden, and although Auckland scored the first goal of the game, at the conclusion of the first half Hamilton were leading, 5-4.

Upon resuming, goals were scored frequently and alternately by both teams, and the many barrackers present witnessed some strenuous and spectacular basketball.

It was the last few minutes that lost the game for us. The game finished with Hamilton on top and with a margin of two goals.

After the games were completed, the Hamilton girls were entertained at dinner in the Wattle Tea Rooms, and afterwards they were conducted by members of our School teams to the many scenic attractions of our city.

The victorious teams then reassembled on the station at about 6 o'clock, and soon after departed for their home town after having spent a glorious day in Auckland.

OTAHUHU v. AUCKLAND A TEAM.

On July 6th, two teams representing our College travelled to Otahuhu to the Technical High School.

We were successful in goaling first, and our score mounted rapidly, Otahuhu soon beginning, however, to make up the deficit. At half-time we realized that we must fight hard for our laurels, the score being 10-8, in our favour.

The second half of the game proved to be a thrill throughout, and when the bell rang, to our relief and joy, we found ourselves the victors by four goals.

S.M.T.C. B TEAM v. HAMILTON.

At the beginning of the game it appeared that the teams were fairly evenly matched, but when the Hamilton girls "found their feet," they scored in good style, their half-time score being twelve.

The second spell provided some spectacular play, and although Auckland found it impossible to make up the deficit, they fought to the finish. When the final whistle blew, Hamilton were leading, 20-11.

S.M.T.C. v. OTAHUHU.

In this match we experienced a reverse of fortune and were able to secure a decisive victory against our opponents, the score being 17-1.

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

On the last Thursday of the second term we enjoyed a visit from two teams of Auckland Grammar School girls. The "B" teams were quite evenly matched, but the visiting "A" team proved itself superior in every section to ours. The goal-throwing of the Grammar School team was magnificent and must have been the reward of consistent practice. The scores were: "A" teams—Grammar 35, Technical 6; "B" teams—Grammar 20, Technical 13.

At the conclusion of the games we entertained our visitors to afternoon tea, prepared by the Domestic Science girls, and beautifully set out in the Dressmaking room.

S.M.T.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

With outward boldness but inward fear, the first and second school teams marched smartly up to the University College. And did we not have cause to fear? We knew that in the University teams there were four members of the Auckland Representative team. We had been practising for this game, and now that we were ready on the courts, we had resolved to play for the game—we knew the prize was beyond us! We did not win, but we all thoroughly enjoyed the game, and we believe, acquitted ourselves quite creditably.

The scores were:—First teams: University 16, College 11; second teams: University 14, College 8.

THE STAFF v. COUNCIL MATCH

On the last day of last term a hilarious breaking-up battle of Age and Youth was fought, the troops participating being the Women's Staff and the Girls' Council. The Grand March caused much laughter from the spectators as the Veterans were hardly able to be distinguished (apart from their girdles), having discarded their civilian clothing and donned rather diminished gyms, with gold belts, and green-black stockings which had presumably seen better days. Before the signal for advance was given, the Generals of the respective troops broke all rules of modern warfare by commanding their followers to give the opposing army three rousing cheers.

After serious discussion as to which end of the battle-field each General would like her chosen "Shooters" to have, the troops advance in threes and each chose an opponent of suitable proportions on whom to use her utmost power to prevent the solitary weapon passing from her hands to one of the golden-girt "Shooters."

The only way, apparently, of making the opposing army rather daunted, but nevertheless, admiring, was for one of the Scarlet-belts to send the missile flying through a circular hoop of iron surmounting a tall post. General Stanley of the Scarlet-belts seemed to cause the Veterans the most annoyance as she persisted in shooting successfully, but the Gold-belts felt relieved when their leader, General Adams, scored some remarkably good shots. One or two of the Veterans were unable to keep their feet through the onslaught, and found themselves the cause of much laughter when they sat down for a few moments in the busiest scenes of action. When the person, whose duty it was to let no one have more than two chances of crossing the lines, thought that the Council "Shooters" had had the best goal for long enough, she whistled for half-time.

During a short rest the fighters retired and consumed apples which seemed to put determination for victory into them. The battle continued for a while, in which more shots were added to both scores, but the Golden-belts had to declare themselves defeated by the

Scarlet-belts, who proceeded loudly to applaud the Staff players for the excellent spirit which they had displayed in accepting the challenge.

Age: Goalers, Misses Adams (captain), Aitcheson, Stevens; centres, Misses Cambridge, Stubbs, Jackson; Defence, Misses Wright, Parker, Vickery.

Youth: Goalers, J. Stanley (captain), A. Paul, U. Goldsmith; centres, J. Ramsay, O. French, M. Sutherland; defence, Z. Breeze, E. Dreedon, O. Watts.

—Elsie Perrin.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS 1932

The following boys qualified to enter for the College Championships, having gained the required number of points in the Inter-House Competition in which every boy in the College participates.

Seniors.

E. Flyger
W. Walker
W. Stevenson
O. Farrelly
R. Beeston
W. Milward
N. Stevens
K. McMillan

Juniors.

J. McAndrew
A. Fish
I. Patterson
A. Alexander
L. Carter
K. Abbott
M. Holroyd

W. Walker, of Hindley House won the senior event with 73½ points, W. Stevenson, 65½ points, second; A. Alexander, also of Hindley House, won the Junior Event with 49½ points; K. Abbott, 49½ points, a very close second.

Seddon House were successful in winning the Inter-House Championship, and so hold the Cox Cup for one year.

Mr. T. P. Laffey officiated as judge for the College championships, and congratulated the competitors on the high standard and clean finish of their work.

COLLEGE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932

Every boy attending the College receives instruction in boxing in the gymnasium under Mr. Leeves, the Physical Instructor. As a form of training for other sports activities and also as a means of character training, boxing is invaluable.

A total of 85 boys competed in the championship tournament, the preliminaries of which were held in the gymnasium and the semi-finals and finals in the Assembly Hall. It was most encouraging to see so many parents and boys keenly interested in this annual event.

The following were successful in winning their respective championships:—

Mosquito Weight, 5 stone 10 and under: J. Matthews, Binns House.
Midget Weight, 6 stone 7 and under: M. Lund, Wellesley House.
Paper Weight, 7 stone and under: R. Clarke, Seddon House.
Fly Weight, 7 stone 10 and under: C. Bowrey, Binns House.

Bantam Weight, 8 stone 2 and under: A. Bundock, Binns House.
 Feather Weight, 9 stone and under: G. Cowan, Seddon House.
 Light Weight, 10 stone and under: N. Stevens, Hindley House.
 Welter Weight, 10 stone 7 and under: E. Flyger, Binns House.
 Heavy Weight, any weight: A. Rosieur, Binns House.

House points awarded throughout the tournament were as follows: Binns 82 points, Wellesley 62, Seddon 54, Hindley 14.

Mr. Leeves, as organiser and M.C., wishes to thank the Northern Boxing Association for their valuable assistance in lending us their ring; also for providing us with first class officials free of all cost. Mr. Bush, as President of that body, expressed himself as being highly impressed with the standard of the boxing, stating that it was the best exhibition of straight lefts he had seen for many years.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

"When College pupils announce their intention to produce Gilbert and Sullivan, the public may be entitled to consider the effort with an indulgent and not very hopeful eye. However, a genuine surprise awaited the audience at last evening's presentation of 'The Pirates of Penzance,' by pupils of the Seddon Memorial Technical College." Thus spoke the "Auckland Star" of 27/10/33, after the first night's performance of the annual dramatic entertainment.

The College has indeed created for itself a very high reputation for the standard of its Annual Concerts, but this year all previous efforts have been surpassed. Recognising the ambitious nature of his task, Mr. A. B. Thompson, the producer, began his preparatory work early in the first term.

For the principal parts, remarkably good voices were found. The cast of principals was:—

<i>Comedian</i>	Major-General Stanley.....	John S. Nicholson
<i>Boss</i>		James E. Wilkins
<i>Positively</i>	The Pirate King.....	Arthur Carlaw
<i>Jest</i>	Samuel (his Lieutenant).....	Howard Marsh
<i>Support</i>	Sergeant of Police.....	Lloyd E. George
<i>2nd Sup.</i>	Frederic.....	Raymond S. Brown
<i>3rd Sup.</i>		(Pirate Apprentice)
<i>4th Sup.</i>	Mabel	Nancy Power
<i>5th Sup.</i>	Edith	(General Stanley's Daughters) Lorna Mills
<i>6th Sup.</i>	Kate	Edna Lewis
<i>7th Sup.</i>	Isabel	Sadie Hewson
<i>8th Sup.</i>	Ruth.....	Betty Brooke
<i>9th Sup.</i>		(a Pirate Maid-of-all-work)

These did their work right nobly and they were splendidly backed up by the large chorus of Pirates, Police, and General Stanley's Daughters, some of whose scenes "would have done credit to a professional company."

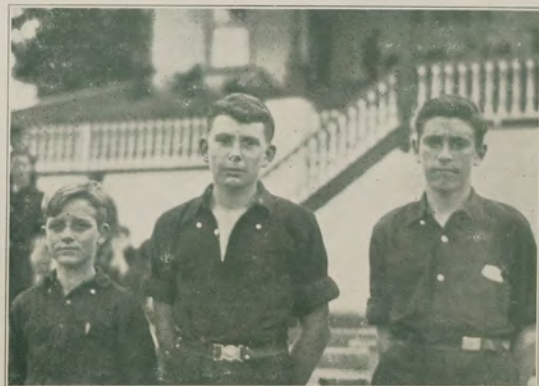
As usual, everything in connection with the play was first-class. Mr. J. W. Ash must have felt repaid for his months of work on the scenery, as the skilful lighting revealed in Act I. the rocky crags of the sea coast in the South of Cornwall and, later, in Act II. a ruined chapel by moonlight as a background for the tasteful costumes of the chorus, which were a triumph for the Dressmaking Classes. The School Orchestra, assisted by friends, acquitted itself well, while the Business Management was very successfully carried out by Mr. Jones and his willing band of helpers from Commercial 3.

Finally, a tribute must be paid to the energy, skill, and devotion of Mr. Thompson, upon whose shoulders fell the bulk of the work. As he looks back on the outstanding success of such an ambitious undertaking he must feel well satisfied with his efforts.



FINISH OF THE INTERMEDIATE GROUP IN THE CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

C. Andrew winning from Baird.



CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

G. Kent (Junior), C. Andrew (Intermediate), J. McRae (Senior).

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

The Sports Management Committee decided this year to change the course for the annual run. The chief objection to the old course was the not inconsiderable danger from traffic at a number of points on the route. The new course selected has the advantages of safeness, permanency, and closeness to the College.

The day of the run turned out to be overcast with a heavy breeze springing up, giving promise of rain during the afternoon. This did not worry the boys, however, as they awaited the start of the race—most of them with enthusiasm and the will to win. Promptly at 1.45 p.m. the juniors set off and soon there was a long stream of runners disappearing over the Museum hill—the first boys to traverse the new cross-country course. After the Juniors were well under weigh, they were followed by the Intermediates and later the Seniors.

The result of the three sections of the race was as follows:—

SENIORS.

(Over 15½ years on 1st October.)

1st McRae, M.1B (Seddon),
2nd Cathcart, B.T.1B (Hindley),
3rd Drought, M.1B (Seddon).

Fastest Time: D. Mitchell, E.3 (Binns), 19 minutes, 54 seconds.

Starting off a generous handicap of 3 minutes 50 seconds, McRae led all the way and won comfortably by 23 seconds from Cathcart who finished well ahead of Drought. It will be noticed that the first three boys were first-years. Again D. Mitchell gained fastest time, being placed 15th. Appended is a list of the first twenty boys to finish, with their times.

Position	Home.	Form.	Name.	House.	Time.	Time H'c'd.	Actual Time.	Time Plac-ing.
1		M.1B	McRae	S	18.2	3.50	21.52	
2		B.T.1B	Cathcart	H	18.25	3.40	22.5	
3		M.1B	Drought	S	19.4	3.50	22.54	
4		M.E.2	Lord	W	19.14	3.20	22.34	
5		M.1D	Blythen	S	19.14	3.50	23.4	
6		M.E.1	Moore	W	19.19	3.50	23.9	
7		M.E.3	Sergeant	B	19.30	3.20	22.50	
8		Dip.	Gates	B	19.35	3.0	22.35	
9		B.T.2	Smart	B	19.36	3.50	23.26	
10		W.3	Potter	B	19.36	2.10	21.46	
11		M.3	Abbott	S	19.37	1.50	21.27	4
12		M.3	Wallace	H	19.46	2.10	21.56	
13		B.T.1A	Breen	W	19.50	2.30	22.20	
14		W.3	Waters	S	19.51	.25	20.16	2
15		E.3	Mitchell	B	19.53	Scr.	19.54	1
16		M.E.2	Clift	H	20.10	2.30	22.40	
17		T.2	Harrop	S	20.23	3.40	24.3	
18		B.T.2	Poninghaus	W	20.23	1.10	21.33	5
19		M.2B	Hankin	W	20.25	3.20	23.45	
20		M.2B	McGee	S	20.29	.50	21.19	3

INTERMEDIATES.

(Under 15½ years on 1st October.)

1st Andrew, M.1D (Hindley),
2nd Baird, M.2A (Wellesley),
3rd Thorpe, E.2 (Hindley).

Fastest Time: Jensen, Ag 1 (Hindley), 21 minutes 7 seconds.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

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5		M.1D	Blythen	S	19.14	3.50	23.4	
6		M.E.1	Moore	W	19.19	3.50	23.9	
7		M.E.3	Sergeant	B	19.30	3.20	22.50	
8		Dip.	Gates	B	19.35	3.0	22.35	
9		B.T.2	Smart	B	19.36	3.50	23.26	
10		W.3	Potter	B	19.36	2.10	21.46	
11		M.3	Abbott	S	19.37	1.50	21.27	4
12		M.3	Wallace	H	19.46	2.10	21.56	
13		B.T.1A	Breen	W	19.50	2.30	22.20	
14		W.3	Waters	S	19.51	.25	20.16	2
15		E.3	Mitchell	B	19.53	Scr.	19.54	1
16		M.E.2	Clist	H	20.10	2.30	22.40	
17		T.2	Harrop	S	20.23	3.40	24.3	
18		B.T.2	Poninghaus	W	20.23	1.10	21.33	5
19		M.2B	Hankin	W	20.25	3.20	23.45	
20		M.2B	McGee	S	20.29	.50	21.19	3

INTERMEDIATES.

(Under 15½ years on 1st October.)

1st Andrew, M.1D (Hindley),
2nd Baird, M.2A (Wellesley),
3rd Thorpe, E.2 (Hindley).

Fastest Time: Jensen, Ag 1 (Hindley), 21 minutes 7 seconds.

The two middle-markers, Andrew and Baird, ran strongly all the way, and a splendid finish between the two resulted, Andrew, a first-year, just getting in ahead of Baird. Thorpe of E.2 did well to run into third position off 30 seconds. Jensen, the junior athletic champion, gained fastest time, finishing in sixth position. The following twenty boys scored House points.

Position Home.	Form.	Name.	House.	Time.	Time H'cp.	Actual Time.	Time Plac-ing.
1	M.1D	Andrew	H	20.25	2.0	22.25	
2	M.2A	Baird	W	20.26	1.50	22.16	
3	E.2	Thorpe	H	20.40	.30	21.10	2
4	E.2	Williams	W	20.46	1.30	22.16	
5	B.T.2	Ramsey	B	20.46	2.40	23.26	
6	Ag.1	Jensen	H	20.47	.20	21.7	1
7	M.1C	Wood	H	20.48	2.40	23.28	
8	M.3	Barker	W	20.56	2.0	22.56	
9	E.2	Sutherland	H	21.5	.50	21.56	4
10	M.2B	Scobie	W	21.9	1.40	22.49	
11	W.2	Taylor	B	21.13	1.10	22.23	
12	M.E.1	Stacey	H	21.19	2.40	23.59	
13	B.T.2	Lund	W	21.23	Scr.	21.23	3
14	E.2	Tweedie	S	21.24	.40	22.4	5
15	B.T.1B	McLaren	S	21.43	2.30	24.13	
16	T.1	Taylor	S	21.47	2.20	24.7	
17	M.1B	Bain	H	21.51	1.40	23.31	
18	M.1D	Avery	B	21.56	1.30	23.26	
19	M.2B	Richardson	B	21.59	.40	22.39	
20	M.1C	Pearson	H	22.11	.40	22.51	

JUNIORS.

(Under 14½ years on 1st October.)

1st Kent, W.1B (Seddon).

2nd McFetridge, M.1A (Hindley).

3rd Derby, B.T.1A (Seddon).

Fastest Time: Kent, W.1B (Seddon), 21 minutes 49 seconds.

The junior race was a triumph for the diminutive Kent, a first-year boy, who started off the limit mark and was never headed, in fact, never seen by the other competitors from a point early in the race. He came in nearly 2 minutes ahead of McFetridge, and showed little sign of fatigue. There is no doubt that, had he been pushed, he would have rivalled the fastest intermediate. The third boy, Derby, ran pluckily, spurred on no doubt by the thought of winning a bottle of lemonade from a member of the staff familiar to B.T.1A (No! not Mr. Drake).

Position Home.	Form.	Name.	House.	Time.	Time H'cp.	Actual Time.	Time Plac-ing.
1	W.1B	Kent	S	18.44	3.5	21.49	1
2	M.1A	McFetridge	H	20.24	2.55	23.19	
3	B.T.1A	Derby	S	20.37	3.5	23.42	
4	M.1B	Snowling	W	21.2	2.15	23.17	
5	E.1	Halliday	H	21.27	2.55	24.22	
6	B.T.1B	Robinson	W	21.46	2.25	24.11	
7	B.T.1A	Hubbert	H	21.49	3.5	24.54	
8	Ag.1	Randrup	W	21.56	.15	22.11	2
9	W.1B	Watson	S	22.8	1.55	24.3	
10	M.E.1	Marshall	S	22.16	1.55	24.11	
11	M.E.1	McLachland	H	22.16	3.5	25.21	
12	Ag.1	Hawke	H	22.27	.45	23.12	4

13	W.1A	Harrison	H	22.23	1.45	24.18	
14	B.T.1A	Sorby	W	22.35	.35	23.10	3
15	B.T.1A	Murphy	W	22.35	1.5	23.40	
16	W.1B	Burgess	S	22.45	2.55	25.40	
17	B.T.1A	Stanley	S	22.54	.45	23.39	
18	B.T.1A	Grant	H	22.58	1.5	24.3	
19	E.1	Jamieson	W	23.5	2.45	25.50	
20	Ag.1	Veale	W	23.7	.55	25.2	

HOUSE POINTS.

	Binns.	Hindley.	Seddon.	Wellesley.	Total.	
Junior	—	83	82	75	240
Intermediate	31	115	20	74	240
Senior	66	33	94	47	240
Total	97	231	196	196	720
Total reduced to 50		6.8	16	13.6	13.6	50

CADET NOTES.

For the first and second terms this year the weekly drill-hour was abolished and three days consolidated training done in the last week of each term. The result of the change has been gratifying for the most part. There is more scope for infantry training when the work is carried out on the Domain, than during one hour in cramped surroundings at the school. At the end of the three days training the discipline and bearing of the units is noticeably improved. As far as the specialist units (particularly the Lewis and Vickers gun sections) are concerned, the gap between one period of training and another is too great. With these, to be successful, "a little and often," is the best. However, taking everything into consideration, the scheme is a good one.

As usual the School acquitted itself well at the King's Birthday Parade. During the first term's training the battalion was inspected by Colonel Duigan, who commented very favourably upon the work being carried out, particularly in the specialist units of which there are five. These are:—

Signalers under Lieutenant J. Brooke, Lewis and Vickers Gunners under Lieutenant Wooller, Engineers under Lieutenant E. James, Ambulance under S.M. Garley. Last but not least there is the newly-formed Artillery Section under Lieutenant Carnachan who, we expect, will shortly appear in spurs.

Finally, the thanks of the School are due to those boys who paraded on Anzac Day and also on the occasion of the handing over of the King's Colours to the Museum on June 4th.

CONGRATULATIONS

The Cadet Battalion congratulates Messrs. Scott, Wood, and Thompson on having passed their Captaincy.

MILITARY DITTIES.

Said Mr. M-R—e "Good Gad!"
This magnetisation's too bad.
I can pick up small tools
And steel filings, you fools!
And this sword is the first one I've had.
My buttons should look well to-day
Said Lieutenant W—r—I may,
Let the boys off detention,
But I'd rather not mention
What I'll do if they ask me for pay.
Said Lieutenant J. L. G. C.
Artill'rys the unit for me,
So hang Mr Sc—t,
I'm O.C. of the lot,
And it's just as I'd wish it to be.

I say, said Lieutenant Se—t,
This rain that is falling is not
The warmest of water,
And I think that it oughter
Be stopped, for we're not feeling hot.

Said Lieutenant B—e of D. Coy.,
I'll give you one warning, my boy
I've got here a sword
And I give you my word
To use it would give me great joy.

These staff sergeant-majors are worse
Said Lieutenant L—s, than a curse,
I don't need the blanks.
"Move them off, sir?" No, thanks!

Do you think that I need a blank nurse?
They don't see what an expert they've got
Said Lieutenant James—I've a lot
Of patent devices

In bowlines and splices,
I can tie my squad up in a knot.

Said Lieutenant T—n—you fool!
You haven't the brains of a mule,
Try and bear this in mind,
For your left foot to find;
It's on your left side, as a rule.

These rifles are all very well
Said Lieutenant W—d,—I can tell
When to order, "Eyes right!"
But what isn't so bright—
I must flourish my sword as I yell

RIFLE CLUB NOTES

The work of the Rifle Club is divided into two branches, viz. miniature shooting and medium range shooting (over 200 and 500 yards). Practices for the former have been held regularly at the Drill Hall Range, largely under the supervision of Mr. Cowperthwaite, and a high standard of shooting has been maintained, Chatfield having been consistently good.

Practices at Southdown have been held every other Saturday, and in the holidays; here again we have had some good performances. Practices are divided into application, rapid and snap, of which the last is the hardest. Anderson has been very consistent in rapid and application, whilst Tweedie (E4) and Stancliffe have been good all-round shots. Carpenter has been shooting very well of late. Chatfield has tried about 20 rifles so far, but they all fire high—so he complains. So long as they don't fire backwards accidentally, he needn't worry much. In any case he can be supplied with the whole armoury if necessary. Noone, Farrelly and one or two others, wish to report that they hit the snapping disc at least on one occasion.

The shooting has been indulged in and has caused a lot of interest. Chatfield swears he hit 5 in succession, but the rest of us are not so sure.

It is on record that Mr. McRobie once hit a tile first shot from the standing position. It is also on record that he once missed—the train.

The Club has now in hand nearly £2. This will be expended in prizes during the 3rd Term, in competition practices.

We cannot end without putting in a word of thanks to Mr. Rowe for the untiring manner in which he has assisted the Club, always having our gear ready for us, even when we arrived on the Range without letting him know previously. We should have to go a long way before finding a more hard-working (and hard-worked) Range Warden.

—Penny for Ten.



DOES THIS MAKE YOUR MOUTH WATER?— THEN VISIT THE CAFETERIA.



THE PATIENT MULE.

MODEL AEROPLANE CLUB NOTES

About the middle of the first term, on a certain Friday afternoon, two or three boys were seen "playing" with "toy" aeroplanes in the Hall. This was the first meeting of the "Model Aeroplane Club."

On Wednesday, the 14th of June last, Mr. Boucher of the Auckland Aero Club, payed a visit to the College and gave a most interesting talk on aviation to the Club and a number of others who were interested. Mr. Boucher started by correcting a common fault in the minds of the general public. This was that flying is dangerous. He said that in his opinion, he would far sooner fly to New Plymouth or Wellington than go by motor-car or train. He then went on to explain the usual errors made by the beginner, and demonstrated with a model how these could be overcome. He next touched on the sporting side of aviation and mentioned the great amount of pleasure obtained from climbing above the clouds on a dull day and emerging into the bright sunlight.

At the conclusion of this most interesting talk the boys showed their appreciation by giving three rousing cheers. Mr. Boucher expressed his thanks for the enthusiastic way everybody had listened, and he then offered the handsome prize of a dual controlled flight, to be won in a competition.

The competition for the free flight was flown off about the middle of the second term. Owing to wet weather there were not many competitors, but those who did compete had beautifully built machines. When the points for workmanship were added to the flying points, it was found that one point separated the first and second places. The winner was R. Turnbull.

Mr. Parker of the Woodwork Department has organised an instructional class, and some very beautiful models are being turned out.

THE SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

Although smaller in numbers than it was last year, the Orchestra is a better-balanced combination than previously. Unfortunately the players of stringed instruments offering are not numerically sufficient to warrant the admission of the "brass" available. We feel sure that there are in our school violinists who in their modesty have refrained from coming forward. If they realised the pleasure and satisfaction that practice with an orchestra afforded, they would not hesitate to join us.

In a school with our numbers, it seems almost incredible that there is no boy capable of playing the drums. The girls have begun to invade the "brass" ranks of the orchestra; surely the boys would not wish to see a girl officiating at the "big bass drum!" we urgently need a drummer—where is he (or she)?

And now we must attempt to justify our existence. So far this year our public performances have been confined to providing incidental music for the "Philanderer" —a play staged by the Playhouse players, in aid of our Physical Education Funds. With the Annual School Concert looming ahead, however, we feel sure that we will need to extend ourselves to the full in order that our part in that effort will be of as high a standard as the rest of the production.

In conclusion, might we say that we have still to call on our friends for assistance, and look forward to the time when it will be possible to find within our school players of every instrument required in an orchestra? To those who so readily assist us in the meantime we tender our sincere thanks.

CHEESE.

There rankles in my heaving
breast
A hate which cannot be oppress-
ed—
The hate with which I do detest
Cheese

The gentle cheeses, meek and mild,
The tasty cheeses, strong and wild,
Or anything that may be styled
Cheese.

I'd be a pagan, all forlorn
And suckled in a creed outworn,
Rather than one who did not scorn
Cheese.

Breathes there the man with palate
dead

Who never to the cook hath said,
"You're fired the moment I am fed
Cheese?"

He is a man indeed worth while
Who can persuade himself to smile
Partaking of a slab of vile
Cheese.

Thrice cursed emetic of mankind,
What wealth of tragedy we find
Innocently concealed behind
Cheese!

I cannot, cannot understand
Why Parliament has never banned
The mixture, biscuits, butter AND
Cheese.

So was it when my life began
So is it now I am a man,
I'd gaze on dockweed rather than
Cheese.

When silver threads among the
gold

Inform me I am growing old,
From these cracked lips I'll still
withhold
Cheese

And when to Paradise I go
They'll sing an oratorio
Called "Alleluia! We have no
Cheese."

—R. G. Park, Otago University
Critic.

THE CABARET.

I took my love to the cabaret.
She left me for another.
My love, my love she went away
And I went home to mother.

"Mother," I said, I said "I say,
"I say," I said to mother,
"I took my love to the cabaret,
She left me for another."

"My son," she said to me, "my son
What is this thing that you have
done?
Go! hurry back before they close
And sock the man upon the nose."

The man who took my love away
Decamped with yet another.
He left my love at the cabaret,
And she went home to mother.

"Mother," she said, "O listen, pray,
"Mother," she said to mother,
"He left me cold at the cabaret
To hoof it with another."

We both went back to the cabaret
As we were told by mother.
To the cabaret we made our
way
And there we met each other.

"My love, my love, there's — to
pay,"
We whispered to each other.
But the man we sought at the
cabaret
Had gone home with his brother.

Too rampant were we to forego
What we were out to do, and so
I socked her nose both then and
there—
She shot me in my pomme de
terre.

—R. G. Park, Otago University
Critic.

EXCHANGES

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines:—"Quill and Scroll" (Magazine of the International Honorary Society for High School Journalists, U.S.A.), "Scotch Collegian" (Scotch College, Melbourne), Technical Gazette of New South Wales, Industrial High School, Brisbane, Melbourne Technical School, (Vantech) (Vancouver Technical School), "The Index" (Wanganui Technical College), Takapuna Grammar School, St. Cathbert's Chronicle, "Ruakura Rotorua" (Rotorua High School), Sacred Heart College, Tauranga District High School, "The Sheaf" (Fielding Agricultural High School), "Taniwharan" (Hamilton Technical High School), "The Dilworthian," "The Postman" (Correspondence School of Education Department), "The Scindian" (Napier Boys' High School), "The Hamiltonian" (Hamilton High School), Auckland Girls' Grammar School, "Albertian" (Mount Albert Grammar School), "Te Korero" (Epsom Girls' Grammar).

PAST STUDENTS NOTES

SEDDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE OLD BOYS' RUGBY FOOTBALL—
CLUB

Once again it falls to my lot to record briefly some of the main features of the Club's activities for the current year. Very few of the competitions have finished, but the position is fairly well defined in each grade.

Senior A. Grade.—Are lower this year in the Senior Competition than ever before, many adverse factors contributing to this result, the chief being the loss at the start of the season of six of our seven backs, this being followed by a succession of casualties. Actually when near full strength, the team is good enough to beat any other in the competition, as it proved in its defeats of Marist and Grammar Old Boys. With such a wealth of talent gradually coming to the top from the lower grades, nothing but the utmost confidence can be felt for the future.

Senior B. Grade.—Fielded for the first time, has proved a great success for introducing gradually into Senior A. ranks promising juniors. No team has shown more the true spirit of sportmanship, which is also the best club spirit, for time and time again it has been called upon to sacrifice its chances to assist the Senior A. with players.

Second Grade Colts.—A really good little team which will finish third in its section, having lost only four matches. It comprises players who have left school quite recently, and its handicap has been lack of weight which has had to be offset by really brilliant play on occasions. This drawback will automatically right itself next year, and a great deal is expected from these players in the near future.

Second Grade A.—Fielded for the first time and has shown a remarkably fine spirit by the manner in which it has played happily right to the last with not a great deal of success coming its way.

Third Intermediate.—Will finish fourth in its section. There are a lot of good boys here who will be strengthening higher teams in the next few years, and the same remark applies to the next three grades where our greatest strength lies at the moment.

Fourth Grade.—A really fine team, will finish second in its section. Has scored 157 points, against 52; comprised mostly of boys who have recently left school, such names as McCune, Munns, McGregor and Beeston, to mention a few, will be familiar to you all.

Fifth Grade.—At present leading in their section, having scored 199 points, against 55. Here again recent arrivals from the School predominate, the latest recruit being Wakefield who played a really fine game in his first outing.

Sixth Grade.—This is the team concerning which I predicted great things last year, and right nobly have they proved my words, at present being leaders of their section, having scored 252 points, against 48. In the latter games, due to casualties creating vacancies, the breaches have been happily filled by boys from the school, in Wallace, Sutherland, Morris, Walker and Malyon.

The Club is again well in the running for the Silver Football and the Southland Shield, as well as two Championships. As usual the

committee have continued with their dance programme, which has proved a great success socially, and the various teams are now arranging trips to outside centres.

So much briefly for what has been done during the season; now for my message.

The Club enjoys an enviable reputation for true sportsmanship, and provides for its players every opportunity to reach the top-most rung of the ladder, good training facilities, good coaching, the best interests of the Club and player, alike, being considered at all times.

In return the Club expects every boy leaving the School to join its ranks immediately; it wants every boy who is still going to School to take an interest in its teams, and it wants the support of the Staff, Coaches and Parents, actively, and all the time.

The Auckland Rugby Union's Fiftieth Anniversary has just drawn to its conclusion, and more than ever before have I been impressed with the great benefit that is derived both by the individual player and the community, from participating, no matter in how small a way, in the grand old game. That no friendships are so long remembered, that no memories are so treasured or so happy, as those of the players who have played and struggled together on the football field, was most forcibly demonstrated to all we older players during the last week. Now, you younger fellows to whom this is written, are given the opportunity by joining the Old Boys' Club, to link together with still stronger bonds the friendships you have already partly formed at the School. I am sure you will never regret your decision.

Put yourself on side at once. Obtain an application form from the Office so that your name will be included on the Roll, or get in touch with the writer.

R. F. Galbraith,
Chairman, Management Committee.

OLD BOYS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Seven years have gone by since the Technical College Old Boys' Athletic Club was formed, but in this short time the reputation and ability of the members have risen to such a high standard that now there is not a superior Club in the Dominion. Only one Club in New Zealand could seriously challenge the Old Boys of the College at an athletic meeting, and it reflects great credit on the members of the Technical Club that such a high grade of efficiency should have been attained in such a comparatively short time.

Season 1933 saw the proud honour of champion track Club come the way of Technical, and the margin of points over the second Club was a most decisive one. Of the seventeen Auckland Provincial championships, eight were won by Old Boys and members were placed in every other event except one. N. F. Cooper created somewhat of a sensation at the meeting by defeating the British Empire Champion, J. W. Savidan, in the three-mile event. R. S. Cameron retained his New Zealand Half-Mile Walk Title, and received recognition for his time over the same distance last year as an official New Zealand record. Of the ten Auckland athletes who composed the Auckland team at the New Zealand championships, four were Technical Old Boys, and they acquitted themselves well, Walker being a finalist in both the 100 yards and 220 yards, Bainbridge being fourth in the 440 yards, Cooper being second in the three miles, Cameron winning the 880 yards walk, while Walker and Bainbridge were in the relay team that finished second.



SCHOOL PREFECTS AND COUNCILLORS.

Back Row: R. Dowsing, Olga Watts, A. Wilshere, Elsie Perrin, R. Anderson, Una Goldsmith, K. McMillan.
Middle Row: N. Sims, Janet Ramsay, L. George, Ruth Norrie, J. N. Melkjohn, Zoe Breesse, R. Brown, Audrey Paull, A. R. Melkjohn.
Front Row: D. Mitchell, Molly Sutherland, A. Carlaw, Joan Stanley (Head Girl), Mr. E. S. Cross, A. Flyger (Head Boy), Olive French, M. Wakefield, Lorna Mills.



STAFF OF FIRST TECHNICAL CLASSES HELD IN AUCKLAND.

The Club has made a speciality of relay racing, and at the Auckland championships secured four of the five events, being placed second in the other. Throughout the series the Technical Old Boys created a great impression by their skilful exchange of the baton, an integral feature of this branch of athletics, and the success of which reflects great credit on the runners and on their coach, Mr. A. Moon.

In the harrier season the Club lost the proud title of Champion Club, but had the consolation of being the first team to finish, an unfortunate disqualification of one member through cutting a short piece of the course, resulting in the Club being placed third. However, the Club won the teams' race in the annual Onehunga to Auckland Road Race, and this to the members is a great honour as the trophy goes to the winning team. This is the Wilson Road Cup, presented by one of the most respected vice-presidents of the Club. A feature of the winter season was the number of young runners who turned out, and it is to be hoped that many more will turn out next winter. Proper care is taken that young runners do not overtax themselves, and great physical benefit and a perfect state of fitness can be reached through taking on this most interesting branch of the sport.

Several members of the College joined up during the season, and one in particular deserves great praise for his efforts and for the undoubted promise that he has. R. S. Brown has not competed previous to the Club championships, but his effort in winning the Club hop, step and jump championship, was a better effort than that which won the Auckland Provincial Championship. Brown also won the Club 100 yards Junior Championship, and with care this athlete should reach a high standard in athletics.

A system of coaching was introduced during the earlier half of the season which produced a higher standard amongst those who availed themselves of the opportunity. Next summer the coaches desire very much to have members of the College to avail themselves of this opportunity too, and any members of the School, who would like to receive coaching, are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Club. Particular care is taken with the junior members of the Club, and in view of the fine way in which the Old Boys' Club has definitely put the name of the College on the athletic map, every pupil who is at all interested in athletics should feel it his duty to join up. The membership is only 1/- a season for those under 18 years and 5/- for those over that age. Should you be at all interested, drop a line to the Club secretary, Mr. A. Moon, 13, Grosvenor Street, Grey Lynn, W.2, and he will do all he can to help you. Your Old Boys' Club has placed the name of your College at the top rung of athletics in Auckland, at least, so it is up to the pupils of the College to endeavour to be at the top of secondary school athletics in Auckland. The Old Boys want to help in every possible way, so it is for the present day boys to try and reach this standard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The thanks of the College are due to those kind friends who have made possible the profuse illustration of the 1933 "Seddonian." Those to whom we are indebted are: "The Auckland Star," "The New Zealand Herald," "The Observer," the New Zealand Government Publicity Department, and S. P. Andrew, Limited.

Technical High School Courses

The "Seddonian" is very widely read, this issue going to more than 900 homes. Among our readers are past and future students, and it has been thought that some outline of the nature and objects of the courses of instruction now given at the College, will be of interest.

The Technical High School has in the past three years enrolled about 1,200 pupils who have completed their primary school education. It is staffed by a full-time staff of 44 highly qualified specialist teachers and controlled by a Principal and four Heads of Departments. Included in the staff are a male and a female physical culture specialist, each devoting full time to health work in which they are assisted by Dr. J. Fitzsimmons an Auckland practitioner, Mr. W. A. Taaffe, a leading optician, and five of the city's practising dentists. The staff experts carry on a continuous search for physical defects, in addition to regular physical development classes. Gymnasium work has reached a high standard, and in addition, the health of pupils is assisted by a system of organised games—football, cricket, tennis, basketball or swimming, on Tuesday afternoons. The School is divided into four Houses (Binns, Hindley, Seddon and Wellesley), and continuous competition through the year enlists a spirit of healthy rivalry in these games. Further, there are not less than 20 teams engaged under staff supervision in Saturday inter-school games. There is little that has been left undone on the physical side of our work, but we have still in prospect an important project in the development of a health camp on an inland site, where special work among those who are underdeveloped may be carried on by the physical instructors in holiday periods. Donations toward this objective will be gratefully received.

Competing with physical work in importance, is the development of character. Pupils are received from the primary schools at a most important age. New Zealand is in this respect out of line with most other countries, and it is generally agreed that the transfer should take place at 11-12 years of age. It is almost essential that pupils should be under the same control during the years 12-16. There will be proper time, then, for careful and continuous control of the developing character. The Technical School has a wonderful asset in the natural interest which our type of work has for the pupils. Each pupil selects his course of work to suit his future vocation, and the pupil can easily place lessons in their proper relation to life's work. If there is not a real interest in the school work, there is something unusual in the boy or girl. This interest is strengthened by the provision of much apparatus, and many parents are not aware of what the Seddon Memorial Technical College has done in this regard. It may be of interest, therefore, to state that in the years 1927-1932 only, the equipment purchased for use in our classes has cost over £7,000. We are particularly fortunate in this respect, for our College claims now to be the best equipped school in New Zealand. In our work we are, therefore, able largely to remove corporal punishment for we

rarely need a spur of this kind. In consequence, honesty and straightforwardness has been put as a first objective, in the character training which is a main purpose of secondary work.

The present staff is a young one, particularly keen and unusually well qualified. Each member is responsible for the supervision of the character work of one Form and it is therefore rare that pupils with a wrong moral viewpoint remain long in the College. The School is provided (thanks to the bequests of the late Mr. Binns and the late Mr. Hindley) with one of the best school Assembly Halls in New Zealand. It is equipped with everything necessary for adequate training in musical and dramatic work. The staff includes experts in art, needlework, electrical engineering, woodwork, radio engineering, music and dancing. Our school concerts aim, therefore, at productions that for schools are considered ambitious. This year we have produced with considerable success "The Pirates of Penzance," and the large number of pupils required for this have received training that must leave a valuable impression with them.

In another way also, the development of character is promoted in a technical college. The many and varied courses of instruction make it possible for many types of ability to be discovered, and thus we hope to prevent the sad position of young people taking up occupations for which their natural abilities do not suit them. Among educational experts no factor has been given greater attention in the past 20 years. Just as nature has given the people of the world a multitude of diversified talents, so it is essential that the old type of post primary school should give way to a new type of school providing varied courses to suit different types of ability. This process is going on in most of the more progressive countries: to force all young people into the same mould and turn them out into the world is now accepted as wrong. Secondary schools throughout the world are attempting to provide courses of more varied nature. Our College is fortunate in that twenty years ago it put this principle into its courses. The intervening years have been spent (1) in acquiring and training the necessary specialist teachers, (2) in drawing from overseas and experimenting with new methods of teaching and (3) in accumulating the absolutely essential equipment. Almost every educational commission of recent years in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom, has praised the kind of course provided in our technical schools. And it will surely be conceded that the development of sound methods of teaching in new types of work, the gathering of specialist staffs and the accumulation of the necessary apparatus can only be done over a fairly long period. That our work is commended locally is evident from our day school enrolments, given below as on 1st March in each year:

1922	598	1928	993
1923	748	1929	1,077
1924	772	1930	1,123
1925	768	1931	1,238
1926	800	1932	1,173
1927	918	1933	1,232

In selecting the post primary school to be attended by their children, parents are frequently actuated by considerations of little educational value. Consequently we consider it of some importance to refer to the principles underlying the instruction provided for the day school pupils.

There are many even among educational experts who do not clearly understand the values which attach to technical work; some are under an entirely wrong impression that in the technical schools

attention is given wholly to the training of young people in handwork. It may therefore be advisable to explain that there are very important reasons for taking a course at a technical college if a pupil intends to follow a life for which our school claims to prepare.

(1) In the first place it will be readily agreed that all school work has as its chief value the training of the power to think. Most school subjects are soon forgotten after leaving school, but they have, nevertheless, served their purpose in strengthening the intellectual powers which Nature has given to us, and life will require us to use. It may be surprising to claim that handwork develops intellectual powers. But there are powers of the mind which can only be developed through work of the kind done in technical schools, and it is these very powers that are essential to success in work in the vocations for which the technical school prepares. In music a child should commence, as early as possible, but in handwork subjects some argue that work should be postponed until after the secondary school stage has been passed. Technical school people know that their work must be given as early as possible if the mental powers to which we direct our attention are to be strengthened to the maximum amount possible. It would not be possible to explain briefly the directions in which the boy trained in technical colleges has superior mental capacity for his kind of work over the boy trained in other types of secondary school, but it will be obvious that general work mostly from books cannot develop the power to visualise which is essential in constructive work. We are always glad to have parents visit the College and ask to be shown proofs of our claim.

(2) In the second place, handwork skill in itself is a valuable possession whatever the occupation. In the engineering world accuracy to 1-1,000 part of an inch is required, and before long 1-10,000 of an inch will be demanded. If an engineer is to be capable of developing accuracy of this extremely fine character, it need hardly be explained that long experience and very careful training are necessary in the instructor. Technical schools claim that unless the boy commences before his muscular development has gone far, he will never attain the standard of accuracy required of the efficient engineer. We have seen in our Colleges many students who have commenced too late in life and so fail to reach a standard of accuracy which is easily attained when the boy commences early. Parents whose children delay this work, therefore, are almost certain of failure unless factors outside of the school are sufficient to give the necessary training.

(3) There is another important asset of technical school work in that children are naturally interested in the subjects that are taken. In almost every course a substantial portion of the work is directly connected with occupation. Most of the equipment has been provided for the purpose of making these classes closely resemble the work of the world. It will, therefore, be understood that the interest of pupils is readily caught, and it should be remembered that no force is more powerful in education than interest.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Some particulars of the courses of instruction and of the prospects available to the student, are listed below.

(1) **Agriculture Course.**—In this course the students' time is divided between general school work subjects—English, Arithmetic, History; Sciences which are essential in Agriculture—Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, Agriculture and Dairy Science; Handwork subjects, Woodwork, Metalwork and Farm Mechanics, and practical work

in the garden and nursery or on the farm. The Board of Managers has an intensive area of four acres situated in Benson Road, Remuera, where boys are given instruction under practical men in the practical work of the garden, the nursery, the poultry farm or the orchard. This work is mostly for first year students, and girls are taken as well as boys. In the second and third year the pupils receive instruction on the farms of Messrs. Jones and Miller at Glen Eden. "Glendene" known as the "Model Farm," the property of Mr. Jones, is 64 acres in extent, and has a high producing Jersey herd, a pig farm and a poultry farm. Mr. Miller's farm is mainly a pig farm; on it are grown carrots, mangolds, sugar beet, maize, turnips, etc., for the food supply. Boys visit these farms periodically in order to have practical experience in connection with the cultivation and the growing of root crops, the management and feeding of stock, and the business organisation of the farm. The boys of the second and third year classes in Agriculture, therefore, have the advantages of practical work on farms of 64 and 100 acres well-stocked and equipped and successfully conducted by thoroughly experienced farmers.

(2) **Accountancy Course.**—This course prepares boys or girls for office positions, or for the Accountancy Profession. It is a course in which the University Entrance Examination is the ultimate objective. In addition to the subjects required for this examination, pupils receive instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping. The Technical College course differs from that of the Grammar Schools in that Shorthand and Typewriting are taught to Technical College pupils while this is not usually the case in the Grammar Schools. Those preparing for business positions should understand clearly that the first examination for the accountancy profession is the University Entrance Examination of the New Zealand University. The Technical College conducts in its day and evening classes all of the work required for professional accountancy so that if the work be commenced in the day classes it may be carried through to its completion either in the more advanced day classes or in the evening classes. Large numbers of ex-pupils of the Grammar Schools attend our evening accountancy classes, taken mostly by the day school instructors.

(3) **The Commercial Course,** is the usual course preparing girls or boys for entry to business positions. The chief object aimed at is the development of accuracy. Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping are given every day, and a full supply of equipment of latest type is provided. At the same time general work in English, History, Arithmetic, etc., and in Dressmaking (for girls) is felt to be necessary. A 'two years' course will take a pupil of good ability to the stage of the Public Service Commissioner's Shorthand-Typists' Junior Examination and Stage I. Book-keeping Examination of the New Zealand Society of Accountants. The general work of the class is sufficient to make it possible for them to enter for the Intermediate Examination. For senior pupils who have passed the University Entrance Examination at a secondary school there is a Diploma Course, similar to those of the business colleges, but differing from them in that free places are available.

3a) **Commercial Art Course.**—This course is intended to provide for artistic girls who take up office work. It is thought that in the future there will be considerable demand for shorthand typists who also possess some of the qualifications of commercial artists. In many offices duplicating work of a nature which will make it a serious competitor with the printing firms is now being done. This work

requires artistic gifts, and where children are possessed of such gifts the Commercial Art Course will give them a training likely to fit them for the positions described.

(4) **Domestic Science Course.**—To this course are attracted girls who intend to enter some occupation connected with women's work. All of the needlework trades, artistic occupations, cafeteria or similar work are provided for. The girl is given a sound practical and theoretical training which will thoroughly equip her for entrance to any industry taken up by women. Artistic work is aimed at and in consequence, considerable time is given to training in good taste. Three specialist art teachers are available—one from the Royal College of Art, London, one from the Grey School of Art, Aberdeen, and from the Christchurch School of Art. In addition to the art work, Needlework and Dressmaking are given full attention, and for this purpose there is a staff of four needlework instructresses. The cookery work of the College is on thoroughly practical lines, the main task being to supply a cafeteria at which pupils and staff may purchase their meals. Practice in large scale cookery is aimed at, and in the advanced stages of the work, pupils receive training which will make the conduct of tea rooms, cafeterias or similar work one of little difficulty. The Domestic Science Course has been attended by a large number of girls, and the usefulness of the training for women's work is illustrated by the rapidly increasing roll numbers.

(5) **Engineering Course.**—In this course the object is to provide the future engineer with training in the theory underlying engineering activities. This is reinforced by the opportunity of applying these principles to a wide range of projects in a splendidly equipped Drawing Office, Science Rooms and Workshops. The aim in all practical work is to treat the student as an individual, educational experience recognising that each boy is a separate entity to be developed to the fullest extent. The apprentice who has received a sound training in the basic law of science, is able to make workshop calculations to a reasonable degree of accuracy, and has the skill necessary to make a working sketch of a machine, possesses qualifications which are of direct value in engineering. If in addition, he can handle a productive machine from the day he enters the industrial world, the boy is much more valuable to the employer, who in these days has to consider such matters. To provide a satisfactory school training, a modern and well equipped workshop is essential. It is useless to attempt to train pupils on obsolete or out-of-date equipment. All the machines and tools in the College workshop are of recent design, and practically every one has been installed in the past five or six years. Machines which have out-lived their usefulness are disposed of as a necessary policy. The work which is produced under these conditions, has the strong approval of those engineering firms, who are fully acquainted with it. In this connection, the high standard maintained may be gauged by the quality of the exhibits entered each year for the Seddon Medals, which are awarded only to work of outstanding quality. No award is made unless the examiners (who are representative engineers of standing in the city), are satisfied that every requirement of excellence has been fulfilled. These medals have been awarded in this Department every year since 1928, the year in which the system was inaugurated.

Thus on the applied side, there is the definite objective set before the student, that he can prove his ability as a craftsman. To those ambitious of obtaining further qualifications, there is offered the studentship examination of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London. This examination is held in Auckland, and comprises the

subjects, General Knowledge, Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics. Qualification in this examination represents the boy's first step in gaining professional qualification for his life work. Further progress may be made in Evening classes leading to the Associate Membership Examination of the same Institution, and these are thought by many to be as good a qualification for New Zealand industries as a University degree. In addition to Machine Design, Strength of Materials, Electro-Technics or Metallurgy, a foreign language such as French, Spanish or German is necessary, and completion confers a Diploma which has world wide recognition.

(5a) **Motor Engineering.**—This course is very similar to the Engineering Course, and what has been said previously applies equally to this course. There are some differences in the subjects, so that boys may qualify as motor mechanics by later taking the Department's Technological Examinations.

(6) **Printing Trades Course.**—The printing trades course is a course in which general secondary subjects are combined with trades instruction in order to equip boys for entry to the printing trades. The subjects in which general instruction are given (English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Economics), are those which eventually must be taken by candidates for the Diploma in Journalism. In addition, Shorthand and Typewriting are given as these are essential to the reporter. Instruction in Freehand Drawing, Lino-cutting, and the principles and practice of Typography will prove at a later stage invaluable to the boy who enters any branch of the printing trade as a mechanic. The Technical College course is, therefore, so arranged that a pupil may enter printing works as an apprentice to the printing trade, but in addition he will have the foundations laid in these subjects which will enable him later to change over if opportunity offers, to the journalistic branch of the trade. A Diploma in Journalism is granted by the New Zealand University, and as it is not necessary to pass the University Entrance Examination for this Diploma, a student belonging to the Printing Trades classes may reasonably expect to qualify for the examination at a later stage.

(7) **Woodwork Course.**—The woodwork course of the College provides for those students whose future is to be in one of the wood-working trades or in the sheetmetalwork trade. The general subjects are English, Practical Mathematics, Mechanics, Applied Geometry and Freehand Drawing. A really sound foundation in these subjects is essential if the future woodworker is to know the theoretical principles upon which all of the advanced work in his trade is based. In addition, in the well-equipped workshops of the College, under the experienced craftsmen teachers employed, the boy is able to develop that hand-work skill and artistic taste which are so essential to the skilled craftsman. In view of the fact that many woodwork jobs are being replaced by sheetmetalwork, it is thought expedient to give the woodwork boys training also in the principles of Applied Geometry, Mathematics and Setting Out, which are essential to these trades.

OUR DISTRICT.

The Seddon Memorial Technical College considers its district to be that served between Papakura and Helensville. It is an institution possessing facilities which cannot possibly be extended to many portions of the country, and it is felt that its facilities should be opened to all who desire to attend the College. It should, therefore, be understood that pupils from anywhere may attend the College if there is sufficient accommodation available for them.

Free railway travel, however, is another matter and the Education Department's ruling is that pupils must travel to the nearest school at which they may obtain a satisfactory course in the subjects they desire. Pupils on the North line may, therefore, travel to the Helensville District High School or the Mount Albert Grammar School, on free railway passes if the courses desired are available at these schools. Similarly on the South line pupils may be compelled to travel to Pukekohe Technical School or the Otahuhu Technical School if the courses desired are available at those institutions.

The cost of railway tickets for school pupils, however, amounts to 15/- per term or 45/- for forty weeks, and the Seddon Memorial Technical College is prepared to spread the payments required for these over the year so that the cost will not really debar parents from sending their children to the College if they should desire to do so. By paying a deposit of 10/- and a weekly payment of 1/3, parents who desire to send their children to the Seddon Memorial Technical College, and who will be required to pay for their railway tickets, may be enabled to do so without any more inconvenience than the city pupils who travel to the College by tram.

CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Metalwork classes take the Examinations of the City and Guilds' Institute in Electrical Engineering as the culminating point in their science course. The reason being that, in these times the use of electricity and electrical processes enters largely into the work of every engineer, whether he is a mechanical engineer, a civil engineer, a motor engineer, or an electrical engineer proper. The boys in their third year, really two years and one term after starting at the College, are able to sit for the Grade I. Continuous Current Examination, following this up in either day or evening school with the higher grades in both Direct and Alternating current. During the present year the wisdom of this course has been demonstrated on many occasions, where several boys have been applying for a position. The employer's choice has invariably been the boy who has passed this examination. We are of the opinion that whatever branch of engineering a boy takes up, a sound course in electrical work makes him a better engineer of that branch than he would be if he had specialised in some other branch of science.

In the 1933 Examinations the following candidates were successful:—

Grade I. Direct Current.

Binns	Farrelly	O'Dowd
Brierly	Fuller	Page
Brough	Goodchild	Raymond
Button	Malcolm	Barton
Carlaw	Milne	Shearer
Dove	Thow	

Grade II. Direct Current.

Brown
Moral

Grade I. Alternating Current.

Petrie
Barton

Shearer Thow

Grade II. Alternating Current.

Bland

Murray

COVER DESIGN



As previously, a competition was held in the Typo. Class (Evening) for this, Owen Oakley being the successful student, whilst G. Hawkins secured second place. Those students who competed but were not successful, are to be congratulated on their splendid efforts, particularly K. Dale, whose effort reflected great credit on his progress.

Ray & Jean Brown
48 Beechdale Cres.
Pakuranga
576-6479