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"Non scholae sed vitae discimus."

THE SOUTHLAND BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED TWICE A YEAR.

SUBSCRIPTION: 2s per annum, payable to the Manager, Boys' High School Invercargill.

Contributions from, and news relating to, old pupils will be thankfully received by the Editor.

VOL. 1.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 13.

1908 IS rapidly drawing to a close. Has our School life been as successful as we, in the opening of the year, hoped it would be? If we consider the outdoor life of the School, we think we can pronounce 1908 a success. We had a successful cricket season. It was followed by a successful football season, although we were defeated by both visiting teams. Fives and gymnastics have flourished. For the first time in the history of the School, the Cadets constitute a battalion of three companies. The interest in the Cadet work has been strong, particularly where it ought to be, viz., in the rifle practice. For the first time we fired against Otago and managed to defeat our challengers. We have just had as successful a sports meeting as any one in the past years. We have lowered School records and set up new standards for those who are to follow us. The Magazine is flourishing. Altogether, we can close 1908 with satisfaction so far as the outdoor life is concerned. There remaineth the test of our indoor work. How is it with us? We must abide the decision of the examiners. They speak of that, not we. For this year, we take farewell of our readers. To those who are leaving these walls to enter the arena of life, we say "Play up, play up, and play the game." To those who remain we say: "Maintain zealously the good traditions of the School. You, too, play up, play up, and play the game."

"Non scholae sed vitae discimus" is the motto of our School. We have often wondered what was its source. At last we have found whence it was drawn. It is an exact quotation

THE SCHOOL MOTTO. from the end of Seneca's third letter to Lucilius. He was giving expression to his opinion that men waste their intellects on useless things, become mere students, not good men; men strive after knowledge, not to become morally better, but to dazzle their fellow creatures with it. So he concludes: "Quemadmodum omnium rerum sic literarum quoque intemperantia laboramus; non vitae sed scholae discimus." We suffer from a want of proportion in knowledge just as we do in all other matters; we learn not for life, but for the school. To put our studies on a proper basis, and make them advantageous to good living, "Non scholae sed vitae discendum," not for ostentation, but for use.

This number appears with a new cover and a new title. The old title was a cumbrous one; the new is at least briefer.

New Cover. There was nothing distinctive about the old cover; there is about this one, for it has imprinted on it the school and its badge. We hope the alteration will commend itself to our readers, Old Boys as well as present boys.

In our last issue we declared our resolve to banish from the School publications foreign matter in the shape of disfiguring

Subs. and Ads. advertisements. We acted in the same spirit in regard to our sports programme. Now we wonder that we did not do so before. We have no regrets as to our de-

cision. Our Old Boy subscribers readily responded to our appeal to pay outstanding subscriptions; at least, a large number settled their accounts,—we hasten to add. We thank very heartily these loyal friends; they will find our acknowledgment of their subscriptions at the end of this number. Will those who have not yet settled their accounts take a gentle hint and communicate with us before the close of the year?

A NOTE.—JUNIOR UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

An alteration has been made in the allocation of these scholarships. In future, the first ten place-holders will be granted Junior University Scholarships, the next twenty, Senior National Scholarships. The Queen's Scholarships are abolished. The value of the Junior University Scholarships will be fifty pounds and fees, that of the Senior National Scholarships will be thirty pounds and fees, together with an allowance of ten pounds to those whose homes are more than five miles from the University College.

School Notes.

(By F. Adamson and F. Simon.)

What was our one and only gravel patch is a gravel patch no longer, to the great mortification of not a few idlers. The most useless form of swat, i.e., swat in the intervals, has succeeded that noble amusement of stone slinging. While deplored the degeneration, we must acknowledge that asphalt adds considerably to the general appearance of the school back-yard. Would that the Board would see fit to asphalt the grass plot between the tennis and fives courts, and also repair the holes in the tennis court!

At the end of the first term the Upper School provided the remainder with a varied programme of items, musical and literary, fuller particulars of which will be found elsewhere. At the conclusion of the second term the duty of entertaining devolved on Forms III.A. and III.B., and in the performance thereof they revealed a marked preference for amusement over more serious pursuits. Perhaps 'twas but the reaction after the exams., but 'twas passing strange. Richardson should come out of his shell when appealed to so emphatically, and uphold the honour of his form. Luckily, the school respected his well-known aversion to making noise of any kind, and a song from the "Wyndham Nightingale" is a treat in store! We are looking forward to the treat to be provided by I. and II. in December.

An old boy, Frank Lopdell, reappeared among us at the beginning of the second term, or rather about the middle of it, and proved a valuable acquisition to the first fifteen. When at school before, he played in the firsts, and thus is no novice at the game. Although his stay among us is but till the end of the year, we trust he will have no reason to remember us with aught but pleasure.

It is with great sympathy that we refer to the sad death of our late esteemed master, Mr McKinnon. For more than a year his leg had been troubling him, and amputation of the limb at last became imperative. In his weakened condition Mr McKinnon was unable to stand the shock to the system, and he passed away peacefully on Friday, September 4th. To the last he was cheerful and resigned. Mr McKinnon was a man whose influence lives, and to those whose characters he has helped to mould the benefits will be immeasurable. On behalf of the school we tender our sincerest sympathy to his wife and family in their bereavement.

The first accident that has happened in the gymnasium since Mr Galloway has been instructor happened on Friday evening previous to the date for our display, when Mr Ball, a member of the Y.M.C.A. class, was fatally injured as the result of a fall while doing "the cut-away." Fortunately no blame is attributable to Mr Galloway, who did his utmost to save the unfortunate youth. In respect for the feelings of those concerned our display was postponed for some six weeks.

The visits of the Waitaki and Otago High Schools' football teams were made the occasion of festive gatherings in the Assembly room, where two most pleasant evenings were whiled away in precincts usually sacred to exercises perhaps more necessary, but certainly not one half so enjoyable. The school team entertained the visitors, but the entertainment was by no means one-sided, since our visitors seemed one and all to be ready to contribute items. Especially was this the case in regard to the Otago team, and we suffered in comparison. At the first banquet, that to the Waitakians, Dr. Crawford made the speech of the evening; his remarks will be remembered after much taught in the same room has been forgotten. Miles excelled himself, as did the Good Dawg. The former found an "incentive"; the latter, three bottles of lemonade, large size. To the Rector are due our heartiest thanks for his kindness in arranging for these pleasant evenings. These chance meetings with those of other schools cannot fail to have lasting effects.

Following the example of Mr Dakin, Mr Pow also has entered the ranks of the benedicts. The fortunate young lady was Miss Jean Hutchinson, of Gore. Prior to the marriage Millard, on behalf of the school, presented Mr Pow with a suitable token of our esteem.

It was with sincere regret that we parted with Mr Anderson, who for some months filled the position vacated by Mr McKinnon on account of his illness. Though his stay among us was so brief, we nevertheless learned to love and respect him, and all joined in wishing him success in a career already begun so auspiciously.

To fill the position thus left vacant, Mr Munro was chosen. He comes to us with good credentials, and we trust his association with the school will be no less happy than that of his predecessor. In Mr Munro we have an ardent sport at all times, willing to help in the field, and we expect him to prove a valuable acquisition to the first eleven.

For a long time we have felt the need of a School Library, but until this year nothing was done. With the second term, however, has come the beginning of what we hope will eventually prove a first-class Library. Some two hundred and fifty volumes are at present on the shelves. These are all good readable books, and many are classics. The membership fee is one shilling, or a volume not on the shelves. On leaving School every boy is expected to remember the library to the extent of one or more volumes. Walter Cody, working under Mr Williams, has been appointed secretary.

With the third term of every year commences Cricket, followed by training for the annual Athletic Sports. Immediately after the sports the Swimming Season opens, and novices in the natatorial art are afforded opportunities of perfecting themselves by means of bi-weekly lessons at the Baths. The third term also sees the decision of the Fives Championships, with which it is proposed to incorporate a Handicap Tournament. Thus it will be seen that the term is the busiest of the year from an athletic standpoint, so that the varied character of the branches indulged in affords no opportunity of non-participation to anyone. For the new boys especially, the third term affords every facility for entering into the School life to a degree which cannot be attained by application to lessons alone, however close that application may be.

The First Fifteen have had most varied experiences during the season just concluded; one strenuous match will long live in the memory of both spectators and participants. One member had a baptism of blood most edifying to behold, and the honourable scars—not all in front—gained by the majority were proudly exhibited for many a day.

The Second Fifteen ended the season by a match against Southland Schools, which was chiefly distinguished by the scarcity of anything dry. As the contest seemed likely to degenerate into a water polo match, one member of the team left the ground, presumably to get his bathing suit. The match (?) ended in favour of the School.

The Second Fifteen has had two trips to play outsiders. One of these was to Riverton, the other to Gore. Fuller particulars may be seen in the Football notes, but it may not be out of place to mention that both trips were thoroughly enjoyed by all. Our teams when travelling, however, cannot jollificationise in the way of song and story as well as other school teams seem to be able to do.

Since our last issue H. Gray has been foolish enough to contract scarlet fever, but we admire his choice of time to be recovered, since he did not miss his holidays. His formerly jet black curls have undergone a most startling metamorphosis, for they are now straight and silvery. Anybody would think Gray was suffering from senility did they not know the circumstances.

We congratulate Hewat on getting into the First Fifteen for the most important match. Christie also deserves mention for his loyalty to the team all through the season. More of such fellows are wanted!

If one thing more than another sometimes made us think tenderly of school during the holidays, it was the flood of Puni's waters, for once pellucid. What opportunities of ducking have we not missed!

Sorrow has fallen upon the Happy Family, and the Good Dawg has a pensive look now-a-days. Lops has taken to Latin as an outlet for his woe, and Whiskers wept. The Draught Horse is a Scarlet Runner no longer, and Happy has degenerated into a day boy! Were it not for the Cricket on the Hearth things would be in a bad way!

Entrances: 2nd term, Drury; 3rd, Angus. F. Lopdell returned to school during the second term.

Departures: Capper at end of June, W. Watson at end of October, removed with their parents to Timaru; Lymburn, to N. Taieri; J. Bennett to Dunedin. Also: Kean, Coulter, Skerrett, N. Forsyth, Mitchell L, Poole, Wally Foster, Schroeder, Fellowes, C. Reid 2), Crawford, W. Adamson, S. Hanan, G. Fortune.

Illness: Harry Gray was down for nine weeks with scarlet fever during the second term; Norman Wallis, for six weeks. Rob. King has been in Nurse Sproull's Hospital since the beginning of August. He is now much better, although still weak. Steele, of the Waitaki fifteen, who had the misfortune to break his leg in the inter-school match, made a splendid recovery. During his enforced sojourn in Invercargill, he was well visited by boys and masters of the School..

One penny a head was collected in school as the contribution to the Canadian scheme of dedicating the Plains of Abraham as an Imperial memorial.

Mr T. H. Gill, M.A., LL.B., Inspector of Secondary Schools, spent 24th and 25th October with us. His agreeable manner soon makes us feel at home with him.

Friday, 25th September, saw the distribution of Dominion Day medals in the School. The Board of Governors attended: After short speeches by the Chairman, and His Worship the Mayor, the latter distributed the medals, each boy saluting the Flag of New Zealand as he left the Gymnasium.

The photographic fiend was in evidence in September. His work was well patronised by the School. Groups have appeared in Auckland, Canterbury and Otago weeklies. The large pyramid made an excellent study. All the groups came out well, though the finishing could have been better.

Photographs of the School Fifteens have been placed in the Main Hall, where they will be easily seen. A fine enlargement of the boys and girls who took part in the Empire Day Tableaux has been placed on the wall of the Assembly Room; also a collection of the recent photographs.

Some interesting photographic reproductions issued by the Education Department, with accompanying descriptions, have been placed along the lobby near the Science Room. One series deals with native flora; another with the craters of the volcanic zone in the middle of the North Island.

The institution of the Cocoa Club met with excellent support, the Pavilion making a comfortable club-room. Geo. McKenzie proved a popular and efficient secretary and treasurer. A hot drink this winter made dry lunches infinitely more palatable.

"Who threw that stone?" A.H. knows at the cost of his pocket. So do F.M. and N.S., although stones were not the ill-directed missiles.

Corp. Robinson is achieving fame as a shot. He has already won two trophies in City Guards' competitions, and tied for second place in another. Good luck, Robbie!

NAVY LEAGUE ESSAY COMPETITIONS.—Mr W. D. Hunt of Messrs Wright, Stephenson and Co., who for some years has so generously given prizes for competition in essays bear-

ing on naval matters, has again not forgotten us. For this year, there will be three prizes, one for first-year pupils, another for second-year pupils, and a third for those who have been in School for three or more years. The subject for the first-year boys is "Captain Cook"; for the others, "The Defence of the Empire." The essays will be written in School in the last week of November, and when reduced in number, will be adjudged by some outsider.

EXAMINATIONS.—The Rector supplies us with the following examination statistics. We can hardly hope to keep the numbers for the result. We can, however, wish one and all success. Let us remember that while it is courageous "to face the music," success can only be ours by diligent and prolonged preparation. No one can say that we are in this school examination—rid or over-worked; for, unlike many other schools, we do no extra or overtime work, trusting solely to the ordinary classroom studies. Surely no one would wish matters otherwise.

Matriculation Candidates	21
University Schol. Candidates	6
Junior Civil Service Candidates	26
Senior Civil Service Candidates	3
Education Board Schol. Candidates	10
Junior Free Place Candidates	3
Senior Free Place Candidates	26

The Rector further asks us to state that of the Senior free place Candidates, he has selected half the number for exemption from examination. The selection is based on attention to work and is to be considered a reward of that application. The Rector exercises the privilege under the new regulations gazetted last April.

O—O—O—O—O

Term End Concerts.

FIRST TERM.—(By IV., V., VI.)

As a fitting conclusion to the First term's work, the upper school contrived to present a most enjoyable afternoon's entertainment in the way of music, song, and story to their junior schoolfellows. If applause may be taken as a criterion of appreciation, the thanks of the whole school are due to the Rector for inaugurating what bids fair to become an established custom.

Hewat opened the proceedings with a pianoforte solo. The presentation of prizes to the winners in the fives tournament followed,

and the Rector spoke briefly on the pleasure with which he had remarked the choice of prizes,—books in every case. Next the famous "Quarrel Scene" from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" furnished the material for a spirited dialogue between Millard and Simon. Then Christie favoured the company with a selection on the piano, so good that it demanded an encore.

A reading by Reid, entitled "A Change of Treatment," set the audience into convulsions, and but for the timely arrival of Cameron with his pipes, worse results might have ensued. A song by Simon and another reading, this time by Salmond, preceded a pianoforte selection by W. Young. This item was perhaps the most favourably received contribution, and even some of the most phlegmatic were inspired to murmur "Mushrooms for Tea."

When the dulcet strains had died away, Millard rose and, in a well-chosen speech presented Mr Pow with a handsome biscuit-barrel and meat salver on behalf of the school. Mr Pow replied rather neatly, and on taking his seat was the recipient of three ringing cheers. Several selections on D. Brown's graphophone closed an afternoon none the less memorable by reason of the succeeding holidays.

F. SIMON.

SECOND TERM ENTERTAINMENT.—(By III.A. and III.B.)

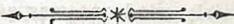
At the end of Second Term, Forms III.A. and III.B. had charge of the programme. A fairly good one was secured by them, and accordingly presented to the Rector. After an address from Mr Pearce, Hamon followed with a selection on the piano, a brilliant march. Then came a reading by J. Hinton; here we learned a great amount concerning the regard which the "nigger" has for the Chinaman; and I am afraid (if the story is true) that China has lost one of its natives. A duet was then sung by Young and Gilchrist and was ably accompanied on the piano by Mayer. It is really a parody on "I don't want to play in your yard," and represents two children quarrelling. Maybe this is the reason that some of the younger pupils rather liked the fun and demanded an encore. Cramond gave us a rather laughable recitation entitled "The Irish Fire Brigade." The firemen were not altogether too quick. I might suggest that the Invercargill brigade should go to Ireland for the purpose of giving a lesson in "quick turning out." James Imlay then came to the front, and recited something about going for a trip by sea, but not "feeling well." Jim seems to know an immense amount about that particular "feeling." Probably that is because he comes from Bluff and has experienced it himself. However, the piece took well and the performer was obliged to give an encore, in which he took the part of a person trying to end his

life and doing his best to nerve himself to swallow the deadly mixture. Great was the surprise when we found that the deadly mixture was only castor oil.

Jack McQueen then gave us some useful knowledge on water. I am sure none of the great scientists have yet found the presence of "Carbogen" in water, and we may therefore expect a great future before the small boy who writes the essay read by McQueen. Mothers, too, will be interested to know of the uselessness of water; for, according to this observant boy, (and I think most small boys), water is of no use whatever for washing because one no sooner gets the dirt off than it immediately gets on again. Most likely this is what is meant by Animal Magnetism. Mayer gave a pianoforte solo and received an encore. Two readings followed, the first by Bonthron, entitled "Sandy's White Cow," and the second by Piper, "The Groom's Story." This was really the end of the programme, but the school seemed to want more, so Young was called out for a pianoforte solo.

After a few words from the Rector, the school was dismissed until the next term. Probably some of our readers have experienced that most exquisite sensation of knowing that there is no more school for a fortnight. We hope to have our entertainment every term as a sort of "blow off" after the term examinations.

W. YOUNG.



Old Boys' Column.

From the letters of appreciation received from distant Old Boys, we are assured of their continued interest in their old school. News of Old Boys will be gladly received and inserted in this column. We desire to thank F. Acheson, R. Kennedy, L. Wild, for interesting items regarding our distant Old Boys. Will all Old Boys co-operate to make this column a success?

New Subscribers.—We desire especially to thank R. Kennedy for sending us the names of six new subscribers.

Hugh McChesney, who has been relieving at Otautau, has been appointed second assistant at the Middle School. At the N.Z. University Sports Tournament last Easter, McChesney, in a great race, won the 440yds Championship.

The following Old Boys sent along their donations to the Sports' Prizes.—W. Macalister, C. Todd, E. Russell, Thos. Watson.

Cyril Wild is at present taking a holiday in the North Island.

Three old boys are members of the Committee of Management of the Southland Rugby Union: Mr Chas. Todd (president), and Messrs Eustace Russell and D. Morton.

W. Stead and Don Hamilton played in the third N.Z. Fifteen against the Britishers. W. Stead was elected captain; Don Hamilton played as wing forward. W. Stead also captained the Southland team against Otago and against Wairarapa.

W. Stead also captained the N.Z. Rugby team in their first test at Dunedin against the Britishers. Thus Mr F. H. Campbell on Stead's play:—"I question whether any player in the back division did finer work than Stead, on the whole day's play."

W. Stead, W. Fraser, D. Hamilton, with A. Walker as emergency, were included in the Southland team that played the Britishers at Invercargill.

Horace Macalister has entered his father's office.

Jack Macalister has returned to Invercargill, having had enough for the present of the "Amokura."

R. M. Gilmour was gazetted on 3rd June as Captain of the Winton Rifle Volunteers.

Douglas Gilmour is still in Roxburgh with his cousin. We regret to say that his health is causing his friends the gravest anxiety.

J. A. Hanan, member for Invercargill, has received many congratulations on his excellent work as Chairman of the Education Committee of the House of Representatives.

Three Old Boys in the persons of Bob Kennedy, Frank Acheson, and Jim Smith were in camp together at Wanganui during the Easter Encampment of the Bible Class Union. The two former were in the same tent, and it was quite a treat to talk about old times at the "Old School."

Jack Mehaffey, Ernie Lindsay, Bonar Lindsay, appear in a photograph to hand of the London Hospital First Fifteen.

Farquhar Matheson left at the end of May on an extended trip to Great Britain and Europe. He will be joined by his brother, from Charters Towers, Queensland.

A pleasant appreciation from the far north:—"I must congratulate those in charge of the magazine on the quality of their work, and they can rest assured that their efforts are fully appreciated by the Old Boys of the school."

Frank Acheson has been transferred from the Stamp and Deeds Office, Wanganui, to Napier; he is taking this year his second section of the LL.B. In Napier he joins another Southlander, J. A. Fraser, senior deeds clerk.

Captain John Gilkison, the popular O.C. of the Southland Mounted Rifles, has now recovered from his unfortunate capsize from a buggy in the roadless wilds of Western Southland.

Frank McGibbon is quitting the Drug Store and preparing to go a step higher, viz., the Medical School. He carried off this month at the Otago University the Parker Memorial Prize for distinction in Biology.

Dr. Ernest Rogers, of Gore, married Miss Violet Holmes, of Waimahaka, since our last issue.

J. Scoullar has entered the Bank N.Z., Mataura.

O. Findlay is with J. J. Hiskens and Co.

A. Macdonald is with Fleming & Co.

A letter from Zoe E. Poynter, dated Wellington, 3/4/04, evidently slipped behind a school mantelpiece. The other day it completed its journey, for it fell out at the bottom and fluttered to the floor.

James Stobo is now a pupil-teacher at Tisbury.

Alex. C. Matheson, one of the first pupils of the school, was revisiting his old home in Invercargill in September. Early this year he was promoted from the branch at Feilding to the inspectorial staff of the Bank of New Zealand.

Ernie Reynolds was transferred last month to the Supreme Court Office, Oamaru.

A. R. Acheson, B.Sc. in engineering, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Syracuse University, New York. He was at school from 1897 to 1900, holding an Education Board's scholarship. Matriculating, he went to the Canterbury College School of Engineering, graduating in 1905. He afterwards worked with the Manawatu Railway Co. and the Westinghouse Brake Co. In 1906 he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburg, U.S.A. We congratulate him on his promotion to this important position. Floreat Southlandia!

Jack Speirs has come back to town from his sojourn at Tarras, looking broader and browner, and completely re-invigorated.

Harry Waymouth, who matriculated last year, is still at Nelson College.

Arthur Morris was playing full-back for the Wellington College first fifteen this season.

Cedric Salmon has been having a rough time in the Public Works Camp, Aongatete river, surveying a new railway line, Waihi to Tauranga. He did very well in his Senior Civil Service examination, scoring good marks, and passing in five subjects. He walked six miles to post his subscription for the magazine. Well done, Ced! Elsewhere, we publish a letter descriptive of camp life.

Willy Traill, Eric Matthews, Norman Vallance are fellow-boarders in the capital city. Their public offices are to be found in the Education, Government Insurance, and Advances to Settlers Departments respectively.

Harry Adamson, formerly of Orepuki, passed the Cadets Technical Exam. in Telegraphy last March. He is still in Christchurch.

We were pleased to see some "old familiar faces" during the winter in "Billy" Welsh and Eric Matthews. Lately Mat. Alexander and K. G. Fraser spent two days with us.

M. Wyatt and J. McKay have entered the local N.Z.R. Traffic Office.

Doug. Small soon found that engineering did not suit his health; he is now with B. S. & Co.

Les. Mitchell has entered the Land Cffice; Geof. Fortune, the Old Age Pensions Office.

Norman Forsyth has entercd the Government workshops.

Fred R. Ball, Fellow of the Institute of Accountants, N.Z., has returned to Invercargill and has opened up business as a Public Accountant and Auditor, Box 185, P.O.

Bat. Tangney has been playing for the Railway Football Club, Wellington, in third grade matches.

Arthur Taylor is now in the employ of the Wellington Biscuit Co., travelling in their interests. He donned the school jersey to play for the firm's XV.

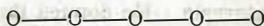
Julian Christophers was married last April to Earle Bremner, of Wellington.

O. Reynolds has joined the Loco. Draughting Office, N.Z. Railways, Wellington.

Geo. Mitchell, of "Lambourne," has been playing for Clinton in the South Otago Union. *not an ordinary*

The many friends of J. T. Mair, son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Mair, of Invercargill, will be pleased to hear of his steady progress in the "States". It will be remembered that after some years of experience as an architect in an Invercargill office and in the Public Works D^rpartment at Wellington, Mr Mair went to the United States and entered the University of Pennsylvania. Mr Mair has now graduated from that great school with very high qualifications in architecture. Mr Mair won considerable distinction, being one of eight out of a class of seventeen who succeeded in graduating in the finals in the special course in the minimum possible time. The course taken was an exceedingly comprehensive one, comprising freehand drawing, water colour, pen and ink rendering, history of ornamentation, shade and shadow, perspective drawing, elements of architecture, designing, history of architecture, heating, hygiene and ventilation, plumbing and

drainage, reinforced concrete, graphic statics and mechanics of materials, electric light, bell work, memory and imagination training, professional practice, special lectures on house planning and compulsory gymnasium. Mr Mair passed so successfully that he was able to secure a position in the office of the greatest of American architects, Mr G. B. Post, the father of the skyscraper. For this position there were over two hundred applicants, and it was Mr Mair's University record that won him success. The class of work in which Mr Mair is now engaged may be judged by a few particulars of the Post firm. They employ over forty hands, and touch nothing that does not involve an expenditure of at least £10,000. Mr Mair is at present engaged on a twelve-storey skyscraper that the Post firm has in hand for the Prudential Life Company. The building fronts on four streets and its dimensions are 370ft by 220ft, 12 stories up. The firm has also in hand the Wisconsin State Capitol, an immense public building. Mr Mair considers that in no other office in the world could he get such experience as he is now having under Mr Post, and he speaks in terms of enthusiasm of the interest which the head of the firm takes in the work of his young men. His old school mates here and many private friends will rejoice in his success and in the fine prospects which lie before him in his profession."



Wellington Notes.

H. Mackay was playing very good football in Wellington this year. He was amongst the first thirty players selected for the trials, and we have good authority for saying that he would have represented Wellington, but for his absence in the south.

G. Martin has left the teaching profession, and has now been with Seaton and Sladden, surveyors, Wellington, for some time.

M. Macalister, likewise, has found his true vocation. He has entered the office of Young and Tripe, solicitors, Wellington.

Eric Macalister is working at Castles and Co., chemists, of the same city.

D. Bain, Wellington, has passed his final examination, and is now a fully qualified pharmaceutical chemist. Dave is as patriotic as ever. He was saying, after witnessing a review of volunteers and cadets on Dominion Day, that none came up to the corps at the old school.

Bert Wild has been transferred from New Plymouth to the Wellington Customs Office.

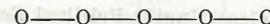
D. S. Smith, is in the office of Findlay, Dalziel & Co., solicitors, Wellington. He played representative hockey last year, and could have done the same this year had he been able to tour. He won the Plunket Medal Competition for oratory, Victoria College, this year in fine style. His brother Jim is preparing for the ministry.

B. Lyttle, "Pat," which, by the way, is a misnomer, was touring the North Island, some time ago, and looked up old friends. He was surprised to find so many scattered across the island; even in Auckland he met an old boy, while in Wellington, with its colony of old boys, he was saying he felt as if back in Invercargill again.

S. Gardiner, who has quite recovered from his long illness, has joined the Union Bank staff, Gore.

Rev. J. A. Asher, B.A., of Napier, was recently in Wellington, taking one of Wellington's leading churches.

T. Neave, B.A., LL.B., has very quickly made his name as one of Wellington's leading barristers. He has acted as Judge at the Moot Court of the Law Society, and has lectured on legal subjects to the Accountants' Society.



Dunedin Notes.

The following Southlanders are to be found in Dunedin:—At the University are K. G. Fraser, M. Alexander, F. Mulholland, L. Wild, J. H. Murdoch, B. H. Gilmour, H. Clark, F. O. McGibbin, H. McChesney, Maitland Leith, W. Brownlie, M.A., H. Rattray. Claud Taylor lives at Selwyn College and intends taking up law. He was to the fore at the Capping Carnival. Fred Joyce is at the Courthouse. T. Lambeth is on the staff of the N.Z. railways. M. Leith, of Woodlands, is at the Training College. H. Rattray has been "gum-digging" at the Dental School.

Mat. Alexander has been hiding his light under a bushel, so far as participation in University sports is concerned. It is a pity he has not shown his prowess as a five-eighths on the football field or as a sprinter in the College sports.

Gordon Macdonald, youngest son of Mr T. M. Macdonald, of Invercargill, has been awarded one of the Science Research Scholarships granted annually by the Government, which is worth £100 a year and travelling expenses. Mr Macdonald's subject will be an investigation of the brown coals of Otago in relation to their geological occurrence, chemical and physical characters, and mining and market conditions, present uses, and economic possibilities. A special board will super-

vise the work of each student, and the scholarship may be extended to three years on the Board's recommendation, approved by the Minister.

O—O—O—O—O

Otago University Results.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

J. H. Murdoch.—2nd class, Senior Latin; 3rd class, Junior Greek; 2nd class, Senior English; 1st class, Junior Mental Science (James Clark Prize).

L. J. Wild.—3rd class, Senior Latin; 3rd class, Senior English; 2nd class, Junior Mental Science; 3rd class, Education.

Maitland Leith.—3rd class, Junior English and English Composition; 2nd class, Junior Mathematics.

K. G. Fraser.—2nd class Senior English; 2nd class Senior French; 2nd class, French Phonetics; 1st class, Senior Mathematics.

M. Alexander.—2nd class Senior English; 2nd class, Senior French; 2nd class, French Phonetics; 1st class, Senior Mathematics.

H. Clark.—1st class, Junior Political Economy; 2nd class, Senior Mathematics.

F. J. Mulholland.—3rd class, Junior Physics, Junior Practical Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Practical M. Chemistry, Practical Organic Chemistry, Biology, Practical Biology; 2nd class, Organic Chemistry.

H. Rattray.—3rd class Inorganic Chemistry, Lectures and Practice, Practical Organic Chemistry.

W. Brownlie.—1st class, Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

B. H. Gilmour.—1st class, Practical Histology, Junior Physiology; 2nd class, Junior Anatomy; 1st class, Practical Physiology.

A. Gordon Macdonald.—Otago University Research Scholarship.

Frank O. McGibbon.—Parker Memorial Prize in Biology.

John H. Murdoch.—James Clark Prize in Mental Science.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Second Year's Terms.—E. Martin, M. H. Mitchell, H. A. Wild.

Third Year's Terms.—R. Kennedy.

SUBJECTS.

Herbert A. Wild.—3rd class, Senior English; 1st class, Senior Latin; 3rd class, Jurisprudence; 3rd class, Constitutional History.

E. Martin.—3rd class, Senior Mental Science; 3rd class, Jurisprudence; 3rd class, Constitutional History.

M. H. Mitchell.—3rd class, Senior Mental Science; 3rd class, Senior Latin; 2nd class, Jurisprudence; 3rd class, Constitutional History.

R. Kennedy.—1st class, Advanced Mental Science.

Obituary.

McKINNON.—On 4th September, at Invercargill, John McKinnon; aged 36 years.

The late Mr McKinnon joined the staff of this school at the beginning of 1903 and continued his duties till the close of 1907. In July, 1907, he complained of a stiff knee, and was absent from school for six weeks, from the middle of August to the beginning of October. For the remainder of the year he came to school in a cab, finding walking too wearying. He attended school for one day in 1908 but found his strength not what it used to be. During eight months he bore up manfully, hoping optimistically that a change for the better would take place. At last he yielded to the solicitations of friends and allowed amputation of the leg to be performed. But the operation came too late to save him. To his widow and children we extend our deepest sympathies.

Our late teacher was one who always commanded our respect for his goodness and sweetness. He was faithful in the discharge of his various duties and found time to be of interest and of use to us outside the class-room. For some years he conducted a Bible-class in this school, and during the years 1904 to 1907 was Business Manager of this Magazine. From 1903 to 1907 he acted as senior subaltern of the Cadets. Quiet and dignified in demeanour, he commanded our respect by his integrity of purpose and by his consistently good life.

Edgar Lewis, at Tay street, on 17th May; aged 15 years.

Herbert Joseph Ball, South Invercargill, aged 19 years.

Bertie Ball's death was the result of a distressing accident. The Y.M.C.A. class was practising gymnastics in the gymnasium on Friday evening, 7th August. In doing the "back-cut" on the Roman rings, he failed to cut off at the end of the swing; instead of retaining his grip on the backward swing, he let go, falling in a doubled up position on to the mattress below. He fell on his head and received a concussion of the brain, passing away early next morning.

The deceased, who was employed in Messrs Broad, Small and Co.'s office, was a bright promising young man. He was a prominent

hockey player for the St. John's Club, and this year represented Southland against Otago. His early bereavement cast a heavy gloom over the community in which he was well-known and highly respected.

Our School Humour.

J.B. of III. B first of all did not know in what century he was born. After elucidation from the remainder of the class of the principle of naming centuries, the teacher rounded on J.B.: "Now, B., in what century were you born?" "The eighteenth," said our Rip Van Winkle. "In what century were you born, S.?" "The nineteenth." "In what century do you hope to die?" "The eighteenth." S. is so tired of life that he wishes he had died before he was born. Poor old Rip from the Longwoods? Poor weary S. from Murihiku!

"Que vous etes bete!" was translated by Form III. as
"What animal are you?"

III. B Science.—(a) "Hydrogen can be obtained from water in three ways, (1) by hypothesis, (2) by analysis, (3) by synthesis."

(b) "Hard Water has a different taste from ordinary water. Soft Water has a more pleasant taste than hard water."

(c) "The leaves of the electroscope will divulge whether negative or positive electrification is applied to the disc."

There has been added to the Museum a returned envelope that came into the possession of the donor recently. It was sent from Invercargill, addressed :—Professor Lassor, Berlin, America.

It is covered with post-marks, received in its vain effort to reach the addressee. "Misdirected," "Indefinite," "Honolulu," "San Francisco," "Dead Letter Office," etc.

Black Monday.—"The Black Death" turned up in a history lesson the other day. The teacher asked the class if anyone could explain "Black Monday?" A fair-haired boy from the country thrust forth his hand and said. "Please, sir, Black Monday is the Monday after a holiday on which children have to return to school."

"The neutral line is that across a magnet where the North and South Poles meet."

A Magnetic Storm defined:

1. "A good example of a magnetic storm is the Australia Borealis."
2. "A magnetic is one in which thunder and lightning goes on."

Magnetic Elements:

1. "The Magnetic Elements at a place are iron and steel."
2. "The Magnetic Elements of a place are its angle of dip or Incarnation, Declination, and Magnetic Meridian."

II. Form was reading Tennyson's "Sir Galahad." In the last stanza occur the lines:—

"Then move the trees, the corses nod"
And the concluding lines,
"All-arm'd I ride, whate'er betide,
Until I find the Holy Grail."

A boy with a perfervid imagination improved Tennyson by reading—"Then move the trees, the corpses nod."

Only the intrusion of an R, but how much more forcible!

The same boy, when asked the meaning of "Grail" said "Grave." He must have been sleeping out the East road lately.

"And common is the common-place."—In Memoriam by A. Tennyson.

A boy in II. Form, maintains that "the common-place" is the cemetery! What a doleful class!

Two boys in Form I., asked to explain the meaning of PIED in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," puzzled their teacher by asserting that "a pied piper" was "a piper who went on foot." "How do you make that out, my boy?" "Please, sir, PIED is from the French pied, a foot." Collapse of the teacher!

French Translations:—

1. "Le Garcon s'avise de jeter des cailloux dans la mer,"
"The boy advised me to put my knees into the sea."
2. "Lesecailles etaient presque separees et qu'il lui etait impossible de se replier."—"The legs were so swollen that it was impossible for him to stand up."

Meanings in III. B.:

Ingenuous.—Construct examples to show the meaning of "ingenuous."—"It was an ingenuous bicycle." "All his goods are ingenuous."

Precocious.—"The precocious robber was caught." "The lion was very precocious."

Poignant.—"The policeman is very poignant." G.P. on "Retained Object." "By retained object we mean that a verb in the Active Voice with one object may in the Passive Voice retain two of these objects."

I. and II. Forms:—

- a. "Millenium" means "drapery and woollen goods."
- b. "Baldric" is a light silk dress worn by ladies in the evening.
- c. A French law said that no man could be king through a woman.
- d. Henry VII is famous for introducing cock-fighting, tournaments, and outside amusements.

Form II. defines "magnanimity" as "not hittin' a bloke when 'e's down."

Form IV. was studying Milton, and in the course of the lesson "evolution" as applied to Satan was defined as "progress from a lower to a higher state." The opposite kind of progress was defined from a totally unexpected source as "divilution."

Question:—What is the difference between "wilful" and "wilfull?"

Answer.—An "L" of a difference, sir.

"Rotten Boroughs are good for nothing pieces of land," says the noble Second.

"Cheered with the grateful smell of ocean smiles" emanates from the Fourth. We wonder if the smell of a smile has been distinguished by means of much research!

Three Tongue-Twisters (from Westminster Gazette):—

Say three times in succession: "truly rural."

Say "She sells sea-shells, shaving-soap, and shoddy."

Say "He stood at the door of the fish-sauce shop, welcoming him in."

O—O—C—O—O

Gymnastic Display.

MUNICIPAL THEATRE, WED., 23rd SEPT., 1908.

PROGRAMME:—

1. Horizontal Bar Boys
(Physical Judgment, Courage, and Self Control.)
2. Musical Drill, Dumb-bells Girls (Form III.)
(General Health and Physical Development.)
3. Physical Drill with Arms Squad of Cadets, No. 3 Co.
4. Musical Item Idlers' Quartette
5. Musical Drill, Bar-bells Girls (Forms I. & II)
(General Health and Physical Development.)
6. Dance (Reel o' Tulloch) . . . Misses L. Stevenson, M. Huffadine,
L. Hawke, E. Henderson
7. Vaulting Horse Boys
(Courage, Agility, and Physical Judgment.)

— INTERVAL —

8. March Girls (Forms III. & IV.)
9. Bayonet Exercises Squad of Cadets, No. 1 Co.
10. Musical Drill, Free Arm Exercise Girls (Forms V. & VI.)
11. Musical Item Idlers' Quartette
12. Indian Club Swinging Girls (Forms V. & VI.)
13. Exercise and Pyramids on Parallel Bars Boys
(Physical Judgment and Muscular Control.)

14. Dumb-bell Exercise (advanced) Girls and Boys
(Grace and Physical Development.)

MILITARY TABLEAUX.

Instructor—Mr I. Galloway. Business Manager—Mr J. S. McGrath.
J. COLLINS and J. BOYNE, Hon. Secretaries.

The following report appeared in the "Southland Times":—

HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.

Few people in these days fail to realise that not the least important provision in the curriculum of an efficient school is that which is made for the physical culture of the pupils. It is not claimed that the physical department is more important than, but only that it is essentially complimentary to the mental department. The ideal to be realised is the sound mind in a sound body. The achievements of Southland High School boys and girls in the field of scholarship may reasonably be taken as evidence of sound mental culture and, incidentally, of sound physical culture also. Any doubt, if any were entertained, on this latter point, was dispelled by the excellent gymnastic display which was given by the High School pupils in the Municipal Theatre on Wednesday night before a very large gathering of proud parents, demonstrative sisters, critically approving elder brothers, and other deeply interested relatives and friends. The rising curtain disclosed a horizontal bar ready for action, and a squad of trimly clad, clean limbed boys who, with their deep-chested instructor, quickly resolved themselves into a graceful pyramid, and as quickly relapsed into an expectant line ready for serious business. Exercises on the horizontal bar followed in brisk succession and the high standard set in the work on this difficult piece of apparatus was maintained throughout the whole performance. A special feature of the display was the absence of any item which had been worked up for show purposes to win the applause of the unthinking. Every exercise and every manoeuvre was such as is carried out in the gymnasium as part of the regular school routine of gymnastic instruction. Some military tableaux with which the entertainment was concluded were, of course, exceptions in this respect, but they depicted with convincing realism certain phases of the military training which the cadets receive in the field under service conditions. The exercises by the boys on the horizontal bar, the vaulting horse, and the parallel bars were performed with a degree of skill which reflects great credit on the effec-

tive training of their competent instructor, Mr I. G. Galloway. In addition to set pieces each boy contributed a "voluntary," thus showing that the development of individual resourcefulness and courage is kept steadily in view. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr Galloway's own voluntaries, notably the long swing on the horizontal bar and the long arm press-up and balance on the parallels, were performed with that graceful ease and perfect judgment which mark the finished gymnast, and of which hopeful signs are already becoming apparent in his pupils. The boys did not have it all their own way, however. The musical drill and the dumb-bell, bar-bell and free-arm exercises comprised some very pretty marching manoeuvres and some excellently-timed movements by various groups of girls, whose healthfully glowing faces and graceful deportment were obvious evidences of what the gymnasium is doing for them. The Indian club-swinging by the upper girls, and the advanced dumb-bell exercises by a combined squad of girls and boys were capital items which also showed the result of physical training wisely guided. Four excellently delivered quartettes by the ever-popular "Idlers," and a Reel o' Tulloch by four fairy-footed young ladies lent a charming variety to the programme. The work of the cadets, physical drill with arms by a squad under Sergt. Bastings, and bayonet exercises by a squad under Col.-Sergt. Simon, were carried out with a precision and a snap that left little to be desired in the way of military control. Taken all through, the agility, the discipline, and the signs of effective muscular subordination shown by the youthful performers in the night's display were such as to thoroughly satisfy all present that the training of their children was being wisely controlled. (The net proceeds amount to £19 2s, a very satisfactory result. They will be supplemented by the Board to obtain some new gymnastic apparatus.)

O—O—O—O—O

The Scrum.

There's a frenzied roar comes crashing
On the tense, expectant hush,
As the backs go forward dashing
In the brilliant passing rush;
But, between, no noise you're hearing—
For the barrackers are dumb,
And you never find them cheering
For the fellows in the scrum.

While the back has the exciting
Work as on the ball he jumps,
It is we who do the fighting,
And it's we who get the bumps,
With no resting and no shrinking—
When you view the fact it's rum.
That the crowd is never thinking
Of the fellows in the scrum.

Oft we heard the rousing chorus—
But 'twas not for us, we knew—
Of the crowd in frenzy o'er us
As the back came bounding through,
Touching down across the dead-line,
His the trumpet and the drum;
But they've got no gaudy head-line
For the fellows in the scrum.

When all is done and said, it
Is the same in war and life:
While the backs get all the credit,
It's the forwards face the strife;
It is we who scruff and smother,
It is we who last succumb,
While the praises greet another
Than the fellow in the scrum.

We've to sweat and fume and wrestle,
Till at last we heel it out,
When the chap whose done much less'!!
Make a dash as thousands shout,
For his plate the fatted chicken,
And for us the meagre crumb,
Though we graft and push and sicken
In the vortex of the scrum.

—Milton MacGregor, in the "Bulletin."



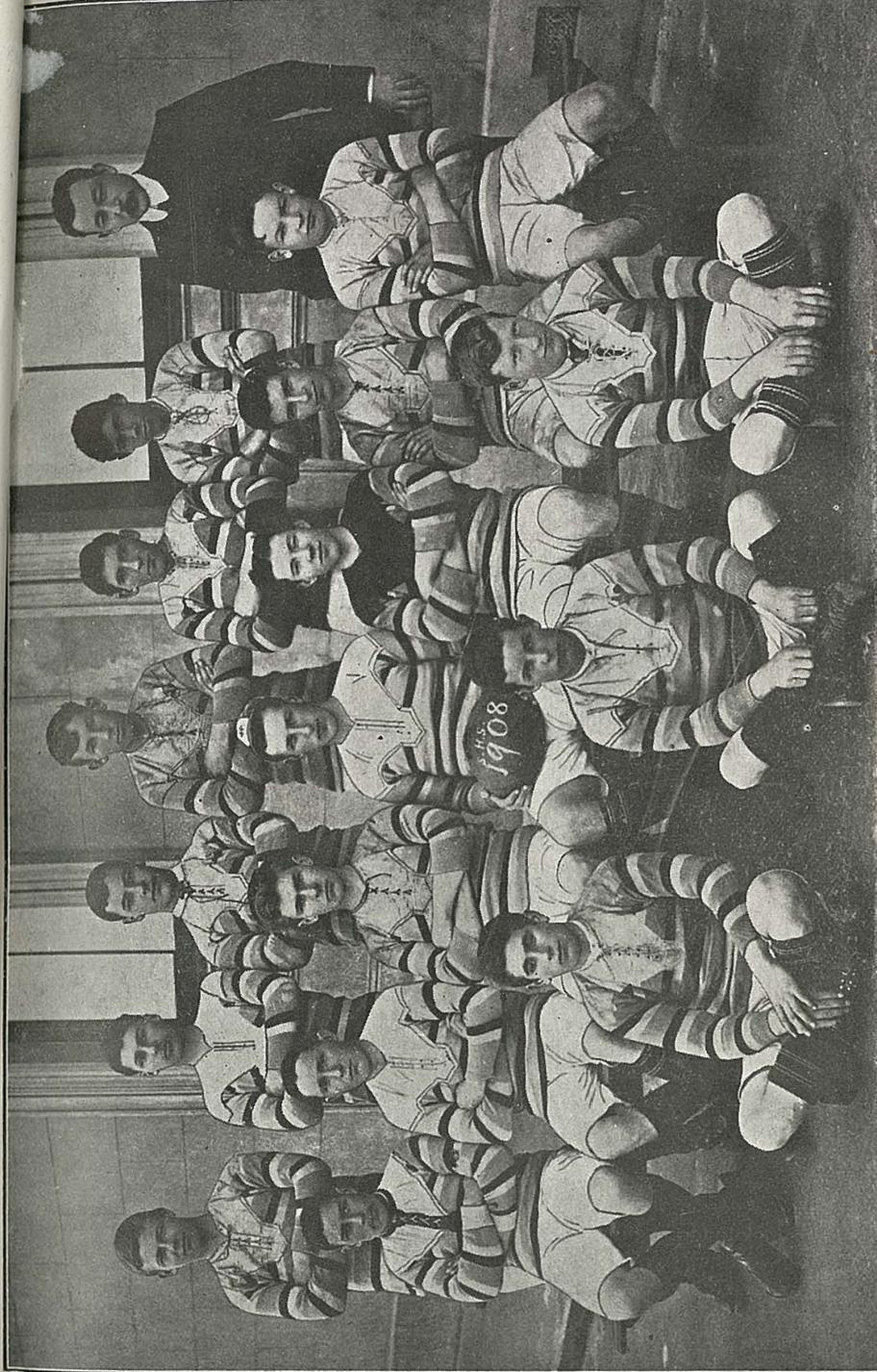


FOOTBALL.

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL.

Modern football is a direct descendant of the ancient Roman game of harpastum, in which the object of the players on each side was to seize the ball and carry it, by some means or other, across a line marked on the ground in the rear of their opponents. The pastime was probably introduced into Britain at the commencement of the Christian era. In 1374 we find Edward II. issuing a proclamation forbidding the populace to "hustle over large balls" in the streets of the City of London, on account of the evils which might arise. In a statute of Edward III., in 1349, the sheriffs are ordered to suppress football—the first record in which we find the present title of the game used—and up to the time of Charles II. the game was practically considered unlawful!—a fact which, however, does not seem to have impaired its popularity with the lower classes. The number of players on each side was practically unlimited, the whole of one parish often opposing another, and the size of the ground varied from a few hundred yards to a mile in length, the market places of two adjacent villages occasionally being utilised as the respective goals of the sides. A survival of these crowded games is to be found in the present day "big sides" at Rugby, and in the annual struggle every Shrove Tuesday at Corfe Castle. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the popularity of football was on the wane, and in the first half of the nineteenth century it was played but little by the public at large. About this time, however, the public schools were beginning to evince a strong partiality for the game, and from this cause arose the foundations of the two sorts of football played at the present day. At first Rugby stood almost alone in allowing the ball to be carried. Opposed to it was a formidable coterie in Eton, Harrow, Westminster, and Charterhouse.—(From Harmsworth.)

Another football season is over. We did not play many matches, six in all, four against the third grade team of Invercargill and one each against the Waitaki and Dunedin High Schools. As both these latter matches were played at Invercargill, the first fifteen did not have to travel at all.



At the beginning of the season our prospects were very poor. Our team was small and light, the greater part inexperienced (we had only four of last year's team) and about one-half of the team below the age of 16 years. At the end of the first term it was not so bad; but two or three of our last year's team left the school then, giving us small hopes of success. So, as we had to play against teams, larger, heavier and older than ourselves, we could make a good account of ourselves only by constant practice. It was, indeed, only by continual practice and training that we managed to avert real disgrace in the matches against the Waitaki and Dunedin High Schools. In this practice, we were admirably supervised by Mr McGrath, in fact, what success we have had this year, is in great part due to Mr McGrath. He devoted all his spare time to the team, raising the forwards in a short time from an inexperienced mob to a well-ordered and hard-working pack, and teaching the backs how to defend their own line—our backs were never good at making combined attacks. Under Mr McGrath, a boy that has any respect for himself is almost forced to put himself into as good training as he can. Of course, a boy that has no respect for himself has less respect for the school and its football. A boy in training is always fit for something, and it was because of the training and the coaching, that we were able to resist, in the least, the attacks of Waitaki and Dunedin.

This year we had a large amount of success in our matches against the third grade teams of Invercargill. These are generally hard fought matches, but, yet, it is not always given to the average person to be able to look back on them with feelings of pleasure. In nearly every team there are players who cannot accept a beating, and players who get more than excited when tackled successfully. The former have no place in any sport and the latter no place in the football game....In three of our matches we had hardly anything disagreeable, but in our match against the southern we had a treat. Four of our opponents were ordered off the field, because of rough play. On appearing before the Union, one of them was suspended for the remainder of the season, another for five years. But for the firm attitude of the referee the game would have been far rougher. With this exception there was not much rough play in our matches. The following were the matches:—

THE INVERCARGILL MATCH. WON 16—8.

In this match the school won by 16—8. This was an important match as it was the first test of the efficiency of our team. The forwards played a hard game, but to balance this, there was no combination in the backs when the centre-threequarter was reached. The

half-back and five-eighths played well together. The school's score was entirely the result of individual effort. Scores were obtained for the school by Millard (2), Bastings (2). Smith kicked 2 tries from goals.

THE PIRATES MATCH. WON 25—0.

This match was played on a very sloppy ground. Our backs, when the five-eighths were passed, still showed a tendency to run across the ground. In this match, the forwards gave a fine exhibition, packing well, and following up well. For the school scores were obtained by Millard (2), Bastings (2), Eggleton and Baird. Smith kicked a penalty goal and two goals from tries.

THE ATHLETIC MATCH. DRAWN—NO SCORE.

Again the ground was very dirty, while there was a strong wind from the south. The forwards again put up a good performance. The poor ground prevented anything like good handling of the ball among the backs. While the game was loose, the school had greatly the better of it, but in the forwards the Athletics were stronger than we were. The game ended with no score on either side.

THE SOUTHERN MATCH. WON 3—0.

This match was playd in drizzling rain. The game itself was more like a fight than a game of football. At the beginning of the match the school made two or three good passing rushes, one of them ending in a score. Towards the end of the first spell, however, the game developed into a mere scramble. Macan was the scorer.

Besides these matches, the school won by default matches against Britannia and Waikiwi. The days on which these matches were to be played were very wet.

This year we had visiting teams from the Otago and Waitaki High Schools. This is the first time that the first fifteens of any school have visited Invercargill for the purpose of playing our team. We hope it is not ominous that we were defeated in both matches. Both games were played in fine spirit and although they were played strenuously they were played without a suspicion of rough play on either side.

Immediately after the Southern match the school began to get ready for the match against Waitaki. On Monday afternoons the team had a good practice and on Thursdays it had as much practice as it could.

Waitaki came down on Thursday, the sixth of August. They were welcomed at the train by the members of the first fifteen and by the hosts. The match took place next afternoon, with Dr Crawford as referee.

WAITAKI H.S. v. SOUTHLAND H.S.

(From the Local Press.)

There was a large attendance at the Eastend ground to witness the Rugby contest between the Waitaki High School and the Southland Boys' High School, and the weather proved favourable, bright sunshine and a westerly breeze prevailing. The visiting combination is composed of boys whose ages average seventeen years, but individuals range to about twenty, while the Southlanders could not average more than sixteen, if as much. The northerners are of splendid physique all round, and their trim appearance was greatly admired, while the black uniform affected set off their athletic proportions to marked advantage. The team has had considerable football experience, including games against senior combinations in their own district, therefore it can readily be understood that the local boys were up against a serious proposition, taking their ages and weights into consideration and the fact that the majority were called upon for the first time to face what might be termed a veteran combination. As far as weight was to be judged the home fifteen appeared to suffer in comparison by more than a stone all round, but they presented a combined front which undoubtedly kept the visitors at bay almost throughout and prevented the margin of points against them from reaching anything like the point generally anticipated. The Waitaki boys played an attractive, clean game, which was a pleasure to watch, and it is easy to imagine that they would develop into a very high class side for scoring purposes if their reaguard could master an improved system of passing attack—they play too much from a standing position—but their kicking is always lengthy and accurate, while their defence is of excellent character. The Southland forwards are not remarkable for robustness, but they play with consistent method and herein lies their strength. The backs have a fair idea of their duties and will improve on their showing on this occasion, but it has to be remembered that they could hardly be fairly judged, as they were faced with highly proved opponents, and knew it, and this is a great handicap in the case of youthful players all the world over.

WAITAKI (13) v. SOUTHLAND (0).

(All Black) (Red, White, and Blue)

The local team played from the western end with the breeze behind them, while the visitors were also called upon to face bright sun-

shine. The Blacks opened up strongly, and were soon attacking, but were stoutly met in the scrum and on the line, while their backs were unable to break clear owing to excellent tackling by Millard, MacGibbons, and Alexander. The spell was played out in mid-field for the most part, varied by dashes to Southland's line, invariably at the south-west corner. The Black forwards got more than their share of the ball in the scrums on these occasions, and their rearguard indulged in passing to the open side, A. Marshall, Hudson, Tosswill, H. Marshall, and Forbes taking part, but, partly owing to faulty tactics and partly to the clever tackling of their opponents, these attempts proved abortive, and the local backs would clear their line. The services of Millard proved invaluable in this connection, while T. Baird also stood well to his duty. After a period of attack, the Blacks would be driven back, and towards the end of the spell A. Marshall, Hudson, and Deans made several nice runs to the corner, from which they opened out to the north in one instance, and A. Marshall, Hudson and Tosswill got on a very dangerous attack, the last-named being held on the line between the goal posts. But the position was lost from the ensuing scrum, and the home side took the ball away to ground outside the danger zone. The Blacks did not have matters all their own way, and the Southlanders made several raids to the enemy's line during the first half, but Duthie gave a clever display as fullback, and generally cleared with lofty, accurate kicks, which sent the invaders flying back to reorganise for another opening.

In the second half the Blacks judiciously used the wind and kept the Southland side busy defending, while the weight of their scrum told heavily on the opposing pack. Four times in succession the home team were forced, mostly by long kicks, and then a score came. A. Marshall got the ball away well, and Forbes crossed the line in a good position, and, taking the kick himself, the scorer landed a nice goal—Waitaki 5, Southland 0. Stubborn was the defence, and Forbes had a place shot at goal from a mark by H. Marshall, but without success. Shortly after this incident, Steele, of the Blacks' forwards, was injured, and a long interval took place while the sufferer was being attended to. When play was resumed, the home fifteen appeared to suffer from an attack of nerves, and the Blacks attacked with renewed vigour. The Waitaki backs threw the ball about in good style, and eventually Tosswill ran through a puzzled opposition and scored near the posts; Forbes again goaled—Waitaki 10 points, Southland 0. This success spurred the visitors to renewed efforts, and eventually Deans scored away in the eastern corner, after good passing, in which the leading backs participated; the angle was difficult, and Forbes failed to majorise. For the remainder of the spell the local boys held their

own well, and both backs and forwards gave a good display. The final score read: Waitaki 13 points (two goals from tries, one try), Southland 0.

The Waitaki boys were entertained at dinner in the evening, and were given a "send-off" by the local boys when they left by the express next morning.

NOTES ON THE PLAY.

Duthie (full-back) gave a finished display for Waitaki. The in-kicking of Forbes was excellent and Deans upheld the honour of his brother's name. Ongley and Moilay were the pick of a strong, dashing pack and deserve their North Otago rep. cap.

For the losers the honours lie between Carmichael and Lopdell in the forwards, and Millard and Baird in the backs. The tackling was very sound, and against the great burden of the Waitaki weight both forwards and backs did very well indeed.

On the evening of the match the Waitaki boys were entertained in the assembly room of the school. First they were given a dinner and then some musical items. The Waitaki boys themselves contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. Mr Todd, president of the Southland Rugby Football Union, and Dr Crawford, the referee in the match, were both present. The Waitaki boys left Invercargill on the Saturday after the match.

The accident to Steele was the only circumstance that in any way detracted from the pleasure of the visit of the Waitaki boys. We are pleased to be able to say that he is now recovered completely.

The Otago boys visited us a week after the Waitaki. Our meeting with Waitaki had given the team some confidence so that most of our men were confident that the match would not be altogether a run over. Otago came down the day before the match and were entertained in the assembly room that evening when a programme the same as that of the Waitakians was gone through. Next day at about 10.30 a.m. the match took place.

S.H.S. v. O.H.S.

On the Union ground on 22nd August the annual football match between Southland High School and Otago High School was played, the result being a win for the visiting lads by nine points to nil. The Otagans were heavier than the Southlanders, particularly in the forwards, but both sides played clever football and the game was open and interesting throughout. In the first spell Southland had the advantage of a breeze which blew slantwise down the ground, and with this assistance they were rather more than a match for their opponents. Early in the game Southland got to an attacking position and

the scrummers getting the ball with regularity, the backs went to work, but their passing was faulty. Millard, who was playing "on" five-eight, had an injured shoulder and was unable either to field or to pass as effectively as usual, but he put in several nice dashes. The Otago backs defended solidly, and relief came when Thompson (centre threequarter) cut off a pass and put in a strong run to the centre before being brought down. Here the Otago forwards showed good footwork, Mawson, Edie, and Cuthill being prominent; but by smart fielding and kicking Alexander got possession, with only the full-back to pass. He sent the ball in to McIntyre who was backing up, but the latter knocked on and the chance was lost. Strong forward play by Otago, and a dashing run by Thompson ended on the Southland line where the ball went loose. Cuthill picked it up smartly but in grounding it over the line he struck the corner flag. For some time the Southlanders more than held their own. The Otago full-back was slow in fielding the ball and was tackled in possession by Brown. He threw the ball over the line and a race for it ensued, an Otago back getting there first and kicking into dead ball area. The local lads kept up the pressure. A kick at goal from a mark fell just short, and twice the Southlanders lost advantages by kicking too hard over the line. Towards the close of the spell the Otagans put in a strong attack, in which Paterson and Thompson were prominent. The latter fielded a clearing kick at Southland's 25, and put in a strong zigzag run through a press of opponents. As he neared the line he passed out high, and Cuthill took the ball in good style and dived over. Paterson failed with the kick, and half-time came with the score—Otago 3, Southland nil.

The Southland boys started the second spell against the wind with a spirited attack, but it was only momentary and thereafter the visitors had the game practically to themselves, their backs showing up to much better advantage than in the first spell. A fine passing rush ended in Thompson being tackled close to the Southland line before he could get his pass away. For several minutes the Otago forwards kept the local men fighting on their line, but a plucky defence kept them out and the line was eventually cleared. The Southlanders got away to near halfway, but the other forwards were too strong for them and kept breaking back till Thompson picked up in the loose and jinked through the opposing backs and scored in a good position. Cuthill failed with the kick and the score was—Otago 6, Southland nil. Otago immediately returned to the attack, but spoiling work by Baird raised the siege, and a fine loose forward rush by the Southland boys, cleverly led by Lopdell, took the ball into Otago's 25. Here the Southlanders obtained the ball in the scrums, and the backs made determined efforts to score, Alexander and Baird successively just fal-

ling short of the line. Eventually the Otago forwards broke away, and Cuthill was prominent again. He got in a high punt, and when Brown fumbled, got possession of the ball again and scored near the corner. The kick again failed—Otago 9, Southland nil. The Southland forwards who were playing well in the loose again pressed matters, but the superior weight and close packing of the opposing pack proved too solid for them, and the visitors were again having the best of it when the game closed.

Dr. Ritchie Crawford controlled the game and kept it fast. Considering the heavy nature of the ground play was fast and the ball was handled accurately. The visitors owed their success mainly to the quicker packing of their forwards and to the individual prowess of Cuthill (forward) and Thompson (back), while Millard, the Southland captain, was not so effective as usual, as his left arm was practically useless.

SCHOOL v. RIVERTON, AT RIVERTON—WON, 12 to 3.

About the middle of July we received an invitation from Riverton Juniors to play a match at Riverton. Accordingly, the following Saturday saw a mixed team in Riverton in pouring rain; but by the time the match had begun, the day was beautiful, and the ground in splendid order. Riverton won the toss, and School faced a strong sun. About five minutes after the kick-off, Baird made a good opening, and by good passing Bastings scored near the corner. Smith's kick though a good one was a failure. Almost immediately after resumption of play, a mis-kick by the Riverton full-back allowed Bastings over again. Smith made a splendid attempt from a difficult angle, the ball passing just in front of the posts. Roused by these reverses, Riverton gradually worked down to the School territory, where, after some close, forward play, they scored in a fair position. The kick at goal was a failure. Shortly after, half-time sounded.

On resuming, play was very strenuous for a time, but the good line-kicking of Baird and Bastings gained stretches of ground. About half-way through the spell, Riverton were penalised, and Smith kicked a beautiful goal from about the twenty-five. Then followed a good deal of tight work which was stubbornly contested by both sides. But after a time Collins opened out the play, and after a splendid run in which all the backs participated, C. Macan scored. The kick was a failure. The whistle soon sounded without any noteworthy incident taking place.

The School combination was too much for the individual efforts of Riverton. Of the School backs, Bastings was far and away the best, but Baird and Collins both played well. Of the forwards, Lopdell,

Grieve, Carmichael, and Simon stood out prominently. Mr Munro gave satisfaction as referee.

SCHOOL v RIVERTON, AT INVERCARGILL—WON, 48 TO NIL.

The return match was played on the Eastern Reserve the last week of the term. Riverton did not have a full team, and made no stand against the School combination. The game is incapable of description, heavy scoring being the order of the day. Tries were obtained by Brown (6), Bastings (3), Miles (2), C. Macan (2), while McCartney, McGibbon and Baird converted one each. All the School backs played well, while Miles stood out among the forwards. Mr Galloway's rulings gave complete satisfaction.

CRITICISMS OF FIRST XV.

Millard.—Captain. Excellent kick, tackle and take; speedy. Was unlucky in injuring his shoulder before the Otago match.

Carmichael.—Front row. Got far more ball for his team than could be well used. Best forward easily.

Baird.—Played half most of the season. Inventive and quick; good in passing out.

Miles.—Line-out work good; improved all through the matches.

Lopdell.—Enthusiastic; always on the ball; a good second to Carmichael in dribbling.

McIntyre.—Strong, dashing forward. With practice should become a player.

Alexander, W.—Keen tackler, good kick, and heady wing three-quarter.

McGibbon, D.—Has all the qualities to turn out as a fine centre.

Brown.—Fast, strong and hard to stop. Was unwell, and during the later matches was not seen at his best.

Smith, L.—Excellent kick and take, but slow.

Simon.—Front row; hard worker.

Eggelton.—Played wing forward; good at times.

Boyne.—As lock-man was of very great service.

Mitchell, C.—Fast, hard player, fair in the loose.

Hewat.—In the few matches he played showed dashing forward tactics.

Macan, C.—As half-back in the Otago match played pluckily and with judgment.

Bastings.—Wing threequarter. Fast. Was badly hurt in a pennant match and did not show up so well afterwards.

CROSSING THE LINE.

London Sportsman's special correspondent with the English team, writing from Capetown, says that the most amusing incident of the voyage to date was enacted on Wednesday, April 15. Father Neptune on that day, in the person of Jackson, ably assisted by Edgar Morgan, Kyrke, and Green, demanded the usual victims. As the number of those crossing for the first time was a large one, lots were drawn to see who should be sacrificed to the demands of the "God of the Ocean." The unfortunates were Gibbs, Thomas, Vassall, Griffiths, Chapman, and J. L. Williams. At 12 noon all assembled on the lower deck. Here Father Neptune, tenderly fondling a huge wooden razor some 2ft in length, calmly stood behind a chair awaiting his victims. His chief assistant, near by, bent over a large bucket containing a curious pink-looking lather, which proved to be a mixture of treacle, flour, and cochineal, and, with a large paint brush in his right hand, gazed with fiendish delight upon his trembling, unfortunate victims. "Green," hose in hand, took up a position beside the tub prepared to give the finishing touch to the work of his chiefs. To the delight and cheers of the assembled multitude and the clicks of the numerous kodaks, one by one the chosen few were lathered, shaved, and tubbed. J. L. Williams was the last on the list, and suddenly, upon a given signal, the victimised turned upon their persecutors, and, to the delight of everybody, Father Neptune and his assistants were quickly but surely put through the same performance, and then the hose was rapidly turned upon the interested spectators, who were scattered in all directions.

THE JUNIORS.

Four teams played in the Inter-School Tournament this year. Two rounds and a portion of a third were played, A and B coming out equal in points. The Juniors were very keen on their games.

A TEAM—Captain, Hawke; secretary, Gray.

B TEAM—Captain, J. Stead; secretary, D. Anderson.

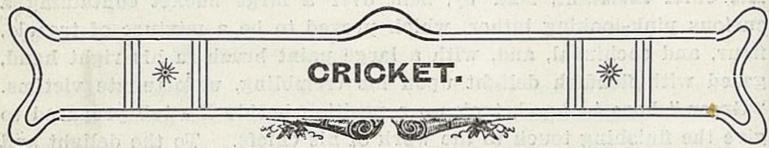
C TEAM—Captain, G. Macan; secretary, H. Fraser.

D. TEAM—Captain, M. McCartney; secretary, J. Collins.

Two matches were played against the South School, in both of which they were the challengers. A match was also played against the representatives of the primary schools of Southland. In the first match against the South, we lost by 8 points to 3. Our defeat is due to our boys being much the smaller in this match. N. Stead was the scorer. On the whole, however, we made a good stand. In the second match, our team was much stronger, beating the South School

by 24 points to nil. Traill, Anderson D., McGibbon D., made a good exhibition, the latter two doing most of the scoring, and Traill showing up in the line-out.

The match against the Schools' Reps. was played on the Saturday after the close of the term. Pouring rain set in, so that only one spell was played. By that time our team had scored 6 points to nil.



Captain: N. Millard. Hon. Secs.: F. Miles and M. McCartney.

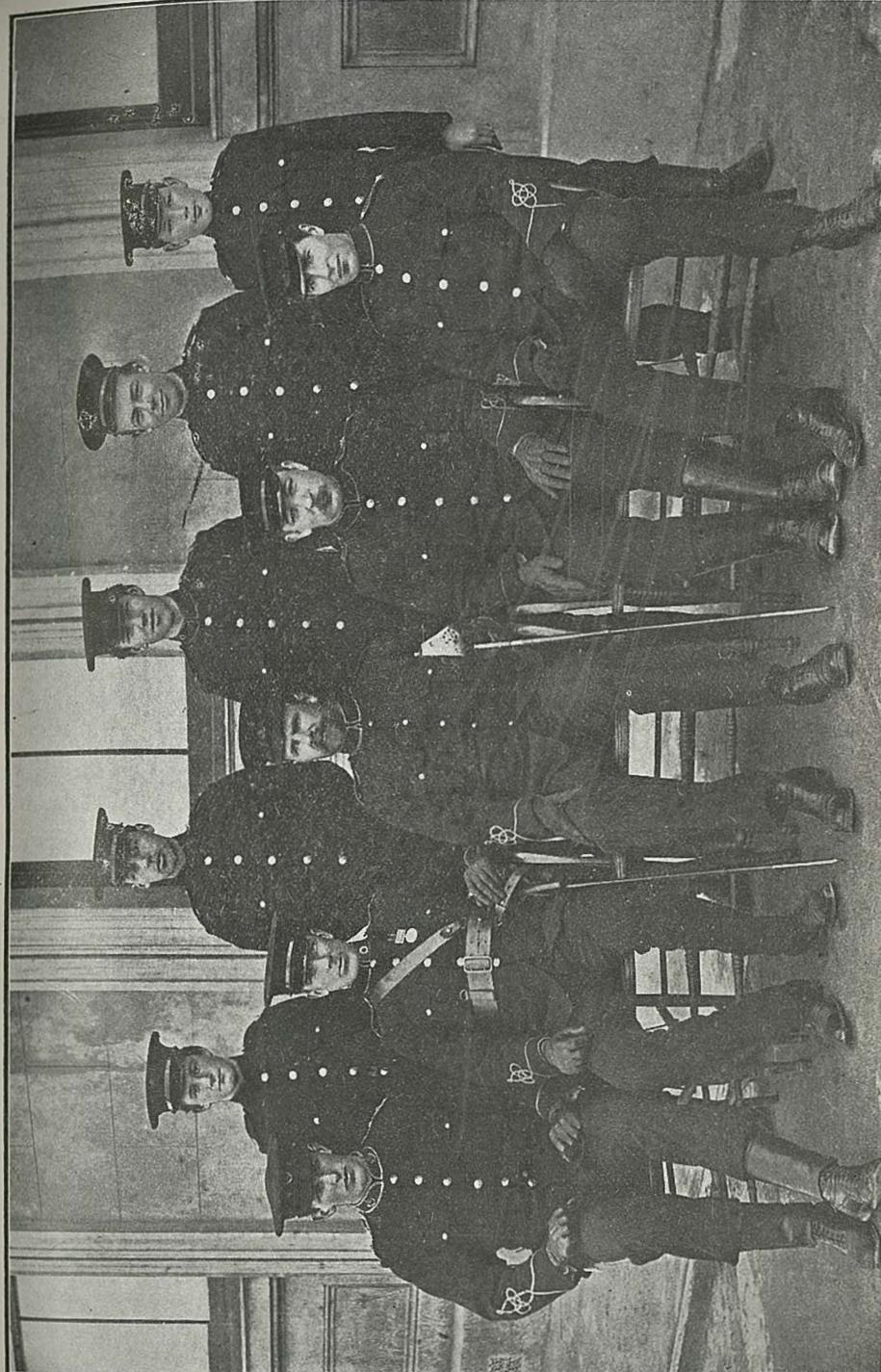
This season we should have about as good a team as we have had for a long time. All of last season's team are back, except Poole. Most of us have had a certain amount of practice, but the unfavourable weather and the proximity of the sports have somewhat militated against cricket. Unfortunately this year will be a very broken one in regard to cricket as owing to bad weather, to the sports, to the King's Birthday, and to the exams., matches have lapsed, and will have to lapse. Nevertheless, we hope to render a fair account of ourselves in whatever matches are played, although it must be remembered that owing to collapse of B cricket we are practically playing a grade higher.

On Wednesday, the 28th October, the match against Bluff was prevented by rain.

On the 4th November we unexpectedly had to play Y.M.C.A., and were beaten by only one run. We went in and made 50, the only players at all successful being Mr Galloway 15, and Hamilton 9. They made 51; in bowling for the school the most successful were: Hamilton 2 for 4, Hewat 1 for 5, and Miles 3 for 20.

Junior cricket is flourishing, both pitches going strongly, night after night. There have been some Form matches, interesting of course, but not worthy of being recorded here.

Sept. 1908



Gaudeamus Igitur.

This song, so frequently rendered at school and university gatherings, is published by request of one of our readers.

Gaudeamus igitur,
 Juvenes dum sumus;
 Post jucundam juventutem,
 Post molestam senectutem,
 Nos habebit humus.
 Ubi sunt, qui ante nos,
 In mundo fuere,
 Vadite ad superos,
 Transite ad inferos,
 Ubi jam fuere.
 Vita nostra brevis est,
 Brevi finietur;
 Venit mors velociter,
 Rapit nos atrociter,
 Nemini parcetur.
 Vivat academia,
 Vivant professores;
 Vivat membrum quodlibet,
 Vivant membra quaelibet,
 Semper sint in flore.

O—O—O—O—O

Cadet Notes.

N. Millard.

May 1st was a red letter day in the Cadet life of the school. On that date we received orders to the effect that a battalion was to be formed in the school. Accordingly the old companies were broken up and three new companies formed. This necessitated the following re-arrangement of officers.

MAJOR PEARCE, O.C.

A COMPANY—Captain Pow, Lieutenants Munro and Miles, Col.-Sergt. Simon, Sergeants Alexander, Hamilton, McKenzie, Cameron.

B COMPANY—Captain McGrath, Lieutenants Brown and Hewat, Col.-Sergt. Richardson, Sergeants Fraser, Gilchrist, Carmichael, Bastings.

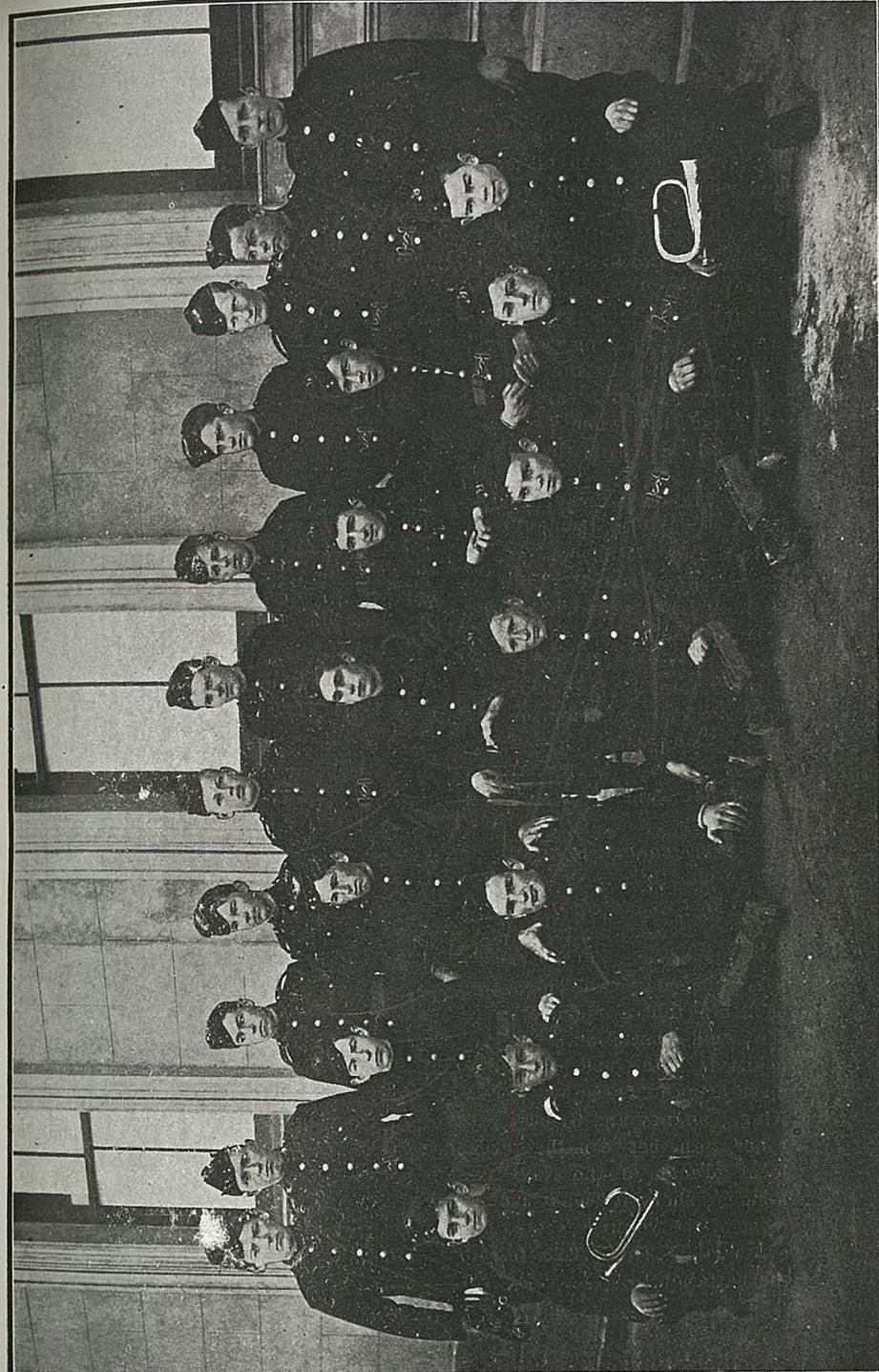
C COMPANY—Captain Millard, Lieutenants Adamson and Reid, Col.-Sergt. Collins, Sergeants Macan, Hawke, Grant, Stead.

Attached to the battalion is a bugle band consisting of four buglers, who have been taking lessons from a leading bugler in town, and who can now play very creditably.

Now the drill routine is completely changed, "Fours right," etc., giving place to battalion drill. To the rank and file of the companies battalion drill is doubly welcome. In the first place it is more interesting and then it takes longer to accomplish. One day this term we were performing field operations all morning, and what boy cannot be touched by the hope of a little respite from indoor drudgery? Just a word in the ears of the sergeants. Don't be afraid to give a command; and when a command has to be given, give it in a military tone. It is on you that the success of battalion drill depends.

The only time the battalion has been out in public was on Trafalgar Day at the invitation of the Navy League. In conjunction with the Public School Cadets, we provided the attraction for the public at the Queen's Park, since it was solely a cadet display. Unfortunately rain somewhat marred the proceedings, so that the programme had to be shortened. The leading event was the "March Past," in which the three companies of the battalion competed for a prize donated by the Navy League. Marks were assessed both for the "March Past" and for the return in "Quarter Column." A Company proved successful; but the marching of the three companies was equally good. In fact, the judges had great difficulty in deciding upon the winners.

The change in the drill routine seems to have been beneficial to the shooting. As a whole the Cadets have shown much more interest in this branch of their work than has been the case for several years. In addition to the regular class-firing by squads on Saturday morning, a team of the best shots of the school has been practising every Tuesday and Thursday. A prize of 2/6 for the top scorer, each day that a squad attends the range, has proved an incentive to the whole battalion. In addition to the 2/6 payments; 5/- was granted to the five who obtained highest aggregates in last year's class-firing. These five were Sergeants Webber and Forsyth, Privates King, Tangney and Grieve. The first match of the season was on October 20th, between the three companies, for prizes donated by the local branch of the Navy League. The conditions were ten men a-side, 5 shots at 200, at 300 and at 400 yards. A choppy wind baffled most of the younger shots; consequently the scoring was not so high as usual. The prizes fell to C Company, the junior company of the battalion.



	200yds	300yds	400yds	Total.
C Company	105	69	98	272
A Company (No. 1 team)	109	74	81	264
B Company	86	77	89	252
A Company (No. 2 team)	85	63	76	224

The highest scorers out of a possible 60 were— Captain Millard 54 and Lieut. Adamson 43 for C Co.; Private Keast 43, Lieut. Miles 37, Private Smith 37, Privates Grieve, McCaw and Dalziel 35 for A Co.; Sergeant Bastings 45, Corporal Robinson 42, Private Ferguson 40 for B Co.

Shortly afterwards on the 24th Oct., a team picked from the whole battalion, journeyed to Balclutha, there to encounter a representative team from the Dunedin High School. Captain Grigor, of the local Volunteer force, had kindly placed the Clutha range at the disposal of the contestants, and made arrangements for markers. Although the weather was anything but promising, the sky cleared for the afternoon, rain falling at the conclusion of the match. The marking was excellent; indeed the Clutha markers are achieving a reputation with the shutters and the discs. The match proved to be an exceedingly close one, the school team, however, beating Dunedin at both ranges. The lowering hill at the back of the target made the shooting very difficult. The detailed scores are:—

SOUTHLAND.

	200yds	500yds	Total.
Possible	35	35	70
Private Robinson	31	26	57
Captain Millard	28	28	56
Sergeant Carmichael	30	26	56
Lieutenant Adamson	21	28	49
Private Smith	25	23	48
Private Ferguson	23	23	46
Private Keast	18	24	42
Sergeant Bastings	23	19	42
Private Grieve	23	17	40
Private Paton	15	21	36
—	—	—	—
237	235	472	

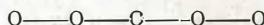
OTAGO.

Private Brent	24	32	56
Lieutenant Wilkinson	25	27	52
Private Don	25	24	49
Private Cameron	27	22	49
Signaller Park	23	25	48
Sergeant Reid	22	22	44
Corporal Hayworth	24	20	44
Private Brown	23	20	43
Private Scott	13	21	34
Corporal Stephens	19	6	25
—	225	219	444

After the Dunedin match interest flagged a little, but it was soon revived by a match for a handsome biscuit barrel presented by Mr Ferguson. The match was confined to A Company and handicaps were given to encourage the younger shots. The conditions of the match were: 5 shots at 300 and 400 yards. The winner turned up in Sergeant Hamilton, with a score of 33 including a handicap of 5. Lieut. Miles, with a score of 28, including a handicap of 3, carried off second prize, a serviceable pocket-book.

On the same day a match was fired between B and C Companies. B Company were somewhat dissatisfied with the result of the match on 20th October, and had challenged the winners to another match. C Company again showed their superiority, winning by the narrow margin of 22 points. The highest scorers out of a possible 40 were:—For C Company, Captain Millard 36, Lieut. Adamson 27, Sergeant Hawke 26, Col.-Sergt Collins 24. For B Co., Private Robinson 34, Private Wallis 31, Sergt. Bastings 26, Sergt. Carmichael 24.

There are still some trophies to be shot for; a beautiful rug presented by Hallenstein Brothers, and a trophy from Mr Gordon Brown. These will serve to encourage the school team to practise assiduously for the match against the secondary schools of the Dominion, which has to be shot before the 1st of December. In the match at Balclutha the team were only 40 points behind the winning team of last year, and with a little more practice, they should give a good account of themselves.

**Library Notes.**

W. Cody.

The School Library is now an established fact, and a popular institution. There are 64 members. Walter Cody is the hon. sec-

retary and treasurer; Mr Williams, the Superintendent. There are now on the shelves 278 volumes. Hours of exchange—Thursday, 4 p.m., and Friday, 12.30—1 p.m.

Mr Williams will be glad to receive any suggestions as to suitable books.

A HINT TO THE SCHCOL.—In most schools there exists a tradition that every boy on leaving presents the Library with a volume. Of course this does not preclude donations during the school course. Our young library is clearly supplying a felt want; the larger it is, the more useful in this case. Boys know the best books for boys; therefore, they are the best donors of books.

The following donations have been received and placed on the shelves. We express our gratitude to our kind friends. From our unknown Well-wisher, seventeen more volumes in The English Men of Action Series. From the Ven. Archdeacon Stocker, "The Complete Cricketer." From Messrs Wesney Bros., five volumes of H. S. Merriam's Novels. From Baxter, "Settlers in Canada" and *Rienzi*; McQueen, "Self-Conquered"; Cavell, "Young Australia"; D. Brown, "Westward Ho," "Crecy and Poitiers," "Life of Nelson"; Drury, "A Forest Officer"; Christie, "Shirley"; Cameron, "Life of Wellington"; Dalziel, "Chums All Through" and "Marcus the Young Centurion"; F. Simon, "The Bravest Deeds I Have Known"; Geo. Cody, "Across the Spanish Main"; I. W. Raymond, "1907 Record of Sports."

From "Well-wisher":—Lives of Gordon, Dundonald, Captain John Smith, Peterborough, Livingstone, Dampier, Henry V., Sir Chas. Napier, Wolfe, Colin Campbell, Nelson, Captain Cook, Rodney, Montrose, Drake, Lord Lawrence, Havelock.

Mr H. Fannin, An Old Boy of the School, has donated the following books to the Library:—"Year Book of Photography," Baldwin's "The Book Lover," "Magician's Own Book," Walter Scott's "Woodstock," and "Wee Macgregor."

Donation from the Rector:—Lockhart's "Life of Burns," Lockhart's "Life of Scott," Stanley's "Life of Dr Arnold," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Forester's "Life of Goldsmith," Strickland's "Queen Elizabeth," Longfellow's Translation of Dante's "Paradiso," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," "The Boy's Modern Playmate."

Donation from receipts of School Pound:—Sir Walter Scott's Novels, "Red Gauntlet," "Ivanhoe," "Fortunes of Nigel," "The Pirate," "St. Ronan's Well"; Duma's "Three Musketeers," Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans." Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps," Froude's Essays, Burns's Poems, Plato's "Republic" (translation by H. Spens).

Athletic Sports.

The annual Athletic Sports were held on Thursday, 5th November, at the Queen's Park. The weather was very uncertain, so uncertain on the Wednesday morning that the sports were postponed. To our chagrin, Wednesday afternoon turned out fine, and we played cricket. Thursday morning was fine, too, but Thursday afternoon was a day of fierce squalls of wind, with fleeting heavy showers. However, we determined not to be tricked into waiting for fine weather, and got our sports off. The meeting was an excellent one in every respect except the weather. The fields were large, the times were excellent, the finishes close, and the arrangements good. The jumping, Junior and Senior, was very good, considering the wet ground. The handicappers are to be congratulated on their efforts. F. Adamson and Hewat made good secretaries, while H. Christophers proved a capable man for the Old Boys' events. Our teachers, one and all, worked hard to make the sports a success; and to them we here tender our warmest thanks. As usual, the boys provided afternoon tea, and this was dispensed by Mrs Pearce, assisted by Mrs Williams and Mrs Pow, and some of our High School girls. We must not omit to mention our pleasure at the large attendance of High School girls and their staff.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Referee—W. Macalister, Esq.

Judges—

Messrs N. Churton, A. F. Hawke, E. Russell,
C. Todd, T. Watson.

Ground Steward—Mr J. S. McGrath.

Press Steward—F. Adamson.

Starter—Mr I. Galloway. **Assistant Starter**—Mr J. Pow.

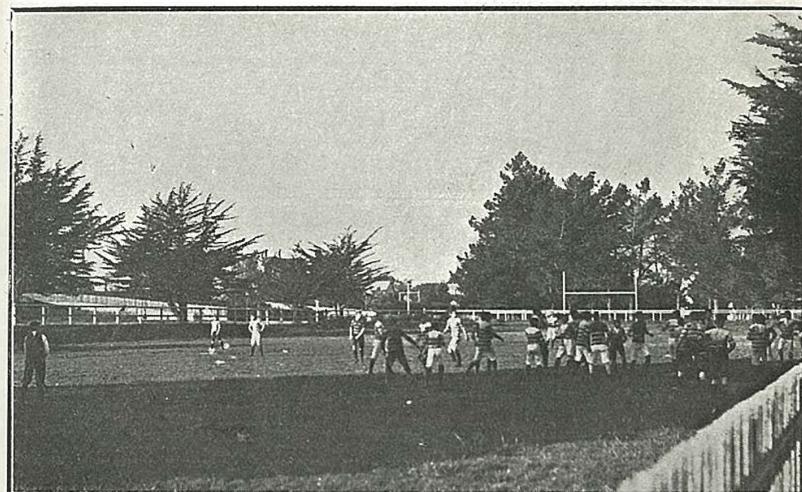
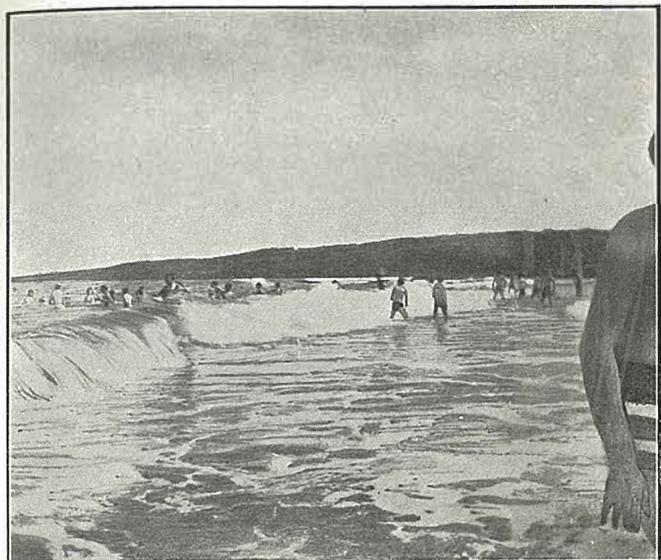
Timekeeper—Messrs A. Burn, A. Ferguson.

Handicappers—

Mr J. Pow, J. N. Millard, F. Miles.

Old Boys' Events:

Messrs H. Christophers, C. Webber, G. McChesney.



Committee—

The Rector	W. Alexander
Mr J. Williams	J. N. Millard
Mr J. P. Dakin	F. Miles
Mr J. S. McGrath	F. Lopdell
Mr J. Pow	T. Baird
Mr J. Galloway	A. Carmichael
Mr W. F. Munro	

Hon. Sec. Old Boys' Events—Mr H. Christophers.

Hon. Secretaries—F. Adamson, J. P. Hewat.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Committee acknowledges with thanks the receipt of donations to the Prize Fund from Mrs Bastings, Mrs Wallis, Mrs Collins, Messrs W. Macalister, Eustace Russell, Chas. Todd, Thos. Watson, and the Board of Governors.

Long Jump Handicap (under 15)—Christie (scr) 1, Saunders (6in) 2. Distance 17ft 8in.

100 Yards Handicap (under 15).—First Heat: Christie (scr) 1, Bonthonron (5yds) 2.—Second Heat: Grant (10yds) 1, Stead (1yd) 2.—Third Heat: Ferguson (7yds) 1, Drury (8yds) 2.—Fourth Heat: Sawers (8yds) 1, Gibbon (10yds) 2.—Fifth Heat: Wilson (4yds) 1, Cosgriff (10yds) 2.—Semi-final: Christie 1, Grant 2, and Stead 1, Wilson 2.—Final: Christie 1, Grant 2. Time, 11 1-5sec.

Long Jump Handicap (school record 19ft 9in).—Millard (scr) 1, Alexander (18in) 2. Distance 22ft.

100 Yards Combination Race.—Mitchell and Mahony 1, Saunders and Eggleton 2.

100 Yards Championship (school record 11secs).—Millard 1, Baird 2, McGibbon 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

220 Yards Handicap (under 15).—First Heat: Christie (scr) 1, Sawers (16yds) 2.—Second Heat: Grant (22yds) 1, Stead (4yds) 2.—Final: Grant 1, Christie 2. Christie made a great effort, but could not overhaul the limit man, who won by two yards. Time, 32sec.

100 Yards Handicap (open).—First Heat: Millard (scr) 1, Saunders (6yds) 2.—Second Heat: Baird (3yds) 1, Christie (5yds) 2.—Third Heat: Hanan (3yds) 1, Strang (10yds) 2.—Fourth Heat: Mitchell (4yds) 1, MacGibbon (3yds) 2.—Fifth Heat: Price (3½yds) 1, Grieve (6yds) 2.—Sixth Heat: Anderson (6yds) 1, Alexander (4yds) 2.—Semi-finals: Millard and Price, Hanan and Baird.—Final: Millard 1, Baird 2, Price 3, Hanan 4. Time, 10 2-5sec.

High Jump (under 15).—Christie (scr) 1, Bonthonron (6in) 2. Height, 4ft 6in.

High Jump Handicap and Championship (school record, 5ft 1in)—W. Alexander (4in) 1, Millard (scr) 2. The winner cleared the bar at 4ft 9½in, which with handicap added makes the jump 5ft 1½in. Millard, from scratch, cleared 5ft 1in, thus equaling his record of 1906.

Potato Race—Keast 1, Paton 2.

440 Yards Handicap (open)—Alexander (8yds) 1, Lopdell (8yds)

2. Won by a foot. Time, 59 1-5sec.

220 Yards Championship—Baird 1, Simon 2.

Sack Race—Lopdell 1, Houston 2.

120 Yards Hurdles (school record, 18sec)—Millard (15yds behind scr) 1, Alexander (9yds behind scr) 2, Price (Syds behind scr) 3. Time, 18sec.

Half-mile Handicap (open)—Macan, Chas. (40yds) 1, Lopdell (6yds) 2, Wilson (35yds) 3. Lopdell caught the limit man at the first lap, but entering the final straight Macan challenged and won by inches; third close up. Time, 2min 41sec.

220 Yards Handicap (open).—First Heat: Paton (18yds) 1, Miles and Hewat (tie) 2.—Second Heat: McCartney (18yds) 1, Price (8yds) 2.—Final: Paton 1, Miles 2. Time, 25 1-5sec.

440 Yards Handicap (under 15).—McGregor (25yds) 1, Saunders (5yds) 2. Time, 68sec.

440 Yards Championship—Baird; a walk over.

Obstacle Race—Simon 1, Findlay 2.

220 Yards Handicap (under 14½)—Jameson (25yds) 1, McIntyre (20yds) 2. Time, 30sec.

Relay Race (two laps)—Forms V. and VI.—Millard, Alexander, Miles, Hewat (scr) 1; Form III. and IV., dead heat for second place. Time, 1min 16 1-5sec.

One Mile Handicap and Championship (school record, 5min 7¾sec).—Baird (scr) 1, Wilson (30yds) 2. Time, 5min 6¾sec. This race was run off on 29th October.

OLD BOYS' EVENTS.

100 Yards Handicap—Sawers (4yds) 1, Webber (2yds) 2. Time, 11sec. 440 Yards Handicap—Sampson (40yds) 1, Webber (10yds) 2, Reid, S. (10yds) 3. Time, 58 3-5sec. One Mile Handicap—Henderson (120yds) 1, Mitchell, W. L. (scr) 2, McChesney (40yds) 3. Time, 5min 40sec.

Winner of the Todd Trophy for most points in Handicap Flat Races—W. Alexander.

Sports Champion for 1908—T. Baird.

NEW SCHOOL RECORDS.

High Jump (under 15 years)—4ft 6in, L. Christie.

Long Jump—N. Millard, 22 feet.

Junior Long Jump (under 15 years)—L. Christie, 17ft 8in.

100 Yards—N. Millard, 10 2-5th secs.

100 Yards (under 15 years)—L. Christie, 11 1-5th secs.

One Mile—T. Baird, 5min 6¼sec.

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New Method of Restoring the Apparently Drowned.

Mr William Henry, the chief secretary of the Royal Life Saving Society points out that the general belief that a person in danger of drowning must necessarily rise to the surface three times is not correct. He may never rise after he has once disappeared, and it is, therefore, necessary, if a drowning person is to be saved, to give aid quickly and effectively, both when he is struggling in the water, and when he is brought to land. A new treatment for restoring animation to the apparently drowned has been devised by Professor Schafer, of Edinburgh University. It is conducted as follows:—

1.—Immediately a person is lifted out of the water, lose no time in attempting artificial respiration, as every instant of delay is serious.

2.—If breathing has ceased, place the patient face downwards, and turn the face either to the right or left, so that the mouth and nose do not touch the ground.

3.—Place yourself at the side of the patient, in a kneeling position facing his head, with your hands flat in the small of his back, and thumbs nearly touching and the fingers spread out on each side of the body over the lowest ribs.

4.—Lean forward over the patient and steadily produce a firm downward pressure, which must not be violent. Next release all pressure by swinging backwards without lifting the hands from the body.

5.—Repeat this pressure and relaxation of pressure every four or five seconds without any marked pause between the movements, until natural respiration is resumed.

NOTE:—When the downward pressure is applied, the foul air in the lungs is pressed out, and immediately pressure is released fresh air takes its place. In this way an exchange of air is effected in the lungs by artificial means similar to the way in which we breathe naturally.

6.—When natural breathing is established, cease the pressure and non-pressure movements, turn the patient face upwards and immediately promote warmth by friction over the surface of the body. As soon as possible remove the patient to the nearest house, put him to bed, and apply heated flannels, water bottles, etc., etc., to various parts of the body. See that the room is well ventilated and prevent persons crowding round. In all cases send for medical assistance as soon as possible.

O—O—O—O—O

Victoria League Essay Competitions.

It will be remembered that last year the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton offered through the Victoria League the handsome prize of a valuable book for the best essay on "The Relations between Great Britain and her Colonies." The prize, which was open to scholars of the Otago and Southland upper schools, was adjudged to B. Gilmour, of the Southland High School, from a list of 40 competitors.

At the beginning of this year the league offered further prizes of £1 11s 6d, £1 1s, and 10s 6d respectively, for a second competition on "The Early Pioneers in New Zealand—Their Difficulties and Successes," open, as previously, to the same schools. The result came to hand in August, when it was found that F. Simon had been placed first, and Geo. Cody second. The judging was in the hands of a well-known and competent person in England. Our congratulations to the winners. Their essays are published in this issue.

(No. 1, By FRANK SIMON; 17yrs. 5mos.)

New Zealand is a young country. Her history as a British colony dates back less than seventy years, and yet to-day she holds a recognised position of equality with many older lands vastly exceeding her in area and enormously outnumbering her in population. Many causes have been at work to produce this happy result. The healthy climate, the fertile soil, the abundance of natural resources,—all have played a by no means unimportant part in the development of this fairest of lands; but we do not strike the keynote of our progress when we ascribe it solely to these influences. The main factor has undoubtedly been the grit, perseverance, and stamina of our first settlers. In many cases they were men who sacrificed much of what life holds dearest to found a country which they hoped might be a counterpart of the best in their beloved Motherland. Many possessed unquestionable administrative ability, which they placed at the service of the young colony. Many were men of the highest character, and their

humane treatment of the native race stands as an everlasting monument to their memory. To such pioneers we owe our present position among the nations of the earth, and this fact we recognise the more with our increasing progress.

For more than a century and a quarter after 1642, the year in which the Dutch Captain Tasman sighted our shores, the world was, to all intents and purposes, unaware of the existence of the land destined to become one of the finest jewels in the Crown of our Empire. No doubt the worthy Tasman was glad enough to leave the shores to him so inhospitable, and meanwhile a prize richer than the Indies awaited whatever nation should claim and possess it.

But with the advent of Cook things changed. As a result of the thorough exploration of the coasts made by this great English seaman the world was considerably enlightened in regard to New Zealand. Moreover, whalers and sealers were from time to time attracted to the splendid fishing grounds of the Southern Ocean. These at first cared nothing for the land of the Maori, but as their knowledge of the country increased year by year, they eventually established fishing stations at various suitable spots on the coastline. The chief of these was at the Bay of Islands, while some half dozen smaller ones were situated at various parts of the South Island. Here the whalers carried on "trying-down" operations in the intervals between their cruises, and the knowledge received in their limited intercourse with the natives eventually induced a few bold spirits to settle in the unknown land. The first of these pioneers probably settled in the nineties of the 18th century. Those who were not killed took up their abode with the natives, married dusky damsels, shared in the inter-tribal wars, and lived a semi-savage life generally. Until about the twenties of last century colonisation proceeded no further. Then it may be said to have really begun.

The settlers who came about this time found a land flowing with milk and honey; exceeding many of their expectations, and not realising others; a land of dense forests and fertile plains; of rushing streams and placid lakes. Mountains there were, vieing in beauty, grandeur, and height, with the best in Europe, while the Sounds of the South Island equalled, if they did not excel, the famous Norwegian firths. Volcanoes and volcanic phenomena were nowhere more abundant, and the scenery compared favourably with the beauty of Switzerland. Such were some of the natural features of New Zealand. Of course they did not then attract the attention they do now, for the very existence of many of them was not ascertained for years after.

But the early settlers could not subsist on the beauties of nature. To them the streams and lakes afforded abundance of food. There were ducks in countless thousands, of all sorts and hues, but teal, grey,

and paradise were the most numerous. Nor were ducks the only feathered game, for pigeons abounded, and the native kakas and wekas, or wood-hens, furnished ever welcome provision. Pukekos, or swamp turkeys, and quail there were in great numbers, while on the coasts were procured mutton birds in any quantity. The rivers and lakes teamed with fish, especially the native trout, and the eels caught in the creeks furnished food not to be despised. Larger game existed in the wild pigs which overran the countryside, while wild cattle were added to the bill of fare at a later date. With all these advantages, there was not a harmful animal in the islands. Snakes were non-existent, and the nearest approach to the destructive Australian dingo was the harmless Maori dog, which, with the native rat, composed the mammalia of New Zealand.

Such were the immediate advantages enjoyed by the settlers. The future benefits to be derived from the forests, the climate and the soil were then to them matters of little moment, since they had hardships to endure which with men of less grit might well have outweighed the advantages. Settlement in New Zealand then meant complete severance of all ties linking them to the Motherland. There was lack of communication with Britain, with the Australian colonies, even with parts of their own islands removed perhaps but a few miles. Bad as communication by sea was it was even worse by land. That the impassable forests contained giants destined to serve the settlers for various purposes was slight consolation to the pioneer endeavouring to pass through them, and the lack of roads seemed at times to be a well-nigh insurmountable difficulty. Over these hardships British pluck and endurance was bound to triumph, but for many years the settlers were seriously handicapped by the lack of markets for their produce, and not until the inauguration of various coastal and inter-colonial shipping lines was this great hardship overcome.

Then there were minor hardships confronting the early settlers—Empire builders they often proved. Such difficulties as life under canvas, then under the roof of a sod hut or wattle and daub shanty, and later on under a fern-tree cottage, we may now be inclined to esteem as very light indeed. But we must remember we are not the early settlers nor can we comprehend what we owe to them for their magnificent self-denial. That stately mansions now occupy the places of ill-built whares; that our towns are nothing if not noted for their architecture, are results which could have never come to pass but for our pioneers' work.

Such, in brief, were the hardships encountered by settlers prior to 1840. In that year New Zealand was ceded to Britain by the famous treaty of Waitangi. Thenceforward the lot of the settler, though far from easy, was somewhat ameliorated. Life, on the whole, was not so

dangerous as it had been. Maori troubles there were, but, on the whole, they behaved well for a native race of such virility. The floods which formerly caused so much loss to settlers have been minimised in their effects with the bridging of rivers and fencing of farms, and smiling gardens and fertile farms occupy ground once the undisputed domain of the wild pig.

Although from 1840 up to the present time the difficulties of the settlers have been largely matters of history, I propose to show how we are indebted to certain eminent colonists, who have proved themselves worthy of remembrance either by their success as missionaries, politicians, or as leaders and organisers of settlement. Foremost among these heroes is Samuel Marsden, the first missionary to the Maoris. He landed, in 1814, and to the results of his teaching we may ascribe much of the comparatively cordial relations which existed between the natives and the whites. Then Captain Hobson, our first Governor, worthily upheld the honour of the flag during his term of office. When he went away he was mourned by none more sincerely than by the Maoris, to whom his justice and tact had endeared him.

But a great leader of men appeared on the scene in Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the brain of the New Zealand Company. He planned and directed much successful colonisation, and was ably seconded by his scarcely less able brother. He was one of the few men with a genius for administration, and to him is largely due the influence gained by the company which he represented.

Another man deserving to be ranked with Wakefield is Sir George Grey, our best all-round Governor. Like Hobson, to unswerving justice he linked marvellous tact, and the Maoris had in him a true friend. In the Maori wars of his time he was as conspicuous for his personal bravery as for his administrative ability, both of which were of a high order.

When Otago was founded in 1848 the prime mover was Captain Cargill. With him was associated Dr Burns. These carried on the affairs of the province with a discretion crowned by success. In Canterbury, the younger province to the North, the leader and founder was John Robert Godley, a man no less able than Cargill. These are but a few of the names New Zealand of to-day reveres as founders of which it is proud.

There was one factor, however, which did more towards developing New Zealand than all others put together. The climate, the fertility and the cheapness of the soil, the love of freedom inherent in true Britishers,—all attracted some to this land. The discovery of gold in Otago in 1861, however, did more to advance settlement in the South than anything before or since. The fortunate discoverer was

Gabriel Read who immediately placed his information at the disposal of the Government. Crowds flocked to the gold-fields, Dunedin was almost deserted, and every ship brought a cargo of diggers. The scene was repeated four years later when gold was found in Westland. As a result provisions doubled and trebled in value, but after the rush the majority of the diggers turned farmers, with immense benefit to the country at large. It was the gold rush, above all things, that made New Zealand.

From the gold rush onwards New Zealand's progress has been steady and sure. New industries have sprung up, giving employment to thousands. All this is directly attributable to the pioneers, who laid such a good foundation for the State. No Maori blood has been shed for over a generation, and the natives are making sure progress in the arts of peace and civilisation.

The settlers came here to an unknown land. They severed the ties binding them to the Homeland, and in face of danger built up a State. For this we have to thank our pioneers. They found impenetrable forest, which they cleared and replaced by fertile farms; they found a land of tussock and bush and swamp, which they drained and fenced; they found unbridged torrents, which they bridged; they found a self-respecting native race, which they did not deliberately injure in any way. For these results we have to thank our pioneers. We should be proud of men such as Marsden and Governor Grey, "who might wear the crest of Bayard, or Sydney's plume of snow." When we look at the difficulties our pioneers overcame, and the results, we are reminded of Whittier's lines:—

" Dream not helm and harness
The sign of valour true.
Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew.
May it also remind us that we are:
" Men of England, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother
Hopes of her and one another."

May we act up to the demands of our proud heritage.

C—O—C—O—O

Essay No. 2.

(By GEO. CODY, 16 years 7 months.)

To know something of the early pioneers of New Zealand, we must necessarily know something about the early history of the colony,—its discovery, its inhabitants, and so on.

In the year 1642 New Zealand, the land of the fierce and warlike Maori, was discovered by a Dutch navigator named Abel Tasman. Nothing was again heard of it until Captain Cook re-discovered it in 1769. Whalers, frequenting the southern seas, from New South Wales and America, were the first white settlers in New Zealand. Soon there was so much quarrelling and bloodshed about the land, that in 1814 the Rev. Samuel Marsden came from Sydney as first missionary to preach Christianity to the Maoris. Then the New Zealand Company was founded by Edwin Gibbon Wakefield for the purpose of buying over land from the Maoris and selling it to the whites. Some years after this, when there was not a great deal of danger from the Maoris, numbers of shiploads of immigrants began to settle in certain parts of the colony. Hence we find that in 1839 some settled in Wellington, in 1841 some at Nelson and New Plymouth, in 1848 Scotchmen settled in Otago and in 1850 Englishmen settled in Canterbury. The chief man in the settlement and affairs of Auckland was Sir George Grey, in those of Otago, Captain Cargill, who gave to Invercargill its name, and in those of Canterbury, Godley. At first in 1839 the political capital of New Zealand was Russell, then in 1840 it was shifted to Auckland and lastly in 1864 it was shifted to Wellington, where it has remained ever since.

Now, why did all these settlers come from the British Isles, why did they leave their homes for an unknown land, inhabited by a race of savage cannibals? Some of them were prompted by a spirit of adventure, stimulated by glowing accounts of fights and quarrels sent home by whalers and seamen. Others because of high rents and the still higher price and scarcity of land, to seek the more productive and well-watered soil of New Zealand. When these immigrants landed on the coast, most of them immediately went inland with a few tools, such as an axe and a spade, and as much food and clothing as possible. You can imagine their hardships when they set out on this perilous and apparently fruitless journey. There were no tracks in the bush and no bridges across the rivers. Lurking in the undergrowth there were wild Maoris, who were eager to have a change of food. When they got wet, as was often the case, they had no dry clothing. They knew little or nothing about travelling through the bush, and were hampered by some necessaries, or rather were not, for many of them had not even these. At night they slept under a tree or sheltering rock, on a bed of moss or fern. I know one pioneer, who is now the owner of a very large farm, who slept under a tree for six solid weeks with little food at that. At last, when the weary pioneers had either bartered or bought some land from the Maoris or the New Zealand Company, they set to work to build themselves some kind of a shelter to live in. Perhaps the commonest and most suit-

able hut was one made of totara bark, obtained by cutting two rings round a tree at a sufficient distance apart, and then peeling it off. Then they cut down some young saplings and made a kind of oblong some three, four or five feet high. On this they constructed a sloping roof, covered with sheets of totara bark, which was almost as good as the roofing iron of to-day. The sides and one end were similarly covered in. The other end, which was generally facing the east and not the prevailing wind, was similarly done, except that there was a kind of door left for an entrance. On the same lines other huts were made of young manuka trees, ferns, slabs, or almost any kind of tree or reed that could keep the rain out. Sometimes, instead of erecting the four corner posts, they built their shelter round a live tree, the branches of which acted as a kind of roof. Of course, in the building of these, flax played an extremely important part. Those who were not fortunate enough to be near the bush built theirs of sods of earth or of rocks, roofed with red tussock, rushes or flax. The most suitable beds were made of moss, white tussock, small twigs, manuka bark or grass.

When the early settlers had thus secured themselves from the weather, they began to find a means of obtaining food for themselves. Most of them had brought some oatmeal, corn or potatoes. They cleared a space and sowed the two latter, whilst they relied on the former for food for the time being. Of course they caught eels, fowl, such as the weka and kiwi, and now and then a "Captain Cook." This was the name given to the pigs, which had become plentiful and were originally brought into New Zealand by Captain Cook. These pigs were often a source of great annoyance, because they destroyed the crops and greedily devoured the potatoes. Sometimes, however, the pioneers obtained food from the Maoris, from whom also they soon learnt many ingenious contrivances for catching and trapping both fish and fowl. In those days every pioneer was eager to meet a Maori for such a meeting meant an addition to his store of primitive, yet successful, methods for replenishing his larder. Thus they lived until they had cleared some ground of scrub and undergrowth.

Next, they got cattle and put them on the clearing. Then the work of clearing again went on rapidly, for everything was burnt to make room for the cattle. These were hardy and wild. Yet when driven long distances, they very often died from eating the poisonous young tutu, as did the sheep and goats left many years before by Captain Cook. This plant is not fatal to cattle that have been reared on it. Great care was taken to prevent the cattle from getting at it, for the death of even one cow meant a very considerable loss. Soon the cattle were to be seen in mobs of one thousand and upwards. It was not at all pleasant to have some two thousand round you, for in their

mad rushes they have often been known to kill human beings. When the country was sufficiently free from bush, sheep were put along with the cattle. There was great difficulty with the sheep because of floods, which WERE floods and which lasted for a long time.

Then the pioneer began to get a return for his hard work, for the skins of the cattle and sheep brought in sufficient money to enable him to build a better house, and barns to store the grain in. On a Sunday afternoon he would sit near his hut with an expression of peace and happiness and thoughtfulness on his face. Beside him would be his dogs,—his only friend in any emergency—while his gaze would rest on his thriving crops and eagerly feeding cattle and sheep. Perhaps his next door neighbour, who might live ten or twenty miles away, would make an appearance at the edge of the bush. After a very hearty greeting and the usual walk round the farm, they would return home and make a meal of a fine eel caught a few days before. The visitor would ask where he pickled his eel and would add that he was mighty lucky to have a barrel. "Would you like to see my pickle barrel? Well, just come down into the swamp and I will show you it." It was nothing more than a few spadefuls dug out of the impermeable clay! Some salt and water had been put in and the pickle barrel was complete. It is indeed true that necessity is the mother of invention. So also was it the case with many other things that could not be obtained anywhere.

When they made a visit to town, they could take only a very small number of bags of grain, as the roads were unfit to be called by the name of roads. When you had to go from Limehills to Invercargill, you had to step your 25 miles there and back in one day, unless you were well enough off to have a horse. Nowadays, we have fine gravel roads and trains or motor cars in which to travel. The motorist of to-day cannot possibly realise the difficulties and privations of the early pioneers, for now he growls at a piece of mud upon which the wheels of his motor will not catch.

There were many other pioneers in the persons of enterprising whalers, who, learning that the waters round about New Zealand abounded in whales, set out for and established whaling stations along the coast. When the whaling season was out, they would come on land, build rough whares to live in and clear patches of ground around them. Many of these whalers married Maori women, while others often ran away and set up kinds of farms for themselves, or took to felling the giant kauri in the North or to gold mining in the South. Many runaways and freed sailors also turned to farming or almost any business that was handy.

Then there were other pioneers still, who went with the stream of gold seekers to try and get sufficient gold to start them in some other business. They gave up seeking for the precious metal and began farming, shopkeeping or something at which they thought they could do better.

Therefore the chief difficulties of the pioneers were, first, difficulties of travel to and from their farms; second, difficulty of building houses and sheds; third, the difficulty of obtaining food, cattle, sheep, clothing and communication with the outside world, and, fourthly, the hostility of the Maoris. Their successes were that they overcame all these difficulties, have become friends rather than enemies of the Maoris, and now possess, or, at least their descendants do, farms and business concerns of great value. Now, in order to see their relations and old homes again, they can take a trip Home in steamers of 10,000 tons or more in a voyage of five weeks instead of in the old wooden tubs of 100 tons which took as many months to cross to the other side of the world.

O—O—O—O—O

Mutton-Birding.

Every year, about the end of March, arrangements are made by the Maoris of the Bluff for the purpose of getting mutton birds from the small islands off the mainland of Stewart Island. The day of their departure is about the 12th of April; their return is about the same date of May. The mutton birds, which at this time are about five months old, are very fat. They live in holes like rabbits, their nests being made up of leaves and dry fern. The huts the people have to live in are made of fern, and are round at the bottom and gradually taper off to the top. After everything is ready and the houses cleaned and fixed up, preparations are made to collect mutton birds. These are pulled out of their holes by digging with adzes, many of the holes being well into the ground. After a collector has secured between sixty or seventy, he will go home and commence curing operations. First the mutton birds are plucked, then cleaned by dipping them into boiling salt water for a minute and then taken out and rubbed with the palm of the hand. They are left for a day or two; then the insides are taken out, the birds are then salted and put into casks. After being in the casks for three days, they are taken out and packed into kelp bags, which are dried. Then totara bark is put on the outside of the bags and flax bands are tied around to keep the bark together. This is to protect the bags from breaking when being handled.

Mutton birds can be collected both by day and by night, for at night time they come out of their holes to shake the down off themselves.

The best nights for torching mutton birds are dark nights, accompanied by plenty of rain. Each person makes a torch out of dry bark or flax, and after saturating it with oil for two or three hours, lights it and sets off, the members of the party going in different directions. The mutton birds are seen squatting on the ground. You walk right up to them, seize them by the back of the neck, and hit their heads against a tree or any hard thing near. Sometimes when you are near a cliff you will see them sitting on the edge of it. All you have to do is to crawl up close and hit them on the back of the head with a stick, when they always fall backwards. If you are not quick at killing them properly you will get a good deal of scratching and biting. On Sundays no collecting is done; the Maoris religiously observing it as a day of rest, spending it in quiet rambles around the camp.

W. SPENCER.

O—O—C—O—O

A Trip to Sandy Point.

"Let go the painter," is the order, and the 'Foam' swings round and is caught by a light northerly breeze, and, with a crew of four, starts at about 9 a.m. on Friday for her destination—Sandy Point. She is a roomy boat, and although probably the safest craft on the river in a stiff wind, she is by no means fast in a light one. With the wind behind us, and the tide in our favour, we did the eight miles to Sandy and up the creek in little over the hour. We disembarked and took up our quarters in one of the huts built there.

Shooting occupied our attention in the afternoon and resulted in a bag of eighteen rabbits. Night was rapidly approaching, and, as we had determined to go surf-fishing, we hurried back. At about 8 p.m. we put on old togs, and walked about a mile towards the river-bar, not far from which was the surf-net. We had nine hauls and took some eight dozen flounders. It was then we felt what a fisherman's life was in winter. A bitterly cold night, with legs very nearly frozen in a thin casing of ice, and mighty hard pulling on the lines of the net with very poor results, sometimes only a stray crab and a mass of seaweed, and at others a couple of undersized flounders. It was nearly eleven o'clock when we got back to the hut, where, after a hearty meal, we enjoyed a well-earned repose.

Next day we got ready to return to town. The wind had been rising during the night and was now terribly squally. However, we set sail and started to manoeuvre out at the north end of the creek. This was somewhat difficult, as the creek was about thirty yards wide, the wind nor'-west, and we had far too large a jib, which took the boat's head off. Nevertheless we got out, and standing off West Spit,

took in a reef. Then we tacked for Bushy Point, where bailing out was very much in evidence. Off here we broke our fore-stay, and very nearly capsized. We fixed up the stay and continued on our way, but just east of Bushy, while we were tacking off a mudbank, the wind which had been coming in tremendous squalls from N.E. suddenly veered round to the west, and the 'Foam,' heeling over, half filled with water. This proved rather exciting as the water was about four feet deep, and we were about a thousand yards from dry ground. At last we bailed out and got the boat going, and without more adventures arrived safely, taking five and a-half hours to do a journey which should have been done in one.

LES. MITCHELL.



Life in a Survey Camp.

KATIKATI, North Island.

Camp life seems to agree with me remarkably well, eating heartily of things that I would not look at before! But from the beginning I felt, and still do feel, great pain, because I cannot answer "Yes" to the question of "Can you play cricket?" or "Did you play football when at school?" I have often wished that I had disobeyed the doctor's orders and joined in with the other boys! It was often a great temptation to me! Still, I suppose and hope it was for the best!

Here is a sample of day's work: Waking-up gong (a tin dish) at sunrise; wash in river; breakfast gong at 6.30. Then, after breakfast the men sharpen their slashers and axes and instruments, and books, etc., that are required are got ready. Then, about half-past seven we start on a walk along the main road for about seven miles and then turn off and follow a river along through thick and trackless manuka and fern (often above one's head), for about a mile, and then start work. This may be "instrument" work, grading, flagging, traversing, chaining, or cross-sectioning. I suppose these may be rather meaningless to you, but to go into detail would mean too big a letter. At ten to twelve I get one of them to "boil-up" the billy and at twelve we sit down to lunch with milkless tea! Then there generally comes an interesting debate on the Yellow Peril, the Navy, or some such thing. These debates (?) are often very amusing. A start is made at about one and work goes on till about 4.15. Then comes a weary walk home, having shifted perhaps a mile during the day. More likely than not you are soaking wet. Home, or at least, camp, is reached about 5.30 or 5.45. Time is given us to wash and then the dinner "gong" is sounded by the cook. Dinner, although perhaps not equal to an hotel fare, is eaten with gusto. After tea the men soon go to

bunk; but the bosses, and, worse luck, very often myself, remain up, plotting and reducing levels, etc. This work seems to be one mass of Mathematics; Trigonometry figures largely.

Now and again I manage to get some horse-riding. One time I went by Thomson's track over the ranges into Te Aroha, a distance of thirty miles. Another time, my boss and I rode into Tauranga.

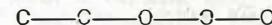
The climate is exceedingly mild, lemons being ripe in August. It can rain and blow, if it wants to do so!

There is one drawback to being camped out as I am, and that is the absence of a chum of my own size. The men are very decent as far as men go, but—, but—, I'm bothered if I DO know! I need not mention his name, but I missed him, and still miss him very much, and often my thoughts go back to that memorable second term. Term holidays, measles, Sunday and ringing of telephones, dentists, chloroform, Monday's school, wreaths, Tuesday's school, wreaths, my late chum, funeral, grave, and grief—all are jumbled together, and yet each has a tale of its own to tell!

Well, I think I'll have to retire to my fern bunk and get to sleep—a not very hard job here.

Please remember me to the other teachers and to any old IV., V., or VI. boys.

C. SALMON.



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