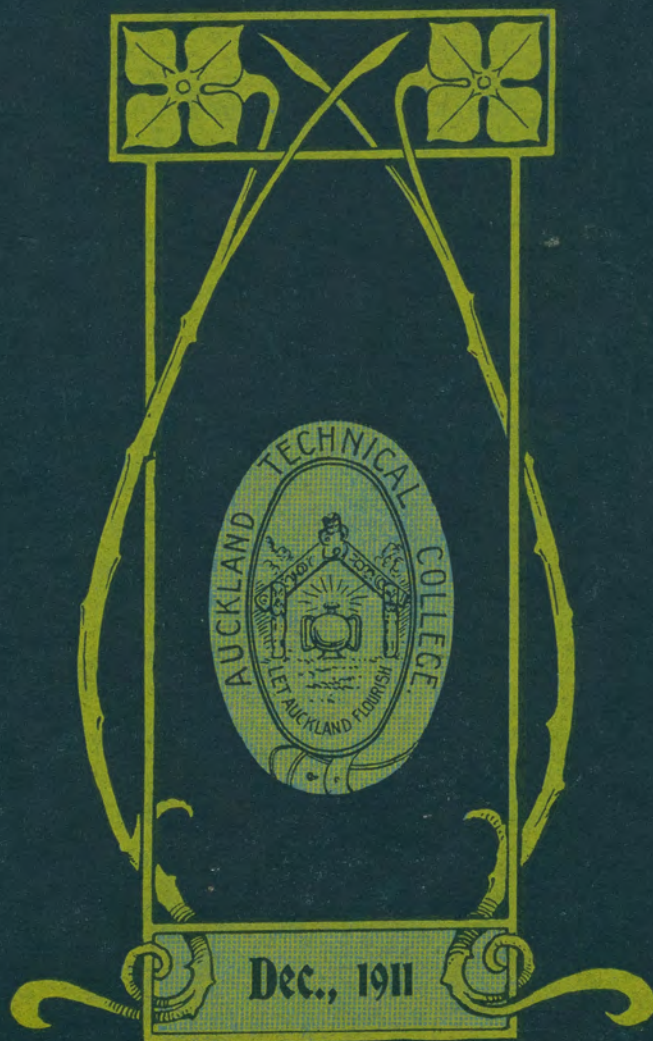


AUCKLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE



[IRN 3272] [SMT/1009/2] 2-1
Object no/Reord no: 1931749

ADVERTISEMENTS

Champtaloup & Edmiston

(Successors to Champtaloup & Cooper)

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

History

Biography

Travel

Art and Architecture

Poetry and Drama

Fiction

Miscellaneous Literature

Science

Agriculture

Technical

Engineering

Electricity

Medical

Educational

Juvenile Literature

Periodicals

Drawing Instruments

Stationery

Artists' Materials

Fountain Pens

¶ Our extensive connection with all the leading publishers enables us to supply Books, Periodicals and Magazines rapidly to order.

¶ We make a Speciality of all Books and Requisites used in the Auckland Technical College.

¶ A Large Stock of Books for Presentation, School Prizes, etc., always on hand.

¶ We supply Stationery of all descriptions, and have always on hand lines suitable for the Office, Home, School, and Colleges.

¶ We carry a large variety of Drawing Instruments at all prices.

¶ We only handle Fountain Pens of reliable manufacture.

¶ All materials for Artists and Draughtsmen kept in stock.

CHAMPTALOUP & EDMISTON

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

133 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

(Opposite the National Bank)



The Place for
Sporting Goods

is

“ WISEMAN'S ”

It's High Quality Goods we're speaking about. We don't stock anything else. The New Shipments of

Summer Sporting Goods

Just opened up are Bigger and Better than ever. Anything you want for Outdoor Games is here.

TENNIS
CRICKET
CROQUET

GOLF
FISHING
POLO, Etc.

You've only to come in and ask.

If you're puzzling over 'Xmas Presents, DON'T!—Just see our variety of lovely things, many specially imported for the season.

¶ Beautiful Leatherware, Purses, Hand Bags, Toilet Goods, etc.

Everything a man finds useful, and a woman wants. Prices in Every Department as low as the value is high.

J. WISEMAN & SONS, LTD.

Sports Goods Depot: 175 QUEEN ST.

GARDENING

BECOMES A PLEASURE WHEN YOU PURCHASE SELECTED
AI SEEDS

THE STANDARD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Obtainable in packets from all Up-to-date Storekeepers, or direct from

O'Leary Bros. & Downs

SEED MERCHANTS

THE AI SEED STORES

Seed Warehouse and Office: Cook Street, near Town Hall, Auckland.

Retail Store: Queen Street, corner Wellesley Street.

Everything for the Garden.

CATALOGUE FREE.

EST. 6 YEARS.

'PHONE 1092

The CENTRAL ELECTRICAL DEPOT

A. W. MULLENGER, Manager



We carry the Largest Assortment of High-class Electrical Goods in Auckland. We will shortly issue a complete Catalogue, and would be pleased to receive your address to post you a copy. We cater especially for experimental trade, and will always be pleased to answer your enquiries.

NOTE ADDRESS—

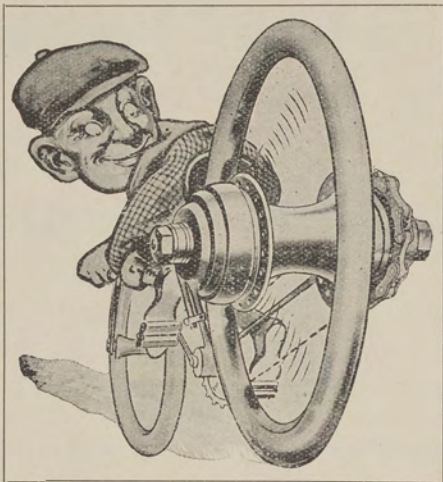
Corner Wellesley & Elliott Sts.

(OPP. OPERA HOUSE)

Contractors for Electric Light, Heating
and Power Installations.



The Highest Class of all.
Rudge Whitworth and Special Rapid Cycles
as supplied to 16 Royalties.

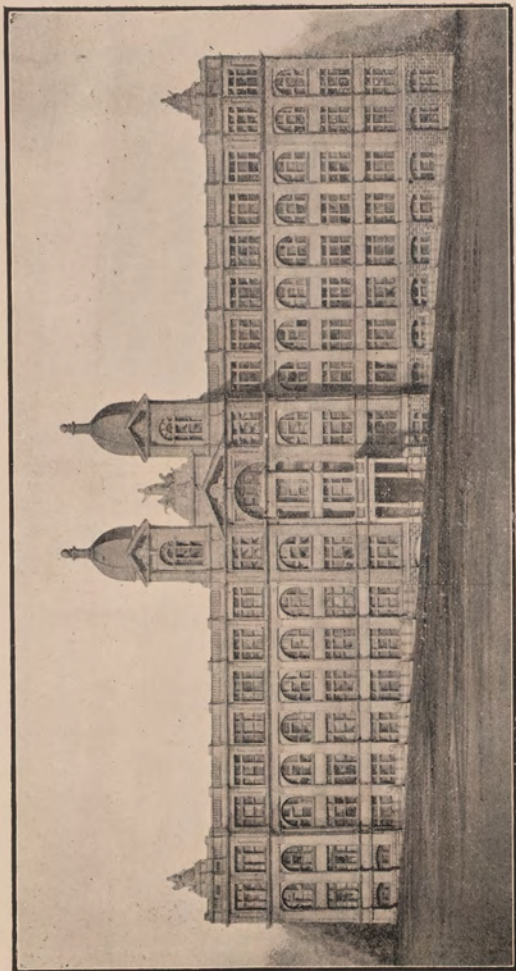


Perfect Material. Excellent Workmanship.
Beautiful Easy Running Cycles.
Roadsters, Road Racers (Ladies and Gentlemen's).
Over 60 always to select from.
Call and examine Latest Models.

TWO WAYS OF BUYING A BICYCLE.

AN old adage has it that "there are two ways of doing everything—a right and a wrong." Let that be as it may, there are certainly two ways of buying a "Special Rapid," or "Rudge Whitworth," Britain's Best Bicycles, but both are right. So far as buying for cash is concerned, the prices speak for themselves. As regards buying upon some system of instalments, Reynold's Cycle Stores, Karangahape Road, have developed a system which is as perfect in its working as is possible, and which, moreover, studies the interest of the purchaser much more closely than the majority of such systems. The strictest confidence is always observed, and every instalment customer treated with the same courtesy and consideration as the cash buyer. Practically no extra is charged on the instalment system, you pay from 20s deposit, and 5s every week, having the use of the Bicycle the whole time.

F. R. HUTCHINSON
REYNOLDS' CYCLE STORES
NEWTON



THE NEW TECHNICAL COLLEGE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

AUCKLAND

TECHNICAL

COLLEGE .

MAGAZINE .

DECEMBER, 1911

HAMILTON:

Waikato Times Printing Works, Victoria Street.

1911

.. EDITORIAL ..

SINCE our last publication, many things of interest have occurred at the College. The term has been, altogether, a very busy one. In the winter months the hockey and football teams were busily engaged in their respective competitions. The former succeeded in winning the Junior Championship in the Ladies' Hockey Association. The boys, however, failed to add to the credit of the College. This was largely due to the fact that many of the boys neglected to attend the necessary practices. In addition to this there were some who failed to put in an appearance at the matches on Saturdays, and on several occasions we were compelled to draw from our second fifteen. This looks like a lack of enthusiasm, and it is rather discouraging to those who devote their time to the management. Our prospects for next year are much brighter, as we have a large number of keen juniors coming on.

We are pleased to record the fact that an Old Boys' Association has now been formed. Two good meetings were held during the term and they were both well attended. One great advantage of such an Association is that it enables former students to keep in touch with their College. In future the College Magazine will be the official organ of the Association, and we shall be pleased to receive from "Old Boys" any particulars as to their movements.

Many of our students are now busy with their examinations. We wish them every success, and we hope that, when the results come to hand, there will be good news for all of them.

A RAMBLE ON MOUNT EDEN.

(F. NEVE, M.A., LL.B.)

Some weeks ago a small but select party of students from the College spent a pleasant hour among the wild flowers of Mount Eden. Most people think it necessary to explore the bush or seek the summits of high mountains in order to study nature, but the initiated know that nature is at work on every side and all around us, and that to him who can read her message aright she yields her secrets as well by the margin of the beaten road as on the shores of some lonely mountain lake. She reveals herself in the earth, the air, the sea, in endless beauty and variety.

To tell of all we saw, even in that one short hour, time and space forbid: we shall therefore make a selection.

Among the rocks at the base of the mountain we saw the grass commonly known as rat-tail growing side by side with Canadian flea-bane. Now, in itself, there was nothing particularly striking in this proximity. Doubtless, it often occurs. But, on the present occasion, it called to mind a piece of what may now be regarded as ancient history. Over seventy years ago, the Sourabaya, bound from Valparaiso for Australian ports, met with such heavy weather, that by the time she reached the neighbourhood of New Zealand she was practically dismantled. When matters were at their worst, the North Cape was sighted, and the captain of the vessel sought shelter in the Bay of Islands, intending to refit and continue his voyage as soon as possible. After a rough survey, it was found, however, that the vessel had suffered far more serious damage than was at first supposed. She was therefore condemned, and the hull and cargo were sold to the few pioneers who were at that time gathered round the Bay. The freight consisted of horses, together with fodder for the voyage; and not a few of New Zealand's present day horses have sprung from Sourabaya stock. The fodder, too, was distributed among the settlers. Shortly afterwards there appeared for the first time several new weeds, among which the Cape gooseberry, the rat-tail and Canadian flea-bane were the most important.

The rat-tail with its long, straight, stiff flowering stem and hard fibrous leaves is well-known. It is a poor pasture grass, being especially unsuitable for sheep; and, unfortunately, wherever it gets a footing it spreads rapidly by means of its

roots and chokes out the better grasses. Until recent years it was confined almost exclusively to the Auckland province, but of late has travelled further south. It is, in reality, a tropical grass, and its botanical name indicates that it very readily sheds its seed, but the moist Auckland climate has produced a remarkable change in its habit. The ripe seed is now firmly attached so that it is no longer shed easily.

The Canadian flea-bane is one of the chrysanthemum family and is interesting from the fact that, as a rule, the flower displays no petals. The writer has however seen one or two isolated cases in which specimens of the plant have developed a ring of white florets of extreme delicacy and beauty. As the name suggests, the plant is particularly obnoxious to fleas, and, on becoming acquainted with the odour of the crushed leaves, one does not wonder at it.

While on the subject of the daisy and chrysanthemum family, it will perhaps be well to deal with the various yellow flowers, which all, in popular speech, are referred to as dandelions. The most common of these is the long-rooted catsear, which is easily distinguished by its tall branched flowering stem, its rosette of hairy leaves lying flat on the ground, and its long fleshy tap-root. This plant is one of the commonest by the roadside, in waste places and pastures, and on cultivated ground. It is found in rugged valleys between the rocks, in the rich meadows of the plain, on the barren hill-sides and mountain tops. The student naturally inquires the reason of this universal distribution and persistence. Let us take a typical plant. Look first at a flower-bud and notice how the whole is covered with a perfect coat of little green bracts which afford complete protection against weather and insects. Now take a fully opened flower, and you will see that what you took to be a single flower is really a collection of flowers forming a head. What seemed at first to be petals are really complete flowers. Here then the plant gains another advantage in the struggle with its neighbours, for even though some part of the head may be injured, it is extremely improbable that the whole will be destroyed; and hence there will be left some flowers to produce seed and carry on the strain. The flowers again, with their bright yellow colour, are highly attractive to insects which visit them to rob their honey bags, and thus carry pollen from flower to flower and create the conditions under which alone the seed can develop. Next look at the ball of down which succeeds the flower. The "schoolboy's clock in every town" is too remarkable to have escaped the notice of any, but the down serves an important purpose in the economy

of the flower. It enables the wind to carry the seed to great distances, sometimes many miles from the plant itself. This prevents the plants from crowding one another out, as would be the case if the seeds fell close to the parent stock; and further, it renders it almost certain that some at least of the seeds will fall on open ground. At any rate, the wide distribution greatly increases their chances of so doing. Now note how the leaves have spread out close to the ground in a ring round the plant and thus excluded all other vegetation from the area. This ensures that the catsear shall have exclusive use of a considerable space for securing its food, and that there shall be no trespassers on its preserves. Last of all, look at the thick fleshy root going deep down into the soil. What a splendid protection against drought! In dry weather this root can bring up water from far below while in its flesh there is a store of food that will remain through the winter and feed the flower in spring. No wonder that the catsear with all these advantages is ousting its rivals from the field. The smooth catsear is not such a vigorous grower as the plant we have just been describing, its root is not so deep or fleshy, and its flowering stem is never branched.

The true dandelion, like the catsear, has a thick fleshy root, but its leaves are much more delicate in texture and much more cut at the edge. Indeed it gets its name, which means "lion's tooth," from the rough margin of the leaf. When the stem is broken it exudes a white juice, far more copious than that of the catsear. The leaves, when blanched are, on the Continent of Europe, much eaten as salad, and are sold in many markets, while a decoction made of the roots is useful in cases of long-standing liver-complaint. It is also an excellent tonic and will clear the complexion far more effectively than the most renowned cosmetic can do.

Of the true Cape-weed we saw only one plant on the mountain, but the weed was, a month ago, very plentiful and made a pretty appearance on the turf of the Domain. The plant is easily recognised by its deeply cut leaves with white or pale grey down on the under side, and by its short half-prostrate flowering stems each bearing a single head of a much paler colour than that of either dandelion or catsear. This weed is a native of South Africa and was introduced into Australia as far back as 1848, but did not reach New Zealand till twenty years later (about fifty years ago). During the Maori war the commissariat had large stables at Penrose, and here was received much fodder from Australia and South America. When the war was over and the stables dismantled, Cape-weed

made its appearance, and there can be little doubt that the weed was introduced in fodder from Australia.

We found three plants of the nightshade family to which the potato, tomato and Cape gooseberry also belong. Plants of this order can usually be distinguished by the resemblance of their flowers to those of the potato, though this is hardly the case with the tobacco plant.

The black nightshade is one of the commonest of weeds, and, like many other members of this family, has poisonous qualities. This does not, however, prevent boys from eating the attractive black berries that appear in the autumn. Probably they think the pleasure of the feast worth the discomfort that usually follows. There is an interesting story about the plant. Burbank, the so-called wizard of the plant world, raised what he stated to be a new berry. He christened and put it on the market as the "wonder-berry." Like most of Burbank's creations it was much advertised and a brisk demand for it was soon created all over the world. Shortly, however, there arose among buyers an uneasy suspicion that the new berry was not all it was represented to be. Prominent botanists were consulted, and their verdict was to the effect that the plant was no other than the black nightshade which grows wild in thousands on the hillsides and the plains.

Another striking plant of the potato family is the Dead Sea apple, which grows plentifully not only on Mount Eden but all over the Auckland Province. It seems to have taken a particularly strong hold in the sand dunes on the shores of Doubtless Bay, where certain portions of the shore cannot be approached because of dense thickets formed by the spiny branches of this remarkable plant. In tropical countries, particularly in Palestine along the shores of the Dead Sea, the fruit (a large berry) remains on the plant long after it is ripe. It retains its red colour, and, though the juicy interior becomes dried to dust, the so-called apple continues to present a most attractive appearance. But should the unwary traveller attempt to eat it, he receives practical demonstration of the origin of the expression "to turn to dust and ashes in the mouth."

The eared nightshade forms a tree, and is now very plentiful in most waste places in the neighbourhood of Auckland. It is easily distinguished by the small ear-like growth at the base of the leaf. As in the case of the Dead Sea apple, the distribution is by birds which eat the fruit and pass the seeds undigested through their intestines.

This brings us to the ink-plant which, though it belongs to an entirely different family, distributes its seed in the same way. This plant appeared in New Zealand as early as 1850 but made little progress till blackbirds and thrushes became plentiful. Other birds did not seem to care for the fruit, but the two mentioned ate it ravenously and carried the seeds everywhere. A single plant will supply the seed for distribution over many miles of country, and, as the weed is a rapid and vigorous grower, it has of late years become a serious agricultural pest. The plant is a native of tropical America, and, when the Spaniards returned from their earliest expeditions to Mexico, they brought the ink-plant into Spain. The rich red colour of the juice caused the Spaniards to use it in the adulteration of their wines. The flavour was in no way impaired while the colour was much improved; but the after effects were disastrous. Port wine itself is more or less of an astringent, while the fruit of the ink-plant is one of the most drastic purgatives known. The wide-spread results of this adulteration gave rise to a royal decree forbidding the employment of the juice in the manufacture of any Spanish wine.

The ink-plant is a member of the phytolacca family, and it is worthy of note that there is a tree belonging to the same order in the Albert Park. This tree is a native of the Argentine, and, in its original habitat, grows to a large size and is crowned with an umbrella-like tuft of leafy branches. On the weary reaches of the pampas it often affords welcome shelter from the blazing sun, and so much did the early Spanish adventurers appreciate this fact that they called it "ombra" which in their language means "shade." It is one of the chief shade trees planted on the Rock of Gibraltar. The local specimen however would hardly shelter a rabbit, let alone a man. A good story in which the phytolacca plays an important part, is told by a former resident of the Argentine. A contract had been signed for so many miles of railway (more or less) at so much per mile. The line passed through level country where there were few striking landmarks and where to lose the sense of direction was an easy matter. The route had been only roughly surveyed, and the contractors, when half-way through, found that the number of miles was less than was supposed. Unwilling to relinquish the profit expected from the extra miles they conceived the plan of eking out the distance by putting a big curve into the line. The work was completed and the price received. Probably the fraud would never have been noticed had there not been growing about the middle of the curve a huge phytolacca. Soon travellers began to notice that on the journey this tree remained immediately to the right of the train for an astonishingly long time. Plainly the line here described a

semi-circle of which the phytolacca was the centre; and it was not long before the public began to appreciate the contractors' ingenuity. There was a good deal of scandal, for every time the train passed that spot the attention of passengers would be drawn to the peculiarity. Eventually, matters reached such a stage that, in order to destroy this damning evidence and give the public a chance to forget, the parties concerned bought the tree and cut it down. It is satisfactory to know that the owner demanded a fancy price. In more advanced communities we manage these things better.

Near the foot of the mountain we found a small clump of stinging nettle. This plant, so common in England, does not increase much in New Zealand, being found only in isolated patches. There is one patch near the gaol, one in Green Lane, and another near Flagstaff Hill at Devonport. There is here an interesting field for research. A New Zealand butterfly, the "painted lady" used to lay its eggs on the native nettle. The young grubs were thus able to feed on the leaves. The native nettle has now almost disappeared from the Auckland Province, but the "painted lady" still persists. It would be worth while to know whether the eggs are now laid on the English nettle. A casual glance at a plant will usually be enough, for the grubs, like the butterfly itself, are distasteful to birds. The eggs, therefore, are laid in an open and conspicuous position, for the more plainly the birds are displayed the less likely they are to be mistaken by the birds for edible varieties.

We saw but one native lily on our ramble. The flax and cabbage tree may be there, but we found only the dianella. This is the daintiest of New Zealand lilies and is plentiful on the mountain sides and in the gullies of both islands. Its beauty lies in its fruit, for both flower and foliage are insignificant. On the wind-swept hills it is never seen in full perfection, but if, in the autumn one goes before sunrise to some sheltered gully and is fortunate enough to find a dianella in fruit, nestling (as is its habit) under the lee of a grassy bank, he will be well repaid for his early rising. The intense blue of the berries with their grape-like bloom, displayed in all their virgin beauty against the background of the dewy grass, is meet emblem of the chaste huntress herself, for, it is from the goddess Diana that dianella takes its name.

All this is only a small part of what we saw, but the rest we must leave for another issue. Besides, if I continue in this strain, I may end in telling you who planted *vallisneria* in Lake Takapuna, and what miscreant filled the backwaters of the Thames with a water weed all the way from South America; and these are prison secrets which you must never learn from me.

MAORIS AT THE CAMP

GEM. PEGLER.

It was Sunday morning, and, taking advantage of the fine warm weather, we were lying about the bank in various lazy attitudes. Some were reading books (not studious works), whilst others were gazing across the rippling waters of the Wanganui into the dense, dark, bush-covered bank opposite. One of the latter persons, following the flight of a bird, espied a Maori canoe making its laborious way up the rapids below us. At his exclamation of surprise we turned, and all traces of laziness disappearing, eagerly watched the approaching canoe. As it came into full view in the stretch of clear water below us, it presented a truly beautiful sight. Imagine, resting on waters of deepest green, a light brown canoe in which are seated five Maoris, whose brilliant dresses lend quite a cheery touch of colour to the somewhat sombre surroundings.

The canoe neared the bank, and with a few dexterous flourishes of his paddle, Peter the Maori man grounded it. Then greetings were exchanged and our visitors followed us up the bank, where we seated ourselves; when looking round I saw Peter pushing a very pretty Maori girl, whom he had adopted, into a seat. On asking some of the members of our party who had previously met this same party of Maoris when on a recent tour on the River, the reason for this seemingly inexplicable conduct, I found that Maki, the Maori girl, was of much higher caste than her foster-father—hence the deferential treatment which among the Maoris is essential.

We talked on various subjects, and Peter expressed his desire to send his children to Auckland where they might go to school. It being Sunday, talk drifted to religion, and Peter solemnly informed us that he was a "Catholic." The cooks of the camp next interrupted us by calling our visitors to a hastily prepared meal, to which they did full justice, eating fried bacon on bread and jam with great relish. During the meal one of the Maori women favoured a plate of preserved dates with her special attention. She expressed her appreciation of them by wrapping up a handful to take home to the Pah.

Some of us were desirous of examining the canoe, but when Peter suggested that Maki should take us for a short trip a few nervous objections were raised. However, these were overcome, and we took our seats in the frail craft. Maki paddled and took us to the opposite bank, which before had seemed like a

fairy wood, as none of us could reach it seeing that we had no boat of any sort. Here we found that the bush was almost too dense for us to penetrate. We therefore returned to the canoe and on reaching our camp the photographers secured good photos of Maki and May, who rather liked the idea of having their photos taken. Then they joined in games of hide-and-seek, I-spy, etc., and proved themselves to be both full of merriment and fleet of foot.

Tea was then announced, and we again made our way towards our impromptu table, which was composed of a large packing case supported by several large boulders. Now tea had been a rather hard meal to prepare, for, as we were returning home the following day, our stores had been allowed to dwindle, and consequently we had very few provisions left. But the cooks had found several packets of jellies, which when set, pleased the Maoris very much. Peter asked for some paper and wrapped up a junk of the quivering jelly to take home to show his son, for a Maori seems to believe that all that is put before him is his own, and that he is quite welcome to take the remains of a meal home with him if he so desires.

The shadows among the trees were beginning to deepen, and looking towards the "streaky west" we saw that evening was advancing, and our visitors realised that it was time for their departure. We gave them presents of brilliant ribbons, etc., and in return my sister and I received greenstone pendants.

The canoe glided out into the river on its homeward journey, and as we, standing on the bank, watched it, the occupants raised their voices in the old song "We Parted on the Shore," a song which they had most likely learned at the House Boat which was situated further down the river, and to which the Maoris sometimes paid visits in order to procure provisions. The words echoed and re-echoed in the silent bush around, and the setting sun painted the water a soft pink colour, so that the effect was beautiful in the extreme. It impressed us strongly, and some carry with us, to this day, a picture of that farewell scene.

COLLEGE NEWS.

We have again to record a few changes in the staff of the College. Almost immediately after our return from our winter vacation, we were called together to bid farewell to Mr Payne. The



MAORIS AT THE CAMP.

room was crowded, and the gathering was an enthusiastic one. Mr George spoke in terms of high praise of the work which Mr Payne had done, and expressed the hope that his subsequent career would be a very successful one. Then, on behalf of the staff he presented Mr Payne with a very handsome travelling bag. The students, too, showed their appreciation of the good work done by Mr Payne by presenting him with an address and an attractive-looking sovereign case. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by Mr Thompson.

Another change was caused by the transfer of Mr Walls, who left us to take up a position on the staff of the Wellington Technical College. Before his departure he was presented with an illuminated address. His place has been filled by Mr Burley.

In addition to these changes, our staff was strengthened by the arrival of Miss Renwick, who now superintends the Domestic Science Courses.

We have great pleasure in recording the fact that the girls succeeded in winning the Junior Hockey Championship. Their success was due to the energetic way in which they attended their practices. We congratulate them very heartily, and hope that their club will be similarly successful for many years.

We have been informed that S. Crooks of Science A Form, was successful in winning a valuable essay prize which was offered for competition among secondary school boys generally, and we extend to him our congratulations. The prize was offered by the West Picture Proprietary, and was of the value of two guineas.

Miss Goldie has been largely responsible for another improvement in the outdoor part of College life. She has made arrangements with the University Tennis Club by which our girls may have the use of the 'Varsity courts. The result has been that a vigorous tennis club has been formed, and a very pleasant summer pastime has been provided for the girls.

The Old Girls' Association held a very successful social on the 21st October.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that an Old Boys' Association has now been formed, and we hope that it will prove an energetic club. This Association, will, we think, prove a great advantage to our day scholars, for it will mean that there will always be a strong body ready to take an interest in the affairs of the College.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

It has been decided to hold a sports meeting for present and past students of the College on Sat., Dec. 9th. Permission to use the ground on that date has been very generously granted by the Auckland Trotting Club, and all students should take a keen interest in these sports, as they will be the first held by the College. An Old Boys' dinner will be held in the evening, and as this is also the first function of that kind held by the Association, we hope that there will be a large attendance.

COLLEGE CLUBS.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC.

The meetings of the Literary Club continue to be enjoyed by those who are able to attend them. The number present is usually small, but one usually finds the same people there on each occasion. During the earlier part of this term we devoted some time to readings from Dickens. These were enjoyed immensely. At the present time we are studying Goldsmith's Comedy entitled "She Stoops to Conquer." We are confident that next year will witness a great increase in the number of our members.

We regret that we lose the services of our secretary, Riria Harris, who left the College in order to take up a position in a lawyer's office. The vacancy has been very ably filled by Inez Masefield.

FOOTBALL.

C. C. COLEMAN.

The football season quickly passes by, and, as this is our first year in the "Secondary Schools' Competition" I shall, kind reader, give a brief account of our initial attempt in the contest and a few other matters connected with our football. To begin with, we, the same as any other College, were anxious to give a good account of ourselves, and, taking everything into consideration, I think that we made a fairly good showing. Although we were

beaten in the majority of matches, yet the points scored against us in separate matches were, with one exception, not very many.

Our first match with Grammar School was the hardest of all we played; right up to about five minutes before the conclusion of the game neither side had scored, but through a piece of luck one of the Grammar boys fell over the line and scored the first and only try of the match; the try was not converted, and therefore we were beaten by three points to nil; we were rather unlucky in losing this match, for our boys played exceptionally well all through the game. On our meeting them the second time they were superior both in back and forward play and consequently they won by a substantial score of thirty-four points to three. The next match of importance was with King's College and they eventually won by ten points to nil. These points were obtained from two converted tries which were scored in the second half of the game. We had an exciting game with St. John's College and were defeated again, this time by three points—the result of a converted mark—to nil. We were on the point of scoring several times, but St. John's defence was exceedingly good, and we were thus kept from crossing their line.

To comment on all of the matches would take up more room in our magazine than we at present can spare, but next season we intend to report on each and every match we play.

It was our intention to try and arrange a match with either the Thames High School or the Hamilton High School, but as we were unable to make suitable travelling arrangements we had to give up the idea.

One noticeable feature was the absence of our boys at the matches to barrack for us: now boys you should show your loyalty to our College by coming out and giving your support to the team while it is playing; it is this barracking which makes the players more eager to win.

The chief drawback that we are labouring under at present is not having a suitable ground adjacent to the College for practising purposes.

It is probable that the boys of the First XV will have a distinction mark in the form of a green and gold straw hat band instead of the ordinary green one.

First Fifteen Matches.

Technical v. King's,	Lost 15—nil.
„ v. St. John's,	Won 15—nil.
„ v. Grammar,	Lost 3—nil.
„ v. Sacred Heart,	Won 8—nil.
„ v. King's	Lost 10—nil.
„ v. St. John's,	Lost 3—nil.
„ v. Grammar,	Lost 34—3.
„ v. Sacred Heart,	Lost 8—nil.

The names of the players of the First XV are :—

Full-back, Alexander.
Three-quarters, H. Forde, C. Smith, R. Shortridge.
Five-eighths, R. Casely, R. Clark.
Half, A. Otter (Vice-Captain).
Wing Forward, J. Muir (Captain).
Forwards, C. Knight, C. Coleman, A. May, W. Hosking, R. Harty, A. Ahier, T. Hetet.
Reserves, E. Low (Forward), Bailey (Back).

TENNIS CLUB.

The Girls' Tennis Club was formed in the beginning of October. The University Tennis Club kindly granted us permission to play on the asphalt courts in Stanley-street on certain afternoons at a nominal charge of 1s per member. The Club started with a membership of 37. It was decided at the first meeting that the tennis year should correspond with the school year, and the first general meeting for next session will be called as soon as possible after school re-opens, when officers for 1912 will be elected.

Miss Goldie and Miss Cook were appointed to act as Secretary and treasurer for the present season.

Through the kindness of some friends a few racquets were given for the use of the Club.

The fee for membership was fixed at 2s.

GIRLS' HOCKEY CLUB.

Position of the Teams Competing in Junior Hockey Championship.

	P	W	L	D	for	Goals agst.	Ch. pts.
Technical College	13	11	1	1	30	10	23
Mt. Eden	13	10	2	1	44	7	21
Unitarian	12	5	4	3	12	12	13
Tui	12	3	6	3	6	21	9
Martino	12	3	6	3	8	16	9
Ao-tea-roa B	12	2	6	4	10	22	8
Waihora	12	1	10	1	3	25	3

The Hockey Club finished a most successful season by winning the Junior Championship of the Auckland Ladies' Hockey Association. During the season they met and defeated Waihora, Unitarians, Martino, Tui, Ao-tea-roa B, and the last, but by no means the least, Mt. Eden.

The A team consisted of Miss Goldie (capt.), R. Harris (vice-capt.), E. Booth, A. Browne, D. Dacre, J. Grundy, H. Hardley, M. Hopkins, N. McCowan, M. Paice, E. Paice; emergency, D. Matthie.

Much of the success of the Club was due to Mr Urquhart's coaching, and we now take this opportunity of thanking him very cordially for his kindness. We have also to thank Mr George, Miss Renwick, and the various members of the staff who so kindly gave donations towards the fund for sending away a Senior and Junior Representative team. In all the sum of £3 3/- was handed over by the Secretary to the Ladies' Hockey Association for this purpose.

The hockey season was officially closed by a tournament held on September 16. In the 75yds. race for lady hockey players Miss Hilda Hardley came second, and in the Relay race the Technical College was again second. In the seven-a-side tournament our Club went down before Mt. Eden in the second round.

On the following Saturday, Sept. 23, the Technical College Hockey Club met a visiting team, namely Thames Juniors, defeating them by 3 goals to nil.

Great pleasure as well as amusement was derived from two matches held in the Domain between a picked eleven from the football team and the hockey girls. The boys wore skirts, but in spite of these managed to beat the girls on both occasions.

We hope next year to have three teams in connection with the Technical College, two for girls in the day school, and one for students attending the evening classes, all of them affiliated to the Ladies' Hockey Association.

The success of the Club has given great pleasure to all, and Miss Goldie (capt.), and the members of the A team are to be congratulated on their excellent play throughout the season.

Notes on the Players—By Spectator.

DOROTHY DACRE.—Right wing forward. Has a sound knowledge of the game. Centres well and has played many a good game during the season. Her chief fault lies in a tendency to fall back out of the fighting line and thus hamper the work of the halves.

MOLLIE HOPKINS.—Inside right. A bright energetic forward. Game to the last. Never shirks work. Should remember however that when the attack is being pressed home that her place is in the circle, not outside waiting for the ball to come her way.

RIRIA HARRIS.—Centre forward. A veritable warrior. Invariably beats her opponent in the bully-off. Has a thorough knowledge of the game and has scored many a goal for her team. A mere spectator however in the second match with Mt. Eden. What went wrong that day Riria?

NORA MCCOWAN.—Inside Left. An energetic worker, but does not keep her proper place. Inclined at critical moments to lose her head and incidentally the ball too. Will make a good forward however, with a little more practice.

HILDA HARDLEY.—Left wing. One of the fastest and best wing forwards in junior hockey this year. Plays with spirit and dash from start to finish. Can be relied upon to score whenever opportunity offers. Inclined however, to carry the ball too far up the line before centring.

HALVES.—E. Paice, Elsie Booth, M. Paice. Three reliable backs. Feed their forwards well and can be relied on to play solid games. Should remember, however, not to dribble over-much, but drive fast and hard up to the forwards. Should keep a closer watch moreover on the respective opposing forwards.

BACKS.—Miss A. Goldie (captain). A sterling full back. Can generally be relied on in a tussle to beat her opponent for the ball. Has saved her side times out of number from dangerous situations, driving hard and with so much sting that her opponents feeling discretion is the better part of valour, stand off. Play weakened somewhat by tendency to give "sticks."

JESSIE GRUNDY.—A cool reliable back. Has done much good work for her team this season.

MISS E. BROWN.—Goalkeeper. Has not had many opportunities this season of displaying her powers. Can generally be relied on when her side is pressed, to acquit herself honourably.

CRICKET CLUB.

A. Otter captained a team from the College against the Three Kings' College on Saturday, 11th inst. The weather was showery and the wicket was very treacherous, but in spite of all drawbacks a good time was spent, the match not being finished till after dusk, a fact which proved a severe handicap to our boys in the second innings.

The scores were :—

1st Innings—Three Kings 25 College 40 (Otter 12)
2nd Innings—Three Kings 53 (Wiremu 25) College 15

The best bowlers were Wiremu and Larkin for Three Kings, Ford and Jacka for College.

The wicket proved too bumpy for McKay's fast deliveries.

Clayton was our best fieldsman and Hosking shaped very well at the wickets.

The students of the Three Kings provided afternoon tea.

BIBLE CLASS.

This class is steadily increasing in numbers and in popularity. The Rev. Isaac Jolly, M.A., who is in charge, has undoubtedly the power to arouse and hold the attention of the young, and those who find time to attend the meetings derive much pleasure and profit from Mr Jolly's quiet practical talks.

In order in the future to avoid encroaching unduly on the generosity and time of any one gentleman, it is proposed next year to work on rather different lines. A number of gentlemen

interested in the welfare of the young will be asked to address the students on various subjects of vital importance. It is hoped that the largest of the rooms in the new building will be but barely sufficient to hold those desirous of attending.

While expressing our gratitude to Mr Jolly for the kind interest he has taken in this important branch of education, we should also like to thank those students who have so regularly attended. We respectfully ask parents to use their influence in securing the attendance of their children at the 1912 session of the Bible Class.

The 10th Annual Summer Conference of the Australasian Students' Christian Union is to be held this year at Cambridge, when upwards of 100 delegates from the N.Z. and Australian Universities and Secondary Schools will meet in Conference. Word has been sent to the general secretary to make arrangements if possible, for the holding of a camp for Secondary Schools at Cambridge immediately after the University Session. A similar boys' camp is being organised at Warrington in the South Island. Students of the Technical College and similar institutions are advised to watch future announcements and if the camp becomes a reality, to make efforts to attend, and thus meet in happy camp life fellow students from many parts of the North Island.

THE AMERICAN STUDENT.

By R. B. MacDUFF, E.M., B.S. (Michigan College of Mines, U.S.A.)

Towards the end of September the stranger travelling in the United States is struck by the number of groups of light-hearted young men and young women who board the train at every station. It soon becomes evident that they are College students proceeding to the scene of their future studies. With the re-opening of the various Universities and Colleges throughout the States one hears much of "hazing," "the rush," football prospects, and coming social events; but little of the real College work.

An interview with the President followed by registration and consultations with his future teachers, and the first week's work is for the younger students at an end. Then commences the formation of hazing parties of freshmen and of sophomores, who now, for three nights, wander round, scissors and clippers in hand, each group searching for the other. The sight of a fresh-

man is to a sophomore a challenge; he closes with the freshman, then commences a struggle which lasts until one or other has been deprived of as much of his hair as is possible under the circumstances. The appearance in class of dozens of young men with shaven heads makes one instinctively look for bars on the windows, but the absence reassures one.

All the time great preparations are being made for the "Rush" which decides supremacy for the year. In the presence of great numbers of spectators and in the glare of dozens of arc lights, the sophomores take up their position at one end of the battle field; the freshmen, jeered at by the sophs cries of "bring out the lambs," slowly emerge and assemble at the other end. Midway between the contesting parties, but outside the line of action, stand the senior students, garbed in white—a symbol of superiority which renders them exempt from active service. The president of the College fires a shot and three hundred students, roused by a preliminary warriors' dance, charge toward the centre of the field, each intent on knocking down an opponent and securing him hand and foot with strips of canvas provided for the purpose. Soon the cries of "senior" announce the defeat of as many men; the seniors rush to the sources of the cries, seize the victim, carry him from the field, take his name and then liberate him to return to the fray—if he is willing and able. After seven minutes of struggling a second shot is fired, and thus ends a week's business and pleasure, enjoyed alike by teacher and student. The whole affair is vigorous from beginning to end; but it is in keeping with the traditions of a great people, the descendants of whom still clamour for, and do lead the strenuous life.

A CAMP ON THE WEST COAST.

BY DOROTHY L. SKINNER.

Early one fine January morning a brake-load of camping requisites was driven from the quiet little village of Te Kopuru (Northern Wairoa), to the West Coast, about seven miles distant. On the top of this brake, comfortably deposited among the bedding, rode several persons, including myself.

Although the roads along which we drove were very rough, the ride was by no means unpleasant, as the country around presented a very fine prospect. In some parts the roads were bordered by farms, in the green fields of which horses, cattle

and sheep were peacefully grazing. In other parts vast areas of rough gum-country, on which the diligent Austrians worked industriously, were to be viewed, while from certain points on the road, the blue waters of the Kaipara Harbour, about fifty miles south, could be seen glistening in the bright sunshine. Only one settlement, that of Red Hill was passed, this tiny village consisting of a Post Office a general store, a church, a school, and about a dozen houses. At last we reached a grassy slope at the foot of the sand-hills, and, as we could proceed no further in the brake, our goods were packed on sleighs, and thus transported to our house, while we followed on foot, sinking ankle-deep in the soft sand. As we descended the hill to the beach, we saw the pretty sight of a ship at sea. The horizon so nearly resembled a clearly cut edge, that, as she glided smoothly along, full rigged, it seemed as though she would soon fall. On reaching our house, we, all being hungry after our long drive, ate a good hearty meal.

Almost every day of the three weeks we spent at the Coast, where we bathed in the breakers. As deep lagoons lie parallel to the shore at a distance of about fifty to one hundred yards from high water mark, bathing is rendered dangerous. Therefore mixed bathing is necessarily indulged in, that the men may take care of the women. Other pleasant pastimes were those of paddling in the cooling waves, and digging in the wet sand for tohiroas, with which to feed the sea-gulls. The West Coast is the only place in which these shell-fish are found, and most campers are so fond of them, that they form the principal dish in the bill of fare during the camping season. In the afternoons we used to watch the waves, which, as they rose to break on the beach, looked like huge glass cases filled with fish. During the evenings, after sunset, for the sun was too hot during the days, we strolled along the beach gathering the myriads of small curly shells which had been washed up by the tides. The shells, after being first in the sea, and then in the sun, were as white as snow. We were plentifully supplied with fish, as the men, and often the women, fished with nets in the surf almost every day. A great many fish were obtained in this way, as many as sixty being caught in a single haul. One day several of our party, myself included, walked about four miles along the beach to the next camp, where several of our friends were living.

Thus time passed quickly away until three weeks were gone, and then we left the camp. We enjoyed our holiday very much, but were glad to be home again, for there is no place like home.

PRACTICAL SHORTHAND.

BY MURIEL LAVINGTON GLYDE (Licensed Shorthand Writer, Victoria.)

Among the large number of students who are learning shorthand, and the thousands who are already acquainted with it, how many write what may be termed really good, reliable shorthand? Teachers are agreed that the majority of students who attend classes in phonography do so, not because they take any interest in it, but because their parents compel them to learn it, realising the fact that in a few years shorthand will be a compulsory subject for everyone seeking employment in the commercial world, and that without a knowledge of the art their children will stand little chance against those who are already phonographers. At the same time, there is little or no use in taking up the study of phonography unless the student intends to make himself thoroughly master of it. If he acquires only an imperfect knowledge of the subject he will find himself in difficulties at every turn. Shorthand is, in fact, the study of a new language—the language of sound—and requires just as much study as any other language. Reporters, particularly, who have hurried through the theory in some indifferent sort of way, find when they come to put their knowledge to a practical test that they are hopelessly at sea: even if they manage to get the matter down they cannot read it again. Accordingly, in time, they abandon shorthand, and have to do the best they can by making notes in longhand. This, it goes without saying, means that such a reporter will always remain in the position of a junior—long hours and low pay—while his more industrious fellows, who have made themselves competent and reliable shorthand writers, will be given the responsible work, which carries with it the rewards of the profession. For the newspaper reporter, indeed, nothing less than 180 words a minute, backed up with a very sound knowledge of English and a thorough general education, is sufficient.

MEDIOCRITY.—These remarks do not, however, apply only to the newspaper world. Although in a less exacting sphere, absolute accuracy in transcribing one's notes in office work is essential. It can readily be seen how one word will alter the whole meaning of a letter, and no excuses will be accepted for erroneous transcription. Indeed, it is said that many American employers have become so disgusted with the average shorthand clerk and his unreliable work that they are resorting to the use of phonographs for the dictation of their

pinnacle of office correspondence, in the reporting arena demands are far more exacting. Speeches on all conceivable topics, from the opening of a cemetery to the policy of a nation, have to be intelligently condensed, and the reporter is expected to know something of all; for the best type of reporter is he who can not only report verbatim when required, but for the general run of work can make a full precis, and if need be, say—not what the speaker gave utterance to—but what he meant to say! In Law Court reporting, of course, verbatim work is required on account of its legal responsibility and this is, therefore, generally considered as the summit of shorthand reporting. Cross-examination in the witness box, the comments of the judge, the objections of opposing counsel, must all be faithfully recorded, error in a single word leading, perhaps to an action against the publisher. Wrong transcription of a single letter led, it may be remarked en passant, to one of the greatest libel suits of modern times.

Then, again, there are debates and lectures on social and scientific subjects in which, without a sound general education, the scribe would be lost in technicalities. Such an education can only be built by an intelligent interest in cosmopolitan affairs based on the widest range of literature available. Articles on current topics—social, political and scientific—such as are published in the best English and American reviews, will do much to keep the reporter-journalist up to date. At the same time an extensive, if not necessarily detailed, knowledge of the great writers and artists of literature, together with some acquaintance with modern languages and Latin, is demanded on account of the frequency of allusions and quotations.

PERSONAL USES OF SHORTHAND.—In conclusion it may be noted that in shorthand, the earning one's living is not the Alpha and Omega of the art. Its personal uses and enjoyment are very great. For making memoranda of one's private business and commissions, taking notes at places of entertainment—concert, lecture or theatre—whether in jotting down remarks or points one wishes to remember, the words of a song or the lightning movements of a conjuror, the value of its rapidity and compactness cannot be over-estimated. With the aid of shorthand the tourist or holiday-maker can put down his impressions in a few moments while actually engaged on his tour, and may carry a whole volume in the most diminutive of notebooks. In a word, to the student, the man of business or the private individual, shorthand may be said to be almost indispensable.

AUCKLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

1. The name of the Association shall be the "Auckland Technical College Old Boys' Association," and may be altered by the Committee to correspond with any change in the name of the Institution.

2. The objects of the Association shall be:—

- (a) To establish a bond of union between present and past students and the staff of the College.
- (b) To supply a channel by which Old Boys may learn the addresses and circumstances of one another.
- (c) To make provision for social gatherings and educational intercourse.
- (d) To afford a means by which former students may keep in touch with the College, and in such manner as to them may seem fitting, support and foster its activities and interests.

3. All present at the meetings on the 7th day of October, and the 28th day of October, 1911, shall, ipso facto, be members of the Association.

4. The Director, the Assistant-Director and the Masters for the time being shall be, ex officio, members of the Association; while all past Masters, Old Boys and present students (provided that such students shall have attained the age of 16 years), shall be eligible for membership.

5. Intending members shall be proposed and seconded in writing by existing members, and their admission or otherwise shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

6. The annual subscription shall be 2/6, payable on the first day of November of each year, and shall entitle members to one copy of each issue of the College Magazine.

7. A payment of two guineas shall entitle to life membership, with all the privileges of ordinary membership.

8. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents (not exceeding three in number),

and a Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee shall consist of the above members ex officio and seven ordinary members, five to form a quorum. Should a member of the Committee leave Auckland, or fail to attend three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse, such member's seat shall, ipso facto, become vacant, and the Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy so created.

9. The annual general meeting shall be held in Auckland in or about the month of December, when the officers and Committee shall be elected, twenty members to form a quorum.

10. A special meeting of the Association shall be summoned by the Secretary on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than ten members.

11. The Committee shall have control of the funds of the Association. No portion of such funds shall be devoted to the payment of the expenses of any entertainment or social enjoyment so long as the liabilities of the Association then outstanding and unliquidated are in excess of the amount of such funds in hand. Notwithstanding anything above contained the Committee may at its discretion defray the whole or any part of any deficiency resulting from any such social gathering, provided that in every case there shall be made a fair charge for admission to such entertainment or social.

12. Branch Associations with local secretaries may, with the consent of the Committee first obtained, be formed in the different centres of New Zealand.

13. No alteration shall be made in these rules except at a special general meeting summoned for the purpose, or at the annual meeting. Of such annual or special meeting at least one week's notice will be given.

OFFICERS.—President—George George, Esq. Vice-Presidents—Wm. Lewins, Esq., R. B. Macduff, Esq., S. Irwin Crookes, Esq. Secretary—Kenneth J. Rosser. Treasurer—Alfred G. Walker. Committee (seven)—Matthew Grainger, Geo. Collins, Jos. S. Hugill, Chris. Vowell, C. Gatland, C. Burgess, Frank M. Oliver.

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT ON SAT., OCT. 28.—Messrs G. George, W. Lewins, F. Neve, R. B. Macduff, S. Irwin Crookes, K. J. Rosser (Northcote), C. Vowell, R. Gunn (Grafton Road), J. S. Hugill, A. J. C. Hall, George Collins, Harold

G. Youd, Thomas N. Pemberton, A. C. Walker (Plunket Road, Mt. Eden), Ernest E. Jones (Commercial Road, Arch Hill), F. W. Brown (Shaddock St., Mount Eden), F. G. Havill (Otahuhu), R. Reston (Milford St., Ponsonby), H. A. Hyams, Harry W. Vaughan (Sherwood Avenue, Richmond), Claude E. Burgess, Chas. Gatland, Charles Coleman, Arthur Phillips, M. Grainger, D. P. Reardon (Porters' Avenue, Eden Terrace), T. A. K. Askew (4, North St., Newton), Andrew L. Smith, Arthur H. McConville, Frank M. Oliver (Wolesley Road, Grey Lynn), Alfred F. Smith.

THAT MISSING "H."

On the run out from Sydney to Strathfield are two stations Summer Hill and Ashley. A certain railway-guard had a most annoying habit of shouting out at the first of these stopping places "Summer 'ill, any passengers for Summer 'ill." A passenger whose ears had been offended by the missing 'h' rebuked him by remarking "Say, Guard, you've dropped something." "It's all right," said that imperturbable official, "I drops it at Summer 'ill, and picks it up again at H-ashley."

The trouble with the younger people of Auckland is that they drop "hs" everywhere and pick them up nowhere. "Meanw-iles," "w-iches," "w-ats," "w istles," "w-ys," "w-ites," "w-ens," "w-iles," "w-ispers," "w-alebones," "w-eels," etc., etc., abound ad infinitum in the spoken language of our fair city, and it seems to be nobody's business to check this. Certainly the primary school teachers, who in very large measure have the moulding of the speech of our boys and girls in their own hands, are criminally negligent in this matter, otherwise this famine of "h's" could not possibly be so widespread. The speech of a very large section of the Auckland children is positively painful to listen to owing to the above defect. A little energy and thoughtful effort only is needful—so brace up, boys and girls, and do not allow your enervating climate to tempt you to mutilate your good old English language. In this instance at least it would be an inestimable blessing if your good intentions on reading the above actually "Paved the way to 'h-ell," that is of course only so far as correct articulation and enunciation go.

FORM RESULTS.

MIDWINTER EXAMINATION.

3RD AND 4TH COMMERCIAL.—Mavis Gallagher, 1; Dorothy Scott, 2.

2ND COMMERCIAL.—Hilda Messenger, 1.

1ST COMMERCIAL.—A—Dorothy Skinner, 1; Hazel Vaughan 2; May Richardson, 3. B—Laura Vause, 1; Myra Monk, 2; Ruth Pyne, 3. C—Ursula Manning, 1; Gladys Austin, 2; Miriam Boyd, 3.

2ND DOMESTIC.—Emma Todd, 1; Evelyn Comrie, 2.

1ST DOMESTIC.—Florence Madden, 1; Elsie Eddows, 2; Winnie Holt, 3.

ENGINEERS.—E. Q. Low, 1.

2ND SCIENCE.—E. D. Clayton, 1; E. D. Holt, 2.

1ST SCIENCE.—A—S. I. Crookes, 1; E. Russell, 2; J. H. Holt, 3. B—S. McDonald 1; E. Walton, 2; W. Blair, 3.



Your
HOLIDAY KIT
 is not Complete
 Without
 a **CAMERA.**
 Come + See us!

HARRINGTON'S, N.Z., Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

N.Z. PHOTO GOODS CO., LTD.

Next New Post Office :: :: AUCKLAND.

Pianos on Easy Terms!

OWN A PIANO of YOUR OWN

Without a Piano a house is incomplete. Music in the home is a source of constant pleasure—a source of education, and a great factor in keeping together the members of a family. The young ones are not so much inclined to stray elsewhere for amusement when there is a piano in the home. Call and see us the first time you are in town.

We are Agents for the best Pianos and Organs in the World, and our stock of Piano-players, Gramophones, Rolls and Records is the most complete in New Zealand. It will be a pleasure to show you round.

E. & F. PIANO AGENCY LTD.

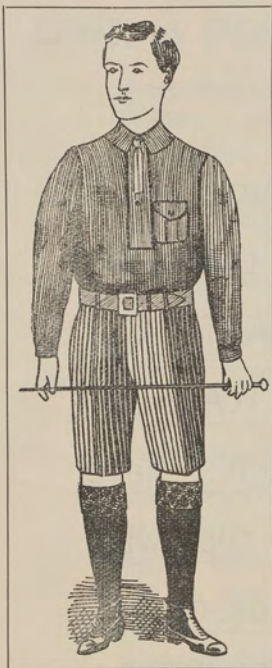
S. COLDICUTT, Manager

191 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The Young Aucklanders
feel indebted to the many
"Virtues" of CHAMPION
MUSCLE - RAISER
FLOUR, which have
enabled them to cope with
the technical side of life.

THE 'VARSITY SUIT



IS A TIP-TOP GARMENT
FOR YOUR BOY.

IT IS GOOD-LOOKING BE-
CAUSE IT IS WELL CUT.

IT IS A LONG WEARER
BECAUSE IT CONTAINS
THE BEST MATERIAL.

THE LADS LIKE OUR
CLOTHES.

THE PARENTS LIKE
OUR PRICES.

Geo. Fowlds, Ltd.

OUTFITTERS

VICTORIA ARCADE

J. McDonald & Son

BUILDERS, PAINTERS, Etc.

Church St., Devonport

HOUSES RENOVATED THROUGHOUT

No person should be satisfied until he owns a house
of his own, and we will build that house for you.

ESTIMATES FREE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

Church St., Devonport

(4th House from Duder's Store)

ADVERTISEMENTS

"Remington Supremacy"

Means that there is no other Typewriter quite as good as the

"REMINGTON"

If you have not yet seen the many improvements in the New Models (Nos. 10 and 11), we shall be pleased to see you at our Showrooms for a Demonstration.

REMINGTON & RONEO CO. of N.Z.

WATSON'S BUILDINGS

WELLESLEY STREET EAST

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO



HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD ISLINGTON, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

LUMSDEN & SMITH



Hygienic Hairdressers & Tobacconists

284 QUEEN STREET

Right Opposite Smith & Caughey

5 Artists Employed. - - We aim to please.

[Lilina Marshall]