

The  
"Taranakian."



EDITED BY THE BOYS OF THE NEW  
PLYMOUTH BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND  
PUBLISHED AT THE END  
OF EACH TERM.

Vol. 3.—No. 1.

May, 1914.

New Plymouth Boys' High School Magazine.

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THE SCHOOL, 1914.



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*Edited by the Boys of the New Plymouth Boys' High School  
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## EDITORIAL.

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ONE of the cries of the present day is that we are too much given to sport. The spirit of play is abroad in the land, and we can unmistakably hear the flapping of his wings. It is often alleged that this deplorable devotion to games is born and assiduously fostered in the schools, especially in the secondary schools. There is some truth in the statement; but so far from admitting that in this respect the school is at fault we take a pride in confessing our deeds.

In ancient and mediaeval education the usual method of dealing with the young was to employ coercion, and to treat the pupils as if their natural likes and dislikes were perversions which had to be corrected by force. Modern educators are wiser, and seek to make use of all these natural impulses in training the young. Now, if there is one impulse which is stronger than all others, that impulse is the desire for activity. Not to recognize this is the mark of an unsympathetic and churlish mind. The school must therefore note this natural impulse and make use of it in order to develop one supremely important side of the pupil's being—the physical side.

No one will for one moment deny the benefits derived from physical exercises. Body, hand, foot and eye all receive in this way a training which would be very difficult to obtain in any other way. It is undeniable that the mind is much greater than the body; but we utterly dissent from those who disparage the body as "a house

of clay," "the filthy body," "a clog on the mind." The body is the outward expression as well as the home of the mind. Therefore in order that the mind may perform its lofty functions and be able to express itself to the best advantage, its dwelling-place and means of expression must be made as perfect as possible. Any physical exercise assists in this great work. But exercise to produce the maximum benefit must be conducted regularly and on well-reasoned and definite lines. Such a course is furnished by the regular school games.

An illustration of this may be observed by noting the difference between the types of manhood produced by athletic and by non-athletic nations. We hear much now-a-days about the dangerous rivalry of the Germans. Now, Germany has been up till now practically a non-athletic nation. She is supreme in intellectual matters, and therefore must be one of the leading nations in the world. Why is it then that she has so far occupied so small a place in the world outside her own four borders? The answer is that she has neglected the physical training of her sons while paying every attention to their intellectual needs. In this connection it is significant that the most athletic race of the ancient world was also the most intellectual.

Realising then the necessity of physical training, we naturally seek for the best means of securing this in schools. We find it in the organized games. Foremost among these are cricket in summer and football in winter. Both these games have been developed and brought to their present perfection as the result of long years of experiment and study, and no other games have been found so suitable for schools. But this training is also to be had in the various forms of athletics—running, jumping, swimming. There are right and wrong, beautiful and ugly, useful and useless way of doing these; and it is the duty, as well as the pleasure, of the school to see that these right, beautiful and useful methods are learned. These methods are not acquired in a day, and hence much time, which at first blush appears to be wasted, is really being applied to most valuable purposes. What wonder is it that a healthy-minded, enthusiastic boy, who feels his life in every limb, should often appear too engrossed by his games, and too little interested in his studies! The boy is probably wiser than his critics, who perhaps fondly imagine that to curtail his games and sports would compel him to develop a greater love for

his books. The wise schoolmaster will see that a due amount of study is done. The rest of the time can hardly be better spent than at games.

But there are higher purposes which school games serve. There has grown up amongst us that splendid British tradition of sport which fosters the high qualities of endurance and courage. It will never be known how many great feats of fortitude and valour are directly due to this training in sport. The moral training involved in the self-discipline without which no one can hope to excel as a player of games must of necessity render one, who has had the advantage of this training, more self-reliant, courageous and capable of endurance.

In the school games, too, the boy learns valuable lessons in self-sacrifice for the common weal. This is what is commonly known as "esprit de corps." It is that spirit which makes a boy sacrifice his own wicket rather than imperil that of the better batsman on his side when there is danger of a run-out, or which makes him, when in a fairly certain position to score, pass out to another player in a still more certain position. To foster this spirit all the more, cricket and football are much superior to tennis and fives as school games. Here, too, the boy learns to take hard knocks for the sake of his side, and so far from complaining of these, he rather glories in them. Is this not a lesson which many older folk have not yet learned in the game of life?

Perhaps one of the most difficult things in life to learn is how to take a beating. The only thing more difficult, perhaps, is how to take a win. Now the whole of after life is but a succession of losses or victories; and the discipline of the school sports and games must greatly assist in the formation of a character which can both lose and win gracefully. The ready and cheerful acquiescence in an adverse decision, and the chivalrous acknowledgement of good play on an opponent's part are accomplishments of the highest order. All this might be briefly described as the "sporting spirit." And it may be safely assumed that the spirit which a boy acquires at school in his sports, he will carry into his work and after life. No doubt exceptions do occur, but these are far from frequent.

In order to excel in outdoor exercises concentration of purpose and pluck are necessary—qualities invaluable in after life. These qualities are often dormant in a boy and require the development which they receive on the playing fields.



School sports are superior to many others because the prizes competed for are, or should be, of little intrinsic value. It is the honour, not the value, that is sought, and rightly do boys regard with scorn the pot-hunter. To many an old boy the bronze medal, like the Victoria Cross, intrinsically worth but threepence, is of far more value than is the elaborate trophy to the pot-hunter. We can imagine with what feelings a victor in the Olympian Games looked upon the long withered wreath of wild olive which was placed upon his brow on that never-to-be-forgotten day. So is it with him who has truly entered into the spirit of school sport.

Among the objections urged against school sports three stand out conspicuously. These are: (1) There is a danger of overstraining owing to severe training, injudicious methods or over-exertion; (2) there is a great waste of valuable time involved; (3) boys become too engrossed in games, and consequently neglect their studies.

In answer to the first it may be candidly admitted that there does exist some such danger. But it does not exist to anything like the extent commonly supposed. In secondary schools the masters have themselves usually been athletes, and are therefore perfectly competent to supervise all training and sports, and to warn or check when necessary. We often wonder whether the public realises the extent to which the masters mingle with the boys and join in and direct their outdoor occupations. If it did, we feel sure that there would be less nervousness on this point.

The second objection at first sight seems a serious one. There are 168 hours in a week. Of these the highest medical authorities have stated over and over again that not more than between 30 and 40 should be spent in study. Twenty-four hours will be required for Sunday, and at least 50 for sleep. This takes up, say, 110 hours out of the 168. To what use are the remaining 58 to be applied? A certain proportion must be devoted to meals, resting, and the necessary routine. The remainder, perhaps 20 hours, is at the boy's own disposal. Is it not far better that he should spend these in organised sports and games rather than in aimlessly consuming his time? This is quite apart from the moral aspect of the question. We think, therefore, that those who complain of the amount of time spent in sport have never seriously analysed the situation.

The third objection is more apparent than real. A boy must and will have his active pursuits. Nature de-

mands that he shall; and while it is true that a very small minority do become unduly engrossed with sport, the practically unanimous testimony of those best qualified to speak on the question is that this minority is very small indeed. The best students are very frequently the keenest sports.

The end of education is to build up the boy so that he may become a man "four-square," and to do this he must have not only his intellectual faculties developed, but also his physical and moral frame. And considering the nature of boy-life in its varied aspects, no school dare neglect the unique opportunity presented by athletics for doing something for the boy beyond the four walls of the class-room.

Some years ago Niger House was erected on the centre of a road. When the building was completed the owner discovered what should have been ascertained to begin with—where the road-line actually ran. Application was thereupon made to the Provincial Council to deviate the road. The request was granted, and the road-line now runs inside the High School grounds for the full width and for some considerable distance. Not long ago three building sites were sold just outside the northern boundary of our cricket ground. We understand that an effort is now being made to induce the Borough Council to open and form the deviated road, although there is another way of access to the sections. If the road is opened most serious damage will be done to the school ground. It will be reduced in size (it is too small already), and, what is even worse, perhaps, it will lose its privacy.

The steady growth of the school in numbers, especially in the Boarding Department, will render it necessary for the Board to take steps, as soon as possible, to provide further boarding accommodation. Both the School House and Niger House are full, and fresh applications are still being received. This being the case, only one solution of the difficulty presents itself, that is, to acquire the above-mentioned sections and to erect houses on them as necessary. As the Board is at present in somewhat straitened circumstances financially, we feel confident in appealing to the generosity and foresight of the New Plymouth public to prevent an irreparable damage being done to the school as the result of the laxity of the past.



The matter of provision of grounds for sports and of facilities for the physical development of pupils was often neglected in the past when land was cheaper and could have been secured in better localities. It is true that the school grounds comprise 17 acres, but of these only some four or five are level, and it is part of this level ground which is to be cut into by the proposed road. It is somewhat significant that perhaps the most successful secondary school in the South Island has over 30 acres of level land attached to it.

To appeal to the generosity of the public to assist a secondary school is somewhat unusual. The system of State-aided education has almost entirely dried up the springs of private beneficence; but it may very reasonably be doubted whether the complete equipment of a school is not more a matter for public support than are the numerous objects constantly subscribed to. What makes the school more efficient makes the pupils also more efficient, and this increased efficiency will assuredly attract greater numbers to the school. That all this will materially benefit the town and district it is almost superfluous to point out. We feel sure, therefore, that from every standpoint the matter will be of interest to our townfolk and confidently look for their support in our difficulty. The Board may be trusted to do all in its power to assist us.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

The Roll.—This now stands at 171; 67 new boys having been enrolled, while 25 left at the end of 1913. The full roll is as follows:—

### FORM VIa.

Bruce, F. A.  
Bendall, G.  
Hamblyn, C.  
Beck, G.  
Salt, G.  
Sinclair, R. G. B.  
\*Wilson, A.

### FORM VIb.

Brokenshire, K.  
Candy, C. C. S.  
Fair, C.

Grant, D.  
Kelly, T. B.  
Kidd, R.  
Leech, N.  
\*Lepper, H.  
Matthews, R.  
Monteath, R.  
Putt, C. E.  
\*Quilliam, N.  
Richards, L.  
Stanton, V.  
\*Sutherland, A. M.  
Pott, I.  
MacMurray, V. S.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

### FORM V.

\*Callender, R. A.  
Ellerm, H. N.  
Grayling, F. S.  
Herbert, E. H. W.  
Huse, A. A.  
Jenkinson, W. H.  
Jones, A.  
Kelly, F. C.  
Le Pine, R. H.  
\*Luxton, W. T.  
\*Lucena, H. L.  
Marfell, L.  
\*Mackie, D. G. D.  
Martin, E. W.  
M'Hardy, A.  
\*Oliver, P. S.  
\*Paterson, D.  
Peach, C.  
Sykes, D. S.  
Terry, J. J. K.  
King, L.  
\*Yates, C.

### FORM IV.

Baillie, R. H.  
Bishop, D. H.  
Blackhall, S. G.  
Corkill, T.  
Clemow, R. K.  
Bradbury, G.  
Cliff, J.  
Cocker, R. A.  
\*Court, S.  
\*Death, A. L.  
Fookes, N. C.  
Grayling, H. G.  
\*Graham, G.  
Guscott, R.  
\*Hamerton, E. T.  
Honnor, A. G.  
Hoffmann, L.  
Howell, R. G.  
\*Jackson, K. W.  
Kendall, J. H.  
Kirkby, V.  
Lealand, R.

Lovell, L.  
Lye, K. R.  
Mason, G. A.  
\*Murray, K.  
Blanchett, A. R.  
Rollo, J. S.  
Saxton, D. F. C.  
Skelton, S. O.  
Sole, N.  
\*Smith, M.  
\*Stoddart, B.

### FORM IIIa.

\*Atkinson, M. W.  
Barnett, P.  
\*Borrie, Stuart  
Brooker, A.  
\*Brydon, I. R.  
Clinch, G.  
Deare, R. J.  
Doile, D.  
\*Drake, S. F.  
Gardner, A. H.  
Gilbert, A. V.  
Le Pine, F. C.  
Phipps, A. H.  
Rockel, R. Mc.  
Smellie, W. G.  
\*Snowdon, E. W.  
Tansey, E. L.  
Tuohy, J.  
\*Traill, W.  
Waller, L.  
Way, C. J.  
\*Wilson, R. A.  
\*Wyborn, J. C.

### FORM IIIb.

Bayly, H. N.  
Bellringer, B. P.  
Blanchett, N. F.  
Boon, G. J. W.  
\*Candy, D. E.  
Cock, R. J.  
Fox, R. A. N.  
Foreman, R.  
\*Haggitt, A.  
Hamling, E.



*Hastie, A. J.	Hutchen, B.
Healy, C.	*Harvey, R.
Herbert, C. C.	*Fox, K.
Jennings, P. A.	Kyngdon, C.
Johns, B.	Pott, J.
Kibby, N.	Russell, L.
*Mace, F.	Smith, S.
Mackie, A. G.	White, C.
*Meuli, P.	Webster, G.
Moverley, H. B.	
Norman, B. A.	FORM IB.
Ogle, S. W. G.	Healy, W.
Sole, L. J.	White, E.
*Traill, A.	
White, J. T.	FORM II.
Yates, M. G.	Emmerton, C.

## LOWER SCHOOL.

## FORM III.

Allan, K.	*Fagan, L.
*Beckbessinger, E.	Griffiths, P.
Blundell, R.	Holden, H.
Denny-Brown, D.	*Jackson, S.
Goss, H.	*Moyes, A.
*Guild, M.	Teed, L.
Harker, M.	Watkins, I.
*Johns, E.	
Moody, A.	FORM IA.
Newell, C.	Dolby, R.
Wilson, B.	Fookes, S.
	Kebbell, M.
	Neal, K.
	Robertson, M.
	*Williams, F.

## FORM IIA.

Bradbury, D.	Blundell, B.
Clemow, W.	*Robinson, K.
Fookes, C.	Saxton, C.
	Weston, H.
	*Boarders.

The following boys have left during the term:—  
Beck, G., Matthews, R., Richards, L.

The following boys left at the end of 1913:—Avann, L., Blundell, H., Barker, H., Bennett, S., Blanchett, W., Bradbury, H., Colson, E. D., Chong, G., Crone, C., Claridge, R., Clemow, F., Chisholm, C., Campbell, R., Day, L. I., Ewing, S., Ewing, W., Goss, L., Guild, W., Hine, H., Jackson, R., Kirkby, H., King, L., Nitz, R., Pope, E., Rich, H.



ROUND ABOUT NEW PLYMOUTH.



New Boys.—K. Allan, P. Barnett, H. N. Bayly, B. P. Bellringer, N. F. Blanchett, B. Blundell, G. J. W. Boon, S. Borrie, A. Brooker, D. Denny Brown, I. R. Brydon, D. E. Candy, G. Clinch, R. J. Cock, R. J. Deare, R. Dolby, D. Doile, S. F. Drake, C. Emmerton, C. Fookes, S. Fookes, K. Fox, A. H. Gardner, A. V. Gilbert, H. Goss, M. Guild, A. Haggitt, E. Hamling, M. Harker, R. Harvey, A. J. Hastie, C. Healy, W. Healy, C. C. Herbert, H. Holden, P. A. Jennings, M. Kebble, N. Kibby, C. Kyngdon, F. C. Le Pine, V. S. M. Murray, F. Mace, A. G. Mackie, A. Moody, H. B. Moverley, S. W. G. Ogle, C. Peach, A. H. Phipps, N. Quilliam, R. M. Rockel, C. Saxton, W. G. Smellie, E. W. Snowdon, L. J. Sole, E. L. Tansey, A. Traill, W. Traill, J. Tuohy, L. Waller, I. Watkins, C. J. Way, H. Weston, J. T. White, F. Williams, A. Wilson, J. C. Wyborn, M. G. Yates.

The following are the successes gained by the school in the various public examinations at the end of 1913:—

Taranaki Scholarship: I. Weston.

Matriculation and Allied Examinations: B. Sinclair, G. Salt, C. Hamblyn, G. Beck, L. Day, E. D. Colson, A. R. Claridge, L. G. Goss, H. W. Kirkby.

Public Service Senior: F. A. Bruce, passed in three subjects

Duntroon Military College: L. G. Goss, fourth for New Zealand.

Public Service Junior: L. Avann (20th place), F. A. Bruce (40th place), T. Kelly, A. R. Claridge, G. Beck, C. Crone, F. Clemow, V. Stanton. Of the nine candidates who sat the six first obtained credit.

Senior Education Board Scholarship: K. Broken-shire.

Junior Education Board Scholarship: R. A. Callander, K. Jackson. On the papers in this examination, which are also taken by candidates for the Bayly Scholarship, C. Yates came first for Taranaki.

In the early part of the cricket-season we thought we had got rid of the rat-tail grass. Shortly after Christmas, however, the dreaded grass made its appearance in many parts of the field. Fortunately the roots of this grass do not spread as do those of twitch. It will therefore be possible to clean up much of the ground by the use of a fork and the human hand. Fatigue parties have been at work and have certainly made a great improvement. If the work is systematically proceeded with there

is every reason to hope that we shall this year get quite rid of the pest. The trouble is that not only is the soil eminently suitable for the growth of rat-tail, but the climate is so genial that the grass flourishes more than apace.

This year the plan has been adopted of pooling all funds obtained for the purposes of games, sports, shooting, magazine, and library. The money will be administered by a Finance Committee consisting of one representative chosen from each organisation. Mr. Rockel is Chairman and Treasurer, and C. Yates, Secretary. All business formalities will be strictly observed in the proceedings of the Committee. Not only will an absolute check be thus kept on the financial dealings of all the various organisations, but it is also hoped that boys will be initiated into a system of regular business procedure, conduct of meetings, voting of funds, estimates, etc. Each organisation also has its own committee of management, which must keep its minutes accurately.

Since the completion of the new rooms for the Preparatory School, the boys belonging to that division have taken prep. in their new domicile under the watchful eye and sympathetic heart of a prefect. The big room, as of yore, is the prep.-room under the more watchful eye and less sympathetic heart of a master. The arrangement is a great improvement in every way; the only drawback being that the master in charge misses the customary, "Please, sir, may I read?" "Please, sir, may I talk to Blank?" "Please, sir, I've lost my boots," and "Please, sir, do you know if I could go down to 'Teapot's?'"

Music is one of the fine arts, but a still finer art this term has been to fit in all the music lessons and practices. Mr. Renaud has sixteen pupils. This of itself contributes much towards removing the grave-like silence of the house, but the constant tum-tum, tinkle-tinkle of the budding Carrenos and Paderewskis makes us hope that something will come of it all. By the way, why is it that the piano is the only musical instrument? Oh, we had almost forgotten the bugle and drum brigade! Among our many wants is a proper music-room. This want we hope to see supplied in the not far distant future.

This term has seen the old gymnasium removed from its former site to the edge of the gully and turned round. It has been refloored with rimu, while the sides and ceiling have been tastefully covered with

asbestos relieved with oiled wood. The exterior has also been painted. The new class-room thus provided is fitted with a moveable partition of folding-doors, so that it can be used as either one large or two smaller rooms as may be found convenient. To the east end of the building has been attached a cloak-room. Under the building there is ample room for storing tools, sports' apparatus, shooting material, etc., and one section has already been occupied by Messrs. Wilson and Deare for their useful institution. The vacant space between the school and the new preparatory rooms, at present occupied by the gymnasium marquee, is to be the site for the new gymnasium and lecture-hall. The new building, with all its conveniences, and the increase in the staff, will enable still more effective work to be done in the Preparatory Division than has been done in the past.

Shortly after school re-opened this term we were extremely sorry to hear that Brokenshire was attacked by typhoid fever. We are glad to hear that he is improving, and hope to see him with us again next term. Meantime we extend to "Brokey" our sincerest sympathy.

Scene: A class-room.

Loquitur magister. Respondent pueri.

M.: What is the meaning of "sanctus"?

Puer Primus: Holy or sacred.

M.: Right. Now give me an English word derived from "sanctus."

Puer Secundus: Sanctify

Puer: Tertius: Sanckey.

M.: What!

Puer Tertius: Sanckey.

M.: Spell it.

Puer Tertius: S-a-n-c-k-e-y.

(Rident omnes.)

Puer Tertius (correcting himself): S-a-n-k-e-y.

(Ridet magister.)

Puer Tertius (justifying himself): Please, sir, I saw it on a hymn-book.

The old Fourth Form room has been occupied by Form IIIA. since the former were transferred to the big room. A feud immediately arose between IIIA. and V., the latter stoutly asserting their right to go through the territory of the former. The claim was vigorously resisted, and several engagements took place, until peace was declared by a mandate from headquarters forbidding boys of one form frequenting the room of another form.



On Easter Saturday a party consisting of most of the masters with several ladies and a party of boys drove out to picnic at the foot of the Pouakai Ranges. The weather was beautifully fine when we left town, but before long rain began to fall. This became heavier as the day advanced, and ultimately we were compelled to return. In spite of being soaked to the skin we had a very jolly time and hope that we may go again when the weather is more propitious.

The masters have been sorely puzzled to know why it is that so many boys prefer to hang about in the classrooms before and after school and during recesses instead of going outside into the fresh air and pleasant sunshine. Probably these youths are endeavouring to pick up still more crumbs of learning. We admire their enthusiasm, if this be so, and we sincerely pity them for being compelled to put up with the hardship of being forbidden these same crumbs and of being made to go outside. No doubt they are looking forward to their revenge on wet days.

This year we have two boys, C. Hamblyn and A. Wilson, keeping University terms. This is quite a new departure for the school. Hamblyn is keeping terms for his B.A. degree and Wilson for his LL.B. degree. On Tuesday evenings Mr. Rockel takes them for Anglo-Saxon and English set-books. Form VI.A. uses the Latin set-books for its class-books. Mr. Hall takes the terms boys and Bruce for Middle-English during "off" periods on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. It is rumoured that they may have to sit for their "terms" exams. at Wanganui, and in some ways they hope the rumour will prove true. The tower-room was to have been finished for them on April 8, but on that morning it was discovered that it leaked. They are to have a room to themselves in the new gymnasium, so they are looking forward to the time when they will be able to work in peace.

Towards the end of the cricket season fatigue parties have been at work in the gully, making practice wickets. It is hoped that these will be available for next season. The position of the wickets, lying as they will across the gully, will almost obviate the necessity for nets, while the excellent light will give batsmen every assistance. In the not dim future we hope the whole of the gully will be filled in.

The pound has two new keepers this term, viz., Deare and R. Wilson. At first there was a box into which to put impounded articles. But a short time ago a small kind of shed was made by two or three boys one Saturday morning. Then before we had time to place a lock and key on the door it was destroyed by some Preparatory boys, who "put" each other in and closed the door. This new game resulted in the door being torn off its hinges. However, as the youngsters were told to replace the door, and "all's well that ends well," the new receptacle is in use.

During the first month of the term the pound sale was carried out by Mr. Auctioneer Putt. Some bargains were flying, and one boy purchased a pair of dancing shoes for a penny. Altogether the sale profits came to about eleven shillings. Then numerous rifles, shoes, books, etc., have been impounded and their ransom money amounts to about four or five shillings. The charges for impounded articles are:—(a) Ordinary articles 3d, (b) military equipment 6d.

On Tuesday, March 31, the school observed a whole holiday in commemoration of the 73rd anniversary of the landing of the first settlers at Moturoa. The morning was occupied by the shooting teams at practice on the Rewa Rewa range, with a view to practising for the Inglewood Senior Cadets' match on the following Thursday. In the afternoon a cricket match was arranged between the school eleven and a scratch town team, the locals proving victorious by a narrow margin.

Owing to the large increase in the number of pupils this year, the class-room accommodation proved wholly inadequate at the commencement of the term. To remedy this several classes have exchanged rooms, and the old gymnasium had been shifted, and is now occupied as a class-room by the Preparatory School. Inconvenience is similarly felt by Form VI.A., whose lessons are conducted either in the library or the dairy-laboratory. It is therefore evident that much good could be done by the Board by extending the school.

Since the above was written the room in the Tower has been cleaned out and fitted with desks, chairs, shelves and a blackboard. The windows have been altered so as to open easily. The whole is a very comfortable study and the six Upper Sixth Formers will at last have a fixed abode.



The school text-books, which were ordered some considerable time previous to the Christmas holidays, would have arrived before the commencement of the New Year's work, had not the strikes, we are told, interfered with its passage out. Nevertheless, we assembled on February 10, but unfortunately only some of our text-books had come to hand. This disappointed us, and threw the work of the school into confusion, as no permanent time-tables could be made out. However, after continuing in an unsettled state for a few weeks, the rest of the books arrived and all ambitious scholars, we hope all are, prepared to make up for lost ground, a task which was soon accomplished. It certainly does seem somewhat singular that text-books which were ordered in September did not arrive till after the middle of February. If the strike delayed some of the books, query—why did it not delay all of them? We sincerely hope that we shall not be subjected to the same inconvenience again next year.

Tennis this term has been taken up somewhat seriously by some of the new boys and younger players. The asphalt court, which we at present have to play on, is hardly large enough, and to a certain extent mars good play; but we are looking forward to the third term of this year, when we shall have a good grass court with plenty of room.

The boarders' grass court is to be top-dressed during the winter term in readiness for play during the third term, and if properly rolled and cut it should prove a good lawn. As we at present have only one asphalt court, it is naturally always well occupied, and at times there are to be seen flashes of brilliant play.

Next term we hope to hold a school championship, both junior and senior, and as there would no doubt be good entries in both classes the result would be interesting, as there are many players who started last year and who are already fit to enter for the senior championship. Nevertheless we do not altogether approve of tennis as a school game. It is too apt to interfere with cricket. Further, a game in which four players at most can play is not so well calculated to develop that "esprit-de-corps" which is fostered by games in which eleven or fifteen a-side play. We have very little time for a boy who prefers the tennis court to the cricket or football field, where he can do something for the school.

Monday, February 16, was the day to which every newcomer looked forward with dread. It was the occasion on which the new boys were required to celebrate their advent into the school by rendering in the best manner possible some song of at least twelve lines. At 4 p.m. sharp, the committee, consisting of some six or seven Sixth Formers, took their places in the front of the platform, and the initiation ceremony began. The singing, as can be imagined, was not of an exceptionally high order, but thanks to the kind-heartedness of the judges, everybody who made an attempt to sing, however bad the result was, was passed, and only those who were too sensitive to try have any cause to regret the new boys' concert of 1914.

The large increase in the number of boys has made imperative the obtaining of more extensive swimming accommodation, if we be allowed the term. A hole further up the Henui was discovered. But this is too small for anything like long-distance swimming. However, this and the old swimming pool proved very agreeable make-shifts, pending the completion of our own swimming baths at the head of the gully. Quite a number of the newer boys have learned to swim in these holes. The preliminary rounds in the plate-diving competition took place in the new pool in the Henui. When the finals were competed for, the greater buoyancy of the salt water in the public baths was distinctly felt by the competitors.

Those who have had the misfortune to be within the vicinity of the High School after school hours, or especially at the week-end, will probably have heard some series of fiendish noises, resembling somewhat those familiar sounds to be heard at a menagerie or circus. These sounds, however, are but the efforts of our novice buglers, intermingled with an occasionally deafening rally on the drum. Although we have one or two good buglers, we should advise our enthusiastic beginners to make use of the many lonely hills and valleys, where they would no longer be a menace to the house masters and neighbours.

We have received from a member of the hard-working and sorely-persecuted Fifth Form the following plaint. Evidently our correspondent considers the public press the right medium for the airing of grievances. "It seems the fate of the hapless Fifth Form to be tormented for ever by unseemly noises. In the earlier part of the term, while our busy brains were working out some ab-



struse algebraical problem or were busy improving Shakespeare or Washington Irving, we had the constant accompaniment of the sound of saw and hammer. When the old gym. was moved we had an interval of blessed calm. But the respite was brief indeed. The marquee for the gym. work was pitched just outside our windows, and we hesitate to say what we have heard and even surreptitiously seen since the aforesaid pitching. We shudder to think what it will be during the erection of the new gym. just under our very windows.—I am, etc.; One of Them.” We hasten to assure our correspondent of our sympathy and to comfort him by reminding him that if the new gym. is to be built “under our very windows” he need not be afraid of any disturbance from the erection of a building the height of a table.

For a long time the cramped accommodation in the class-rooms had made itself felt by the masters and boys. Accordingly, the Board of Governors had applied to the Government for a grant to remove this inconvenience. But before the Government would agree to the request one of the Ministers came to see the school. It was for this purpose that the Hon. James Allen, on February 26, paid us a visit. The boys were lined up on the cricket ground, and after inspecting them, the Minister examined the buildings and grounds. In the course of a speech, Mr. Allen said that he was very pleased to be able to look over the school, and that he had asked Mr. Moyes to give us a holiday, which was added to the end of our Easter holidays. As yet we do not know the decision of the Government with respect to the grant.

Evidently further education than that in the usual school subjects and in ordinary manners is required by some people. There is such a thing as etiquette even in connection with schools, and this is evidently not universally known. It has been noticed that boys not belonging to the school have been wearing our uniform and colours. This, of itself, is bad enough; but when those wearing our uniform misbehave on the street or at public functions the case is far more serious. We are speaking on no mere hypothesis. The cases quoted actually occurred and were witnessed by numbers of people, who naturally enough, gave our school boys the credit. No doubt some of those who witnessed these occurrences still think that New Plymouth High School boys were the culprits. This matter is a very sore point with us, and we confidently appeal to the townsfolk to help us



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in this matter. When it is once realized what an asset to the town and district our school may be made, and that we are doing our utmost to inculcate a spirit of manliness and gentlemanliness, surely we are not making our appeal in vain. It is our ambition that the wearing of our uniform and colours shall be a guarantee of gentlemanliness and courtesy; and this can never be the case while ignorance of etiquette or good feeling permits that sincerest flattery—imitation, that is, imitation by the wearing of our uniform and colours, but not necessarily by the courtesy, which we trust our boys will always exhibit.

After some considerable delay the contract for the erection of the new gymnasium has been let. The building is to be of wood, and will be erected between the Fifth Form room and the Preparatory School. As we hope to occupy it towards the end of next term, we postpone an account of it till our next issue. The marquee in use at present has been very useful, but, of course, has been of nothing like the same convenience as our new premises will be. We shall find the marquee very useful for sports and other gatherings. It is intended to remove it down to the new tennis court, and to use it there during the erection of the new building.

A fortnight before we broke up for the holidays, Kelly ii. met with a bad bicycle accident. He was picked up on the main road near Mr. Newton King's saleyards in an unconscious state. He was removed to the hospital, where he was attended by Mr. Wylie. His condition caused anxiety for some time, but we are glad to say that he is now making rapid progress towards recovery. How the accident happened appears a mystery.

Most old boys of the school can remember the high board fence which enclosed the small piece of waste ground above Niger House. For years this enclosed space was a veritable sea of bracken and weeds, and was the cause of much annoyance to both cricketers and footballers, as the balls were continually going over the fence. We have now acquired this property, together with the strip under the pines opposite the school. Both these pieces will be laid out in grass this term, and will thus form a much needed enlargement of our present playing ground. At present the cricket boundaries are much too small, and on sports' day, to judge by the crowd which had to be accommodated last year, we shall need this additional space.

We have had quite a chapter of accidents this term. Boon broke a small bone in his arm while doing exercises on the parallel bars. But he has now quite recovered. In the last week of the term, Crocker fell from the military horse on to the mat and duobled his leg under him in such a way as to break it. He is doing well. Then we had Kelly's accident on the road. Three days before the end of the term Gilbert, who has a long bicycle ride to school, had a bad fall and was rather badly cut about the head, arms and one leg. Troubles never come alone, and we sincerely hope that we have had all the accidents we are going to have.

We are much indebted to Mr. Ewing for his handsome donation of a bat to the first member of the Second Eleven who made 50 runs in a competition match. Mr. Monteath kindly supplemented this by a gift of a guinea for the best bowling average. Both these prizes were won by C. Hamblyn.

Mr. Smith has again sent us a copy of the "Polynesian Society's Journal." we hope it will help to foster an interest in the fascinating subject with which it deals. Far too little is generally known about New Zealand, its people, and their antiquities.

## FORM AVERAGES.

### FIRST TERM—1914.

Form VIA., 57.—1 Salt, 70. 2 Hamblyn, 67.  
 Form VIB., 55.—1 Kelly, 69. 2 M'Murray, 63.  
 Form V., 55.—1 Yates, 70. 2 Kelly, 69.  
 Form IV., 52.—1 Hamerton, 73. 2 Kendall, 72.  
 Form IIIA., 51.—1 Atkinson, 75. 2 Phipps, 72.  
 Form IIIB., 50.—1 Norman, 67. 2 White, 65.

### PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Form III., 68.—1 Goss, 79.5. 2 B. Wilson, 74.  
 Form IIA., 57.—1 Kyngdon, 67.5. 2 Webster and C. Fookes, 67.  
 Form IIB., 59.4.—1 Fagan 82. 2 Holden, 68.  
 Form II., 69.—1 W. Healy, 72.5. 2 E. White, 65.5.  
 Form IA., 70.5.—1 Neal, 82. 2 Robertson, 75.5.  
 Form IB., 67.5.—1 Robinson, 70.5. 2 Weston, 68.5.

## CRICKET.

The season has been a very busy one, and, in spite of but few victories, the first eleven has steadily improved. This is due to steady practice with definite ends in view, and to the fact that the team has been playing senior cricket. The following are the matches played this term:—

### DAY BOYS v. BOARDERS.

Feb. 12.—This was the first match this year, and so everyone felt rather shaky and played with very little confidence. The Boarders' team, owing to several masters dropping out, was considerably weakened, and therefore put up a very poor fight. Scores:—

### BOARDERS.

Mr. Balham, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Mr. Espiner, c. Richards, b. Monteath	...	...	...	1
Sutherland, c. and b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Paterson, b. Richards	...	...	...	9
Court, c. Kidd, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Quilliam, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Lepper, b. Monteath	...	...	...	2
Oliver, not out	...	...	...	1
Stoddart, run out	...	...	...	1
Graham, b. Monteath	...	...	...	3
Wyborn, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	18

Bowling analysis: Monteath, six wickets for 10;  
 Richards, three wickets for 7.

### DAY BOYS.

Mr. Rockel, run out	...	...	...	1
Monteath, b. Paterson	...	...	...	11
Candy, c. Paterson, b. Espiner	...	...	...	11
Richards, c. Court, b. Paterson	...	...	...	31
H. Goss, b. Paterson	...	...	...	6
Hamblyn, c. Oliver, b. Paterson	...	...	...	0
Brokenshire, b. Espiner	...	...	...	8
Sykes, b. Paterson	...	...	...	2
Terry, b. Paterson	...	...	...	0



Kidd, b. Paterson	...	...	...	...	0
Jenkinson, not out	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	78

Bowling analysis: Mr. Espiner, two wickets for 30 runs; Court, none for 9; Paterson, six for 35.

#### BOARDERS.—Second Innings.

Mr. Balham, caught, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Espiner, caught, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	...	3
Sutherland, caught, b. Candy	...	...	...	...	0
Paterson, caught, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	...	4
Court, b. Candy	...	...	...	...	3
Quilliam, not out	...	...	...	...	0
Lepper, b. H. Goss	...	...	...	...	3
Oliver, caught, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	6
Stoddart, caught, b. Candy	...	...	...	...	0
Graham, caught, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	7
Wyborn, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Mackie, run out	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	32

Bowling analysis: Candy, two wickets for 3 runs; Hamblyn, three for 9; Goss, two for 4; Terry, none for 6; Monteath, two for 5.

#### INGLEWOOD v. HIGH SCHOOL.

February 19.—A most enjoyable friendly match was played on the High School ground on Thursday between a team from the Inglewood Club and the High School senior eleven. School won by 15 runs after an exciting finish. Batting first, the schoolboys compiled 146 runs, mainly from the bats of Monteath, who scored 54 (including ten 4's), Candy 21 (including five 4's), Sykes 14, Sinclair 13, and Richards 11. The first wicket produced 47 runs, and everyone excepting the last helped with the score. Smith, Darlow, and Pullen, with three wickets each, were the most successful of the bowlers. Inglewood made a bad start. With only five runs up, three wickets fell without any addition to the score. Harkness and Nicholls then made a stand, adding 77 for the fourth wicket, before Monteath bowled both in the same over. Nicholls notched 41 (six 4's) and Harkness 31

(four 4's), but thereafter 14 from Darlow and 12 (not out) from Billing were the only double-figure scores. Walter Matthews hit the only six of the match, a ball from Monteath. The innings closed for 131, fifteen short of the required number for a win. Scores:—

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

Richards, c Matthews, b. Darlow	...	...	...	...	11
Monteath, b. Darlow	...	...	...	...	54
Oliver, b. Darlow	...	...	...	...	2
Paterson, b. Simpson	...	...	...	...	7
Candy, b. Pullen	...	...	...	...	21
Sinclair, b. Pullen	...	...	...	...	13
Lepper, c. Matthews, b. Pullen	...	...	...	...	5
Court, b. Smith	...	...	...	...	5
Sykes, c. Simpson, b. Smith	...	...	...	...	14
Sutherland, b. Smith	...	...	...	...	0
Brokenshire, not out	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	...	146

Bowling analysis: Smith took three wickets for 15 runs; L. Sutherland, none for 20; Darlow, three for 23; Billing, none for 16; Harkness, none for 23; Simpson, one for 10; Pullen, three for 23.

#### INGLEWOOD.

Pullen, c. Sinclair, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	0
Lewes, b. Richards	...	...	...	...	5
Clegg, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	0
Harkness, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	31
Nicholls, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	41
Smith, b. Richards	...	...	...	...	6
Matthews, b. Richards	...	...	...	...	9
Darlow, run out	...	...	...	...	14
L. Sutherland, c. Sutherland, b. Monteath	...	...	...	...	0
Billing, not out	...	...	...	...	12
Simpson, l.b.w., b. Richards	...	...	...	...	6
Extras	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	131

Bowling analysis: Monteath took five wickets for 65 runs; Richards, four for 29; Candy, none for 12; Paterson, none for 10; Court, none for 6.

## TIKORANGI v. HIGH SCHOOL.

Feb. 28.—High School journeyed out to Tikorangi, and suffered defeat at the hands of the home team by an innings and 8 runs. Tikorangi went to the wickets first, Scrimgeour and Woods opening to Monteath and Richards. Runs came freely to commence with, and 20 were up from three overs before Richards got one past Woods. The Rev. Mr. Griffin filled the vacancy, but after scoring a brace off Monteath, was bowled by Richards in his next over. Wickets continued to fall until five were down for 37 runs. Then H. Foreman and Sarten made a useful stand, adding 66 for the next wicket, before Richards dismissed them both in quick succession. G. Foreman carried his bat for 10, and the total reached 151. Richards bowled unchanged throughout, and came out with the good figure of six for 68. Monteath got three, and M'Murray the other. The school's effort was disappointingly weak, they all going for 33. Oliver was the only one to make any headway against the deadly deliveries of C. Foreman and Sarten. Following on, School did considerably better against change bowlers. Richards showed true form for 54, Sykes did well for 15, and Monteath got 14, and the total mounted to 110. Nine of the Tikorangi eleven tried their hand at bowling, and again the bulk of the wickets fell to C. Foreman. Scores:—

## TIKORANGI.

Scrimgeour, b. Richards	...	...	...	14
Woods, b. Richards	...	...	...	8
Rev. Mr. Griffin, b. Richards	...	...	...	2
C. Wilson, b. Monteath	...	...	...	3
C. Foreman, b. Monteath	...	...	...	8
H. Foreman, b. Richards	...	...	...	43
Sarten, b. Richards	...	...	...	38
Soffe, c. Sutherland, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
E. Hicks, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	12
G. Foreman, not out	...	...	...	10
H. Hicks, c. M'Murray, b. Monteath	...	...	...	7
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	151

Bowling analysis: Monteath took three wickets for 55 runs; Richards, six for 68; Paterson, none for 15; M'Murray, one for 10.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Richards, run out	...	...	...	2
Monteath, l.b.w., b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	0
Paterson, b. Sarten	...	...	...	1
Oliver, l.b.w., b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	15
M'Murray, b. Sarten	...	...	...	3
Court, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	1
Candy, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	2
Sykes, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	0
Sutherland, not out	...	...	...	1
Yates, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	0
Goss, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	33

Bowling analysis: Sarten took two wickets for 14 runs; C. Foreman, seven for 12; Soffe, none for 1.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

Richards, c. Hicks, b. West	...	...	...	54
Sutherland, c. E. Hicks, b. C. Wilson	...	...	...	4
Monteath, l.b.w., b. Soffe	...	...	...	14
Paterson, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	4
M'Murray, l.b.w., b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	0
Oliver, c. C. Foreman, b. Soffe	...	...	...	0
Court, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	7
Sykes, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	15
Candy, b. C. Foreman	...	...	...	0
Yates, not out	...	...	...	0
Goss, c. Foreman, b. West	...	...	...	3
Extras	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	110
First innings	...	...	...	33
Grand total	...	...	...	143

Bowling analysis: C. Wilson took one wicket for 15 runs; H. Foreman, none for 14; Soffe, two for 7; C. Foreman, five for 24; Sarten, none for 7; Woods, none for 15; Hicks, none for 3; G. Foreman, none for 11; West (?) two for 5.



## INGLEWOOD v. HIGH SCHOOL.

March 5.—These teams played a friendly game at Inglewood on Thursday, when the home team revenged their previous defeat by beating School by 49 runs on the first innings. Scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Richards, b. Smith	...	...	...	0
Monteath, b. Smith	...	...	...	4
Paterson, run out	...	...	...	19
Oliver, b. MacRae	...	...	...	7
M'Murray, c. Smith, b. MacRae	...	...	...	4
Candy, b. MacRae	...	...	...	6
Court, c. Clegg, b. MacRae	...	...	...	0
Sykes, b. MacRae	...	...	...	0
Yates, c. —, b. Smith	...	...	...	10
Sutherland, b. MacRae	...	...	...	6
Lepper, not out	...	...	...	2

Total ... .. 58

Bowling analysis: Smith took three wickets for 42 runs; MacRae, six for 16.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

Monteath 42, Paterson 7, M'Murray 3, Lepper 6, Richards 2, Sykes 2, Oliver 0, Court 1, Yates 6, Sutherland 0, Candy 5; extras 5.—Total 79.

## INGLEWOOD.

L. Sutherland, c. Candy, b. Monteath	...	...	...	15
G. Pullen, c. Candy, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Therkleson, l.b.w., b. Monteath	...	...	...	6
T. Nicholls, c. Sutherland, b. Candy	...	...	...	42
Clegg, c. Monteath, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	10
MacRae, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	19
Harkness, not out	...	...	...	8
Darlow, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	1
Smith, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	0
Nicholson, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	1
Merrylees, absent.	...	...	...	
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	107

## LAW v. HIGH SCHOOL.

March 7.—Playing on the High School ground, the Law team defeated the boys by 73 runs. School batted first, Monteath and Richards opening to the bowling of Elliott and Lash. The former batsman scored nine off Elliott's first over, and one off Lash's first, when Richards was foolishly run out. M'Murray came next and opened his account with a four off Elliott. Both boys batted steadily for a while, until at 23 Monteath also ran himself out. The score mounted slowly, Oliver (10) being the only man to make a showing, and, thanks to the numerous changes in bowling, seven wickets were down for 40 runs and eight for 44. Then Yates and Sutherland made a useful stand, which realised 38 for the ninth wicket, before Johnson, the last change, got one past Sutherland. Lepper, the last man in, had scored two, when Lash, who had taken up the bowling again, scattered his stumps. Yates carried his bat for a well-played 24, and the innings closed for 89.

Law tried seven bowlers, of whom Lash was the most successful with three wickets. Anderson got two and Elliott and Johnson one each.

After the afternoon tea adjournment, Bewley and Lash commenced for Law against Richards and Monteath. Runs came quickly, Bewley being particularly aggressive to Monteath. Richards meanwhile kept a good length and succeeded in bowling Lash in his sixth over for 15 runs, with 60 on the board. Billing joined Bewley, and M'Murray replaced Monteath with the ball. The score mounted rapidly, and a good four to Bewley saw the School total passed for the loss of one wicket. These two batsmen continued to pile on the runs, when at 109 Richards beat Bewley, whose 64 runs included eleven 4's. Billing notched 36 and Reg. Quilliam was the next highest with 13. Snell did not bat, so that the ten men were responsible for the total of 162.

Richards, who bowled unchanged throughout, came out with the fine average of six for 52. M'Murray got two for 58. Detailed scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Monteath, run out	...	...	...	15
Richards, run out	...	...	...	0
M'Murray, c. Anderson, b. Elliott	...	...	...	6
Oliver, b. Anderson	...	...	...	10

Sinclair, c. Snell, b. Lash	...	...	...	5
Court, b. Lash	...	...	...	0
Candy, run out	...	...	...	1
Sutherland, b. Johnson	...	...	...	12
Sykes, b. Anderson	...	...	...	4
Yates, not	...	...	...	24
Lepper, b. Lash	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	89

Bowling analysis: Elliott took one wicket for 23 runs; Lash, three for 19; Billing, none for 0; Little, none for 3; Anderson, two for 16; Snell, none for 12; Johnson, one for 6.

## LAW.

Lash, b. Richards	...	...	...	15
Bewley, b. Richards	...	...	...	64
Billing, b. Richards	...	...	...	36
Little, l.b.w., b. M'Murray	...	...	...	5
Ron. Quilliam, b. M'Murray	...	...	...	5
Elliott, b. Richards	...	...	...	7
Reg. Quilliam, run out	...	...	...	13
Johnson, c. and b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Hughes, c. Oliver, b. Richards	...	...	...	4
Anderson, not out	...	...	...	0
Snell, absent.	...	...	...	13
Extras	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	162

Bowling analysis: Richards took six wickets for 52 runs; Monteath, none for 39; M'Murray, two for 58.

## NEW PLYMOUTH v. HIGH SCHOOL.

March 21.—The High School ground was in good order for the New Plymouth-High School match, and this, aiding the convenient closeness of the boundaries, made fast scoring easy. The boys took nearly two hours in compiling 130, and New Plymouth replied by knocking up 187 in half that number of minutes, passing the School score with four wickets down.

Monteath and Richards were the opening batsmen for High School, and both started by playing the bowling of Mason and Nicoll very carefully. Only eight runs came in the first eight overs, and then Monteath livened

the monotony by occasionally banging the bowling to the boundary. Richards contented himself with steady blocking, and gave no chances. On the other hand, Monteath, although he gave a splendid exhibition of strokes, was let off three times, once when he was in the twenties. The mistake proved costly, for the total was rapidly raised to 77 before Richards was run out when attempting to do too much. Candy made one, and at 88 Monteath at last mishit one to point, and the catch was this time accepted. Oliver was the only other to make double figures, and this small batsman got four boundaries before Nicoll bowled him. The innings closed for 130. Mason, Nicoll and Martin had most of the bowling to do, and the most successful trundlers were Lawrence and Martin.

After the teams had been entertained to afternoon tea by the headmaster (Mr. W. H. Moyes), the game was continued. New Plymouth had two hours in which to reach the School score, and the slashing start made by Nicoll and Marsh was reassuring. The fours came fast, and ten after ten was added to the score. At 49, Nicoll played one on from Monteath, and retired with 24 to his credit. Simpson joined Marsh, and the total was raised to 66 when the latter was "yorked" by Monteath. Stainton and Simpson took the score to 97, when the latter was bowled off his pads. Nine runs later Stainton was dismissed by a fine catch at long-on by Sinclair, who just succeeded in gathering in the ball after running about 20 yards. Mason and Shepherd were then together, and these two put the issue beyond doubt. By means of frequent boundary hits the School score was passed, and both then retired. The rest of the team added about 40, and the innings closed for 187. New Plymouth thus won by 57 runs. Monteath and Richards did most of the trundling for School, and divided the wickets between them. The former could not keep a length, and had all the luck in securing four wickets. The fielding was good.

Following are the scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Monteath, c. Simpson, b. Lawrence	...	...	51
Richards, run out	...	...	19
Candy, b. Lawrence	...	...	1
Sinclair, c. Mason, b. Martin	...	...	9
Sykes, b. Martin	...	...	5
Oliver, hit wicket, b. Nicoll	...	...	24



Court, c. O'Donnell, b. Martin	...	...	...	0
Goss, b. Mason	...	...	...	3
Sutherland, not out	...	...	...	0
Brokenshire, b. Nicoll	...	...	...	0
Yates, c. Shepperd, b. Martin	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	130

Bowling analysis: Mason took one wicket for 18 runs; Nicoll, two for 36; O'Donnell, none for 20; Martin, three for 16; Lawrence, two for 23.

## NEW PLYMOUTH.

Marsh, b. Monteath	...	...	...	30
Nicoll, b. Monteath	...	...	...	24
Simpson, b. Monteath	...	...	...	20
Stainton, c. Sinclair, b. Monteath	...	...	...	20
Mason, retired	...	...	...	33
Shepperd, retired	...	...	...	20
H. Mackie, not out	...	...	...	14
Lawrence, l.b.w., b. Brokenshire	...	...	...	14
Martin, b. Richards	...	...	...	2
A. Harding, c. Sykes, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
O'Donnell, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	187

Bowling analysis: Monteath took four wickets for 76 runs; Richards, three for 59; Candy, none for 19; Brokenshire, one for 23.

## UNITED SERVICE v. HIGH SCHOOL.

March 28.—The High School ground was in fine order for the School-United Service match, won by the latter by 41 runs.

School won the toss, and sent Service in to bat. Mackay had a let-off in the first over, and Sumner was also dropped next over. Boundaries were scored quickly, and Sumner had seen the total raised to 17 when Richards bowled him off his pads. Mackay and Ingram then thrashed the School bowlers (who were without the assistance of Monteath). At 77 Ingram was bowled by Hamblyn, in his first over, and the same boy also scattered Brabant's stumps in the same over. Mackay had now reached the half-century (including seven 4's), and he

retired with the total at 112. M'Gie was bowled at 138, and Osborne also retired shortly after from the same cause. Bain and Robson were then together, and made 29, all but one of which consisted of boundary hits. Richards was the downfall of both, and Kinnear was bowled a little later by Hamblyn. D. E. Mackay and Mewton steadily raised the total, and both then retired, the innings closing for 191.

Something of a record was put up in the High School innings. Each member of the United Service team had at least two overs, and it was noticeable that directly a bowler secured a wicket he was taken off. Seven wickets were down for 71, Goss having contributed 10 (four 4's), and Hamblyn 14. The brightest display was given in the last wicket partnership between Sykes and Stoddart. Boundary after boundary was scored, and although Bain and Osborne were the bowlers, the total was 150 before Sykes was bowled by Bain, and the innings closed. Sykes had hit up the big score of 54 (nine boundaries) and Stoddart carried his bat for 15. These two scored 19 off Osborne's last over. Mr. Extras was the only other big scorer, with 22 runs, in a total of 150.

Following are the scores:—

## UNITED SERVICE.—First Innings.

T. V. Mackay, retired	...	...	...	50
Sumner, b. Richards	...	...	...	5
Ingram, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	35
Brabant, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	4
Osborne, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	31
M'Gie, c. Oliver, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	6
Bain, c. Candy, b. Richards	...	...	...	17
Robson, b. Richards	...	...	...	12
Kinnear, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	1
D. E. Mackay, retired	...	...	...	12
Mewton, retired	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	191

Bowling analysis: Hamblyn took five wickets for 60 runs; Richards, three for 58; Candy, none for 21; Oliver, none for 15; M'Murray, none for 21,

## HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Hamblyn, b. Mewton	...	...	...	14
Sutherland, b. Sumner	...	...	...	1
M'Murray, b. Robson	...	...	...	5
Goss, c. and b. Mewton	...	...	...	19
Richards, c. and b. Ingram	...	...	...	8
Oliver, c. T. V. Mackay, b. M'Gie	...	...	...	7
Candy, b. Brabant	...	...	...	2
Sykes, b. Bain	...	...	...	54
Lepper, b. Bain	...	...	...	2
Terry, b. Bain	...	...	...	1
Stoddart, not out	...	...	...	15
Extras	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	150

Bowling analysis: Ingram took one wicket for 2 runs; Sumner, one for 4; Bain, three for 17; Mewton, two for 12; Robson, one for 7; M'Gie, one for 9; Brabant, one for 10; Kinnear, none for 6; D. E. Mackay, none for 8; T. V. Mackay, none for 15; Osborne, none for 38.

## MASTERS v. BOYS.

March 19.—This match was played on the High School grounds. The weather was good, and the match resulted in a win for the Boys by 18 runs. Scores:—

## BOYS.

Richards, b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	6
Monteath, c. Mr. Rockel, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	6
M'Murray, l.b.w., b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	1
Oliver, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	0
Candy, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	4
Paterson, run out	...	...	...	29
Sinclair, c. Mr. Espiner, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	23
Lepper, c. M'Murray, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	16
Sutherland, run out	...	...	...	2
Yates, not out	...	...	...	1
Sykes, b. Mr. Hall	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	97

Bowling analysis: Mr. Moyes took two wickets for 31 runs; Mr. Espiner, three for 41; Mr. Ryder, two for 13; Mr. Hall, one for 3.

## MASTERS.

Mr. Espiner, b. Richards	...	...	...	13
Mr. Ryder, c. and b. Richards	...	...	...	30
Mr. Hall, b. Richards	...	...	...	7
Mr. Moyes, b. Monteath	...	...	...	17
Mr. Rockel, l.b.w., b. Richards	...	...	...	1
Mr. Fenton, c. Sykes, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Mr. Hutton, b. Monteath	...	...	...	4
Mr. Balham, c. Sinclair, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Mr. Quilliam, not out	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	79

Bowling analysis: Monteath took three wickets for 31 runs; Richards, four for 33.

## HIGH SCHOOL v. TOWN ELEVEN.

March 31.—Tuesday being a holiday a town team challenged us to a game of cricket. The weather was good, but the wicket a bit bumpy. The opening batsmen, Richards and Monteath, soon settled down and formed a partnership which resulted in 95 runs before the first wicket fell. Monteath was bowled by Colson. Paterson joined Richards, but was run out for 0. M'Murray next was l.b.w. to Snell. Oliver followed with a "duck." Candy then made a stand with Richards, but was bowled by Anderson for 9. Sykes followed, but Richards was bowled l.b.w. by Anderson. Sykes hit up 12 in three hits, and afterwards Yates, Court, Lepper and Sutherland followed, contributing only four runs.

Billing and Legg opened for the town. When twelve was reached, Billing was dismissed by a catch of Monteath's off his own bowling. Snell then joined Legg, and formed a strong partnership, which brought the total up to 108. Both batsmen hit well, the former getting ten 4's and the latter eight. Then followed Osborne, who made a well-played 17. Anderson came next, but was caught by M'Murray off Richards for 10. Colson followed, but was bowled by Sykes' second ball. Then came Cutfield, who hit up 18 very quickly, but was bowled by Sykes. Graham and Terry followed, both of whom made a stand, the former making 26 and the latter 13 not out.



## HIGH SCHOOL.

Richards, l.b.w., b. Anderson	...	...	...	55
Monteath, b. Colson	...	...	...	35
Paterson, run out	...	...	...	0
M'Murray, l.b.w., b. Snell	...	...	...	2
Oliver, b. Anderson	...	...	...	0
Candy, c. Cutfield, b. Anderson	...	...	...	9
Sykes, b. Anderson	...	...	...	12
Yates, c. Graham, b. Osborne	...	...	...	2
Court, c. Cutfield, b. Anderson	...	...	...	2
Lepper, b. Anderson	...	...	...	0
Sutherland, not out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	15
Total	...	...	...	152

Bowling analysis: Billing, no wickets for 9 runs; Anderson, six for 45; Osborne, none for 26; Colson, one for 28; Snell, one for 10.

## TOWN ELEVEN.

Billing, c. and b. Monteath	...	...	...	7
Legg, b. Oliver	...	...	...	50
Snell, retired	...	...	...	52
Osborne, c. Oliver, b. Monteath	...	...	...	17
Anderson, c. M'Murray, b. Richards	...	...	...	10
Colson, b. Sykes	...	...	...	4
Cutfield, b. Sykes	...	...	...	18
Graham, c. Court, b. Richards	...	...	...	26
Terry, not out	...	...	...	13
Extras	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	213

Richards took two wickets for 65 runs; Monteath, two for 61; M'Murray, one for 3; Candy, none for 14; Oliver, one for 10; Sykes, two for 13; Paterson, none for 7.

## MASTERS v. SCHOOL.

April 2.—This Thursday, the Masters played the School a return match, and this time they defeated the latter badly. They went in to bat first, Candy and Pott opening. Candy was caught off Monteath's first over. Then came Mr. Bottrill, who quickly knocked up 20, when Pott was bowled. Mr. Rockel followed, but Mr.



BOARDERS, 1914.



Bottrill was caught. Mr. Ryder came in next, and Mr. Rockel was bowled. Mr. Espiner formed a partnership with Mr. Ryder, which had produced 17 runs when Mr. Espiner was bowled. Mr. Hutton then followed and knocked up two 4's, but was caught. Next Mr. Balham came in, but was bowled by Richards. Then followed Wyborn, the highest scorer of the match, with 26 not out. After that Atkinson and Skelton followed with 5 and 2 respectively.

For the School, Richards and Monteath opened against Mr. Ryder and Mr. Espiner. Monteath was bowled by the latter for 5. M'Murray joined Richards, who was soon l.b.w. to Mr. Espiner. Oliver followed, but was bowled by Mr. Ryder. Then came Court, Yates, Goss and Terry all with "ducks." Graham and Stoddart followed, contributing only 6 to the score. Scores:—

## MASTERS.

Pott, b. Monteath	...	...	...	1
Candy ii., c. Terry, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Mr. Bottrill, c. Waller, b. Monteath	...	...	...	20
Mr. Rockel, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Mr. Ryder, b. Richards	...	...	...	7
Mr. Espiner, b. Richards	...	...	...	10
Mr. Hutton, c. and b. Monteath	...	...	...	8
Mr. Balham, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Wyborn, not out	...	...	...	26
Atkinson, b. Richards	...	...	...	5
Skelton, b. Monteath	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	89

Bowling analysis: Monteath, six wickets for 49 runs; Richards, four for 30.

## SCHOOL.

Richards, l.b.w., b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	6
Monteath, b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	5
M'Murray, run out	...	...	...	5
Oliver, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	4
Court, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	0
Yates, c. Candy, b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	0
Goss, b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	0
Terry, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	0
Graham, c. Mr. Ryder, b. Mr. Espiner	...	...	...	5

Stoddart, b. Mr. Ryder ... ..	1
Waller, not out ... ..	0
Extras ... ..	15
Total ... ..	41

Bowling analysis: Mr. Ryder, four wickets for 17 runs; Mr. Espiner, five for 10.

#### HIGH SCHOOL v. UNITED SERVICE.

April 4.—Batting first, the School team put on 144. Sykes 33 (including two 6's and three 4's), Oliver 26 (six 4's), Candy 22 (four 4's), Sutherland and Monteath 10 each, and extras 19, were responsible for most of the runs. Service tried eight bowlers, the whole muster, with the exception of the wicket-keeper, trying an over or two.

Service's first strike realised only 87. Ingram 26 (a 6 and four 4's), D. E. Mackay 18, and Rev. Mr. Colvile 14, made most of the runs. Only nine batted.

The School team could see the chances of a win, and essayed to play out time, with disastrous results, the whole side being dismissed for 24 runs. Osborne, eight wickets for 8 runs, tells its own tale.

With about half-an-hour to go, Service went in again, wanting 82 for a win. M'Gie and Newell opened, and put on 46 for the first wicket, but thereafter scoring was poor, and the seventh man was dismissed just as time was called. Detailed scores:—

#### HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Richards, b. Osborne ... ..	0
Monteath, b. Newell ... ..	10
M'Murray, b. Osborne ... ..	4
Oliver, c. Colvile, b. M'Gie ... ..	26
Court, b. Colvile ... ..	18
Lepper, b. Newell ... ..	0
Candy, b. Colvile ... ..	22
Sykes, c. Osborne, b. Mackay ... ..	33
Yates, c. sub., b. Osborne ... ..	2
Sutherland, c. Osborne, b. Mackay ... ..	10
Hamblyn, not out ... ..	0
Extras ... ..	19

Total ... .. 144

Bowling analysis: Osborne took three wickets for 29 runs; Newell, two for 30; Cargo, none for 10; M'Gie, one for 15; Brabant, none for 12; D. E. Mackay, two for 7; Colvile, two for 12; Mewton, none for 10.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

Richards, c. sub., b. Ingram ... ..	4
Monteath, c. sub., b. Osborne ... ..	0
M'Murray, b. Osborne ... ..	1
Sutherland, b. Osborne ... ..	1
Oliver, b. Osborne ... ..	5
Court, run out ... ..	5
Lepper, c. Newell, b. Osborne ... ..	2
Candy, b. Osborne ... ..	0
Sykes, hit wicket, b. Osborne ... ..	0
Yates, not out ... ..	1
Hamblyn, b. Osborne ... ..	5

Total ... .. 24

Grand total ... .. 168

Bowling analysis: Osborne took eight wickets for 8 runs; Mackay, none for 3; Ingram, one for 13.

#### UNITED SERVICE.—First Innings.

Colvile, c. Monteath, b. Richards ... ..	14
M'Gie, l.b.w., c. Richards ... ..	5
Newell, c. Sutherland, b. Monteath ... ..	7
Osborne, c. Hamblyn, b. Richards ... ..	9
D. E. Mackay, c. M'Murray, b. Hamblyn ... ..	18
Ingram, b. Hamblyn ... ..	26
Cargo, b. Richards ... ..	1
Brabant, c. Sutherland, b. Hamblyn ... ..	0
Mewton, not out ... ..	1
Extras ... ..	6
Total ... ..	87

Bowling analysis: Monteath took one wicket for 30 runs; Richards, four for 40; Hamblyn, three for 11.

#### UNITED SERVICE.—Second Innings.

M'Gie, c. Court, b. Monteath ... ..	30
Newell, b. Monteath ... ..	20
Osborne, c. Lepper, b. Monteath ... ..	4
Ingram, run out ... ..	4
Cargo, b. Richards ... ..	1
Mackay, not out ... ..	1



## CRICKET.

Brabant, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Mewton, c. Oliver, b. Monteath	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	67
Grand total	...	...	...	154

Bowling analysis.—Hamblyn, none for 13; Richards, two for 21; Candy, none for 14; Monteath, four for 14.

**JUNIOR COMPETITION.**

## UNITED SERVICE v. HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on our ground under beautiful weather conditions, and resulted in a win for our eleven by 85 runs and three wickets. The Service team batted five men short, so five of their men followed on for a second strike. Sinclair 70, Hamblyn 40, Terry 22, and Stoddart gave their opponents a good deal of leather-hunting. The bowling of Hamblyn beat the batsmen completely. The following are the scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Sinclair, c. Way, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	70
Hamblyn, b. Sheppard ii.	...	...	...	40
Terry, b. Girling	...	...	...	22
Jenkinson, run out	...	...	...	0
Waller, c. sub., b. Sheppard ii.	...	...	...	3
Stoddart, c. and b. Girling	...	...	...	27
Fox, run out	...	...	...	5
Atkinson, retired	...	...	...	7
Extras	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	191

Bowling analysis: Sheppard took one wicket for 34 runs; Sheppard ii., two for 54; Milne, one for 38; Girling, one for 48.

## UNITED SERVICE.

Crone, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	3
Milne, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	4
Way, b. Terry	...	...	...	6
G. Sheppard, run out	...	...	...	48

## CRICKET.

F. Sheppard, not out	...	...	...	21
Girling, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	1
T. Sheppard, run out	...	...	...	4
Girling, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	0
P. Sheppard, c. and b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	9
Milne, run out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	106

Bowling analysis: Hamblyn took six wickets for 21; Terry, one for 36; Stoddart, none for 14; Quilliam, none for 13; Sinclair, none for 12.

School won by 85 runs.

## TIKORANGI v. HIGH SCHOOL.

Our juniors travelled to Tikorangi and returned home defeated by 54 runs on the first innings. Following on, we compiled 126 runs for the loss of six wickets. Hamblyn was the only batsman to reach double figures in the first innings. In his second venture he compiled 80 not out. The bowling of Whitehead and Sarten was altogether too good. The following are the scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Goss, b. Sarten	...	...	...	2
Hamblyn, c. and b. Whitehead	...	...	...	23
Terry, b. Whitehead	...	...	...	1
Waller, b. Sarten	...	...	...	4
Stoddart, b. Sarten	...	...	...	5
Jenkinson, b. Whitehead	...	...	...	1
Candy ii., c. Gardner, b. Sarten	...	...	...	1
Quilliam, b. Sarten	...	...	...	0
Baillie, b. Whitehead	...	...	...	0
Skelton, b. Whitehead	...	...	...	2
Wyborn, not out	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	40

Bowling analysis: Sarten took five wickets for 22 runs; Whitehead, five for 18.

## TIKORANGI.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, b. Terry	...	...	...	0
Cole, l.b.w., b. Terry	...	...	...	0
Knuckey, c. Hamblyn, b. Terry	...	...	...	2

## CRICKET.

Foreman, b. Goss	...	...	...	16
Sarten, c. Candy, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	37
West, b. Goss	...	...	...	0
Alexander, b. Skelton	...	...	...	4
Gardner, b. Terry	...	...	...	15
Tyrell, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	8
Jury, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	1
Whitehead, not out	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	94

Bowling analysis: Hamblyn took three wickets for 13 runs; Terry, four for 44; Skelton, one for 14; Goss, two for 15.

## WAREHOUSES v. HIGH SCHOOL.

The Warehousemen met us on our own ground and defeated us by 58 runs on the first innings. Out of our paltry score of 28, Hamblyn, with 10, was the only one to reach double figures. Following on we made a much better stand in our second innings. Scores:—

## SCHOOL.

Hamblyn, b. Hooker	...	...	...	10
Goss, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Kidd, run out	...	...	...	6
Stoddart, c. and b. Hooker	...	...	...	3
Jenkinson, b. Richards	...	...	...	4
Skelton, b. Hooker	...	...	...	0
Waller, run out	...	...	...	2
Candy ii., b. Hooker	...	...	...	2
Wyborn, c. Douglas, b. Richards	...	...	...	0
Leech, not out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	28

Bowling analysis: Richards took four wickets for 11 runs; Hooker, four for 16.

## WAREHOUSEMEN.

Wilson, c. Goss, b. Terry	...	...	...	12
Hawkins, c. Terry, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	15
Douglas, l.b.w., b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	16
Stohr, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	0

## CRICKET.

Green, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	43
Hooker, c. Goss, b. Terry	...	...	...	5
Cutfield, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	4
Shepherd, b. Terry	...	...	...	18
Key, c. Skelton, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	0
Richards, b. Terry	...	...	...	1
Clarke, not out	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	86

Bowling analysis: Hamblyn took six wickets for 29 runs; Terry, four for 46.

## SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

Waller 23, Goss 12, Wyborn not out 12, Stoddart 10, Jenkinson 10; total for seven wickets, 91.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL v. HIGH SCHOOL.

This match, played on our ground, resulted in a victory for us by 34 runs. We batted first, and our chances looked very poor with eight wickets down for 46; but a fine stand by Terry and Waller put on 39 runs for the ninth wicket. Technical School had three wickets down for 41, but took things too easily for the rest of the innings. Scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Kidd, b. Oliver	...	...	...	2
Graham, c. Old, b. Oliver	...	...	...	19
Hamblyn, b. Fuller	...	...	...	0
Stoddart, b. Fuller	...	...	...	0
Jenkinson, c. sub., b. Oliver	...	...	...	0
Kirkby, b. Oliver	...	...	...	5
Goss, c. Duff, b. Fuller	...	...	...	14
Skelton, b. Fuller	...	...	...	0
Waller, b. Sutherland	...	...	...	8
Terry, not out	...	...	...	27
Quilliam, b. Oliver	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	86

Bowling analysis: Fuller took four wickets for 43; Oliver, five for 36; Sutherland, one for 6.



## TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Sutherland, c. Kidd, b. Hamblyn	...	...	26
Oliver, c. Kidd, b. Hamblyn	...	...	4
Duff, b. Hamblyn	...	...	2
Fuller, b. Terry	...	...	11
Old, b. Terry	...	...	0
Cartwright, b. Hamblyn	...	...	0
Griffin, c. and b. Hamblyn	...	...	6
Jury, c. Skelton, b. Terry	...	...	0
Clemow, c. Terry, b. Hamblyn	...	...	1
Bennett, not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	2
Total	...	...	52

Bowling analysis: Hamblyn took six wickets for 21; Skelton, none for 20; Terry, three for 9.

**PREPARATORY CRICKET.**

## HIGH SCHOOL v. INGLEWOOD.

We played Inglewood at Inglewood on March 1. We did not take our score-book out with us and could not get Inglewood's scores or bowling analysis. Our bowlers did very well, Pott getting five wickets for 4 runs, and Harker five for 4 runs. The weather was fine, and the fielding very good. Scores:—

## HIGH -SCHOOL.

Blundell, c. Evans ii., b. Nicoll	...	...	0
Wilson, run out	...	...	4
Pott, c. Baily, b. Nicoll	...	...	0
Johns, b. Nicoll	...	...	1
Harker, c. Evans i.	...	...	11
Moody, b. Baily	...	...	4
Brown, run out	...	...	2
Russell, run out	...	...	4
Webster, c. Evans ii.	...	...	2
Healy, b. Baily	...	...	1
Kyngdon, not out	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	3
Total	...	...	32

School won.



NIGER HOUSE.



## SCHOOL v. CENTRAL.

Against Central, March 20, at the Racecourse, in dull weather. Scores:—

## SCHOOL.

Wilson, c. Hughes, b. Bullo	...	...	...	11
Blundell, run out	...	...	...	0
Goss, not out	...	...	...	42
Pott, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	2
Fox i., c. Austin, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	6
Atkinson, c. Harvey, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	5
Meuli, c. Sheppard, b. Austin	...	...	...	0
Johns, c. and b. Sheppard	...	...	...	0
Harker, c. Harvey, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	0
Moody, b. Sheppard	...	...	...	0
Fox ii., b. Sheppard	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	68

Bowling analysis: Sheppard took seven wickets, Bullo one wicket, Austin one wicket.

## CENTRAL.

Milne, b. Fox	...	...	...	13
Wood ii., b. Harker	...	...	...	1
Harvey, c. and b. Fox	...	...	...	0
Bullo, b. Fox	...	...	...	2
Sheppard, c. Wilson, b. Harker	...	...	...	33
Matthews, b. Fox	...	...	...	0
Wood i., c. and b. Fox	...	...	...	2
Brown, c. Wilson, b. Harker	...	...	...	0
Penman, not out	...	...	...	12
Austin, c. Fox, b. Goss	...	...	...	5
Hughes, b. Goss	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	73

Bowling analysis: Fox took five wickets, Harker three, Goss two.

## CADETS.

We have now two good companies at the school. At the beginning of the term the bigger boys from amongst the new arrivals were drafted into No. 1, while the remainder were put into No. 2. Of these latter those tall enough to receive uniforms were retained in No. 2, while those too short became members of Mr. Espiner's company of smaller boys. During the term, Major Temperley, accompanied by Captain Stevens, inspected the Cadets, and Major Temperley was good enough to express his satisfaction with the progress we were making in our drill. On February 26 we were again inspected, this time by the Hon. Jas. Allen, Minister for Finance, Education and Defence. The companies were drawn up as a single company. After the inspection the Minister complimented us on our business-like appearance. He also added some words of counsel and encouragement.

Owing to boys leaving at the end of the year there have been several promotions. These are as follows:—H. Lepper to Junior Subaltern in No. 1, and I. Pott to Colour-Sergeant in No. 2. Lepper, who intends taking a military examination at the end of the year, has to put in twelve months' service as lieutenant before he can receive a commission. By the above arrangement he will save a year in his course.

We have been putting in special work in preparation for the review of Taranaki Cadets to be held in New Plymouth on May 20, when General Sir Ian Hamilton is to pay his visit of inspection. The position of leading company in the battalion has been allotted to us, and it therefore behoves every man to do his best to show that we are worthy of the honourable place assigned us. Our drill is as yet far from perfect, and we hope every Cadet realizes this, and will be spurred on to work the harder. Perfection is an almost impossible goal to reach, but hard work and conscientious effort will at least bring us much closer to it. The May holidays will be curtailed by a week on account of the Review. This will enable us to have two clear days for drill and practice before the 20th. Let us hope that these days are fine.

Speaking of the weather reminds us that we shall soon be less dependent on the weather than we have been in the past. Hitherto a wet day has meant no regular drill, but some indoor instruction in the overcrowded class-rooms. The new gymnasium will enable much more efficient work to be done.

Eleven of our boys attended the Training Camp at Feilding in January. A good deal of hard work was done, and both our companies have benefited in consequence. All expenses were paid by the Defence Department, which therefore gave every encouragement to attend. Some two hundred and fifty Cadets in all took advantage of the opportunity. An incidental advantage accruing from such a camp is that boys from the various schools meet each other and get to understand better "the other fellow's" point of view, while everyone's mind and sympathies must be considerably broadened.

Our late drummer, Beck, has left school, and a worthy successor has been found in the person of "Tommy" Johns. We have now two competent buglers, Rockel and Jackson. On drill days budding buglers practise on the new tennis court, and, judging from the amount of noise produced, we should soon have a whole corps of bugle experts.

Towards the end of the term an examination was held to test the qualifications of candidates for the positions of sergeant in No. 2, and of corporals in No. 1. As a result the following appointments have been made:—

Sergeant, No. 2: N. Leech.

Corporals, No. 1: C. Putt, B. Stoddart, N. Quilliam, R. Kidd.

Lance-corporals, No. 1: G. Bendall, V. Stanton, D. Paterson, C. Fair.

## PREPARATORY NOTES.

(BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.)

We started school on February 9 with 43 boys, 21 of whom are new boys. The new boys seem to be very healthy and strong, but some of them are quite small. Last term seven boys left, six of whom are in the Upper School, while the other one has gone to Oakura. On March 24 we were very busy getting our books and desks into our new room, which used to be the old gymnasium. No one would think that the old "gym." could be made into such a beautiful, well-ventilated room as it is now.

Mr. Fenton left us on March 31, and we presented him with a parting gift from the Preparatory School for



the work he had done for us during his year and two months with us. He said that he was very sorry he was leaving us, and wished to keep in touch with the school as much as he could, and would be very pleased if any of the boys would write to him.

On April 1 our new master, Mr. Bottrill, joined us.

At the beginning of the term we voted for a captain and vice-captain. Goss was elected captain and Pott vice-captain of our cricket team. Our first match was played against the Third Form. In the next match we old boys played the new boys and suffered defeat.

Last term we entered for the Whittle Shield, and this year we had to play-off in the final. We defeated Inglewood, at Inglewood, on March 1, but Central defeated us on the Racecourse on March 20 by five runs. We were to have played Waitara on April 4, but they telegraphed into us to say that they had forfeited to us. "Foxy" and "Ginger," who were going to drive out, went out there, and were very angry when they returned.

This leaves Central first with ten points and High School second with eight. Central have won the Shield for three years running, and are to be congratulated on their success.

The small boys have their practice in cricket on Mondays, when two of the senior boys go out and teach them to play "a straight bat," to catch and to field.

We have started a library this term, and several boys have brought books. We appointed L. Fagan librarian and soon made a start.

The new boys are very enthusiastic in their gymnasium, and although they have not done very much they are progressing favourably and by the end of the term we should have some good gymnasts among us.

On March 31 we were given a holiday, as it was the Anniversary Day of Taranaki.

We are all looking forward to football, which is to begin after the Easter Holidays.

Next term we hope to see some new boys, and hope that they will enter into the spirit of school-life as this term's new boys have done.

## SWIMMING SPORTS.

On Thursday, March 12, we held our annual swimming sports at the Municipal Baths. For once perfect weather conditions prevailed, and the water was pleasantly warm. A large crowd was present, all the seating accommodation round the baths being taken up. There were record entries. The Sports Committee is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made, both for competitors and for the spectators. The handicapping was, on the whole, extremely good, the result being that there were many close finishes. All the events were got off promptly, and the lengthy programme was finished slightly before the scheduled time. Hellier again ably dispensed coffee to the competitors, and, needless to say, his table was constantly besieged. The following are the results of the various races:—

### ONE LENGTH, OPEN (70 STARTERS).

First Heat: 1 Hamblyn, 2sec.; 2 Clinch, 6sec. Time, 26sec.

Second Heat: 1 Fair, 4sec.; 2 Sole, 5sec. Time, 25 1-5sec.

Third Heat: 1 Kidd, 5sec.; 2 Stoddart, 4sec. Time, 27 4-5sec.

Fourth Heat: 1 Herbert, 3sec.; 2 Salt, 2sec. Time, 30sec.

Fifth Heat: 1 Sykes, scr.; 2 Luxton, 4sec. Time, 26sec.

Sixth Heat: 1 Healy i., 6sec.; 2 Lepper, 2sec. Time, 26sec.

Seventh Heat: 1 Yates ii., 3sec.; 2 Grayling i., 4sec. Time, 27 2-5sec.

Eighth Heat: 1 Bruce, 2sec.; 2 Murray, 3sec. Time, 30sec.

Ninth Heat: 1 Peach, 6sec.; 2 Sinclair, 2sec. Time, 27 2-5sec.

Tenth Heat: 1 Court, 2sec.; 2 Bayly, 4sec. Time, 27 2-5sec.

Semi-finals: First heat, 1 Stoddart, 2 Court. Time, 28 1-5sec. Second heat, 1 Kidd, 2 Hamblyn. Time, 29sec. Third heat, 1 Peach, 2 Sykes. Time, 29sec.

Final: 1 Kidd, 5sec.; 2 Court, 2sec.; 3 Stoddart, 4sec. Time, 27 3-5sec.

## TWO LENGTHS OPEN (45 STARTED).

First Heat: 1 Monteath, 3sec.; 2 Waller, 10sec.  
Time, 1min. 1 1-5sec.

Second Heat: 1 Pott, scr.; 2 Sykes, 2sec. Time,  
61½sec.

Third Heat: 1 Kelly, 2sec.; 2 Kidd, 4sec. Time,  
61 2-5sec.

Fourth Heat: 1 Court, 4sec.; 2 Sinclair, 5sec. Time,  
58 1-5sec.

Final: 1 Court, 4sec.; 2 Kelly, 2sec.; 3 Pott, scr.  
Time, 55 4-5sec.

PREPARATORY BOYS' RACE, ONE LENGTH  
(8 STARTERS).

1 Kingdon, 8sec.; 2 Pott, 4sec., 3 Russell, 8sec.  
Time, 33sec.

## 100 YARDS OPEN (19 STARTERS).

1 Kelly, 2sec.; 2 Yates ii., 6 sec.; 3 Cock, 6sec.  
Time, 1min. 46 1-5sec.

## LONG DIVE (12 STARTERS).

1 Sutherland, 2 Bruce. Distance, 93ft.

## 200 YARDS OPEN (10 STARTERS).

1 Pott, scr.; 2 Sinclair, 20sec.; 3 Goss, 25sec. Time,  
3min. 41sec.

## HIGH DIVE (7 STARTERS).

1 Sykes, 23½; 2 Goss, 23; 3 Yates ii., 20½.

## BACK STROKE, ONE LENGTH (12 STARTERS).

First Heat: 1 Salt, scr.; 2 M'Hardy, 4sec. Time,  
42 1-5sec.

Second Heat: 1 Lepper, scr.; 2 Grayling, 4sec.  
Time, 40sec.

Final: 1 Lepper, scr.; 2 Salt, scr.; 3 M'Hardy, 4sec.  
Time, 43 1-5sec.

PREPARATORY BOYS.—TWICE ACROSS BATHS  
(15 STARTERS).

1 Pott, 3sec.; 2 Watkins, 4sec. Time, 26 3-5sec.

## BREAST STROKE, ONE LENGTH (32 STARTERS).

First Heat: 1 White, 6sec.; 2 Cocker, 4sec. Time,  
32 3-5sec.

Second Heat: 1 Meuli, 6sec.; 2 Jenkinson, scr.  
Time, 31 1-5sec.

Third Heat: 1 M'Murray, scr.; 2 Martin, 4sec.  
Time, 32 1-5sec.

Fourth Heat: 1 Peach, 6sec.; 2 Kelly, scr. Time,  
32 2-5sec.

Final: 1 White, 6sec.; 2 Peach, 6sec.; 3 M'Murray,  
scr. Time, 32sec.

## NEW BOYS, ONE LENGTH (31 STARTERS).

First Heat: 1 Sole ii., 8sec.; 2 Cock, scr. Time,  
34sec.

Second Heat: 1 Clinch, 8sec.; 2 Deare, 1sec. Time,  
32sec.

Third Heat: 1 M'Murray scr., 2 Healy i., 6sec.  
Time, 37 3-5sec.

Fourth Heat: 1 Ogle, 8sec.; 2 Tuohy, 1sec. Time,  
31sec.

Final: 1 Clinch, 8sec.; 2 Ogle, 8sec.; 3 M'Murray,  
scr.. Time, 28 2-5sec.

## DIVING FOR PLATES (29 STARTERS).

1 Deare, 38 plates; 2 Howell, 37; 3 Hutchen, 32.  
Owing to the great number of entries for this race the  
heats were got off in the Henui River on the Wednesday  
afternoon, but the water was dark and consequently no  
big scores resulted.

## OLD BOYS', TWO LENGTHS (6 STARTERS).

1 J. Bullard, scr.; 2 R. Campbell; 3 J. Stohr. Time,  
52 1-5sec. A close finish.

## OLD BOYS', ONE LENGTH (8 STARTERS).

1 E. Mason, 2 R. Campbell, 3 H. Mackie. Time,  
24 1-5sec. A close finish.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The championships were decided at the baths on  
Tuesday night, March 17. The evening was perfectly  
fine, and the water warm. There was a very fair number



of spectators, amongst whom we were glad to see Major Temperley. The following are the results of the championships:—

Senior Championship.—There were three entrants for this, some very close finishes resulting. Pott's staying powers in the long-distance races gave him the victory. It was unfortunate that Sykes had to withdraw owing to cramp after he had won a first and a second place in the short races. Results:—

25yds.: 1 Sykes, 2 Kelly, 3 Pott. Time, 16sec.

50yds.: 1 Pott, 2 Sykes, 3 Kelly. Time, 35 1-5sec.

100yds.: 1 Pott, 2 Kelly. Sykes withdrew. Time, 1min, 24 1-5sec.

200yds.: 1 Pott, 2 Kelly. Time, 3min. 25sec.

Name.	Points.				Total.
	25yds.	50yds.	100yds.	200yds.	
Pott	1	5	5	5	16
Kelly	3	1	3	3	10
Sykes	5	3	—	—	8

Junior Championship.—There were ten entries for the Junior Championship till it resolved itself into a contest between Yates ii. and Cock. Yates proved the victor, but Cock was a very close second. Detailed results:

25yds.: First heat, 1 Yates, 2 Cock; time, 19 1-5sec. Second heat, 1 Fookes, 2 Sole; time, 19sec. Final, 1 Yates, 2 Cock; time, 18 1-5sec.

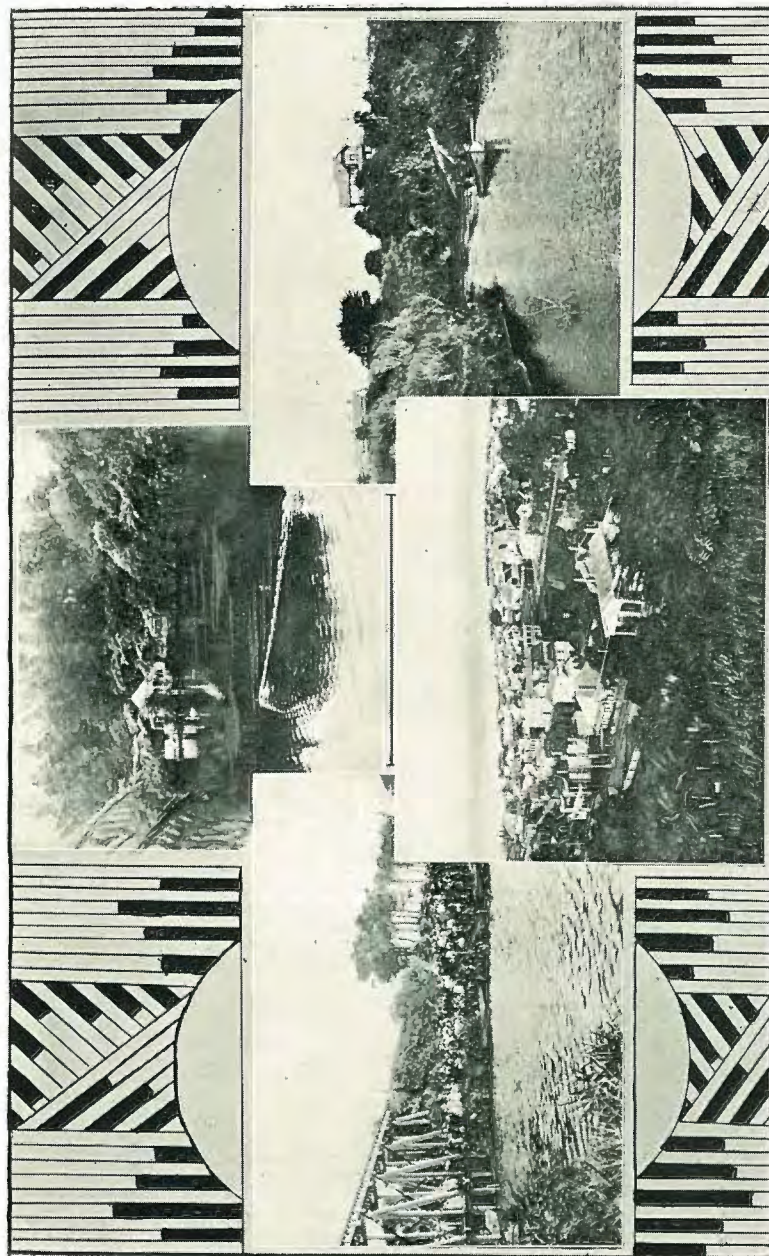
50yds.: First heat, 1 Yates, 2 Cock; time, 41sec. Second heat, 1 Fookes, 2 Sole; time, 42sec. Final, 1 Cock, 2 Yates; time, 42 2-5sec.

75yds.: 1 Yates, 2 Cock, 3 Goss; time, 1min. 9sec.

Name.	Points.			Total.
	25yds.	50yds.	75yds.	
Yates ii.	5	3	5	13
Cock	3	5	3	11

Under 13 Championship.—There were 8 entries for this, Pott minor annexing the championship. Doile was second and Watkins, one of the smallest boys in the school, was third. Results:—

25yds.: 1 Pott ii., 2 Doile, 3 Watkins; time, 20sec.





ROUND ABOUT NEW PLYMOUTH.



One length (33 1-3yds.: 1 Pott, 2 Doile, 3 Watkins; time, 27 2-5sec.

Two lengths: 1 Pott; 2 Doile, 3 B. Johns; time, 1min. 8 3-5sec.

Name.	25yds.	Points.		Total.
		One length.	Two lengths.	
Pott	5	5	5	15
Doile	3	3	3	9
Watkins	1	1	—	2

#### OTHER EVENTS.

Balloon Race, one length.—First heat: M'Murray 1, Lepper 2. Second heat: Jenkinson 1, Peach 2. Final: Jenkinson 1, Lepper 2.

Musical Lifebuoys.—First heat: Lepper 1, Monteath 2. Second heat: Herbert 1, Howell 2. Final: Lepper 1, Herbert i. 2.

Awkward Entry off Chute.—This race caused much amusement, and Jenkinson succeeded in making the biggest splash. Results: Jenkinson 1, Wyborn 2.

Inter-Form Relay Race.—1 VIA., 2 VIb.

### CONCERT CLUB.

The first meeting of the club was held on Monday, March 2, when Mr. Balham took the chair. The members of the committee were as follows:—Lepper, Salt, Candy, Richards, Monteath, Putt. The last-mentioned was elected hon. secretary.

The chief business of the club is to arrange a concert in aid of school institutions. The committee has commenced work with vigour and enthusiasm. The new gymnasium, which is in the course of erection, will assist the work of the club, and it is to be hoped that when the building is completed we shall be able to hold concerts every fortnight. These occasional concerts will be beneficial, as they will render the task of selecting boys for the Annual Concert much less difficult.

The programme for the Annual Concert has been arranged as follows:—

The first half will be occupied by Sheridan's play, entitled "St. Patrick's Day."

## CAST.

Lieut. O'Connor .....	Pott.
Justice Credulous .....	Quilliam.
Mrs. Bridget Credulous .....	Putt.
Loretta .....	Jackson.
Dr. Rosie .....	Kidd.
Sergt. Traunts .....	Lepper.
Corp. Flint .....	Borrie.

The latter half will be devoted to gymnasium and tumbling, bayonet exercises, March of the Empire, Preparatory School boys' song, and recitations.

The committee desires to thank those gentlemen who have been so generous as to offer their assistance to make the concert a success. Mr. Renaud has kindly consented to be present at the rehearsals, and moreover, he has offered to attend the Saturday night concerts, in order that he may supply the necessary accompaniments for the songsters.

It is essential that such a club should exist, for it is this institution on which the Finance Committee depends for a considerable part of its funds.

We desire to thank Mr. Gilmour, who has presented to the club some scenery which formally belonged to the Theatre Royal.

An outstanding feature in the work of the committee is the arranging for the Saturday night concerts. The boys have taken part in these entertainments with such enthusiasm that we have already held two concerts, and we are about to hold a third. The first one took place on Saturday night, March 7, in the big room.

The programme was as follows:—

Overture .....	Clinch.
Song .....	Brooker.
Pianoforte Solo .....	Mace.
Recitation .....	Mr. Hall.
Bugle Calls .....	Rockel and Jackson.
Anecdotes .....	Borrie.
Boxing .....	Tuohy v. Meuli.
Recitation .....	Neal.
Song .....	Mr. Renaud.
Duet .....	K. Robinson and Robison.
Violin and Piano .....	Jenkinson and Yates.
Recitation .....	Candy ii.
Bagpipes .....	Stoddart.

“God Save the King,”

The programme of the second concert, which was held on Saturday, March 28, in the big room, was as follows:—

Overture .....

N. Quilliam.

## “BETWEEN TWO FIRES.”

## CAST:

Miss Matilda Kenfaublicac .....	G. Bradbury.
John, the Postman .....	E. Herbert.
Burglar Bill .....	C. Putt.
The Dummy Man .....	L. Hoffmann.
The Nigger Servant .....	C. Fair.

Pianoforte Solo .....	L. Hoffmann.
Wrestling .....	Meuli v. Cliff.
Boxing .....	Candy ii. v. Yates ii.
Recitation .....	K. Neal.
Hypnotism .....	N. Quilliam.

“God Save the King.”

**SHOOTING NOTES.**

## MINIATURE RANGE SHOOTING.

We have received the sum of £2 as the prize which we won last year, by gaining 29th place in the competition, among the numerous Cadet Corps of the Empire, for the Imperial Challenge Shield. This money was handed to the Finance Committee, who have consented to allow us the sum of £5 for the purchase of a new peairifle, of which we are sadly in need, if we are to gain a place in the prize-list for the above competition this year.

So far this year we have done but little of this miniature rifle shooting, but we have compensated for it by obtaining good results with the Lee-Enfields at recently-held rifle meetings. The miniature range championships are to be shot off in part this term. It has been decided that the shooting for them shall extend over four matches, the three best scores to count.

We are very pleased to see that some of the new boys are taking a keen interest in this branch of military work. Judging from their present performances, we should produce a good junior team to enter for the competition.



## REWA REWA (FULL-SIZED) RANGE.

At the beginning of this term we did a little aperture shooting, but when we heard that meetings for Senior Cadets were to be held under service conditions some time during the term, we laid aside the apertures to get into the way of using the service sights again. To start with, we found the conditions rather difficult as compared with those for our other matches, on account of our not being permitted to use either slings or rests. We have had a succession of windy Saturdays, being very fortunate, however, in not having more than one day so wet that we were unable to shoot.

During the Christmas holidays, three of our boys continued practising in view of the Taranaki Rifle Association's Meeting, which was held on the 5th and 6th of last February. On the opening day, the weather was dull, but a very strong gusty wind blew across the range. The shooting was, in consequence, not of a high standard, no specially good scores being registered. The prize-list was a lengthy one, there being thirty prizes in each match, ten of them for tyros.

The scores registered and the prizes won by our boys were as follows:—

## KAPONGA MATCH.

Seven shots at 300 and at 500 yards.

	300	500	Total.	Prize.
S. Candy .....	26	35	61	10s.
H. Lucena .....	32	28	60	10s.
H. Lepper .....	24	30	54	10s.

Candy gained 11th place on the main prize-list, and Lucena 19th place, performances which may be credited to the interest and enthusiasm of our coach, Lieut. Hartnell.

## INGLEWOOD MATCH.

Seven shots at 500 and at 600 yards.

	500	600	Total.	Prize.
Candy .....	30	28	58	5s.
Lucena .....	28	29	57	5s.

## NEW PLYMOUTH MATCH.

Seven shots at 300, at 500, and at 600 yards.

	300	500	600	Total.	Prize.
Lucena .....	29	30	27	86	10s.

## STRATFORD MATCH.

Seven shots at 800, at 900, and at 1000 yards.

	800	900	1000	Total.	Prize.
Candy .....	25	31	19	75	5s.

## PATEA MATCH.

Ten shots at 1000 yards.

	Score.	Prize.
Candy .....	39	10s.
Lucena .....	38	10s.
Lepper .....	30	5s.

Candy's score gained him 15th place in the main prize list.

Rifleman M'Whirter, of the New Plymouth Club, and Candy, tied for the silver medal presented by Major Sandford for the highest tyro aggregate at the 500 yards range, both registering 94 points out of a possible 105.

The tie was to have been shot off, but the more experienced shot very generously gave the medal to his younger opponent.

For the tyro aggregate, Candy was successful in winning a prize of £1 10s by coming second with a total of 315, being only 4 points behind the winner, Rifleman Slaughter, New Plymouth.

No doubt on account of the successes of these boys a larger number of entries will be received from the High School next year.

On Thursday, April 2, a Cadet Rifle Meeting was held on the Inglewood Range. Under the capable management of Lieut. Humphrey and Mr. T. King, of Inglewood, the following programme was arranged:—

## FIRST MATCH, 100 YARDS.

Grouping practice; 5 shots; scores to count only in aggregates. Possible 25.

## SECOND MATCH, 200 YARDS

Five shots second-class figure target. Time, 5min. Possible 20.

## THIRD MATCH, 200 YARDS.

Ten shots rapid, in two series of five each; 30sec. allowed for each five. Possible 40.

## FOURTH MATCH, 200 YARDS.

Five shots, figure 3 target on pole; exposure 5sec.  
Possible 15.

## FIFTH MATCH, 800 YARDS.

Five shots (two sighters optional), first-class target.  
Possible 20.

In matches 2, 3, 4 and 5 the prizes were to be: First, gold medal; second and third, silver medals.

A gold medal was also to be given for the best individual aggregate.

A challenge shield for the team of five making the highest aggregate during the meeting, and to be competed for annually, was presented by Colonel Malone and the officers of the XI. Regiment. A silver medal was to be presented to each member of the winning team.

Out of the total of 99 who had entered, 91 assembled on the range. This was a very good result, considering that it was the first meeting of its kind held in Taranaki, or even perhaps in New Zealand.

In the second match, Sergt. Kelly gained second place with a score of 19, one short of the possible.

The third match resulted in Sergt. Sutherland gaining third place after shooting off with Cadet Limmer, of Waitara, and Col.-Sergt. Bruce.

None of our boys were placed in the fourth match, but in the fifth Pvt. Fookes gained second place.

The gold medal for the best individual aggregate was won by Sergt. Sutherland, with a total score of 100 (possible 120).

The teams match resulted as follows:—

1st. High School A Team	...	441
2nd. High School B Team	...	437
3rd. Waitara Team	...	434

Cadet White, of Eltham, and Cadet Limmer, of Waitara, are to be congratulated on securing possibles, the former in the snap-shooting at 200 yards, the latter in the slow shooting at 500.

Prior to the meeting, Lieut. Humphrey and those assisting him had renewed the targets and installed the telephone, so that everything was in excellent order.

A feature of the day was the smartness with which the secretary, Mr. Norman Sutherland, got out the results of the various matches. To Lieut. Humphrey and all who helped him to provide us with a very enjoyable day's shooting we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude.

At the Rewa Rewa Range, on Easter Monday, April 13, there was held a rifle meeting for Cadets and Territorials.

The following programme for Cadets was drawn up by Sergt.-Major Bond:—

## No. 1 MATCH.

Five rounds grouping at 100yds., figure target; five rounds timed slow at 200yds., figure target; five rounds rapid, time limit 1min., at 200yds., figure target. Possible 65.

## No. 2 MATCH.

Five rounds figure 3 target exposed five seconds each time, 200yds.; ten rounds rapid, time limit 1min., figure target. Possible 55.

## No. 3.—CADETS' GRAND AGGREGATE.

Open to 12 best scores in Matches 1 and 2.

Ten shots figure 3 target, 200yds., and ten shots rapid, 300yds., figure target. Possible 70.

In the First Match the following boys were prize-winners:—

Place Gained.		Score.
1.	Sergt. Sutherland (£2)	62
2.	Sergt. Lepper (£1 10s)	61
3.	Sergt. Hamblyn (15s)	59
5.	Pvt. Lucena (7s 6d)	57
7.	Corpl. Candy (5s)	52
9.	Pvt. Meuli (5s)	51
10.	Pvt. Martin (5s)	50
16.	Pvt. Fookes (2s 6d)	44
20.	Col.-Sergt. Bruce (2s 6d)	43

In the Second Match ten of our boys were successful, as against nine in the first:—



Place Gained.		Score.
1.	Pvt. Lucena (£2) .....	48
2.	Pvt. Martin (£1 10s) .....	42
3.	Sergt. Kelly (15s) .....	41
3.	Pvt. Fookes (15s) .....	41
5.	Pvt. Meuli (10s) .....	38
6.	Pvt. Corkill (5s) .....	37
7.	Sergt. Hamblyn (5s) .....	36
8.	Corpl. Candy (5s) .....	35
13.	Sergt. Sutherland (5s) .....	33
20.	Col.-Sergt. Bruce (2s 6d) .....	28

For the Third Match our boys gained nine out of the ten places to which prizes were allotted, the remaining place being filled by an Old Boy, Burkhardt. The following was the result of the Grand Aggregate:—

Place Gained.		Previous Total.	Grand Agg.	
1.	Pvt. Lucena (gold medal and 10s) .....	105	50	155
2.	Sergt. Hamblyn (£1 10s) ...	95	44	139
3.	Sergt. Lepper (£1) .....	87	44	131
4.	Sergt. Sutherland (5s) .....	95	31	126
5.	Pvt. Martin (5s) .....	92	33	125
7.	Corpl. Candy (5s) .....	87	32	119
8.	Pvt. Fookes (5s) .....	85	33	118
9.	Pvt. Meuli (5s) .....	89	6	95
10.	Sergt. Kelly (5s) .....	82	13	95

From the above results it will be seen that out of the 14 who entered from the school 11 gained prizes. The total prize money was £23 19s 6d, including the gold medal (valued at £3). Out of this sum our 11 prize-winners carried off £16 15s and the gold medal.

Owing to the fact that our shooting rifles have raised foresights, which are better adapted for use with aperture back sights, we had on this occasion to find others. We tender our thanks to Lieut. Lister and those members of No. 90 Company, Senior Cadets, who kindly lent us a number of theirs.

## HOUSE NOTES.

The numbers of the boarders have been greatly increased this term, as may be seen by paying a visit to the House, where most of the boys are new to the school. The preparatory boarders have had their fair share of the recruits, and this term it has been necessary to allot a dormitory for the sole use of these. This increase is all the more appreciable, since most of these new boys have travelled from distant towns, and there are only a few new weekly boarders. From all this it is easy to see that the school is undoubtedly growing in popularity, and will, we hope, be soon ranking with the largest and best known in New Zealand. The reinforcements have not been confined to the boys only, however. We now have another house-master, Mr. Espiner, from the Wanganui Collegiate School. We take this opportunity to tender a hearty welcome to Mr. Espiner, and a hope that his sojourn here will be a very pleasant one.

Early in the term, most of the boarders, except those in the Preparatory Department, turned out to see "Within the Law," a play which was greatly appreciated. To make amends for their missing this play, the Preparatory Boarders were taken to Wirth's Circus, which arrived soon after. This also was greatly enjoyed, and for a few days after the school echoed and re-echoed with the shouts of would-be showmen. The annual A. and P. Show was also patronised by the boarders, and most of us heard the Royal Artillery Band.

Most of the boarders were invited out at "exeat," and of course had a very enjoyable time. Only about a dozen boys remained behind, and consequently these boys felt life a bit slower than usual, and we found "exeat" exceedingly dry. On the Saturday night, Mr. Renaud, our music-master, took the stay-at-homes to the pictures, which, as ever, were thoroughly enjoyed. Thanks for this kindness are here tendered to Mr. Renaud.

The river, which is just behind the school, has been greatly frequented this term, as after a hot day in school it is very refreshing to have a dip. A couple of lads have, with infinite labour (?), constructed a boat and a raft, from which great fun has been obtained.

Gym. for the boarders was much hampered at the beginning of the term, the reason being that no suitable building was available. Consequently we were able



to have gym. in the mornings only. Now, however, a large marquee has been purchased, and our gymnastics are going on as they were before.

One of the most memorable nights of the term to boarders was March 26th. On this day the Tikorangi and Mr. Newton King's Staff Elevens, who had borrowed our grounds for their match, supplied us with surplus jellies, cakes and other delicacies. These were greatly enjoyed, and the most was made of such a chance. We here express our thanks to the above-mentioned elevens. (N.B.—No reflection on the school victuals is here intended.)

About a week before Easter, instead of doing gym. in the mornings, the gym. squads began to take turns at working at the excavation for the baths. As a result of this, a considerable hole has been made in the work, and the tennis court is gradually being extended.

This year has witnessed the arrival of our new matron, Mrs. Ward. We here extend a hearty welcome to her and a hope that she will enjoy a very pleasant stay here.

## AGRICULTURE.

Our forces have this term been strengthened by Peach and Marfell from Form V., Kibby, Hastie, Blanchett and Snowden from Form III., while we have also lost King i. and Avann.

All the plots are looking well, and the year's work has been started by mowing the lucerne, hoeing between the rows, and afterwards yoking the "charger" into a miniature pair of harrows and harrowing the plots well. One exceptionally bad lucerne plot has had everything grubbed off it so as to let the lucerne shoot up again, as it is nearly choked with couch. Some of the plants were taken up and their roots examined, but no nodules were to be seen. Last year four plots were sown down in lucerne and a quarter of each plot was subsoil-manured with very marked results. It was noticed that the subsoil-manured portion produced a growth twice the height of the plants on the ordinary manured part.

The sorghum imphee plot has been cut and tied up into bundles. This crop has come on splendidly. The blue lupin has come on a great deal better than the first lot that was sown, and though there is not a very plenti-

ful crop this year the plants are stronger and healthier. The Buda kale came on well, except that its leaves were attacked by the turnip fly. The leaves have been mown off, and the whole plot well harrowed, so as to clean between the rows, and to pull out any remaining weeds.

A Planet Junior cultivator was borrowed from Mr. Buttimore and run between the rows of the silver beet. One plot was sown down in sainfoin, but instead a heavy crop of panicum laevifolium came up. This was cut and tied up into bundles.

The chou moellier and subterranean clover plots have also come on very well, the former being a great improvement on the first lot that was planted the year before last. A specimen of subterranean clover was dug up some time back, when it was found that the roots, which go down to a considerable depth in the soil, contain large quantities of nodules. The white Russian barley came on very well and formed fair-sized heads, but the birds attacked it as soon as the grain began to form.

Experiments carried out during the term are: Milk testing, analysis of soils, distinguishing metals by the colour of their flames. Milk testing is being carried out weekly by the Fifth and Sixth Forms. The results are to be set down on graph paper and put into the Winter Show. The analysis of soils could not be carried out to the best advantage, as the apparatus used was not efficient enough.

We are hoping to have the other half of the hillside under the plough soon, as it has been lying under fallow for about a year.

We have obtained a number of large flower-pots in which a number of varieties of grass-seed have been sown with suitable manures. It is intended to exhibit these at the Winter Show.

### REPORTS ON PLOTS.

1. Chou Moellier.—Height averaged 3 feet. Some instances very poor growth, but on whole a very fair development of leaves. Attacked by turnip fly, but many survived and are still producing fresh feed.
2. Silver Beet.—Height about 1 foot; a poor crop; exposed, and grown on a poor sample of soil.



3. Blue Lupin.—Height averaged 2 feet. Intended to plough in as green manure, but poor growth. Allowed to seed.
4. Sainfoin.—Germination very poor and any growth prevented by rapid growth of panicum laevifolium, which had been grown on the plot the previous year, and had seeded. Growth of panicum was phenomenal—over 3 feet. Allowed to seed and then cut. Understand this to be only plot of its kind in New Zealand—a South African grass.
5. Crimson Clover.—Grown on poor soil; a poor result.
6. Subterranean Clover.—An excellent crop, producing a heavy yield of feed. Seems to adapt itself to this type of soil. Immense numbers of nodules developed.
7. Sorghum Imphee.—Growth during Christmas vacation prevented by weeds, but has since come on well. Height four to five feet. Good development of forage. Appears very similar to maize.
8. Buda Kale.—Good germination and good growth, but plants too crowded. Although thinned after vacation no great headway made, with exception of one or two lines which had been sufficiently thinned out previously. Height 1ft. 6in. to 2ft. Very fair leaf development. Attacked by turnip fly.
9. Chester County Mammoth Maize.—Excellent crop. Height 8ft. to 9ft. Excellent forage. Later allowed portion to develop cobs. Devastation by mountain wind.
10. Harrison's Giant Italian Rye.—Good crop—over 3 feet. Cut for seed. Good yield.
11. Western Wolfs Grass.—Good crop—over 3 feet. Allowed to seed.
12. Lucerne.—Part subsoil-manured much greater progress than remainder. Taranaki subsoil evidently can be made good use of. Inoculation observed by dark green colour of leaves and further observation of roots of such plants showing presence of nodules. Inoculated patches scattered, but are increasing in size. New lucerne plots hoed clean and then harrowed; good results. Six inches growth in a fortnight. Old plot of lucerne very

dirty with blackberry and twitch grubbed and harrowed with excellent results. Lucerne came away clean and looking much healthier.

Soya Beans.—Poor development of plants, but fairly good yield of seed. No signs of development of nodules.

#### LABORATORY WORK.

Senior.—Mechanical analysis of soils. Analysis of manures—detection of acid radicals. Flame tests. Experiments on chemical constituents of plants.

Dairying.—Milk tests, senior boys each working out tests of a separate cow.

#### MASTERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

There have been several changes in the staff during the present term. Mr. Fenton left to take up a position as teacher of Lincoln Road School. He was with us, as master in charge of the Preparatory Department, for two years. During that time he has done excellent work, and has left behind him a reputation for thoroughness as a teacher. On March 31st, the last day he was with us, he was presented by the Preparatory boys with a pair of brushes in a case and a letter case, as some token of the esteem in which he was held by his pupils. Mr. Balham then took a photo of Mr. Fenton and the whole Preparatory Division. On April 1st, Mr. Bottrill, M.A., of Auckland, took up duty as Mr. Fenton's successor. Mr. Bottrill was trained at the Auckland Training College, and received his education at the Auckland Grammar School and University. He has been in charge of schools and has had considerable experience also in organising work. We are glad to note that he is a cricketer of distinctly more than the average merit, and we look forward to deriving much benefit from his help and advice next season. We extend to him a hearty welcome, and trust that his stay with us may be a long and pleasant one.

The staff of the New Plymouth Boys' High School has been further augmented by the appointment of Mr. W. A. Diprose, of Auckland, as an additional assistant master. Mr. Diprose is quite a young man, and holds his B certificate. He was educated at the Auckland Grammar School, afterwards going to the Training Col-

lege, and lately has been in charge of Maungatapere School. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, excelling particularly in cricket. Mr. Diprose assumed his new duties after the Easter holidays.

The staff has also been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. R. H. Espiner. Mr. Espiner is an old boy of both Palmerston High School and of the Wanganui Collegiate School. He is therefore thoroughly conversant with all aspects of secondary school and boarding school life. Being a good athlete and a keen sport he has already made his weight felt in the school. We hope he will be with us a long time and hope that he is as glad to be with us as we are to have him.

### OLD BOYS' NOTES.

E. Colson, head prefect during last year, left at the end of last term to take up a position in the Union Bank.

Ivan Weston, our Taranaki Scholar for this year, is now attending Victoria College, where he is taking the B.Sc. course. He is residing at the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

L. G. Goss, who came fourth for New Zealand last year in the entrance exam., is now studying at Duntroon Military College, in Australia. He has been duly initiated into the mysteries of that institution and is now hard at work.

G. Chong is now holding a position in Mr. Sykes' Pharmacy in New Plymouth. His absence will be much regretted by the First XV.

R. Claridge is now working in the Justice Department.

A. Crone, a useful member of the First Fifteen last year, has taken a position at Carter's, in New Plymouth.

H. Blundell is in Mr. Newton King's office in town.

F. Clemow is working in Messrs. Okey and Rollo's Foundry.

L. Day, who recently removed to Palmerston North with his parents, is attending the local High School.

H. Kirkby is in the office of Mr. A. H. Johnstone, solicitor, of this town.

L. Avann is in the Hemp Grading Branch of the Agricultural Department at Foxton. The Department grades some 50,000 tons of flax annually. According to Avann's account Foxton is an extremely dull place, and we suspect that he would like to be back at school again.

G. Beck has been appointed a Civil Engineering Cadet in the Chief Engineer's drawing office in the Railway Department, Wellington. He finds his time fully taken up with his duties, his military training and his studies. These latter he takes in the Wellington Technical College, which he attends four nights a week.

Strathie and Willard Ewing are in Fraser's Foundry and Engineering Works, Auckland. They are both hard at work both in their profession and in their military training. They are to play football this year with the College Rifles. They both represented the Auckland Y.M.C.A. in the gymnastics and swimming competition against Wellington and Dunedin. They came first in the Life-saving Competition, and Strathie was second in the 100 Yards (under 18) Swimming Championship.

R. Campbell is living in Stratford. He paid us a visit during the term.

W. Guild is in the Bank of New South Wales in town.

S. King is at home at present, but intends securing a position in town soon.

R. Matthews is in the Borough Council Office, New Plymouth.

C. B. Webster, with his partner Nicholson, won the championship of the Men's Doubles at the recent Tennis Tournament at Wanganui.

H. Hine, who left school last term, is farming at Tikorangi.

R. Jackson is in the National Bank, New Plymouth.

H. Barker is now in Auckland filling a position in Entrican's Warehouse.

W. Blanchett is working on his father's farm near New Plymouth.

E. Pope has gone to Oakura, where he attends school.

G. Petch is working at the Red Post in New Plymouth.

H. Bradbury is studying engineering at the New Plymouth Technical College.

R. H. Quilliam has passed the examination for the LL.B. degree, at Victoria College.

D. A. Harle has passed the First Section of the same examination.



D. N. MacDiarmid has returned as far as Melbourne after a lengthy visit to the Soudan United Mission field. He is a member of the Mission and will now be engaged for some months on a lecturing tour in Victoria in the interests of the Society. For this work he will be eminently competent, as his recent visit will give him not only accurate and first-hand knowledge, but also the sympathy necessary to make a lecturing tour possible.

Mr. Howard Richmond, in a recent letter to the Old Boys' Association, expressed the hope that the very great progress of the school during the last two years would continue until we had an institution second to none in the Dominion. Mr. Richmond is now with the firm of Messrs. Buddle, Button and Co., Solicitors, Auckland.

Mr. Frank H. Morgan, now chief sub-editor of the New Zealand Times, was an Old Boy in '89. He recently wrote expressing much gratification at the advancement of the school during recent years.

F. Bellringer, Chairman of the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, has had his time pretty fully occupied lately in connection with the erection of the new hospital.

E. Cunningham, who is now resident in Christchurch, paid a visit to New Plymouth during the term.

J. Connett, one of our oldest boys and President of the Taranaki A. and P. Association, attended as delegate from his Society the recent Conference of A. and P. Societies at Hawera.

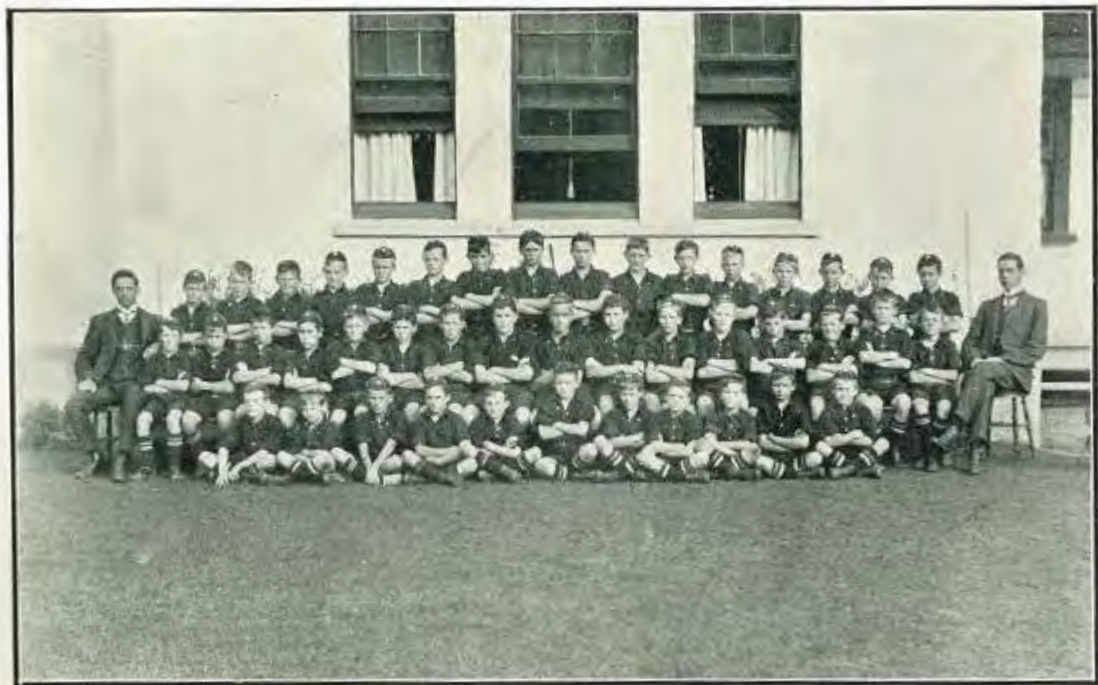
F. Carthew has gone into partnership with Mr. Perry and the two have taken up a large block of land inland from Eltham.

W. Noble, stationmaster at Midhirst, has passed his final solicitor's examination.

G. Bollinger has just returned from an extended trip to British Columbia and the North-Western States of U.S.A. He spent the Easter holidays in New Plymouth. At present he is in the Bank of New South Wales at Hastings.

David Teed, who has already been Mayor of Newmarket, Auckland, for several terms, is again a candidate for the chair. His former tenure of office was marked by a decided improvement in the streets of the Borough.

Harold Dingle is working a large station, north of Whangarei.



PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 1914.



R. Cottier has rejoined his old firm of Newton King as auctioneer.

E. Skinner is in Melbourne in connection with his patent "Mammitien."

Gerald Paul is an official in the Fire Brigade at Vancouver, B.C. During the recent visit of the New Zealand footballers to the Pacific Coast he was able to do much to help and entertain the visitors.

We regret to have to record the death of J. Sinclair after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience and fortitude. Sinclair was one of the finest athletes turned out by the school, and was especially fast in sprints. He was a member of both the First Eleven and the First Fifteen. After he left school he always maintained a close connection with us. Having passed his preliminary examinations here he studied medicine for some time at Glasgow University. Last year he returned as relieving teacher in the old school. We tender our sincerest sympathy to the sorrowing ones he has left behind him.

Campbell MacDiarmid, of Hamilton, met with a motoring accident in April. Accompanied by his wife, he was motoring from Hamilton to Frankton to catch the mid-day express, keeping a sharp look-out at the crossing where the line curves, and the view is obstructed by houses. He also complied with the recent regulations as to slowing down. It was raining, and he had the car hood up, and consequently did not hear the whistle of the engine of an approaching train. But when about thirty yards from the line, on a down grade, he saw a train rounding the curve, and at once applied the emergency brake. Seeing that the car could not be stopped until on the level of the rails, he, with great presence of mind, threw in the full power in the hope of getting over. He had almost succeeded, when the engine struck the back wheel guards, and pushed the car off the track, but, fortunately, did not overturn it. The occupants escaped uninjured, but the car was considerably damaged.

H. J. Mackie who has been for two years at the Wellington Training College, has been relieving in Fitzroy School.

The engagement of R. Quilliam and Miss Bewley, of New Plymouth, is announced.

The engagement of Austin Bewley and Miss Devore, of Auckland, is announced.

The engagement of H. C. Davies to Miss Matthews is announced.

As we go to press news has just come of the election of J. E. Wilson as Mayor of New Plymouth. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on his success, and feel sure that his tenure of office will be marked by progress and sound administration. Unfortunately the day before the election he was taken ill with typhoid fever and removed to the Hospital. We trust his stay there will be but a short one.

### BIRTHS.

FRASER.—At New Plymouth, on December 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Fraser, of a daughter.

WEBSTER.—At New Plymouth, on December 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ken. Webster, of a daughter.

RYDER.—At New Plymouth, on February 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ryder, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

STANDISH—HOGG.—At St. Andrew's Church, Christchurch, on February 9th, Arthur Russell Standish to Jessie Cathro Hogg.

STODDART—MEMBERY.—At St. Peter's Church, Waipawa, Hawke's Bay, John Henry Neville Stoddart to Alma Membery.

### LIST OF OLD BOYS.

The following is a list of Old Boys in order of enrolment from the opening of the school in February, 1882. We hope it will be of interest, and if so, it will be carried further in our next issue. Is an Old Boys' Register impracticable? We commend the idea to the consideration of the Old Boys, who have in this list material upon which work may be begun:—

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Henderson, Lorens     | 10. Pearson, Frederick |
| 2. Bellringer, Frederick | 11. Wilson, Richard C. |
| 3. Manning, Ernest       | 12. Wilson, James      |
| 4. Manners, Arthur       | 13. Skeet, Kenneth     |
| 5. Bullot, Percy         | 14. Skeet, Wilfrid L.  |
| 6. Morton, Luther        | 15. Shaw, Charles      |
| 7. Cunningham, Ernest.   | 16. Caverhill, Frank   |
| 8. Paynter, Charles      | 17. Croucher, Charles  |
| 9. Rawson, Walter        | 18. Hunter, Irwin      |

19. Syme, Stanley
20. Humphries, Thomas L.
21. Gilmore, William
22. Halse, Richard
23. Weston, William
24. Furlong, Thomas
25. Hempton, Tom
26. Kelly, Charles
27. Hunt, Alfred
28. Cottier, Henry
29. Brooking, Arnold
30. Brooking, Frederick

ADMITTED APRIL, 1882.

31. Rawson, Harold
32. Webster, Lewis
33. Hursthouse, Ernest
34. Connett, John
35. Ford, Herbert
36. Webster, Frederick W.
37. Lever, John F.
38. Taylor, Alfred

ADMITTED JULY, 1882.

39. Messenger, Walter B.
40. Schofield, Harry
41. Standish, Frank M.
42. Wainhouse, William H.
43. Humphries, Fredk. W.
44. Morey, James
45. Bayly, Charles
46. Bayly, Alfred
47. Bayly, Walter
48. M'Millan, David
49. Cornwall, Newnham
50. Conway, James
51. Callaghan, Henry
52. Humphries, Edward
53. Humphries, Stanley
54. O'Carrol, Felix C.
55. O'Carrol, Claude R.
56. Carthew, Francis G.
57. Carthew, Edward J.

ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1882.

58. Callaghan, William
59. Thompson, Frederick
60. Rennell, Allan

61. Okey, Alfred
62. Wickham, Ernest
63. Bosworth, Edward
64. Clemow, Robert
65. Bird, George
66. Barclay, Edward V.
67. Barclay, Henry A. L.
68. Kirkby, Ernest C.
69. Weyergang, Carl H. A.

ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1883.

70. Newsham, Albert
71. Ellis, William
72. Buscke, Oscar
73. Mitchenson, William
74. Elliott, Ernest
75. Elliott, John B.
76. M'Neice, John
77. Boswell, Henry
78. Lawson, Douglas
79. Watkins, George
80. Brookes, Charles
81. Watkins, James
82. Cornwall, Frederick
83. Cornwall, Charles

ADMITTED APRIL, 1883.

84. Giddy, George S.
85. Messenger, Edward
86. Kelly, William F.
87. Pardy, Robert
88. Brasch, Edward A.
89. Brasch, Hyam G. M.

ADMITTED JULY, 1883.

90. Cottier, Henry William (re-admitted)
91. Nixon, John

ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1883.

92. Kelly, Charles T. (re-admitted)

ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1884.

93. Wheeler, William
94. Murray, Herbert
95. Marshall, Frederick
96. Wilson, Thomas
97. Kyngdon, Charles



## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

- ADMITTED APRIL, 1884.  
98. Fookes, Harry
- ADMITTED JULY, 1884.  
99. Connett, John (re-admitted)
- ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1884.  
100. Messenger, Walter B. (re-admitted)  
101. Darnell, Ernest
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1885.  
102. Hirst, John B.  
103. Downes, Lawrence  
104. Priestley, Arthur  
105. Noble, James  
106. Noble, William  
107. Lever, Charles
- ADMITTED APRIL, 1885.  
108. Irvine, William  
109. Olson, Edward Ernest
- ADMITTED JULY, 1885.  
110. Humphries, Reginald  
111. Teed, David  
112. Webster, Percy  
113. Messenger, Edward (re-admitted)  
114. Fookes, Ernest  
115. Kelly, John  
116. Wright, Arthur  
117. Atkinson, Arnold
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1886.  
118. Wilson, John  
119. Ryan, George  
120. Jackson, Percy  
121. Fookes, Albert  
122. Whitcombe, Francis  
123. Standish, William  
124. Carthew, Francis (re-admitted)
- ADMITTED MARCH, 1886.  
125. Blackburn, Reginald  
126. Telfar, John
- ADMITTED APRIL, 1886.  
127. Marshall, George  
128. Webster, Clement
- ADMITTED JULY, 1886.  
129. Hempton, Arthur
- ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1886.  
130. Robson, William
- ADMITTED JANUARY, 1887  
131. Smith, Stanley  
132. Veale, Frank  
133. Rennell, Sydney
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1887.  
134. O'Carrol, Claude (re-admitted)  
135. Taylor, Arthur  
136. Brooking, Frederick (re-admitted)
- ADMITTED MARCH, 1887.  
137. Bayley, Charles
- ADMITTED SEPTEMBER, 1887.  
138. Rawson, Walter (re-admitted)
- ADMITTED JANUARY, 1888  
139. Pearce, Harry  
140. M'Intyre, Arthur
- ADMITTED JULY, 1888.  
141. Wilson, Robert  
142. Richmond, Howard
- ADMITTED SEPTEMBER, 1888.  
143. White, Percy J. H.
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1889.  
144. Gayne, Arthur  
145. Bauchope, Harry  
146. Cottier, Sydney  
147. Downes, Lawrence (re-admitted)  
148. Morgan, Frank
- ADMITTED APRIL, 1889.  
149. Connett, Lewis

## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

- ADMITTED MAY, 1889.  
150. Skeet, Bertie  
151. Shaw, Frederick Richard  
152. Webster, Kenneth
- ADMITTED JULY, 1889.  
153. Bramley, Harry
- ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1889.  
154. Fogwill, Alexander
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1890.  
155. Duffin, John  
156. Rickerby, John  
157. MacDiarmid, Campbell
- ADMITTED MAY, 1890.  
158. M'Kellar, Dugald  
159. Hursthouse, Harold  
160. Bellringer, Felix  
161. Bourke, Roger  
162. Neild, Harry  
163. Evans, David  
164. Bramley, Harry (re-admitted)
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1891.  
165. Halse, Edward F.  
166. Murray, Harry  
167. Webster, Leslie Bolland
- ADMITTED JUNE, 1891.  
168. Bellringer, Felix (re-admitted)  
169. Witchell, Guy
- ADMITTED JULY, 1891.  
170. Caldwell, Clement
- ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1891.  
171. Farquhar, Alfred Vernon
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1892.  
172. O'Carrol, Eustace Gerald  
173. O'Carrol, Dermot Vivian  
174. Rennell, Cuthbert Bertie  
175. Franklyn, Wm. Henry  
176. Fookes, Wilfrid Herbert  
177. Stapp, Arthur Dorset
178. Pridham, Charles I.  
179. MacDiarmid, Arthur C.  
180. Robinson, Ernest C.  
181. Hursthouse, Denis Wilson  
182. Avery, William  
183. Holdsworth, Fred.
- ADMITTED MARCH, 1892.  
184. Binnie, Alexander Crawford
- ADMITTED APRIL, 1892.  
185. Dingle, Harold George
- ADMITTED MAY, 1892.  
186. Mackay, John
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1893.  
187. Holdsworth, Godfrey  
188. Thomas, Richard E.  
189. Webster, Leonard Fred.  
190. MacDiarmid, Alex. M.  
191. Cottier, Richard G.  
192. Halcombe, Norman M.  
193. Moore, William Ernest
- ADMITTED MAY, 1893.  
194. Gray, Albert  
195. Thomson, Percy G.
- ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1893.  
196. Batten, Fred. H.
- ADMITTED FEBRUARY, 1894.  
197. Beckett, Wilfred, G.  
198. English, Richard  
199. Moore, William Rowland  
200. Thomas, James Arthur  
201. Runcoiman, William M.  
202. Cliff, Arthur  
203. Matthews, Keith
- ADMITTED APRIL, 1894.  
204. O'Callaghan, Michael
- ADMITTED JUNE, 1894.  
205. O'Callaghan, Wilfred  
206. White, Harold Temple  
207. Paynter, Sydney



## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1894.

208. George, Reginald Harold  
209. George, Cyril Eric

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1895.

210. Skinner, Ernest K.  
211. Wells, Decimus  
212. Mason, Harold William  
213. Hutcheson, William  
214. Ambury, Arthur

ADMITTED MARCH, 1895.

215. Cox, Alfred

ADMITTED MAY, 1895.

216. Arden, Leo

ADMITTED JULY, 1895.

217. Whitcombe, Frederick

ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1895.

218. Halcombe, Innes

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1896.

219. Jeffries, Frederick Douglas

220. Nathan, Ernest  
221. Bewley, Austin  
222. Tribe, Frederick  
223. Bayly, William  
224. Veale, Arthur  
225. Dockrill, William  
226. Arthur, Willie

ADMITTED JUNE, 1896.

227. White, Harold  
228. Paul, Gerald  
229. Beckett, Gilbert  
230. Billing, William Ernest  
231. Cutfield, William K.  
232. Cutfield, Harry L.  
233. Standish, Ivan T.  
234. Wareham, D. W.

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1897.

235. Greig, Alexander  
236. Bayly, William (re-admitted)

237. Shaw, Guy  
238. Horrocks, Lindsey  
239. Billing, Henry R.  
240. Ryan, Leslie  
241. Holdsworth, J. Scrutton  
242. Potts, Charles  
243. Walsh, Henry  
244. Woodhouse, Robert  
245. Gardiner, Frank  
246. Fraser, Gordon  
247. Foote, Gore  
248. Foote, Percy  
249. Eva, Joseph  
250. Davies, Dick A.  
251. Strauchon, Hunter

ADMITTED APRIL, 1897.

252. Stanford, Ernest  
253. Stanford, Arthur

ADMITTED JUNE, 1897.

254. Bewley, Norman

ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1897.

255. Hawkins, Arthur  
256. Jenniss, Lisle Carrington

ADMITTED JANUARY, 1898

257. Paul, Stanley  
258. Thomson, Basil  
259. Osborne, Geoffrey  
260. Wright, William  
261. Roope, Lavington R.  
262. Roope, Pauntley W.  
263. Roope, Julian W.  
264. Callaghan, George  
265. Douglas, Charles  
266. MacDiarmid, Donald  
267. Fraser, John W.  
268. Saxton, Waring  
269. Scott, Edmund W.

ADMITTED JUNE, 1898.

270. Clarke, Harold

## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

ADMITTED JANUARY, 1899

271. Dockrill, John  
272. Reed, Robert  
273. Baker, F. Russel  
274. Paul, Ronald  
275. Osborne, Edgar S.  
276. Esdaile, Esmond H.  
277. King, Truby  
278. Bicheno, W. Clarence  
279. Foote, Charles Stanley

ADMITTED MAY, 1899.

280. Taylor, George B. R.

ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1899.

281. Goodacre, Herbert Rayner

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1900.

282. Broadmore, Harry William

283. Hill, Leslie Gerald  
284. Honnor, Robert Percy  
285. Avery, Alfred Harry  
286. Ambury, Raymond John  
287. Woodhouse, Denis  
288. Horrocks, Lindsay (re-admitted)  
289. Horrocks, Leonard Mackintosh

290. Tuke, Charles Reginald  
291. Deacon, Ernest Wade  
292. MacDiarmid, Gordon Napier

293. Bleasdale, Albert Fred.

ADMITTED MAY, 1900.

294. Callaghan, Frank Fredk.  
295. King, Waldyve

ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1900.

296. Seon, Reuben

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1901.

297. Blanchett, Percy  
298. Russel, George

299. Perry, Norman  
300. Clarke, Cyril  
301. Rundle, Victor  
302. Coker, Anthony Carroll  
303. Griffiths, Sydney John  
304. Berry, Leonard Daniel

ADMITTED JUNE, 1901.

305. O'Driscoll, Albert James

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1902.

306. Tuke, George Gerald  
307. Hill, Samuel Allen  
308. Blanchett, Lewis James  
309. Billing, Arthur Lewis  
310. Girling, William James  
311. Mander, Leslie Jacob  
312. Osborne, Arthur Henry  
313. Barnitt, Fred. Heslop  
314. Foote, Leonard Norman  
315. Serpell, Samuel Llewelyn  
316. Bollinger, Hermann  
317. Reed, Reginald North  
318. Tuke, Charles Reginald  
319. Callaghan, Arthur Henry

ADMITTED JUNE, 1902.

320. Cutfield, Ernest

ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1903.

321. Kyle, Neil Andrew  
322. Stoddart, John Henry Nichol  
323. White, Cyril Joseph  
324. West, Vincent Onslow  
325. Carter, Thomas Gordon  
326. Bates, Cyril Palmer  
327. Bullard, John Noden  
328. Heldt, John Augustus  
330. Avery, Frederick Sydney  
331. O'Loughlin, Harold Hugh  
332. O'Loughlin, Herbert Jarvis  
333. Haworth, Lionel George  
334. Langmuir, Maurice Eric  
335. Healy, Arthur John



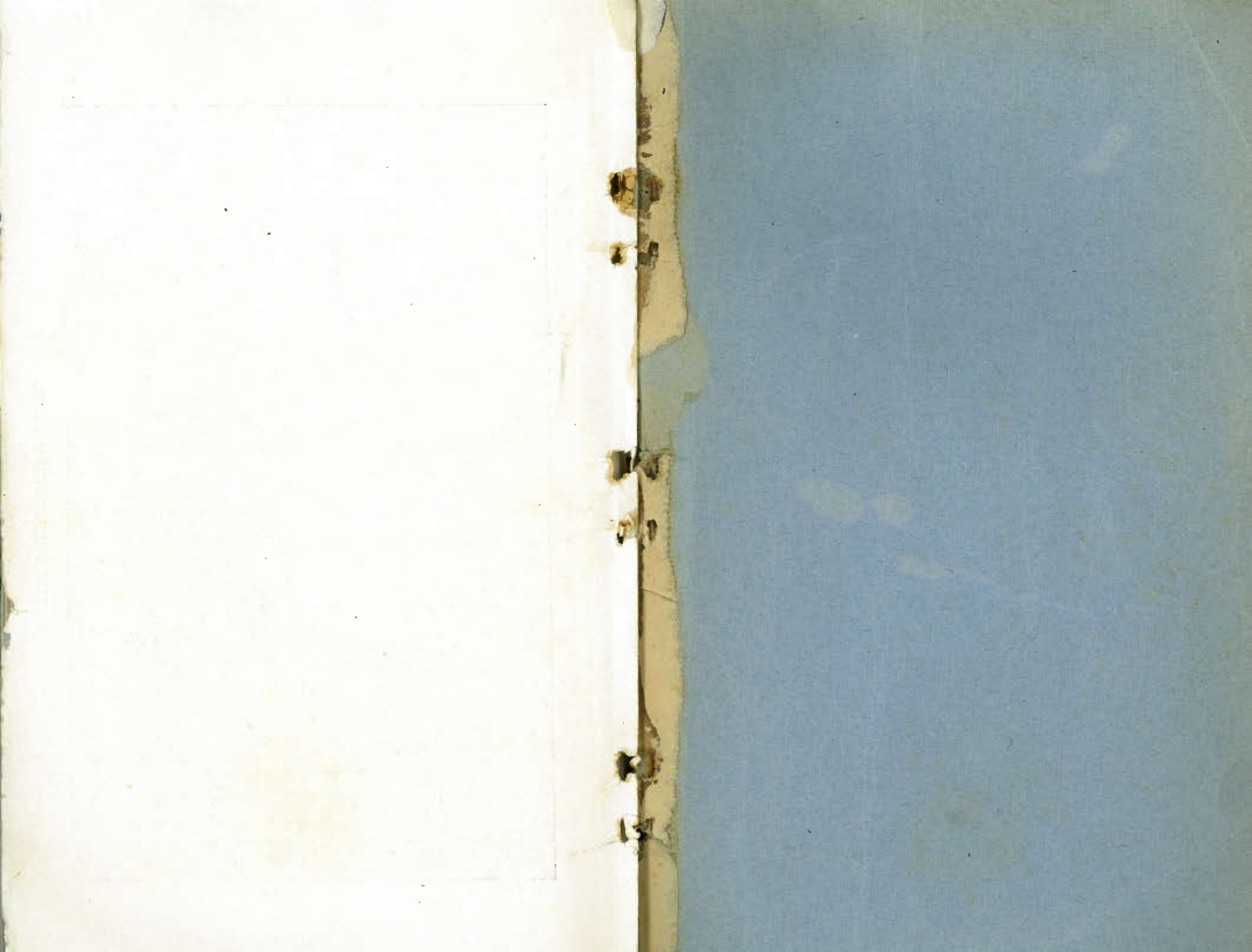
## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

336. Bentley, Frederick Wm. ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
337. Quilliam, Reginald Percy 1904.  
338. Ambury, Horace, Joseph  
339. Cook, Henry Lawrence  
340. Bollinger, George Wal-  
lace  
341. Addenbroke, Henry Gor-  
don  
342. Bailey, Ronald Hugh  
343. Fraser, Hugh  
344. Stanley, Ernest Claude  
ADMITTED MARCH, 1903.  
345. Smith, Harry Mackenzie  
ADMITTED JUNE, 1903.  
346. Kirton, Henry Sheath  
347. Harle, Thomas Aubrey  
ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1904.  
348. Okey, Sydney Melville  
349. Coker, Rex Desmond  
350. Sinclair, James Reid  
351. Grey, Philip  
352. Morey, Guy Melville  
353. Ellis, Trevor John  
354. Pepperil, Cyril Ernest  
355. Solway, Gordon Frank  
356. Perry, Wilfred Langdon  
357. Berry, Leonard Daniell  
358. Paul, Sydney Victor  
359. Brown, William Benet  
360. White, Arnold Hildred  
361. Chapman, Frank Carrol  
362. Fraser, Sydney Gibson  
363. Mackenzie, Ronald Wil-  
son.  
364. Cartwright, Alfred Geo.  
ADMITTED MARCH, 1904.  
365. Jones, William Edward  
366. Collis, Douglas L.  
ADMITTED APRIL, 1904.  
367. Nicholson, William Alex.  
ADMITTED JUNE, 1904.  
368. Boccock, John Harold  
369. Coates, Harold F.  
370. Gilbert, Herbert C.
371. Quilliam, Ronald Henry  
ADMITTED NOVEMBER,  
1904.  
372. Stanners, Wallace S.  
373. Tate, Varey C.  
ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1905.  
374. Asher, Lionel I.  
375. Blythe, Harold S.  
376. Tunbridge, Percival A.  
377. Sole, Farrell B.  
378. Hawkins, Gilmore  
379. Okey, William P.  
380. Ambury, Percy C.  
381. Brown, George W.  
382. Cooper, Charles A.  
383. Ballard, Geoffrey E.  
384. White, Horace S.  
385. Evetts, E. Carvell  
386. Morshead, Horace B.  
387. Patterson, Walter B.  
388. Monk, William E.  
389. Youngman, Cyril  
390. Blundell, Edgar  
ADMITTED SEPTEMBER,  
1905.  
391. Seccombe, Arthur Percy  
392. Stead, William Boswell  
393. Heslop, Harold Alexan-  
der Joseph  
ADMITTED FEBRUARY,  
1906.  
394. Cutfield, George Eric  
395. Gibbons, John Hornsby  
396. Bayly, Howard Albert  
397. Whitaker, George Law-  
son  
398. Laing, Rupert William  
399. West, Victor Francis  
400. Smith, Sydney  
401. M'Arthur, Alfred Alex.  
402. Mackie, Howard James  
403. Blyde, James Walter



THE PREPARATORY ROOM.





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New Plymouth :  
TARANAKI HERALD AND BUDGET PRINT.

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1914.

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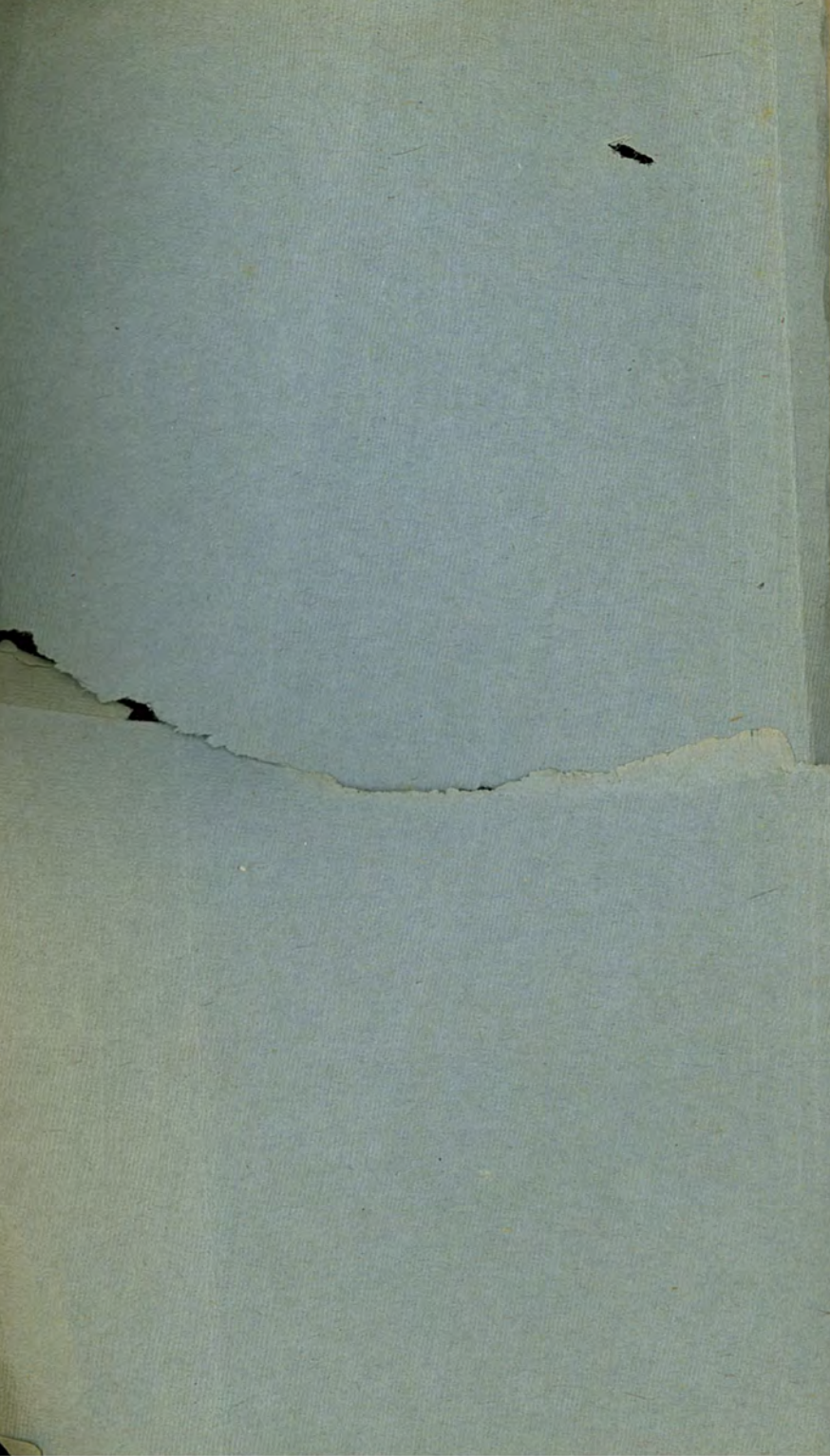
The  
"Taranakian."



EDITED BY THE BOYS OF THE NEW  
PLYMOUTH BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND  
PUBLISHED AT THE END  
OF EACH TERM.

Vol. 3.—No. 2.

September, 1914.





# THE "TARANAKIAN."

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# New Plymouth High School.

[ESTABLISHED 1882.]

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M. FRASER, ESQ.

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# SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS.

SECOND TERM 1914.

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DAY BOYS : I. W. Pott (*Head Boy*), F. A. Bruce, C. Hamblyn.

BOARDERS : H. Lepper (*Head*), A. Sutherland, S. Court, B. Stoddart, N. Quilliam.

## Cadets—

OFFICER IN CHARGE : Captain W. H. Moyes.

No. 1 COMPANY : Captain—Mr. A. R. Ryder.

Lieutenants—Mr. V. J. B. Hall, H. Lepper.

Colour-Sergeant—F. A. Bruce.

Sergeants—A. M. Sutherland, T. B. Kelly, C. J. Hamblin, R. G. B. Sinclair.

Corporals—C. Putt, B. Stoddart, N. Quilliam, R. Kidd

Lance-Corporals—G. Bendall, V. Stanton, I. Paterson, C. Fair.

No. 2 COMPANY : Captain—Mr. W. F. C. Balham.

Lieutenant—Mr. R. H. Espiner.

Colour-Sergeant—I. W. Pott.

Sergeants—S. Candy, R. Monteath, G. M. Salt, N. Leech.

## Magazine—

BUSINESS MANAGER : Mr. R. H. Rockel.

## Sports Committee—

Mr. A. R. Ryder (Chairman), S. Candy (Secretary), I. W. Pott, C. Hamblyn, R. Monteath, H. Lepper, F. A. Bruce, B. Stoddart.

## Finance Committee—

Mr. R. H. Rockel (Chairman and Treasurer), C. Yates (Secretary)  
I. Pott, G. Salt, S. Candy, A. M. Sutherland.

## Football—

SELECTION COMMITTEE : Mr. A. R. Ryder (Chairman), F. A. Bruce, B. Sinclair, H. Lepper.

CAPTAIN : F. A. Bruce.

VICE-CAPTAIN : B. Sinclair.

## Poundkeepers—

R. Wilson and R. Deare.

## Concert Club—

COMMITTEE : Mr. Balham (Chairman), C. Putt (Secretary), S. Candy, L. Richards, R. Monteath, H. Lepper, G. Salt.

## Shooting—

Mr. V. J. B. Hall (Chairman), H. Lepper (Secretary), S. Candy, A. M. Sutherland, C. Hamblyn, H. Lucena.

SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS

SECOND TERM 1911

President: W. H. ...  
Vice-President: ...  
Secretary: ...

Members: ...  
W. H. ...  
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Committee on ...  
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J. E. WILSON (118).  
MAYOR OF NEW PLYMOUTH.





# The "Taranakian."

*Edited by the Boys of the New Plymouth Boys' High School  
and Published at the end of each Term.*

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VOL. 3.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

No. 2.

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## EDITORIAL.

### THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

WE have recently been assured that it would be better for a student to "be convicted of petty larceny than to be found lacking in historic-mindedness." In this striking phrase an eminent English legal writer expresses the growing belief in the value of history. Lord Morley recently in a University address explained that the expression simply emphasised the "familiar truth that laws and institutions are not made, but grow." This is the keynote of modern historic study, and it is our purpose to show its application more especially in its relation to modern school life and study.

The subject is so vast, however, that considerable discrimination must be exercised, not only in the choice of subject matter, but also in the method of study. Concerning the general scope of history there are two theories which require notice. On the one hand, Carlyle most emphatically states that the history of the world is but the biography of the great men who have lived in it; who were "modellers, patterns and creators of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or attain." Believing this, he writes his "Hero-worship." Should we agree with him we should look for the history of the revolutionary epoch in the Life of Cromwell, for the rise of Prussia in the Life of Frederick the Great. Caesar, Tamerlane, Lycurgus and Lincoln would then typify various stages in the historical development of their respective countries. But we would thus lose sight of the

growth of institutions, except in so far as they are connected with the lives of those who are famous or notorious by reason of their connection with national progress or decay. We would further totally lose sight of the obviously practical lesson history ought to teach us, the relation between economic conditions and the state of society.

Another school of historians, for example Green and Sismondi, deny the validity of this idea. To the latter "the pre-eminent object of this study is good only as it instructs us to avoid mistakes, to imitate virtues, and to improve by experience." The real value of the study then is to further "the science of governing men for their advantage and of developing their individual faculties for their greater happiness." By these men History is regarded as the study of the recorded development of mankind.

No one will, of course, deny that great men have at all times exercised an enormous influence over the lives of the communities in which they lived. To whom can Europe assign the debt of gratitude which she owes Holland but in a great measure to her hero, William the Silent? And the infamous character of Philip II. of Spain may well exemplify the corruption of his kingdom. England must thank Cromwell for much, but the tide of insurrection had begun to flow while he was but yet a boy. Instances might be multiplied, but it will be found almost invariably that the growth of liberty or the extension of tyranny depends rather on the vitality of national life than on the efforts of any individual, however powerful he may be.

Once we have this conception of the study it will become fascinatingly interesting, for to a large degree the past indicates the future. But we must next inquire what is the best method of study. The old idea that history is but the narration of a series of events, chronologically connected, should by now be quite extinct. Too frequently, however, we pick up text-books and find chapter after chapter following, with monotonous regularity, the accessions, the political acts and the deaths of a sequence of monarchs. Too frequently we find students worrying over successive Tory or Whig administrations and ignoring that greatest of modern world-movements, the expansion of England. Surely the manner in which William Rufus met his death is of no abiding interest or



importance in English history, nor except in a few isolated cases has the transfer of the crown resulted in any clearly-defined epoch of history. This conception of history must be studiously avoided if we are to gain any real advantage from the subject.

A great part of the blame for our obviously incomplete and partial study must be laid at the door of our policy of "splendid isolation." Like Walpole, who boasted that, though ten thousand men had in one year been slain in Europe, they included not one Englishman, we sometimes almost unconsciously dissociate English from Continental history. This would be no great fault were our national story self-contained. This is certainly not so, and the present juncture demonstrates that clearly enough we must abandon that partial attitude. Surely no one can understand, for example, the celebrated quarrel between Becket and Henry II. unless he has some knowledge, however elementary, of the vital quarrels between the Papacy and the Empire, of which this is but a reflection.

Perhaps we can best explain the new conception of history by taking some specific cases. For example, the real history of Mediaeval England is to be found, not in the mere recital of wars or political acts, but rather in a study of the Vasso-Feudal system and in an examination of the strife between Church and State. These three institutions, Feudalism, Church and State, indicate the social, ecclesiastical and political condition of the nation. Statutes and wars are but the natural outcome of that condition, not the cause. A monarch's signature to a charter of liberties is but the visible manifestation of perhaps a century of social upheaval. Or again, the history of modern England is not to be discovered in political intrigues and changes, but rather in colonial expansion, in social changes and in industrial progress.

Our method then, should be that which will most clearly demonstrate to us what the actual inner life of a nation has been. To express it more technically, we ought to look for what someone has called "affinity of causation," or, in other words, the relation between cause and effect. So surely as we disregard this historical method so surely will our study be degraded either into antiquarianism or mere memorising of political facts. This relation between cause and effect may be demonstrated by examining any historical phenomena whatever.

Let us take an example which is tolerably familiar, and which we have already touched upon. A study of the Vasso-Feudal system ought to show to what extent it existed in the English communities prior to the Conquest, to what degree the system established in England differed from the Continental system, and how that difference resulted in the subsequent establishment of vastly different types of government. It will indicate the necessity to those times of a strong, centralised and almost autocratic government, by comparing the decentralisation and chaotic conditions obtaining in Europe. The decay of the system should show in England a gradual exhaustion, in France a fiery upheaval. The lesson taught us is that the permanence of an institution depends on its pliancy and power of adaptability. The practical result of our investigations is to enable us the better to judge the merit of existing and proposed social changes. This leads us to yet another branch of the subject.

There is, growing slowly amidst us at the present day, a new science, that called "sociology." It is, indeed, a science whose fundamental laws are based on the conclusions of historic and economic sciences. Its scope is thus seen to be, as indeed its name implies, simply a consideration of man and his social environment. There seems to be no doubt that much of the social reform of the future will take place in the direction of lines laid down by students of that science. As its laws can be confirmed only by an appeal to history or actual experiment we see how vital a subject history—in the broad sense we have indicated—must become. Where once the appeal of all scholars used to be to Greek learning, now the appeal of politicians, of economists, and of scientists is to history. It is plain that the accumulated wisdom of past generations cannot be ignored in the determination of the fortunes of the future. How vital then is it that such wisdom and experience should be faithfully and accurately sought out. This is the real function of historical study—the ability to understand and to cope with existing social and political exigencies—unless, indeed, we regard it as pure antiquarianism. If the function of our great schools is to turn out good citizens, how can that object be achieved without some knowledge of what true citizenship is? So far as schools are concerned surely the day has come when a broader and more rational treatment of this subject should be demanded.



So much, then, for the purely utilitarian side of history. The student will perhaps ask what is the best course of study. It must of necessity suit the individual taste. As the real and essential characteristics of what we are concerned with, mankind, never change, so the consideration of almost any period will repay investigation. Should we be interested in ancient history, we shall find in the memorials of ancient Egypt and Babylon many sidelights on the nationality and social life of those peoples. Should we desire a thoroughly workable knowledge of modern European questions we naturally study the history of the nineteenth century. Gibbon will, in "florid page," show what we have termed "causal affinity" by demonstrating those steps which a nation takes on the down grade to oblivion. We leave him feeling depressed, and are revived by the fiery courage of the Netherlanders in their struggle against foreign tyranny. Or we may be like Heine, who, when he had read Plutarch, instantly had a desire to take post horses to Berlin and turn hero. But it would probably be best to start with a consideration of the various systems which have passed current in England, comparing these where possible with analagous Continental systems. This understood, some knowledge ought to be gained of the fortunes of the Roman Republic, which, as Freeman vividly puts it, "stands as the living mistress of a dead world"; then of the Empire "the mistress becomes as lifeless as her subjects." From this we naturally turn to that celebrated Empire which Voltaire assures us was neither Holy nor Roman or Empire. This study completed, we are the better able to understand those seemingly isolated incidents which form so vital a part in the early history of our nation. Biography will now fall into its true perspective, and it will be seen how great emergencies gave birth to great leaders. As Frederick the Great once remarked, the innate desire for expansion in England at length produced a Chatham capable of directing that wish to its desired consummation.

Having, then, studied broadly as indicated the history of Europe, the student might then reasonably enough devote his entire energy to a study of one era or nation. As far as school history is concerned, we are opposed altogether, for obvious reasons, to what we might term the intensive study of any particular period. Obviously the facts thus learned will be distorted out of all true relationship with preceding and subsequent

events. It is infinitely better to have a broad, comprehensive knowledge without detail, than to have an infinity of detailed fact, unconnected, disjointed, and out of proper perspective.

There is no subject so full of pitfalls as history. It is roundly condemned by many because of textual inaccuracies. It is claimed that no historian can ever be impartial. That fact may be admitted. But to our mind that in itself is almost a sufficient justification of the study. There is obviously no study which can afford so much opportunity for using practical judgment and discrimination as history. We are all the time dealing, not with theoretical considerations, but with actual, definite, practical political or social events. And thus we find ourselves back to Sismondi's definition of history as something instructive both to the individual and to the State.

We might point out many other advantages of historical study, but our space is limited and, once commenced, history will provide its own incentive. However fascinating may be the pursuits of the athletic field, however pleasurable the study of literature, the student of history has no more real pleasure than an evening with Wellington in the Peninsula, an hour in the company of William the Silent, or a period with the assembly of barons who gathered round John at Runnymede and laid there the corner-stone of English liberty.

---

After a peace of sixty years our country is once again involved in a great European war. This is neither the time nor the place in which to discuss the war. We so firmly believe in the righteousness of our cause and in the wisdom and preparedness of our rulers that we may await the result with calm confidence. Naturally we are anxious, but this anxiety is very far from being fear. There is no need to exhibit any undue excitement, any great exultation over successes gained, or depression at reverses or losses. Our duty is steady, reasoned patriotism, which flows on in a deep stream of feeling, without the splash and noise of waters dashing over shallows and rapids. We believe we can best show the depth of our patriotism by being prompt to do or to give whenever we can do so in any way, however small, for our beloved land. There is now no longer any New



Zealand, England, Ireland, Scotland. We are all one, British; we are here but an extension of the Old Land, and must assuredly be an integral part of it.

Another way in which we may show our patriotism is by going about our regular work in our regular way. This shows a far more healthy spirit than does the yielding to excitement or to anything that prevents us from carrying out our daily duties in the usual course. Each dislocation that we cause renders the whole social machinery more easily disturbed; and this is what we must at this crisis most carefully avoid. Let us each, therefore, do our plain duty in our ordinary way. "Do the duty that lies nearest thee," says Carlyle, "and thy next duty shall have already become the plainer."

Let us also remember that our nation has, as history clearly teaches, a great destiny to fulfil. She has at all times stood for freedom and righteousness. This is evidenced by the sympathy shown her by outside nations. We can easily act in accordance with this spirit by carefully refraining from believing absurd reports of our enemies' defeats, losses and cruelties. We are at war, alas, with a kindred nation—a nation whose people have more in common with us than have any other people except our brothers of America. Our foes are numerous, brave, skilful, and full of resource; and to despise them or to lend credence to the many stories that come to us is to commit wilful folly.

We are proud that so many of our Old Boys have gone to the front. This is the right spirit. And we hope soon to see them back amongst us. We must hope and pray daily that peace may be soon restored, and that this titanic contest will be a preparation for the speedy coming of that glorious day "when men shall learn war no more, but shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

## SCHOOL NOTES.

The following have left during the Term:—W. T. Luxton, A. R. Blanchett, N. F. Blanchett.

The following have entered this Term:—Hunter, Stephenson, Winfield, Alexander, Brown.

We are indebted to the Editors of "The Otago University Review" for kind permission to reproduce the excellent article "N'importe," by the Rev. Dr. Waddell.

During the term we have received a splendid lot of science apparatus for both chemistry and physics. A good supply of chemicals, mercury, glass-tubing, etc., has also come to hand. This new material and apparatus will enable still more valuable work to be done in science. The apparatus include specially a very superior air-pump, constant-volume thermometer, model sextant, model theodolite, set for mechanical analysis of soil.

We have in a previous issue mentioned the fact that our colours are being worn by boys who are not members of the school. Fortunately the badge has not yet made its appearance on the caps of these boys. We thank those who dress thus for their high opinion of us as is evidenced by their sincere flattery, but we must express our surprise that anyone is so lacking in good spirit or in a knowledge of ordinary school etiquette. We have to repeat that wearers of our colours have been guilty of acts of which no boy of ours, we trust, would be guilty, and we ask our critics to be kind enough to refrain from blaming our boys until they make sure that no badge is worn, or if a badge is worn, to make sure that it bears the words: *Et Comitatus, et Virtute, et Sapientia.*

Great excitement was caused one morning towards the end of June when it became known that our shooting team had obtained second place in the Schools of the Empire Shooting Competition, being only one point behind the team from Charterhouse School, England. At roll-call Mr. Moyes announced that in view of this fine performance he would give us a holiday. In order that the boarders could have an extended holiday it was considered best to have it at the July exeat on the Friday or Monday. The majority favoured the latter day, and it happened to be a fine one—one of the very few fine days of July. The holiday was enjoyed so much that nobody felt inclined for work on Tuesday. However, the shooting team has promised to get us two holidays next year by winning the competition.

The want of a reference library has long been seriously felt by Form VIA. The required library should consist mainly of standard works of literature with a few dictionaries—etymological, classical, etc., which, while necessities for the class, are luxuries for the individual. This want has at last been supplied, to some extent, by removing the most suitable books from the school library and placing them in the VIA. room in the tower. Several standard works have also been added to



the collection, notably a number of volumes in the "Home University Library" and of several works in the "Everyman's Library." We have now a complete "Spectator," Pepys' and Evelyns' Diaries, Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare, and other works of a similar character.

As the question has often been asked, "By whom are the photos in the "Taranakian" and the Prospectus taken?" we should like to state that they are all, with two exceptions only, the work of the Camera Club. The enlargements exhibited at the Winter Show and all those now hanging in the House are also the work of the Club, which has a very complete outfit and two dark rooms. It is our endeavour, as far as possible, to develop every taste and to make use of it, so that every boy may be useful to both the school and himself while he is with us, and may go out into the world with wider activities and a broader sphere of usefulness.

Every term improvements have been made on the cricket ground, but, perhaps, during this term more work has been done than in any previous one. The trees that grew in one corner of the grounds have been felled and burned, their stumps taken out, the ground levelled and sown down in good grass, so making from what used to be a useless corner of trees and rubbish, a patch of grass as good as the other. The field has also been improved for cricket by raising the part that was too low last year, and the "boundaries" considerably extended. As the grass did not look as green and fresh as it might, it was top-dressed with basic slag, and already there is a marked improvement in the quality of the grass.

We had at the Winter Show held in the Coronation Hall on June 10 to June 13, an exhibit representing the various activities of the school and aspects of work done. Our court was in the gallery at one end, and we found that we had too little space in which to exhibit everything we wished. The Camera Club showed a number of photos of school groups, most of which were enlarged, scenery, etc. A number of scientific instruments with charts and tables of results were also on view. Specimens of drawing and handwriting were to be seen, with the effect, we hope, of proving to the public that one High School, at any rate, can produce uniform good writing. Specimens of the prospectus and of the "Taranakian," with a number of process blocks, represented our literary department, while the military

work was expressed by rifles, etc. The school trophies, a photo of which appeared in a recent number of the "Taranakian," made a fine show. But perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibit was that relating to the agricultural part of our work. There were a number of pots showing both cultures of various seeds and results of manurial experiments. Actual specimens of maize, various grasses, etc., showed what is being done by this most important department of the school.

The May holidays were this year shortened by a week on account of the review held by General Sir Ian Hamilton on May 20. No doubt the last week will be made up at Christmas, but if it is not, we shall in no way be losers. None of us in the least grudged coming back for the purpose; and in the light of recent events we feel that we can look back with satisfaction on the review. It may be that General Hamilton has been chosen to command the Home forces in the present crisis because of his first-hand knowledge of the colonial and oversea forces.

About nine o'clock one Saturday evening at the commencement of the term a fire was discovered in the IIIA. room. The conflagration had not got a hold when the boarders arrived on the scene with buckets and sundry other fire-fighting appliances. Meanwhile the brigade had been called up, but they did not have much to do when they arrived, as the blaze had been extinguished by means of the garden hose. The only damage done was to the fireplace and a little flooring, which had to be ripped up to enable the fire-fighters to get at the fire. The cause seems to have been that the **scantling** beneath the fireplace had become overheated and had begun to smoulder. From appearances, it must have been smouldering for some considerable time. This is the second time within a few months that a fire has been discovered in the school, and although we all worked like "demons" to extinguish them, we afterwards said "It's a pity the whole show didn't go!"

This term has seen the departure from us of a well-known figure. "Gov." has left us. He was for many years the caretaker here, and was known to several generations of boys. Hellyer takes with us our best wishes for his success in his new sphere of life. His successor, Mr. Ward, has been devoting all his time to work on the grounds and in connection with agricultural work.



We are glad to welcome back to school the two invalids of last term. Brokenshire came back shortly after the term began. He was much improved, but not yet quite himself again after his severe illness. But since then he has become his old self again, and will no doubt take his full share in the work and life of the school next term. Cocker returned at the beginning of August after a prolonged absence. His leg is quite well again, and he too will be seen taking his part as usual in all the activities of the school. Of course, both of our comrades have lost much time through no fault of their own, but they may console themselves that we are all right glad to have them with us again, and that hard work will most certainly make up the leeway.

The Tariki Company of Cadets came in to the great review without an officer in command. Mr. Hall was asked by Captain Stevens to take charge of this company for the day. This he did, and led his troop in the march past. We are inclined to wonder what would have happened had Mr. Hall not known the ceremonial drill necessary for such occasions.

No doubt No. 2 Company consider themselves experts on review days. All the more do they think so after their masterly exhibition of table-laying and potato-peeling. A squad was told off to assist in preparing the lunch for the visiting Cadets. These latter, after their long and tiring journey, were quite ready to do justice to the lunch, and perhaps appreciated the efforts of No. 2 in the commissariat department more than in the review ground.

We acknowledge with thanks the kindness of Mr. W. W. Smith in sending us the current number of the Journal of the Polynesian Society.

Owing to extensive alterations in the programme of the military events in connection with the Hawera Winter Show we were unable to send any teams down, much as we should have liked to do so. We were represented, however, by our bugler, R. M. Rockel, in the Bugling Competition. He did not bring discredit on us, as he came second with 86 points, being beaten by a Territorial, who secured 88 points. It is to be hoped that next year there will be events on the programme for which we can compete.

On Thursday, July 30, our old friend, Major Temperley, again came to New Plymouth to inspect our Cadets. At about 10.30 in the morning, as the weather

was very wet, the two companies were marched down to the Coronation Hall, which has recently been acquired by the military authorities. When they arrived there, Major Temperley was awaiting them, ready to proceed with the inspection. After it was over he had them marched in company formation to one end of the hall, where he gave them a short address, and his criticism of the inspection. He complimented the Cadets on their appearance and drill, but added that there were one or two points in the physical drill which he would like to see improved.

On the morning of Tuesday, August 18, we were both glad and sorry to hear that Mr. Hall had left early that day, practically without warning, to join the Expeditionary Force now in camp at Palmerston North. He received word late on the Monday evening, and had therefore no opportunity to say good-bye. A large number of us, however, went down to the Railway Station to see him off. We shall miss him very much in every department of the school, both inside and outside. The splendid success achieved by the shooting team was due to Mr. Hall's regular and persistent training. And now that he has gone at the call of duty we feel proud to know that we shall be so well represented. Mr. Hall, needless to say, takes with him every good wish; and when this terrible war is over we hope to have him back with us again. We hope to hear from him before he leaves New Zealand.

It seems somewhat strange that the barbed-wire fence round the Star football ground on the Racecourse has never been removed. Indeed it seems strange that there should ever have been such a fence round the ground. The damage to clothes and hands is very considerable, while rarely does a football used there escape without serious injury. We hope that by next season there will be a more suitable fence. Surely a plain-wire fence would keep out stock. We suppose that all that is required is to make the fence cow-proof. This, we are free to admit, is not always easy.

The staff and boys of the school have sent £20 to the Patriotic Fund, in connection with the despatch of the first Taranaki volunteers to go to the front. We are glad of the privilege of helping thus, but, of course, the roots of our patriotism strike much more deeply down into our being.



The following appeared recently in the "Ipswich Times," England:—The results of "The Schools of the Empire" shooting competitions held last year in various parts of the world have just been officially issued by the National Rifle Association. These competitions are open to teams from schools possessing bona-fide corps annually inspected by the military authorities, and the trophies awarded on the shooting are mainly two—in the Senior Division the Challenge Cup presented by the King when Prince of Wales, and in the Junior Division a shield presented by the Colony of Natal. In the various matches New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and India were represented along with the Mother Country.

In the Senior Match, Charterhouse School came out the winners of the Prince of Wales's Cup with a team total of 502, which happens to be a bare point in advance of the total registered by the New Plymouth High School, New Zealand; while in the Junior Competition the Natal Shield has been secured by Auckland Grammar School, New Zealand, with a total of 468.

The following are the leading scores in the Senior Division:—

Charterhouse .....	502
New Plymouth High School .....	501
Lancing College .....	494
St. Peter's Collegiate School, Adelaide ...	494
Durban High School .....	492
Mill Hill School .....	491
Bradfield College .....	491
Edinburgh Academy .....	489
Oundle School .....	488
Gresham's School .....	482
Wellington College .....	479
Eton College .....	479

Upon receipt of the results of the "Schools of the Empire" shooting competition we immediately sent a copy of the "Taranakian" to Charterhouse. We hope to be able to effect an exchange of magazines thus, and have made use of the competition as an introduction.

We are feeling more severely than ever the want of a proper library. The present room is necessary as a sitting room for the boarders. It is true that the completion of the new gymnasium will afford a good deal

of relief, but a room is required, where boys can sit down quietly and either read or consult works necessary for their studies. The rapid growth of the school has kept us in constant difficulties from want of space. But no doubt this will be remedied in the course of time. For the present the most necessary reference books have been removed to the Sixth Form Room in the tower.

A good deal of practical work has been done with the model theodolite, and those using it have found the work very interesting. Although the instrument is only a model, surprisingly accurate results in surveying and in measuring heights and distances can be obtained. It is hoped that boys taking up agriculture or the military profession will benefit specially by practising with the instrument.

A number of the boarders as well as day boys went to see the pantomime, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," in the Theatre, on July 13. This afforded a pleasant break in the strenuous work of the term. The second term is, of course, the one in which most of the solid work of the year is done. This does not imply that work is in any way neglected in the other two terms, but that usually the time is less broken, and that the shorter days do not allow of so many outdoor sports. The long winter evenings seem designed by nature for solid study.

Dr. Anderson, the Education Department's Inspector, paid the school a three days' visit about the middle of July. Not only did he examine the candidates for Senior Free Places, but he also made an exhaustive inspection of both the Upper and Lower Schools. While expressing his approval of the new gymnasium building, Dr. Anderson considered that the site on the old tennis-court was ill-chosen.

It was found necessary, early in the term, to take down the marquee, which was doing temporary duty as a gymnasium. Hence gymnastics and boxing have been somewhat in abeyance this term. But the erection of the new building is remedying whatever defects exist in that direction. The large amount of new science apparatus necessitated the commandeering of a good many of the lockers, as the previous accommodation was all taken up. We hope that the empty space lately occupied by the marquee will before long be occupied by the new class-rooms which we need.



The new preparatory building has been made more comfortable by the introduction of a heater. It stands on a concrete foundation in one corner. Many such heaters are apt to smoke, but fortunately ours does not do so. We have found it very useful on Friday nights when we have to take prep. in the preparatory on account of the dancing class in the Fourth Form room.

A guard of seven cadets under Sergt. Candy and Corporal Stoddart have, at the request of the Defence authorities, been keeping guard at the Coronation Hall. This new experience will be useful to them, no doubt; while we hope it was helpful to the authorities.

The school, staff and boys, contributed £20 to the Patriotic Fund almost as soon as the list was opened. We regret that circumstances should demand this, but we are proud to be able to do some little thing for our country.

The majority of the boys have been taught a verse of the Marseillaise by Mr. Balham. It is only natural, of course, that we should learn the national anthem of our allies, and we can only hope that "God Save the King" is sung as heartily and with as much goodwill as we sing the Marseillaise.

We have received the following donations towards making our shooting still more efficient. To stimulate us to greater efforts our friends have very kindly earmarked the money for this specific purpose. We thank these gentlemen most heartily for their kindness, and for their interest in us. We feel sure that the sincerest thanks which we can return is to show a marked improvement in our shooting and that our position in the Schools of the Empire competition was no mere accident:—W. N. Ewing £1 1s, W. C. Weston 10s 6d, T. Avery £1 1s, A. M'Hardy 10s 6d, Hallenstein Bros. 10s 6d, E. P. Webster 10s, W. J. Penn 10s, T. L. Buxton 10s 6d, A. H. Goss 10s 6d, S. B. White and Sons £1 1s, E. Dockrill 10s, A. Standish 10s, W. Olliver 5s, E. Griffiths 10s 6d, E. Dingle £1 1s, J. E. Wilson £1 1s, Dr. Fookes £1, J. Paton 10s 6d, G. T. Murray 10s 6d, S. Teed 10s 6d, N. K. M'Diarmid £1, Jackson and Paul 10s, J. M. Fagan £2 2s, J. M'Leod 10s, W. E. Bendall 10s, J. F. Le Pine 5s, S. Teed 10s 6d, T Avery £1,

In connection with our trip to the Mountain during the Inter-Schools Tournament, we wish to thank heartily Messrs. Goss, Deare, Healy and Murray for kindly lending their cars to assist in taking our visitors up.

We have also to thank Messrs. Roch and Petty for their kindness in refereeing in the Inter-Schools Tournament matches.

## FORM AVERAGES.

### Second Term, 1914.

- Form VIA.: 51—1 Salt 64, 2 Hamblyn 62.  
 Form VIB.: 51—1 Kelly 66, 2 Sutherland 61.  
 Form V.: 51—1 Mackie 70, 2 Yates 66.  
 Form IV.: 51—1 Hamerton 66, 2 Saxton 64.  
 Form IIIA.: 55—1 Tansey and Atkinson 75 each.  
 Form IIIB.: 46—1 Waller 59, 2 Mackie 58.

### Preparatory School.

- Form III.: 73.2—1 Goss 88, 2 Wilson 86.  
 Form IIA.: 62—1 Webster 80, 2 Kyngdon 67.  
 Form IIB.: 68.3—1 Fagan 84, 2 Jackson 75.5.  
 Form II.: 78.8—1 Hunter 82, 2 Healy 75.5.  
 Form IA.: 77.6—1 Neal 88, 2 Williams 83.5.  
 Form IB.: 74.6—1 Blundell 79, 2 Saxton and Weston (equal) 74.

## RISE OF GERMANY.

[BY MR. BOTTRILL.]

This subject is so vast in its scope and so great in its potentialities that one ventures upon its discussion with some diffidence. It is quite impossible to give a sequence of the events which led up to the modern German Empire. The most we can do will be to examine the condition of Germany at various epochs in its history.





CAMERA CLUB PHOTO.

FIRST FIFTEEN.





The power of Imperial Rome had already vanished when Alaric and his Goths vanquished and sacked the capital itself. Henceforth Frankish, Gothic, and even Arabian princes, occupy the palaces of Rome and Ravenna. But curiously enough Rome, like Greece, being conquered, conquered in turn her rude victors. The influence of a common Christianity led the uncouth conquerors to adopt Roman manners, Roman institutions and Roman customs. So great was the influence of a vanished power, so mighty was the Roman name, that in the year 1400 A.D. we find a vast part of Europe governed by what was termed the Holy Roman Empire. As that Empire included practically the whole of modern Germany, as well as most of modern Austria, an examination of its institutions and ideals will reveal to us the historical precedents for modern Germanic ideals. Further, as at this era the House of Hapsburg occupied the Imperial throne, and still occupies a throne which is now allied to what formerly were virtually its dominions, the modern reversion to the ancient alliance lends a further interest to a study of the Empire.

### Study of the Empire.

Its dominant ideal was that of world-monarchy and world-religion. It was believed to be the inheritor of "eternal Rome." The Emperor was held to be "liege lord of all kings and potentates, and the corner-stone of the feudal structure." According to the divine right theory which the Kaiser now holds, and for which two English kings lost their thrones, he "held the throne from God." His function was to govern temporally an Empire which, it was devoutly hoped, would unite all Europe in a beneficent sway. With him the Pope was to exercise supreme control over the spiritual natures of his subjects. The ideal was an excellent one. It promised to weld together a number of diversified peoples, to abolish petty kingdoms, to unite the whole of the Teutonic peoples in a world-embracing confederation. It indeed actually at one period of its existence, in spite of the quarrels which broke out between its temporal and spiritual sides, achieved a great degree of success. Theoretically it was full of promise. Actually, Europe was never in a fit state to accept its dominion. It ultimately died of sheer inanition. Its component States drifted further and further apart. It became, as Voltaire said, neither Holy, nor Roman, nor Empire. The

Emperor was actually elected by the seven petty electors instead of, as was theoretically intended, the monarchs of Christendom. Hence from being the virtual head of Europe, the Emperor came to be the head of a loose confederation of German States. This change in the power of the Empire is significant in view of later developments. In it alone could the German and Austrian States look for any united action at this time. Such was the political state of Germany in the middle ages. What of the social?

### Feudalism.

The dominant social institution of the times was feudalism. Of this Viscount Bryce says: "Politically it might be defined as the system which made the owner of a piece of land, whether large or small, the governor of those who dwelt thereon." When we think of the strong, centralised monarchy which existed in England at this time, and compare with it the feudal anarchy which raged in Germany we are led to inquire what the prime causes of that chaos were. The feudal system which William transplanted to the shores of England required an oath of homage, not only to the immediate feudal superior but also to the King himself, and the King was in a position to enforce his demands. The Emperor, however, never had that power, and indeed the real essence of German feudalism consisted in homage to the immediate feudal lord. Hence we get in Germany, as we shall see later, a practical perpetuation of an ever-increasing horde of petty tyrants and tyrannies. But even in this confusion we must notice the origin of the Free Cities, throughout many ages the centres of freedom, of culture, of intellect no less than of trade and organisation. History rarely affords such a contradictory and unsatisfactory state of affairs as existed in Germany just before the Reformation. On the one hand we see the monarchy "resting on a sublime theory," as it has been termed, but steadily becoming less Roman and more German; on the other, anarchy. On the one hand we have, as an eminent author says: "The one demanding the equality of all Christians as creatures equal before Heaven, the other bound up with an aristocracy, the proudest and the most exact that Europe has ever seen."



### The Death Struggle.

But we must notice the Empire continuing its death struggle. During the next two centuries Charles V. resigned his crown—his dominions were split up and Spain passes into the hands of that perfidious and detestable tyrant Philip II. The sublime ideal of world-religion degenerates into the fiendish tortures of the Inquisition. The new light shed by the Reformation induces the heroic struggles of William the Silent and the United Provinces. Holland obtains her independence. Sweden stands as the champion of Protestantism. Gustavus Adolphus perishes on the field of Lutzen. Northern Germany is now Lutheran, and though the Empire still exists its power is a mere phantom of its ancient pretensions. Both world-monarchy and world-religion are almost extinct ideals. Schism has rent the political no less than the religious aspirations of the Emperors, and northern Europe presents the spectacle of no less than 300 petty States each content with a self-contained and circumscribed power. France is now the predominant State. The German Empire presents to us the interesting spectacle of a federation rent by internal dissensions. One example will suffice. To quote Mr. Hassall, "there were States whose entire contingent consisted of two men equipped at their own expense, but also in their own fashion." Moreover, religious dissension rent the Empire. Each princeling was supreme in his dominions in religious no less than in political matters. The only chance of arriving at a better state of things lay in the rise from these petty principalities of one which could inspire Germany with some national virility.

### Accession of Territory.

That State eventually proved to be Brandenburg. I have dwelt purposely at length on the disunited, chaotic state of mediæval Germany. It is now a more pleasant task to point out how a new leaven worked to produce organisation and concentration out of that disunion. Back in the fifteenth century the Emperor had bestowed on the family of Hohenzollern the marquisate of the State of Brandenburg. In the sixteenth century the family became Lutheran, and in the seventeenth obtained from the King of Poland the investiture of the Duchy of Prussia. This accession of territory was a most significant event. Brandenburg, of which

Berlin was the centre, was separated from its new eastern possession, and this probably gave rise to those ideas of territorial aggrandisement which have had so profound an influence on later German history.

### **Frederick the Great Elector.**

The prince to whom most German historians ascribe the commencement of their national greatness was Frederick the Great Elector. By the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, he acquired Magdeburg. By his tireless energy he consolidated his dominions, freed East Prussia from Polish supremacy, and gave his subjects a faint glimmering of the possibilities of a national existence. In the year 1700 his son Frederick managed to acquire the recognition of kingly dignity. He took the title of King in Prussia, not of Brandenburg, for that would have been incompatible with the vestiges of Imperial power which still remained. By taking his title from Prussia, which had never been a part of the Empire, he avoided a flagrant assertion of the weakness of the Empire. Frederick did nothing else to help along the political or social advancement of his kingdom. In the company of the crowned heads of Europe he must indeed have felt rather inconspicuous, for the whole of his dominions were but a tithe of modern Germany. The moral effect of his sudden accession to dignity was, however, tremendous. Even though Hanover and Saxony looked with contempt on the new monarchy, in spite of the fact that its dominions were scattered, its soil poor, and its manufactures and industries a negligible quantity, it yet must have inspired Germany with some sense of national unity.

### **Frederick William I.**

Frederick was succeeded by his son Frederick William I., of whom Macaulay says that, "though he must be allowed to have possessed some talents for administration, yet his character was disfigured by odious vices and his eccentricities were such as had never before been seen out of a madhouse." Obsessed with what has ever seemed to be the ruling passion of the Hohenzollern princes, he aimed at elevating Prussia by means of military force. By dint of tremendous sacrifices he managed to gather and maintain a peace establishment of 60,000 men, in discipline the finest in Europe. Despite



his remarkable eccentricities—he would pay £1300 for a tall Irish bodyguard and starve his own children—he must be credited with having introduced a new force into European politics. A State with such a highly-organised and magnificently-disciplined army was one whose alliance was worthy of being courted. But Frederick William loved his army too much ever to engage it in actual warfare.

### Frederick the Great.

He died in 1740, leaving the succession to one of the most remarkable men who ever occupied a European throne. Frederick the Great was not only a consummate general, but we shall have occasion to see that he was a thorough administrator. The glories of his campaigns stirred within all Germany a nascent sense of nationality. The efficiency of his administration helped to realise that spirit. Carlyle has indicated that the biography of great men is the history of the nations. Though, generally speaking, historical study cannot proceed on those lines, yet here the biography of Frederick the Great is the history of the emergence of Prussia, and round Prussia and Protestantism developed the modern Germanic confederation. He was a most versatile man. Nowhere does history record two such characters and friends as Voltaire and Frederick—the one, a petulant, sardonic philosopher, destructive in his criticism, a poet of high rank, aspiring to become a man of affairs and sway the destinies of Europe; the other, one of the greatest military geniuses of the world, turning out crude poetry and sending it to Voltaire for correction. “He has sent me his dirty linen to wash,” cried Voltaire, after a quarrel. The character of Frederick was not yet revealed, when an event of vital importance to Germany took place. Charles VI., monarch of the Holy Roman Empire, died without a male heir. His daughter, Maria Theresa, had been guaranteed the succession to the throne of Austria in the celebrated Pragmatic Sanction. England, France, Russia, Prussia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and the whole of the Germanic States had bound themselves to maintain the succession, which was both equable and just. It made no changes in the distribution of power in Europe, and it should have taken place without dissension of any kind. But Frederick intervened. He certainly had some slight excuse for his action in that Prussia had an antiquated claim on Silesia.

To the astonishment of Europe, he suddenly broke off all diplomatic relations and invaded Silesia. To augment his dominions by one-fourth, to "rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend," to use Macaulay's expression, "black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." His arms were victorious at Mollwitz, and the hesitating statesmen of France threw in their lot with him. The "First Silesian War," as it was called, was completely successful. The peace of Breslau, 1742, secured Silesia definitely, and the same year the Elector of Bavaria was placed on the German throne. Frederick withdrew from the struggle, which by now involved all Europe. His ideal was gained. But in the campaign of the next two years his foes were successful, and to keep its conquest Prussia was compelled to re-enter the war. The victories of Hohenfriedburg and Sorr followed. Fontenoy was won by the French, but a Russian advance towards the Prussian borders hastened peace. Of all the combatants Prussia was the only gainer. The status quo ante, with the exception of the cession of Silesia, was restored, and no great war ever ended in replacing the nations so exactly in the same situation as before. Frederick became known to Europe as a grasping, rapacious and shamelessly false politician. Mollwitz was the first step in the ladder that ends at Sedan. Frederick was the prototype of Bismarck. But the peace could be only a truce. Austria was too filled with resentment to acquiesce in the permanent loss of Silesia. After some political juggling, in which Madame Pompadour and the Austrian Kaunitz took part, there occurred the remarkable diplomatic revolution. For personal, religious and political reasons upon which we cannot now enter, the ancient hatred between France and Austria was now replaced by a friendly understanding, and a defensive alliance was formed. The change was fraught with great danger to Prussia. She now found herself isolated. It was known that Russia did not approve of Frederick's crooked diplomacy. He suddenly found himself faced, in 1756, with the possibilities consequent on such an alliance. The dissolution of Prussia seemed certain. Only one bright spot remained on an otherwise gloomy horizon. Hanover was dear to the hearts of English kings. In return for help Frederick guaranteed its defence. Nor did he wait to be attacked. Saxony was instantly invaded by 70,000 Prussians, and the Seven Years' War had commenced.



The year 1757 is memorable in the annals of Europe. Despite several victories the net seemed to be closing more tightly round Prussia. A great French army was advancing under Soubise in the west. Silesia was full of Austrians. The Russians were already harassing the eastern borders. Frederick seemed in an almost hopeless situation. With the energy of despair he determined to strike first at the French. On the 5th of November he encountered the army of Soubise. He was outnumbered two to one, but the foe was ill-disciplined and had incompetent leaders. The Prussians caught the French unawares. Thousands were made prisoners. Guns and colours, baggage and equipment fell into the hands of the victors. The French were compelled to evacuate Germany, and henceforth played a minor part in the operations against Prussia. Of this victory, Green, our own historian, says, "Rossbach was destined to change the fortunes of the world by bringing about the unity of Germany." Macaulay explains this: "Never since the dissolution of the Empire of Charlemagne had the Teutonic race won such a field against the French. Then first was it manifest that the Germans were truly a nation. Then first was discernible that patriotic spirit which, in 1813, achieved the deliverance of Central Europe."

Frederick, after a short rest, encountered the Austrians at Leuthen, near Breslau, 27,000 Austrians being killed or wounded, and the victory was decisive. "This battle," said Napoleon, "was a masterpiece." Silesia was reconquered.

In the spring of 1758 Frederick resolved to expel the Russians from the east of Germany. He came up with them at Zorndorf. The impact of the armies was terrific. The Russians had the advantage of position. For long they could not be turned, but at nightfall withdrew, and next day retreated in good order. Though indecisive on the field, Zorndorf had inflicted such a check on the Russian power that no further danger threatened for some time from the east. Prussia stood triumphant. But fortune soon changed her favourite. The Austrian power reasserted itself. At Hochkirk and Kunersdorf, Frederick was most disastrously overthrown. He was at his wit's end. But the Austrians and Russians failed to follow up their advantage, and Frederick managed to get together yet another army. One quotation will describe Frederick's character and position at this epoch:

“This haughty, resolute man, bearing up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one pocket and a quire of bad verses in the other.” The defeat of the French by Ferdinand at Minden relieved the tension. The victories of Leignitz and Torgau restored the Prussian ascendancy. The Empress of Russia died, and hostility from that country ceased. Peace found Prussia a power of the first class.

### A Frank Commentary.

Perhaps the actual words of Frederick himself will lead us to a clearer idea of this vital period in German history. He said: “The two chief Powers are France and England. I give France first place, because within herself she has almost all the elements of power in the highest degree: she is superior to all others by reason of the numbers of her soldiers, and of the inexhaustible resources which she has at command. England is perhaps even richer, has an infinitely larger commerce, has a greater naval power; but the insular position which serves her for protection is at the same time a hindrance to her influence on the outer world, and her population hardly reaches half that of France. Both Powers are contending for the position of universal arbitrator. France seeks conquest and supremacy, to be law-giver to the nations. England seeks not conquests, but by an ever-increasing trade, to stifle other nations, to monopolise the traffic of the world, and to use the treasures so acquired as instruments for her ambition. France seeks to subdue through force of arms; England by bribery and gold to purchase slaves. England has not yet the rank which she means to claim among the Powers.”

Of Austria he says: “It is stronger in population than Spain and Holland, but weaker than they through its faulty finance, and takes a lower place than either because it has no navy. By means of taxes and loans it can raise the means for a few campaigns, but then again, suddenly breathless and exhausted in the midst of battles, it requires foreign supplies to enable it to mobilise its forces and so becomes dependent. Austria is stronger in defence than attack. Prussia is less formidable than the Austrian house, but strong enough to sustain alone the cost of a war that is not too heavy and does not last too long. The extension and intersection of its territory multiply its neighbours innumera- bly.



Its policy in finance and trade permits it to use a situation and, if promptly handled, to snatch advantage from opportunity; but wisdom should counsel it to beware of becoming too deeply involved. On account of its numerous neighbours and the scattered nature of its possessions, Prussia cannot act except allied with France or England."

Certainly this is a frank and remarkable commentary on the policy of Frederick and subsequent princes of his house. But we have come to the conclusion of his military career.

### **Administrative and Political Acts.**

What of the administrative and political acts of his reign? We turn to Poland and the first partition. Field-Marshal von Moltke, in his "Poland," puts it thus: "To the peasant who had nothing to lose it was a matter of indifference whether he was subject to his territorial lord or to a foreign foe." The extraordinarily anarchical state of Poland invited partition. By what was known as the "liberum veto" any noble could, by his dissent alone, absolutely bar any measure in the Diet. But the partition, in spite of this, remained, as someone has said, "A vast national crime." What of Prussia's share in it? The idea of partition was by no means new to Prussia. About 1670 it had been proposed to divide it between the Empire, Brandenburg and Sweden. In 1772 some crooked diplomacy over the Turkish wars resulted in a compromise. Frederick was anxious to avoid war, and would have preferred to defer the robbery rather than risk that. Thus on July 25, 1772, the definitive Partition Treaty was signed and Poland lost one-third of her territory and half her inhabitants. Russia, Austria and Prussia each got a share, but the latter was by far the greatest gainer. Her part was the most thickly-populated and served as a link to connect up the outlying parts of her dominions. As Alberoni had said fifty years before in this century: "They cut and pare States like Dutch cheeses." We are beginning to realise now the prophesy of Lord Suffolk with regard to this "curious transaction," as he terms it. He says that the three Powers were "sowing the seeds of future disturbance, instead of rest and tranquility, to that part of Europe."

On August 17, 1786, Frederick the Great died. He left his country with its population increased from two to six millions, its revenues doubled, and its resources developed. "Austria," says Carlyle, "lost Silesia. Yes, and Deutschland found Prussia; a solid and living State round which the Teutonic people should consolidate itself." Now, as has been caustically said, Germany pays the taxes: Russia spends them. But Frederick's policy had one serious flaw. Like a modern prince of the same house he concentrated too much in himself.

### **Military Despotism.**

He established a military despotism in Prussia somewhat similar to that which Cromwell used in England in the interregnum; but, unlike Cromwell, he disdained to use fit instruments to carry out his decrees. His Ministers were but clerks without individuality; he regarded his subjects as "beings created merely to be subservient to his will, and conducive to the carrying into execution of whatever might tend to augment his power and extend his dominions."

### **Napoleon's Despotism.**

But we have here finished the first and by far the most important phase in the rise of Germany, and we see her enter on a decline which was not to be arrested till the next century. The fiery outbreak of anarchy in France caused every throne in Europe to totter to its foundations. Nor was Prussia exempt. We have not the time to trace the history of the German States throughout the era of Napoleon's despotism. We must, however, notice the Peace of Basel, concluded in 1795 with the Republic, by which a line of demarcation was drawn between North and South Germany. We have seen that in 1806 Napoleon finally put an end to the lingering vestiges of the Holy Roman Empire. He then formed the Confederation of the Rhine, and Prussia made an attempt, which Talleyrand defeated, to form a North German Confederation. But the defeats of Jena, Friedland and Auerstadt left Prussia at Napoleon's tender mercy, and at the Peace of Tilsit she lost all her lands west of the Elbe, recognised the Rhenish Confederation, a purely Parisian instrument, and abandoned every claim to interfere in German politics. But Napoleon demanded too much. The nation that could formerly resist the



combined arms of nearly all Europe was at length driven to desperation, and a wave of popular indignation at length checked the French tide, and both at Leipzig and during the celebrated "100 days" that ended at Waterloo, Prussian arms were conspicuous. The emergence of Prussia—the uprising of Germany—for to Prussia all Germany now turned—is here complete. The ancient German or Roman Empire no longer existed. Nothing constitutional remained to bar the way to federation. The old order had indeed changed in the vortex of the Revolution, and the new was already beginning to shape itself. The cherished ideal of Frederick the Great was to be realised during the ensuing century, and but for that "particularism," or independence of local potentates, which triumphed at Vienna, there might have been re-established, on a stronger and mightier basis, that old Empire which had been the dream of medieval jurists and politicians.

## FOOTBALL.

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The term just ended is, of course, the football term. This year our First XV. played in the First Junior Competition, which is a grade higher than that in which we competed last year. Consequently the play has been more strenuous and fewer matches have been won. But the benefit to the team has far outweighed the temporary advantage of winning matches. On the whole the team has done well, and there have been few casualties, and these have been but slight. In every match the opposing team was considerably heavier and older. Our forwards, therefore, have had more especially to bear the brunt of the battle. The weakness of the team seems to be a difficulty experienced by the forwards in hooking the ball, in spite of constant coaching and practice. The back play is of a higher standard this year, both on the attack and on the defence. Here the chief weakness is the frequent attempt to collar high. The taking of the ball and the kicking have improved considerably, but the sharp straight pass delivered at the proper height, and the taking of such a pass, have not yet been completely mastered by all the backs. The team has played 8 matches, winning 4 and losing 4, while 72 points were scored for and 60 against it.

FIRST XV. v. INGLEWOOD.  
(Won 3 to 0.)

This match was played at Inglewood under very unfavourable circumstances. Rain fell during the most of the time, only one glimpse of the sun being caught. Although the home team was the much heavier one, School had better combination in all departments, and held their own remarkably well during the first spell against the strong south-west wind.

From the kick-off the Inglewood forwards rushed away on the attack, and, Alexander failing to take the ball, let them get near the School line. A free kick to School took play into the home team's twenty-five. Lepper was prominent at the head of a forward rush, but the home team came back again. Even play followed until another forward rush, headed by Sutherland, took play to half-way. Soon afterwards, the home team was penalised in front of the School goal, and Sykes made good use of the kick. In a strong rush, Hamblyn kicked too hard, and Inglewood forced. From the drop-out, the Reds swept down to the School twenty-five, when Alexander just saved. The whistle sounded half-time without any score.

On resuming, Pott, Terry and Hamblyn headed a rush, which resulted in play being removed beyond half-way. From a penalty, Terry had an unsuccessful shot at goal. Reds again pressed, but Bruce lined well down the field from the School twenty-five. Another penalty, and Stoddart failed to goal. The backs commenced some passing rushes, but the ball was too greasy to allow accurate handling. From a scramble near the Inglewood line, Pott picked up smartly and dashed across and scored. Hamblyn narrowly missed the goal.

School 3, Inglewood 0.

The Reds were soon busy defending their line, when Sykes took a good mark, but he failed to goal. Jenkinson started a forward rush, and passed out to Sykes, who put in a good run, but was collared on the line. Reds again pressed, trying hard to score. By the aid of Bruce and Sykes, play was removed to the home team's twenty-five, where Stoddart marked. Bruce failed to goal, and the match terminated soon afterwards with the score:—

School 3, Inglewood 0.



## FIRST XV. v. CLIFTON.

(Lost 9 to 15.)

School kicked off with the wind in their favour, Clifton immediately bringing play into Blue territory. The opposing side were awarded a free kick, which, when returned by Sykes who followed up well, had the full-back in difficulty. Back they came in a rush, Kidd saving well by lining with a good kick. From a scrum near the line Clifton were penalised, and Hamblyn placed a good goal.

School 3, Clifton 0.

Bruce returned the drop-out to the twenty-five line, the same player relieving by taking a nippy mark when Clifton were in a handy position. Kidd and Sykes were defending well, and the latter, kicking well, brought play back to half-way. From the line-out, the Blues were beaten, but Bruce, intercepting and putting in a good run, scored near the corner. Hamblyn failed to goal.

School 6, Clifton 0.

Immediately afterwards, Clifton were given a free kick, Whaka making no mistake.

School 6, Clifton 3.

Back Clifton came again, doing their best to equalise the scores, M'Murray saving with a good kick to the line. They were not to be denied, however, for from loose play they scored at the corner. Whaka failed to goal.

School 6, Clifton 6.

Bruce, Kidd and M'Murray, with good kicks, took play back to Clifton territory, where from a free kick Hamblyn placed a goal.

School 9, Clifton 6.

Sykes marked in front of a forward rush and lined near half-way. Hamblyn and Bruce, with good runs, took play to near the goal-line, a sure try being lost by the ball going out. Blue were forced back, and a scrum near the line resulted in Clifton scoring. Whaka missed the kick at goal. The whistle sounded at half-time with the score:—

School 9, Clifton 9.

On resuming, Clifton kicked high, and with the aid of the wind, had Blue in difficulties. Pott was defending well. The opposing side secured from a scrum, and a passing rush resulted in a score. Whaka missed.

Clifton 12, School 9.

Paterson stopped several rushes by finding the line. Pott, Sykes and Terry took play back to half-way. Blue pressed hard, but the opposing backs kept them back with good kicks to the line. Gradually they came back, till from a line-out Clifton secured and again scored. Whaka narrowly missed.

Clifton 15, School 9.

Up-and-down play followed, School pressing hard, endeavouring to score. Bruce, Paterson and Sykes were working well, and Clifton saved by marking when School had forced play to the goal-line. Sykes, kicking well, kept Clifton hard pressed until they were relieved by the whistle, the final scores being:—

Clifton 16, School 9.

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### FIRST XV. v. STAR.

(Won 9 to 6.)

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School kicked off with the sun in their faces and immediately took play to the Star twenty-five. Play hovered around here, until from a scrum, Court got the ball out to Bruce, who evaded several opponents and scored. Hamblyn failed to goal.

School 3, Star 0.

From the drop-out Star worked hard, but could not take play past half-way. The School front row were hooking the ball well in the scrums, giving Court plenty of chances to set the backs going. Bruce, Sykes and Sinclair essayed several passing rushes, but were unable to score. Star forced twice in quick succession, but could make no use of the ground gained. Suddenly their forwards broke away, taking play to School twenty-five. Bruce saved with a line-kick to half-way. The pressure continued, until Lepper worked his way through in a line-out, removing play to Star ground. However, the



latter were not to be denied, and soon after had the Blues defending their line. They were awarded a penalty in a handy position, but were unable to goal. Soon afterwards a Star forward took a mark in front of the goal, the kick being successful.

School 3, Star 3.

Bruce then relieved School by kicking high and following up well. Play centred about half-way until the whistle sounded half-time with the scores unaltered.

On resuming, Sinclair found the line at half-way. From the line-out Pott secured, and essayed a fine dribbling rush, scoring at the corner. Sykes made a good attempt to goal.

School 6, Star 3.

School were awarded a free kick in a handy position, Bruce's kick at goal being unsuccessful. A penalty relieved Star, but soon afterwards Sykes and Paterson had a good run, removing play close to the line. From a line-out Court let the ball out to Bruce, who again scored. Paterson failed to convert.

School 9, Star 3.

Star made a determined rush, Sinclair saving by taking a mark when they were in a good position for scoring. They were given a free-kick in School territory. This they made good use of, for by kicking high and following up well a score resulted. The kick at goal went wide.

School 9, Star 6.

The opposing side still worked hard endeavouring to score again, and had School hard pressed, until Bruce broke away with the ball at his toe, but unfortunately it went out at half-way. Oliver saved twice by finding the line. Play was even, when Jenkinson started a forward rush, but a knock-on spoilt a good chance of scoring. Bruce found the line at the Star twenty-five. Blue continued to press, being stopped twice by the opposing side marking when right on the line. The final whistle sounded with the score:—

School 9, Star 6.

## FIRST XV. v. TUKAPA.

(Lost 12 to 5.)

During this match rain fell continually, and in consequence of rain during the night, the ground was very soft. Play was confined mostly to the forwards, the ball being too greasy for accurate handling.

Tukapa kicked off with the rain in front of them, Oliver finding the line near half-way. Blue, with the aid of a high kick by Sykes, had the opposing side hard pressed, but only momentarily, for they rushed back to our line and scored at the corner. The kick at goal, owing to the greasy nature of the ball, was unsuccessful.

Tukapa 3, School 0.

Hamblyn and Sutherland rushed away, the ball eventually going out at half-way. A free-kick to Blue saw play once more in Tukapa ground. Pott and Hamblyn rushed away with the ball at toe, but a nippy mark spoilt their chance. The Blue forwards were working hard, especially Pott, Lepper, Sutherland and Stoddart. Bruce stopped a forward rush by marking just in the nick of time. Paterson found the line at half-way, where from the line-out the ball went out to Sykes, who broke through and, beating the full-back, scored under the posts. Hamblyn goaled.

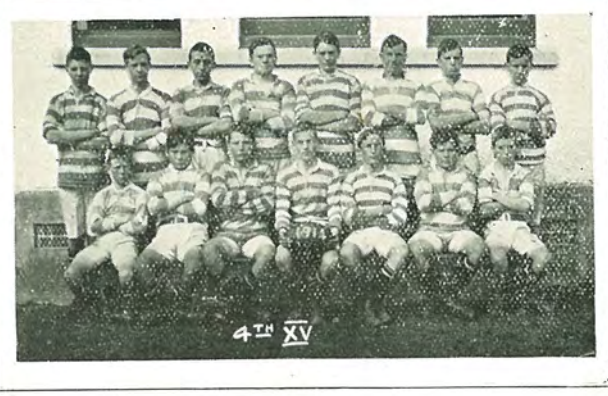
School 5, Tukapa 3.

From the kick-off, Tukapa went down with a determined rush and scored at the corner. The kick was unsuccessful.

Tukapa 6, School 5.

Sykes again broke away, but was collared when not far from the line. Oliver saved twice in quick succession. Blue were hard pressed until Lepper and Stoddart started a forward rush, the latter kicking high. Bruce being handy followed up fast and would have most likely scored had it not been for obstructions, which were not noticed by the referee, in front of the goal. Half-time sounded with the score unaltered,





CAMERA CLUB PHOTO.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FIFTEENS.





Borrie went on in place of M'Murray, who had hurt his ankle. On resuming, School pressed hard, and when in a handy position Sykes almost got over. Paterson marked in Tukapa ground. Sykes, kicking high, had them in trouble, but they were relieved with a good line-kick. Lepper was showing up prominently on the line-out, also starting many forward rushes. Court and Bruce were defending well, finding the line on several occasions. Then the opposing side settled down to a passing rush, ending in Grant scoring at the corner. The kick went wide.

Tukapa 9, School 5.

Sykes made good use of a free-kick, finding the line in Tukapa twenty-five. Sutherland and Oliver stopped a forward rush, School eventually having to force twice. Paterson relieved with a good kick to Blue twenty-five. From the line-out the opposing side secured, another score resulting. The kick again went wide.

Tukapa 12, School 5.

School retaliated, keeping the opposing side defending for the remainder of the game. Pott gaining possession, started off for the line, but kicking too hard enabled them to force. Soon afterwards Bruce and Sykes broke away, but lack of support spoilt their chances. The final whistle went with the scores unaltered.

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### FIRST XV. v. STAR.

(Won 29 to 8.)

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Star kicked off with the sun in their face, Bruce returning to half-way. A forward rush was well stopped by Sinclair finding the line. On several occasions the same player saved when the opposing backs were in handy positions for scoring. Court set the backs going from half-way, play being removed to Star line. Here Bruce took a mark, Sinclair opening the scoring account with an easy kick.

School 3, Star 0.

Immediately, Star rushed to School ground where, from a free-kick, they placed a goal.

School 3, Star 3.

Play hovered around Star territory, with an exchange of kicks, and the backs were at it again, this time Hamblyn diving over at the corner. Sinclair kicked a beautiful goal.

School 8, Star 3.

Star were frequently penalised, thus enabling School to make good use of the opportunities afforded. The forwards were working hard, Pott, Lepper and Stoddart showing up prominently. Star were held up at the corner, Sinclair narrowly missing the goal. Court, Bruce and Sykes took play right on to the line, the latter being collared just in time to save a try. The same players were at it again, Bruce eventually scoring a nice try. Sinclair failed to convert.

School 11, Star 3.

School kept the opposing side defending until the whistle relieved them, half-time being sounded with the scores unchanged.

On resuming, Lepper broke away, but spoiled his chance of scoring by knocking-on when almost over the line. Star came back with a determined rush, Bruce clearing at half-way. However, they were not to be denied, and after keeping School defending for a few minutes a score resulted. They also converted.

School 11, Star 8.

The pressure continued until Sykes broke away, clearing to half-way. From the line-out Pott dribbled away, and beating several of the backs, scored near the goal. Sinclair added the major points.

School 16, Star 8.

Another forward rush by Pott, Kidd and Terry ended in the latter scoring under the posts. Sinclair was again successful with the kick.

School 21, Star 8.

Star worked play upfield, but only to be sent back again as a result of a fine passing rush. Bruce found the line in Star ground. Star were penalised, and Sinclair, kicking across the field, enabled Sykes to gain possession and score. Sinclair was again successful, this being his fifth goal.

School 26, Star 8.



The opposing side took a hand in attacking, but were soon driven back, only to see Sykes again cross the line. Sinclair narrowly missed.

School 29, Star 8.

The School forwards continued the attack, and soon afterwards time was called with Star defending.

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### FIRST XV. v. INGLEWOOD.

(Won 14 to 3.)

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School kicked off against a high wind, and Inglewood attacked from the start. Blue had occasion to force twice in quick succession. Then they worked up-field only to be driven back again, Sinclair clearing with a good kick to line. Red continued to press, but over-eagerness spoilt their chances. Sinclair was excelling in line-kicking, saving on several occasions when hard pressed. Terry got away, and carried play to Red's twenty-five, where the ball went out. Hamblyn, Sykes and Sinclair essayed a rush nearly to Red's line, the latter kicked across, almost letting the forwards over. The opposing half was trying to get round the scrum, but Kidd defended well. Red had two unsuccessful shots from penalties. Blue continued to press, a good chance being missed by Alexander failing to take a pass. Then a fine passing rush by the School backs resulted in Hamblyn being thrown out near the corner. Sinclair had a shot at goal from a free kick, but missed. Red then pressed, Oliver saving well. Inglewood were determined to score, which they did from a forward rush. The kick went wide.

Inglewood 3, School 0.

Then the Blue forwards set to work, and with the aid of a kick by Sykes, had the Reds defending. Play worked back to half-way for some time, and when half-time was called, Inglewood were attacking again.

School attacked strongly on resuming, the wind then being in their favour. Hamblyn returned a free kick to Red's twenty-five, where they were penalised for offside play. Sinclair took the kick from near half-way and landed a fine goal.

School 3, Inglewood 3.

School attacked, but could not get over, and then the Reds worked upfield, only to be driven back by Oliver. A free kick for tripping saw Sinclair place another goal.

School 6, Inglewood 3.

Several passing rushes followed, Red being kept hard at it defending. Court cleared to the twenty-five. A free kick enabled Red to line at half-way. From the line-out the ball went out to Sykes, who with a great run, got over near the corner. Sinclair converted.

School 11, Inglewood 3.

Inglewood took a hand in attacking for a while, but were gradually driven back. During a passing rush Sinclair injured his knee, through being thrown down heavily. From a scrum near the line, Court got the ball away to Bruce, who transferred to Hamblyn, enabling him to score at the corner. Sinclair's kick fell short.

School 14, Inglewood 3.

The school forwards continued to press, time being called soon afterwards, with Inglewood still on the defence.

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### FIRST XV. v. STRATFORD.

(Lost 5 to 3.)

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School, kicking off with the sun behind them, immediately rushed to the line. Here a free kick relieved Red. Terry and Bruce did good work and a try seemed likely. The Red forwards broke away, Oliver receiving injuries when defending well. After a few minutes play resumed. From the line-out, Lepper got possession and started off for the line, his chances being spoilt by the ball going out. Court got the ball away from the scrum and Bruce spoilt the chance by not letting it out to the backs. Hamblyn gained possession and kicking well found the line in Red's twenty-five. Blue kept at the attack for a considerable time, Red being penalised in a handy position, from which Sinclair kicked a good goal, opening the scoring account.

School 3, Stratford 0.



Red tried hard to equalise the score, but without result. From a scrum Court got away with the ball at toe, and with the help of the forwards, carried play well into Red territory. Hamblyn marked in front of a strong forward rush, Bruce making good use of the kick. A forward rush, in which Jenkinson showed up well, was stopped by the Red full-back finding the line with a speculator. The opposing side were frequently penalised for rough play, and Sinclair had an unsuccessful shot. They worked hard and a startling back rush ended in a score near the posts. The kick was successful.

Stratford 5, School 3.

Sykes and Bruce both narrowly missed scores in which a Red player was injured when forcing. Sykes missed a pass which was intercepted by one of the opposing side, Sinclair saving by collaring well. Red were still defending when half-time sounded with the score unaltered.

From the start, Blue pressed hard. Court getting the ball away well enabled them to take play into Red twenty-five. Sykes and Sinclair took play further down field. From a scrum near their line, Red cleared to the twenty-five. Red kept up the pressure and Blue were in trouble, and had it not been for off-side play a sure try was missed. Sinclair sent the ball out at half-way, where play was kept for a considerable time. School gradually worked upfield and from a free kick Sinclair narrowly missed the goal. Sykes, by collaring low, stopped a Red player when well away. Oliver relieved School with a good kick to half-way. From a mark by Court, Bruce kicked high and had the Reds defending. Sykes was responsible for play being removed to Red twenty-five, and Oliver kept them back with a good line-kick. Sinclair had another unsuccessful shot, Red being frequently penalised. Red made good use of a free kick, but Sykes and Hamblyn brought play back again. Oliver still kept them on the defensive with good kicks. Paterson missed a pass from Sykes, otherwise a try would have been certain. Bruce collared well on several occasions when Red men were making a good opening. A forward rush commenced by Pott necessitated a force. The final whistle relieved Stratford when hard pressed, after a very close game, the scores being—

Stratford 5, School 3.



## FIRST XV. v. TUKAPA.

(Lost 11 to 0.)

In this match School played in black jerseys kindly lent by members of the Star team, as Tukapa colours were also blue and white.

Tukapa kicked off against a slight wind, and were immediately forced on the defensive. A Blue rush resulted in play being removed to Black territory, a force resulting. Black forwards worked hard and brought play to half-way, where a free kick relieved them. Then the Blue forwards essayed a dribbling rush and scored at the corner. The kick at goal failed.

Tukapa 3, School 0.

Almost immediately afterwards, one of the Blue forwards kicked across field, and from loose play another score was registered. This was converted.

Tukapa 8, School 0.

Blue again broke away, but Bruce with a good run saved with a good line kick. Play hovered around half-way. Blue being frequently penalised, School were able to keep them on the defensive. A free kick to Blue was returned nicely to their own twenty-five by Lepper. Blue came along with a solid rush, which was well stopped by Kidd marking just in the nick of time. They gradually worked play into School ground, where from a free kick another goal was the result.

Tukapa 11, School 0.

Play was even until the whistle sounded half-time.

On resuming the School forwards rushed the Tukapa line and onlookers were of the opinion that School would soon equal their score. Sinclair lined well down the field and from the line-out Tukapa had occasion to force. The School forwards were now working hard, giving their opponents plenty of trouble. Shortly afterwards the game terminated with the scores unaltered.

## SECOND XV. v. TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Won 18 to 5.)

School kicked off with a strong wind against them, thus enabling their opponents to keep them on the defensive. Play centred around half-way until Kelly started a back rush, which removed play to the other end of the field. From a scrum Meuli got the ball away well,

but Murray spoilt a sure try by passing forward. A free kick drove the Blues back to half-way. Off-side play gave the opposing side a kick at goal, but no score resulted. The pressure continued, Bayly relieving with a line kick to Blue twenty-five. Blue forwards took play to half-way, but were forced back again owing to the strong wind being against them. Borrie made good use of a free kick. Then the backs essayed a rush, taking play to the other end of the field. The forwards worked hard and from a scramble on the line Atkinson notched a try. Yates failed to convert.

School 3, Technical 0.

Technical came back with a determined rush, and through kicking high on several occasions, were able to score at the corner. The major points were added with a fine kick from the touch line.

Technical 5, School 3.

Even play followed, Bayly keeping the opposing side back with good line kicks. Half-time was called with the score unaltered.

With the aid of the wind School kept the opposing side well on the defensive during the rest of the game. Kelly and Alexander had a good chance of scoring when near the line, a forward pass spoiling. Alexander and Kidd were defending well, and Technical had to force twice. The opposing side marked when the Blue forwards were right on the line, but the kick was marked and Yates had an unsuccessful shot at goal. A scrum near the line saw Meuli get the ball away well, enabling Kelly to score. Kidd failed to convert.

School 6, Technical 5.

Blue kept up the pressure, when from another back rush Kelly notched another try. Yates made a good attempt to convert.

School 9, Technical 5.

The backs were having plenty of opportunities to score, and from another scrum Yates got over. He failed to convert.

School 12, Technical 5.

From loose play Alexander gained possession, and after running well down field transferred to Kelly, who scored his third try. The kick at goal was again unsuccessful owing to the direction of the wind.

School 15, Technical 5.



Murray went down well to a forward rush and with the help of Alexander removed play to their opponents' line, where from a scrum, Meuli got the ball out to Kidd, who scored under the posts. The kick failed.

School 18, Technical 5.

Time was then called.

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SECOND XV. v. NINETIETH COMPANY  
SENIOR CADETS.

(Won 52 to nil.)

This match was played on Western Park on a very muddy ground; consequently the forwards had to work. However, a few good passing rushes, resulting in tries being scored, were started. Owing to the greasy nature of the ball there were more dribbling than passing rushes. The score of fifty-two consisted of sixteen tries, two of which were converted. The following scored:— Kelly (4), Marfell (2), Lovell (2), Atkinson (2), Alexander (1), Yates (1), Leech (1), Meuli (1), Tuohy (1), Lye (1). Graham and Tuohy each converted a try.

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DAY BOYS v. BOARDERS.

(Won by Day Boys 11 to 3.)

Day Boys kept the Boarders hard pressed, and shortly after play commenced Jenkinson marked. Sinclair narrowly missed with the kick. They continued the pressure and Terry eventually opened the scoring account in favour of the Day Boys. Sinclair added the major points.

Day Boys 5, Boarders 0.

Play was even, keeping about half-way, until Lepper broke away, but was well collared by Murray. Boarders kept the pressure going, Stoddart and Lepper showing up prominently. Day Boys were penalised and Hamblyn had a fruitless shot at goal. Sykes and Sinclair, with a good passing rush, removed play to Boarders' twenty-five. From a scrum near the line, Kidd got the ball out to Bruce, who worked the blind side and scored at the corner. Sinclair made a good attempt to goal.

Day Boys 8, Boarders 0.

Soon afterwards, as the result of a splendid passing rush, Sykes scored. Sinclair again failed to convert.

Day Boys 11, Boarders 0.

The Boarders, with the aid of good kicking by Sutherland, removed play to the other end of the field, only to be sent back again. Half-time was then sounded with the scores:—

Day Boys 11, Boarders 0.

When play resumed, Boarders seemed to make a determined attack, and were well on the way to scoring, when Bruce cleared with a kick to half-way. An exchange of kicks ended in the Boarders attacking strongly. A free-kick for offside play enabled Hamblyn to goal.

Day Boys 11, Boarders 3.

Play hovered around half-way for a considerable time. Sinclair kept the Boarders back by finding the line with excellent kicks. Bruce and M'Murray broke away, but a long kick enabled Mace to get in a good run and clear to half-way. Day Boys were still on the attack, Hamblyn and Sutherland saving well. Sinclair had a free-kick, but Paterson returned to the line in the Day Boys' ground. Sykes, Sinclair, Bruce and Alexander removed play from one end of the field to the other, Sutherland saving by finding the line. Lepper and Mace were responsible for good defence when the Day Boys were attacking strongly. Alexander, Sinclair and Sykes essayed a passing rush, a forward pass spoiling their chances. From a line-out, Lepper and Stoddart got away with the ball at toe, and were stopped by Bayly when close to Day Boys' line. Then the Day Boys made a determined rush right to their opponents' line, the ball going out spoiling their chance. The final whistle relieved the Boarders, with the scores:—

Day Boys 11, Boarders 3.

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Several inter-group matches have been played with varying results. In consequence a good deal of help has been afforded to masters in enabling them to pick out likely players. There appears to be a good deal of latent talent in the lower groups, and the future of the School football seems assured.



## STRATFORD JUNIORS v. NEW PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL SECOND JUNIORS.

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August 1.—School journeyed to Stratford and lost by 14 to 5. Stratford won the toss and took advantage of the wind in the first spell. Herbert kicked off, and Red, by good passes, brought play down to Blue's twenty-five. By some fast play Blue backs rallied around, and play was sent back to half-way. Stratford, by high kicks and good following up, easily outclassed School play, and they scored. The kick failed.

Stratford 3, School 0.

School livened up, and from a free-kick sent the ball to midfield. Stratford, by a good kick and with the aid of the wind, sent the leather out near the corner. Here they scored.

Stratford 6, School 0.

School were now more determined, but Stratford's three-quarters secured the ball, and another score resulted.

Stratford 9, School 0.

School were now getting tired, and Stratford had another chance for a goal, but a good run by Mace brought them back. It began to rain at this time, and Stratford again scored. The kick was converted.

Stratford 14, School 0.

School had the wind on resuming after half-time, but Herbert was kicking too far, and Stratford forced. Blue backs now began, and by some good passing Cliff had a good run for a score, but failed. Again the backs got moving, and Hamerton passed to Cliff, Cliff to Drake, who scored a good try after a hard run. Hamerton converted with a good kick.

Stratford 14, School 5.

Soon after this time was called.

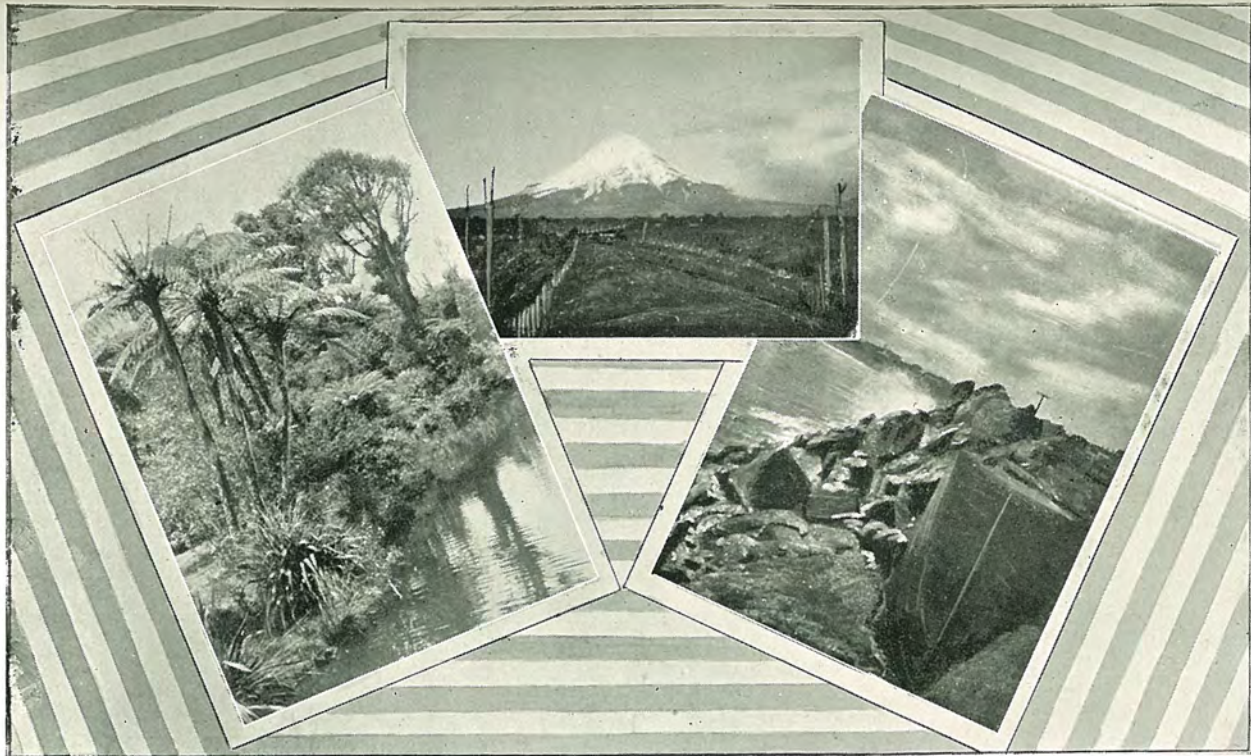
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## THIRD AND FOURTH FORMS v. FIFTH FORM.

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This match was played on August 20, on the Race-course. The Fifth Form won by 19 to 18, but were hard pressed. In fact, had they not had Sykes they could not have stood up against the opposing team. For the Fifth





CAMERA CLUB PHOTO.

IN AND NEAR NEW PLYMOUTH.

Form, Sykes scored three times and Terry twice. Yates converted two tries. For Third and Fourth Form, Stoddart scored three times and Borrie once. Stoddart converted two tries and Tuohy one. There was a strong wind blowing from the top end of the ground.

Fifth Form kicked off with the wind, and immediately commenced pressing. Their forwards played well, and Terry soon scored. Yates converted. The Fifth did not get their backs going at all well, and consequently they did not put up such a great score. The Fourth seemed to be fairly good on the passing rush. During the second spell, Fourth made a practice of kicking high and following up. Of course the wind helped them tremendously in this. In fact, one of their tries was scored in this way. Fifth were penned up in their own twenty-five almost all the time. Once Sykes got away, and after a fine run scored under the goal. Yates again converted. Then Fourth woke up, and their forwards soon scored. All their scores were made by forwards. The game was a very hard one, and long before the whistle for time went, most of the players were blown. There is no doubt that, had the game continued for another five minutes, Fifth would have lost. A. Bruce kindly volunteered to referee.

The final match of the season for the 2nd XV. was played on August 26, against Technical School, on the Star ground. The day was very fine and hot, and the ground very hard. The forwards on both sides worked hard, while the backs showed to much less advantage. In the first spell School hooked the ball well, and Bayly at half got it away. But an epidemic of knocking-on prevailed, and the passing rushes always failed. About the middle of the spell the ball went out within a foot of the Technical line. From the throw-in, Borrie obtained possession and fell over the line. Yates's kick at goal failed. Later on, Bayly passed out after obtaining the ball from a scrum near the Technical line. Murray getting possession struggled over the line and scored between the posts. Yates placed an easy goal. In the second spell Technical played much better, and many exciting incidents took place. Both sides lost certain chances of scoring by over-eagerness and breaches of rules. The game terminated:—

School 8, Technical 0.



## HOUSE NOTES.

This term has witnessed the arrival of several new boys from different parts of Taranaki. These lads have all sung to the old boarders and are now quite settled down as old boys of the establishment. Most of these newcomers have been put into Dormitory No. Three, and consequently the inmates of the said Dorm. have had rather a good time initiating these new boys.

Our first exeat happened to fall on a date at which the "Walkure" was in port. Consequently we boarders had a good chance of exploring the vessel. The second exeat was a day longer than usual. The extra holiday was greatly appreciated, and many boarders went home.

We were all greatly delighted when news came that we were to be allowed to see the wonderful magician, Dante. He was greatly appreciated, and many of his tricks were indeed marvellous.

We also went to Mr. Gilchrist's lectures, a description of which will be found in another part of this magazine.

As is usual during this term of the year, nearly all of us have had to visit our matron, Mrs. Ward, in order to have sundry knocks and "shins" attended to. This, however, can hardly be avoided, as most of the recipients of these hurts are ardent footballers. Influenza has had a rather detrimental effect upon some of us. Indeed, some of the cases became so bad, and it seemed so likely that we might all be ill, that Mr. Moyes had us into bed by eight o'clock for two or three nights. Mrs. Ward dosed us all up with cough tablets, which we swallowed with milk, like pills. But there were some cases that were indeed serious. Some dozen or so poor fellows were compelled to miss a whole day's school because they had bad colds, and had to sit in the sunshine all day. However, the next day was a bit gloomy, and they were all in school again. They were indeed ill.

Most of us are beginning to notice that the morning shower, which last term, was so exhilarating, is not quite so inviting nowadays. This is no doubt due to the fact that winter is on us. At any rate, there is not the usual rush for first place in the shower that there once was.

At the beginning of the term we all besieged Mrs. Ward in order to induce her to bestow an extra blanket on us. This, we are happy to say, she did, and we are

all feeling the benefit of the extra warmth derived from our extra blanket.

Last term preparation used to commence at seven o'clock, and concluded at nine o'clock. Now, however, so that we may get to bed earlier, prep. starts at a quarter to seven and ends at a quarter to nine. Also rising bell is now rung fifteen minutes earlier than last term.

In the mornings when we get up we now go for a run for about a mile up the road and back. This exercise is instead of gym. It is almost as good for us as gymnastics would be, and is also excellent training for football. However, if it happens to be raining we have prep. to do. This gives us a chance of completing home-work which we have not done the night before.

Since the war began, Mr. Moyes gets about half-a-dozen papers for us, and every evening when they are distributed there is a rush to see the latest. It is very handy for us to thus get news of the war, and we appreciate this convenience very much.

## NIGER HOUSE NOTES.

Niger House again this term contains its full complement of boys and masters. The new gravel path from the gate is a great improvement, though we miss the excitement of wondering whether we would arrive at the steps with only our boots dirty.

The inmates of No. Two Dormitory often had their beauty sleep disturbed by sounds of ghostly pattering directly overhead. One night there was a sound of a heavy fall on the front-door steps, and since then No. 2 have missed their familiar lullaby. Strangely enough about this time one of the masters, who belonged to a town football club, had a bad fall down the steps. It is said that he used to train hard.

We have been given an alarm clock for the purpose of waking us up in the morning. Sometimes a master does not come and pull us out, and we are supposed to get up when the alarm goes. A few sleepy ones have tried putting the alarm back when they go to bed, but the prefects, who come down after us, always frustrate the scheme.

As regards the prefects they may look forward to being detectives, for they are so quick in seeing through the many plots we hatch. For example, one clever youth tied a piece of string from a prefect's bed to another



one in the hope that when the senior boy came down in the dark he would trip over the string. But what should he do but walk to the other side of his bed and pull it towards him. Of course this moved the other bed, and the plot was soon discovered. Next morning, after we had undergone a series of questions, the culprit was found. He told us afterwards that he thought it did not pay to play tricks on the prefects.

We were sorry to hear that Toby, a dog belonging to one of the maids, was accidentally shot on the miniature range. He used to live at Niger House, and, with the exception of his occasionally lying on our beds, we had no complaint against him. He was very inquisitive, and when a shot was fired he would run to see what was killed. A badly-aimed bullet glanced off the ironwork which supports the target and struck poor Toby, who, like all other dogs, has had his day.

During the term a good deal of work has been done by fatigue parties in the gully. The ground for the new tennis-courts is just about ready. We hope that during the holidays the asphaltting will be finished. Of course the weather will have much to do with that. We shall therefore be able to indulge in "pat ball" once more, after the encroachment of the new gym. upon the playing courts that some of us love so dearly. The tennis, however, is not going to be allowed to interfere with regular cricket practice and group matches.

The new gym. is about complete at last. It was opened by the "line-up" ceremony on the break-up day. We had an earnest of the great convenience which we shall find it for all assembly purposes. The dance in connection with the visit of the Palmerston and Napier teams was also held in the new building. We hope to be able in our next number to give a description of the gym. with accompanying photos.

During the holidays the vacant space between the preparatory room and the main school building is to be asphalted. We hope that the unsightly tap which is at present the source of quite a quagmire will be removed also.

We are much indebted to Mr. Gilmour for the very acceptable gift of a number of stage properties and scenery. They will come in very handy for the new gymnasium, which is furnished with a proper stage with wings. We hope our Concert Club will make good use of the material and will develop the abundant latent histrionic talent in the school.

The Concert Club has been somewhat pushed aside by the other numerous school activities this term, but one or two concerts have been held on Saturday nights. The following is the programme of the best one:—

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Overture .....                            | Yates                |
| 1. "The Lost Chord," Hoffmann's Orchestra |                      |
| 2. Recitation .....                       | Hamblyn              |
| 3. Song .....                             | Brooker              |
| 4. Piano Solo .....                       | Clinch               |
| 5. Boxing .....                           | Hamblyn v. Lucena    |
| 6. Song .....                             | Quilliam             |
| 7. Blindfold Boxing ...                   | Two Preparatory Boys |
| 8. Piano Solo .....                       | Hoffmann             |
| "God Save the King."                      |                      |

The dancing class has been a most pronounced success this term. The floor of the assembly room has been a source of constant trouble to members of the class, and a great deal of work had to be put in before it was anything like ready. However, by the time the Palmerston and Napier boys arrive we hope to have the new gymnasium ready. The part which will be available for dancing is about twice the size of the present assembly room, and will have a much better floor. The classes were held every Friday evening from 7 till 9, about forty pupils availing themselves of the instruction given by Miss Humphries. On Friday, August 15, the "long night" was held, dancing continuing till 11 o'clock. On Tuesday, July 7, the Old Girls had their annual dance in the Theatre Royal, and on Friday, July 17, the Present Girls had a dance in the Good Templar Hall, both of which dances were attended by many of the present boys.

At the beginning of the term a start was made with the new gymnasium on our old asphalt court, and so all thought of tennis had to be given up. This has been a great sorrow to many, especially to the boarders who have nothing to occupy their spare moments. The grass court in the gully has been top-dressed, and by the summer should be fit to play on. A start has been made with the levelling of the other court, which the Board of Governors has agreed to asphalt; and when we return at the end of the holidays we hope to see it finished and tennis enthusiasts able to enjoy their usual game.



As Mr. Langham was not in New Plymouth until late this term, the boxing classes were postponed till his arrival. We had hardly got started with them when Mr. Langham had to go off to the front with the volunteers. So it is quite likely that we shall have no further boxing lessons at present, the war having dislocated this, like many other arrangements.

On Friday, July 10, the non-dancing boys were very fortunate in being able to attend a lecture on town-planning, given by Mr. Davidge, of the London County Council. Mr. Davidge, who has been brought out from England by Mr. Reid, organiser of his Australian tour, had been for some time past lecturing in the most important towns of New Zealand, and was received in New Plymouth by a very enthusiastic crowd of Councillors. Mr. Collis, owing to the enforced absence of the Mayor, presided over the lecture. This address, needless to say, was an excellent one, and, judging by the crowd of citizens that were present, it appeared as if New Plymouth people were resolved to do something still further towards beautifying the town. The lecture was also made more interesting and instructive by the screening of a number of lantern slides, which gave the audience an idea of what a well-planned town should appear like. Mr. Davidge, after explaining the most conspicuous points in town-planning, went on to the more minute details, and illustrated clearly how it saved both time and expenditure. Pictures of garden cities in England, Germany, France, Switzerland and America were shown. Hampstead Garden City, in England, in particular, was indeed a most beautiful town. After the audience had been admiring all these magnificent places, a picture of one of the thoroughfares in New Plymouth was screened, and it seemed not only absurd but ridiculous that a place like New Plymouth should not be a better planned town than it is at present. To us the lecture was a revelation of what can be done to beautify a town, and how natural features can be utilised to the best advantage. We understand that Mr. Davidge has kindly consented to supply the Borough Council with a draft plan embodying suggestions for a comprehensive plan for beautifying and improving the town. We have many natural features here of great beauty, but one can hardly call our streets beautiful.



OFF TO THE FRONT.



## N'IMPORTE.

[BY RUTHERFORD WADDELL, M.A., D.D.]

Coleridge once asked Lamb: "Did you ever hear me preach?" and Lamb replied: "I never heard you do anything else." The Editor has requested me to write an article for the "Review." I hope it will not turn out to be a sermon. But even if it does, I may shelter myself behind the great authority of the late Dr. Parker. A lady once asked him "What is your hobby?" "Preaching, madam." "Yes, I know; but apart from that?" "Madam, there is nothing apart from that." So, if I should preach in this article, the fact that it is my business, and, according to Dr. Parker, that it is a great business, may be my apology. My text is the well-known French phrase. N'importe.' It may be freely rendered into English as "That'll do." A great authority declares that this phrase has ruined more reputations than any other in this language. The evil it suggests is very widespread. Nowhere is its temptation greater than in the student life. In one of his books Ian Mac-laren points out that the reason why men fail is "in nine cases out of ten not want of brains, but because they are slack; and the reason why certain men with few advantages succeed, is because they are diligent, concentrated, persevering, and conscientious—because, in fact, they are thorough."

Once a student asked another if he thought a third one would pass. "He ought to," was the reply; "he has been doing his level best." What did he mean by "level best?" It is a suggestive phrase. It means the pace of a runner or a walker on a level; not the speed of a race downhill, when there is an inevitable momentum, nor the spurt uphill, when we put forth a special impulse or energy for the difficulty, but the steady, regular gait along the prosaic level. It is this level best that is so rare in life and work.

Edison was once asked to define genius. He replied that "two per cent. is genius and ninety-eight per cent. is hard work." When someone remarked to him that genius was inspiration, he answered "the inspiration of genius is perspiration." His definition is not complete, but it contains the essentials of the thing. This universe is so organised that nothing but perseverance, sincerity, and thoroughness abide at the end of the day. They may not always bring money. They do better:



they bring manhood. The money slips into the graveyard sands; but the manhood, such as it is, goes with us. A scamped character is a sorry companion. As Carlyle's mother said of her celebrated son, it "is gey ill to live wi'." Take any sphere of life you like, and you will find that it is thoroughness, accuracy, fidelity that tell. For instance, take style in writing. How very few are masters of composition. The Christchurch "Press," if I remember rightly, stated some time ago in an article that a university education counted for little in journalism so far as writing was concerned. Anybody can write—that is, he can cover sheets of paper with a spray of words in unexceptionable grammar. But that is not style any more than daubing a canvas with colours is art.

One of the great living masters of style wrote recently: "During my holiday I read the works of two of the most learned theologians of the present and past generations; but oh, the style! It was harsh and clumsy and confused, and unintelligible often, and insufferable always. Whereas, when I took up John Bunyan and read him again, oh! what grace, what sweetness, what music, what melody! till I kissed the beautiful book and laughed aloud with joy."

Those who read theology will understand the above experience. Yesterday a friend wrote me that he had been reading the works of one of the greatest of our theologians. He remarks incidentally: "He writes abominable English. He attempts to be eloquent, and usually succeeds in being turgid." But the theologians are not the only sinners. Does anyone reading modern literature ever feel urged to kiss the book because of the charm of its style? How few take us captive with their composition! And why not? Because they are not willing to pay the price. They are all under the evil spell of "That'll do." Take any of the supreme stylists, and see how they have won their fame. Robert Louis Stevenson tells us that he spent three months on his first published essay. "I imagine nobody ever had such pains to learn a trade as I had, but I slogged at it day in and day out, and I frankly believe that, thanks to my industry, I have done more with smaller gifts than almost any man of letters in the world." Professor Huxley, whose lucid style did so much to popularise his science, thought nothing of writing a page four or five times over. St. Beuve, one of the great French stylists, tells us that he used to spend "four or five days over an ar-

ticle, working often ten hours a day, writing and re-writing, and not seldom when the proofs came back from the printer he would almost rewrite it again." Alphonse Daudet says: "I write slowly, very slowly, and revise and revise." Everyone will recall what Dickens says about his habits in "David Copperfield." He tells how hard he worked. "I have never believed it possible that any natural or improved ability can claim immunity from the companionship of steady, plain, hard-working qualities, and hope to gain its end." This we shall find to be the law of every department of life. Exceptions there may be here and there, but they are such as prove the rule. The facile dexterity with which a great man does any work may seem to us natural and not acquired. The finished style seems so simple and easy—till you try to reproduce it; then you know the difference. It was said of Guizot, the French historian, that he gave one the impression of having known from all eternity what he laboriously learned only last night. In one of his books Geo. Macdonald draws a fearsome picture of what he calls "that huge slug, the commonplace." He represents the monster "with his gelatinous bulk filling churches and chapels and houses, here and there inserting a foot; a tail, suckers that draw the life blood from the sickening and somnolent soul: and the worst of it is the victims are unconscious that they are being drowned and digested in the belly of the monster." It is very true. The temptation to slip down into dull contentment with mediocre work is all about us. As one of our finest writers says: "It is only by continual labour that the average man can bring into his style the opulence, the resilience, the brightness by which even the children and the uneducated are stirred." I write out of a bitter experience. I am myself a victim of the vice I am condemning.

But the question is sure to be asked: Is it worth while? Relative to composition, the first answer would be that our language is a magnificent inheritance. It is like the great monuments of art or architecture that have been bequeathed to us from the past. It is the product of centuries of struggle and toil. It is ours, but it is not ours to kick about as we like. Dr. Dale once told the students of Yale University that they had no more right to injure the national language than they had to chip a statue or run a penknife through a picture in the National Gallery. "To use words loosely or inac-



curately is to commit an intellectual offence corresponding to that of removing the landmarks of an ancient estate. To prostitute noble words to base uses is as great a wrong to the community as to deface a noble monument." How increasingly widespread is this evil needs no comment from me. Recently an enthusiastic critic, contrasting Jack London with Charles Lamb, says of the former that he "does not care a whoop for spiritual style. He writes with the crowbar." But no man has the right to disregard the great inheritance of language. It deserves to be as much respected as the pictures in an art gallery. The old man with the scythe and the hour-glass adjusts matters in the end, and the "spiritual style" of Charles Lamb will outlast the crowbar pen of Jack London.

But a second answer to the *cui bono* questions would come from the side of character. "That'll do" excuses itself on the ground that it really will not matter; it will be all the same a hundred years hence. But this is to forget that in every sphere it is our work that is making us. It is in the wrestle with circumstances that our manhood is being lost or found. "Talent," says Goethe, "is formed in solitude; character in the storm of life." Yes; and also in the calms and the commonplaces of life. The spirit that we bring to our labour determines how it is done. But the labour also reacts upon the spirit and moulds and colours it. If we scamp our work, whatever it be, we are on the fair way to become scamps ourselves. Dodging the duty of the moment, we take the spring out of the will, and darken the perceptive powers as to what is right and true. He who allows himself to come under the influence of the "That'll do" principle will very likely end in the condition of a person of whom Stevenson writes: "He did not drink, he was exactly honest, he was never rude to his employers, yet he was everywhere discharged. Bringing no interest to his work, he brought no attention; his day was a tangle of things neglected and things done amiss, and from place to place and from town to town he carried the character of a man thoroughly incompetent."

One last point may be emphasised by a concrete case. We may again take it from the land that gives us the phrase "N'importe." There died there not long ago Jules Renard. He sacrificed his chances of making money in journalism and authorship by conscientious

adhesion to the highest ideals of excellence. Once when he was short of cash a theatrical manager asked him to add a third scene to a two-act piece he had presented, giving him six weeks for the task. Renard accepted, went home to his little flat, sat down to write. An hour later he sent a telegram to cancel the bargain. "I had only forty-five days to do it in," he told a friend. I should have risked turning out inferior work and discredited myself—you understand." It is not surprising to learn that he died penniless. Was it worth while? It is when "That'll do" asks the question in such circumstances that it is most persuasive and most perilous. Worth while? We are tempted to believe that it is not. Yet great shining names like Millet, the artist, and poets like Wordsworth and Browning flash out to reassure us. The only thing that can save the situation when this crucial question is forced upon us is the assurance of the continuity of life. If we could be certain that the tastes, habits, principles, powers accumulated here survived death and constituted that thing we call ourselves, then it would be worth while to make sure that no shoddy was woven into the warp and woof of our character. Tennyson says that virtue can only exist when it is assured of immortality—"the glory of going on and still to be." But deprive her of that, and we may well doubt if we do not pay too dearly for it. And it is the subtle leavening of society with this creed that in the last analysis gives "That'll do" its power. It is the pressure of this negation that is rousing to desperation the toiling masses of the earth. Under the leadership of guides who can see no further than the visible, they feel that if happiness is ever to be theirs it must be now or never. And the growing force of this conviction is pushing the world forward into the greatest revolution it has ever seen. It is too late now to discuss this issue. It must suffice to say that the trend of the best modern thought points to the continuity of life. The grave is not its goal. Death does not close probation, and since the great end of life is character, that must go with us into the Invisible. "What we have been makes us what we are," and so not what we can get out of work, but what work can put into us, must be the first and final consideration. And since the spirit of "That'll do" is fatal to the development of any sort of noble manhood, it must be resisted with all the energy we can command. In the end of the day the scamper of his work becomes a scamp himself.



## PREPARATORY NOTES.

We started school on May 18. There were no new boys except Hunter, who joined us on the third week. He was afterwards put into the Prep. team, and is a very good wing three-quarter.

At the beginning of the term Kyngdon had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, and we were glad to welcome him back after some weeks' absence.

R. Dolby has been away most of the term with an attack of bronchitis, and is not likely to return until next term.

L. Fagan had an attack of pneumonia at the end of the term and was at the hospital for over a fortnight.

With two masters the classes separated. Mr. Diprose was in charge of Forms II B., II., IA. and IB., while Mr. Bottrill took Forms IIA. and III.

Since the last week of June the head-boys of Forms IIA. and III. have taken turns in being teacher for the first period, as our master had to take history in the Upper School. Kyngdon took us for June and Goss for July.

A meeting was held on June 16 to discuss library matters and elect a committee of three. L. Fagan was re-elected librarian, and Johns was elected secretary.

A football committee and a captain were elected. Goss and Pott were chosen captain and vice-captain respectively, while Harker and Blundell were elected to the committee, with Wilson as secretary.

The Preparatory team and the fourth group have their practice on Mondays and Fridays, while the smaller boys have their practice on Tuesdays and Fridays. On Mondays, owing to lack of grounds, the fourth group has had to practise on the inner course of the Racecourse.

We started chemistry in the beginning of the term and have it on Wednesdays. We also started a weather chart; the highest temperature was 56deg. and the lowest 42deg.

This term it seems the custom to come late, and some of us are quite record-breakers. At last our master threatened us with a detention, and since then it has been the custom to be early. One of our number works upon the proverb "Better late than never," and so he is generally late.

Last term our master ordered some carbons from England for the lantern, and he expected them to arrive in June. They did not, however, arrive until the second-to-last week of the term. We got our longed-for pictures. We were to have one on the 21st, but the electric light was off, and so we had them on Monday, 24th.

When war broke out we decorated our room with flags, and most of the desks are adorned with small Union Jacks.

Owing to the boys going in for scholarships, our master is going to take us in the evening for lessons. There are five boys entering for the Junior National Scholarship, one for Junior Free Place, and ten for Proficiency.

We were all very sorry to lose Mr. Hall, and wish him a speedy return.

We are all glad that cricket is starting next term.

## FOOTBALL.

Our team has not been very successful, having drawn two and lost three matches.

We played Fitzroy on May 27 on the Racecourse and suffered defeat by 18 to 3. For High School, Fox i. scored.

On June 13 we played West End at Western Park. The match was drawn. For West End Hill scored, and for High School Harker scored.

We played Central on the Racecourse on June 2, and were defeated by 12 to nil. For Central, Harvey (2), May and Bullot scored, none being converted.

Our team journeyed to Inglewood on June 10, and this match was drawn. For Inglewood, Nicoll scored, and for High School, Webster.

We were also badly beaten by Stratford School.

We did not play Waitara.



## REVIEW OF CADETS BY GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

All our attempts to practise for the review were frustrated by the rough weather which greeted us on our return from the holidays. On Monday, the first day of the new term, one of the dreaded mountain winds was blowing. This, as anyone acquainted with its vigour knows, rendered drill an impossibility. On Tuesday it continued, but slightly abated in strength, so, under difficulties, we managed to have a parade.

Contrary to all the adverse predictions, however, Wednesday morning broke fine, with scarcely a breath of wind. Both the school companies paraded in the morning, No. 1 Company in khaki, No. 2, since the Government issue was incomplete, in the school uniform. Both, however, did their utmost to make everything spick and span.

In all, eighteen companies were to parade. The majority arrived in the morning by special train, and, after forming up in Egmont Street, marched in the Racecourse, enlivened by the music of the Inglewood Bugle Band. Here the whole of the afternoon proceedings were rehearsed in order to obtain cohesion and uniformity in the movements. The visiting corps were then entertained at luncheon in the grandstand.

By 2 p.m. the whole battalion had reassembled in review order on the central enclosure. Sentries were placed at the gates to warn the officers of the General's approach; the flag at the saluting base was made ready; the cups and medals to be presented were brought to the front, and all were now on the "qui vive."

With characteristic military punctuality, General Sir Ian Hamilton arrived at the appointed time. The flag floated out on the breeze, the National Anthem was played, and the inspection commenced. Accompanied by his staff, the General traversed the whole line. The scene was one to be remembered. The snow-capped cone of Egmont, "rose-tinged with its thousand dawns," dominated the landscape, and made one think of the more seriously practical assemblies it witnessed half-a-century ago.

But presently the inspection was over, and the march-past commenced. Our No. 1 Company led, fol-

lowed immediately by No. 2, and, in spite of the somewhat rough nature of the ground, the marching was good.

The original formation was then resumed, and the whole line advanced in review order towards the saluting base. While the battalion was being brought into hollow square formation, General Hamilton reviewed the Veterans, and had a kindly word of encouragement or recollection for each.

Then followed the distribution of cups to the various corps. These, together with a medal, were presented to the best shot in each company, and one felt that these cups, presented by the ladies of New Zealand, could not fail to strengthen the esprit-de-corps of each company.

Sir Ian then addressed the cadets collectively. In sharp, incisive sentences he commended the battalion for its soldierly bearing, and expressed his appreciation of its behaviour during the review.

At the conclusion of his speech the companies were dismissed, and a review, destined to be memorable in the school annals, came to an end. In a subsequent speech at Wellington, the General, departing, as he said, from his usual custom, made especial mention of the bearing and discipline of the boys in No. 2 Company, a singular honour of which the company has justly reason to be proud.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The second term in the year is a very uninteresting one for the unlucky boy who has to write notes for the Magazine on the work done in the field. This work consists mainly of ploughing, digging, and general cleaning up, and as a result appears rather monotonous, although we know that this sort of work must be done.

The Junior Class has spent most of its time, while at work out-of-doors, in the vegetable garden, where plots were trenched and manured, while later on some were sown in peas, beans, turnips, carrots, and onions.

The Senior Class has been busily occupied in getting the "small farm" into order in preparation for this year's sowing. A fresh portion of one acre which had been ploughed in the first term was divided into two equal strips, one being limed with freshly-ground limestone and sown in Algerian oats, while the other half



was allowed to lie fallow. The oats, as is usual in our part of the district, suffered from the ravages of the birds, but the plants which survived are now standing about 6in. high, and will be ploughed in for green manure about the beginning of September. At the same time the idea then is to divide the whole area into plots, and to compare the relative growths obtained from different crops sown partly on the green-manured soil, and partly on the soil which has not been thus treated.

The remaining portion of the "farm" from which the crops had been gathered in the previous term, has been ploughed. We are proud to be able to say that this ploughing was carried out by us, with, of course, the assistance of the "Charger." Our first attempts were rather ludicrous, but a few of us, especially Court and Stoddart, have recently been doing very good work.

During the previous term we had commenced an experiment on the effect of sprouting potatoes in boxes before planting. The type taken was Gamekeeper, and the potatoes were put into sprouting boxes, and placed in a sunny situation. These potatoes developed short strong shoots, and were planted on August 6. At the same time another plot of the same area was sown in Gamekeeper potatoes which had not been sprouted. Already (September 2) the sprouted samples are showing above earth, and throughout the next term we hope to watch the development of the potatoes in the two plots, and moreover to investigate their respective powers of resisting blight.

In our School Exhibit at the recent Winter Show in New Plymouth we showed a few of the products from the plots. These included:—

1. (a) Lucerne root from trenched plot in which subsoil had been manured. Length of root from seed sown in January, 1914—4ft. 9in.
- (b) Lucerne root from plot not trenched. Length of root—1ft. 9in.
2. Sample of Chester County Mammoth Maize—heights 9ft.-10ft.
3. Sample plants of *Panicum Lævifolium* and King Island Melilot.
4. Samples of seed harvested from plots including—Maize, *Panicum*, Italian Rye, Oats, Soya Bean, Blue Lupin.

5. Series of 24 forage plants grown in pots, including mostly Leguminous types.
6. Bundles of hay of Sorghum, Lucerne and Clovers.

We should here like to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Buttimore, who so kindly allowed us the use of his hot-house during the winter for the purpose of carrying out our pot-testing experiments. Mr. Buttimore, moreover, devoted some of his time in looking after these plants during our holidays, and to him our sincere thanks are due.

## SHOOTING.

### Rewa Rewa (full-sized) Range.

The result of the Schools of the Empire competition, in which we fired last December, was received with great joy, owing to the fact that we had gained second place on the list. The score of the winning team, Charterhouse, England, was 502, while ours was 501, just missing a prize by one point. This, we are pleased to say, is the highest position yet obtained by a New Zealand school in this competition. Our success is due not only to the enthusiasm of the members of the team, but also in very large part to Mr. Hall and Mr. Hartnell, and in no small measure to the rapid marking, on the day we fired, of Mr. Evans and Mr. Shepherd, who very kindly gave us their services. Next year, every member of this branch of military work should endeavour to obtain as much practice as possible, so that we may be able to obtain another high position in this competition.

This year, the conditions of the Secondary Schools of the Dominion have been altered. Aperture sights are now laid aside, and the ordinary service sights are to be used instead. This alteration will necessitate our practising with both aperture and service sights.

On June 13 we fired a match with the A Company, Territorials, and won by a margin of 49 points. The conditions were 10 shots at 300 yards and 500 yards.



## SHOOTING.

The following is the score registered by our team:—

	300	500	Total.
Candy .....	46	47	93
Lucena .....	42	47	89
Sutherland .....	41	44	85
Hamblyn .....	41	44	85
Pott .....	44	41	85
Martin .....	45	39	84
Lepper .....	39	40	79
Kelly .....	42	35	77
Total .....			677

For a team to be able to hold its own against any other in the Dominion, constant practice is necessary, and this cannot be had without ammunition. Seeing our difficulty in this line, Mr. Ewing very generously donated £1 1s towards our shooting fund, at the same time asking the public, if possible, to help us to procure ammunition and other shooting requisites, since we obtained such a good result in the recent Schools of the Empire competition. By this means we were benefited to the extent of over £15, for which we take this opportunity of heartily thanking Mr. Ewing and the others who subscribed.

To relieve the strain on the school rifles, there being only eight rifles to be shared amongst sixteen boys, two members of our team, Sutherland and Lucena, have procured rifles of their own. As a result they have been going neck and neck in any competition that has been started. This shows that a new rifle plays an important part in the scores registered.

We decided this term to commence the shooting for the rifle which was so generously donated to us. The conditions are that all shoots but two, between August 1 and October 30, weather permitting, be counted for the rifle. The School Championship for the MacDiarmid Belt, is being decided on the best three shoots out of four. So far five shoots have taken place for the rifle, and one for the Championship. Sutherland is leading for the former by a margin of eight points over Lucena, and for the Championship Lucena is leading with 64, Sutherland and Kelly being second with 60 each.

## SHOOTING.

We publish the following averages for the term's shooting, together with each boy's best individual score:—

	Average. Possible 70.	Best score. Possible 70.
Sutherland .....	59.1	66
Candy, S. ....	58.7	64
Lucena .....	58.4	64
Pott .....	55.5	58
Martin .....	53	57
Wilson, A. ....	53	57
Hamblyn .....	52.7	55
Lepper .....	52	52
Fookes .....	49.3	56
Bruce .....	48.3	52
Leech .....	48	56
Meuli .....	47.8	52
Kelly .....	47.3	60
Paterson .....	47.3	54

On Saturday, August 29, we fired a triangular match with Palmerston North and Napier High Schools, on the occasion of their visit in connection with the Football Tournament. The result was a win for Palmerston by ten points over us. To account for the low score of the Napier team, it must be remembered that they used the ordinary service sights, while the others used aperture sights. The highest score of the day was Sutherland's 66, which included a possible at 500 yards—a very good performance. Next were Hodder and Tucker, of Palmerston, with 61 each. Meuli had a defect in his rifle to account for his poor score at 200 yards; at the 500 he used another rifle. The following are the scores:—

## PALMERSTON NORTH HIGH SCHOOL.

	200	500	Total.
Sgt. Hodder .....	30	31	61
Col.-Sgt. Tucker .....	29	32	61
Sgt. Archibald .....	29	30	59
Corp. Laurenson .....	29	28	57
Corp. Sutcliffe .....	28	26	54
Corp. Fairbrother .....	27	24	51
Sgt. Stubbs .....	27	22	49
Corp. Speed .....	20	28	48
Totals .....	219	221	440



## NEW PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

	200	500	Total.
Sgt. Sutherland .....	31	35	66
Sgt. Candy .....	30	28	58
Pvt. Lucena .....	28	28	56
Col.-Sgt. Pott .....	28	26	54
Sgt. Hamblyn .....	24	29	53
Pvt. Wilson .....	25	27	52
Pvt. Martin .....	26	24	50
Pvt. Meuli .....	14	27	41
Totals .....	206	224	430

## NAPIER HIGH SCHOOL.

	200	500	Total.
Bugler Battershill .....	23	30	53
Pvt. Wright .....	26	19	45
Corp. Widerstom .....	26	18	44
Sgt. Franklin .....	21	22	43
Quar.-Master-Sgt. Amyes .....	23	19	42
Sgt. Ennor .....	24	15	39
Sgt. Dighton .....	20	18	38
Sgt. O'Connell .....	23	13	36
Totals .....	186	154	340

## Miniature Range.

This term shooting on the miniature range was a common practice of many of the "budding shots." By these means we were able to produce good teams for the Imperial Challenge Shield competitions, the results of which we are expecting any day. The score registered by the Senior team was a little better than that of last year, but the Junior team result was a great improvement, being due to the use of an aperture sight.

We offer our congratulations to Meuli and K. Jackson for registering such creditable scores in the Senior and Junior competitions respectively. The lowest scores made by the Senior team were largely due to the use of indifferent ammunition. We take this opportunity of heartily thanking Mr. Hartnell and Mr. Evans for supervising the shooting of the Senior and Junior teams respectively.

The following is the score registered by the Senior team:—

	Slow ½in. bull.	Rapid .72in. bull.	Total.
Meuli .....	50	45	95
Sutherland .....	44	47	91
Hamblyn .....	39	44	83
Fookes .....	43	39	82
Kelly, T. ....	40	41	81
Lepper .....	40	40	80
Wilson, A. ....	38	39	77
Sykes .....	37	37	74
Lucena .....	36	37	73
Candy, S. ....	40	31	71
Martin .....	37	32	69
Totals .....	444	432	876

Average 79.6

The following is the score registered by the Junior team:—

	Slow ½in. bull.	Slow .72in. bull.	Total.
Jackson, K. ....	45	49	94
Traill, W. ....	45	46	91
Lealand .....	43	47	90
Candy, D. ....	43	47	90
Wyborn .....	43	46	89
M'Hardy .....	41	47	88
Herbert, C. ....	44	44	88
Yates .....	39	48	87
Bellringer .....	40	47	87
Atkinson .....	39	46	85
Totals .....	422	467	889

Average 88.9

The Championships were shot off this term, when everyone was in good form, having had plenty of practice in view of the competitions. In the Senior Championship, Sutherland succeeded in coming out top, after a very close shoot, while for the Junior Championship, Martin was the successful competitor. Congratulations to the winners! Next year the losers will have another chance of showing what they can do. It therefore behoves everyone of them to practise as much as possible.



The following are the best scores that were registered in the shooting for the Miniature Rifle Championships, the best three of four shoots to count:—

#### SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

				Total.
Sutherland .....	80	77	92	249
Candy, S. ....	76	80	90	246
Lucena .....	77	75	93	245
Lepper .....	82	66	94	242
Kelly, T. ....	77	79	84	240
Hamblyn .....	78	72	87	237
Wilson, A. ....	58	82	77	217

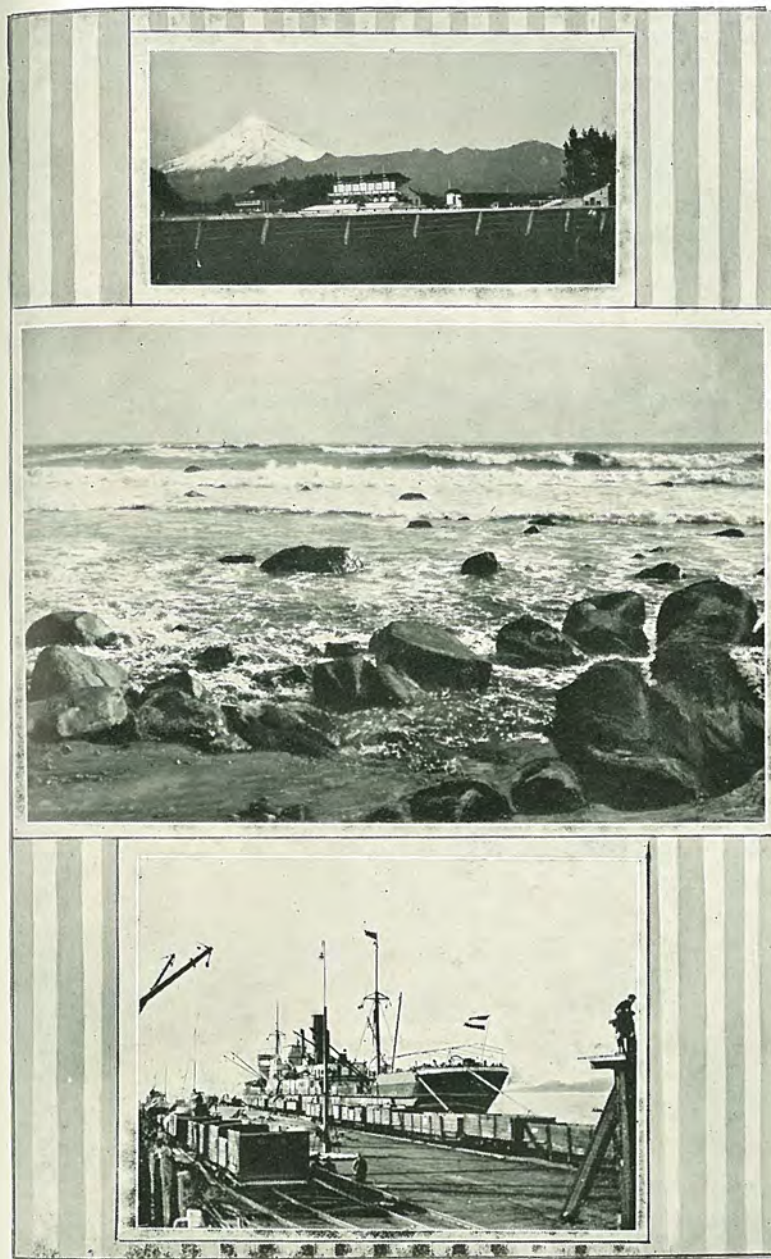
#### JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

				Total.
Martin .....	83	94	93	270
Bellringer .....	74	86	87	247
Candy, D. ....	82	73	90	245
Fookes .....	78	82	78	238
Wyborn .....	68	72	89	229
M'Hardy .....	68	69	88	225
Meuli .....	61	95	68	224

### INTER-SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT.

On Wednesday evening, August 26, all the masters and a number of the boys of the School assembled at the railway station to meet the Palmerston North masters with their teams. All our boys who were entertaining Palmerston boys were there to receive their guests. On the Thursday evening the Napier masters and boys arrived and were met. Messrs. Heaton and Ward (Napier) and Mr. Vernon (Palmerston) were the guests of Mr. Moyes, while Mr. Andrews (Napier) stayed with Mr. Rockel, and Mr. Murray (Palmerston) with Mr. Ryder.

There was much speculation as to what the weather would be throughout tournament week. It seemed almost too much to expect that after the glorious week just past the weather would continue fine right through. Nevertheless with the exception of a little rain once or twice at night and on Thursday morning the weather, though somewhat cloudy, was good. In fact we had



CAMERA CLUB PHOTO. IN AND NEAR NEW PLYMOUTH.



ideal football weather, although the Rec. ground was perhaps too hard after the dry fortnight's spell. There was much anxiety on Thursday morning on account of the rain. In fact it rained so heavily that the Palmerston shooting team was unable to have a practice on the Rewa Rewa range. However, the rain soon cleared off and we had a very good afternoon for football.

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## FOOTBALL.

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### Palmerston v. New Plymouth.

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This match was played on the Rec. as a curtain-raiser for the Ranfurly Shield match between Taranaki and Southland. There was a large attendance of interested spectators. On kicking off at 1.15 the Palmerston forwards immediately began to assert themselves and the local forwards could do nothing but defend. For the first quarter of an hour the visitors held the home team within the neighbourhood of their 25. The New Plymouth hookers, M'Murray and Monteath, then began to get the ball out to Court, who usually made good use of it. He was, however, apt to pass too late, thus enabling the opposing backs to smother. Several passing rushes were started, but each side was inclined to play too safe a game. Presently the ball came out to Court within the Palmerston 25. He whipped it out to Hamblyn, who sent it on to Sykes, who cut in nicely and scored between the posts. Sinclair converted.

New Plymouth 5, Palmerston 0.

From the drop-out a series of exchanges of kicks took place. Palmerston excelled in the taking of the ball and in kicking, and New Plymouth was gradually driven down to the 25. Each side initiated several passing rushes, but was unable to get very far, the tackling being too good. At last Hodder made a good opening and Speed following up managed, though brought down near the line, to wriggle across. Hodder converted.

New Plymouth 5, Palmerston 5.

This reverse roused the local forwards, who swept down the field and as a rule obtained possession of the ball from the scrum. Court passed out from a scrum to



Bruce, who fed Hamblyn, who in turn beat his man and passed to Sykes, who got over. Sinclair made a very feeble attempt at goal.

New Plymouth 8, Palmerston 5.

From the drop-out New Plymouth forwards continued to press. It seemed as if condition were beginning to tell. From a long kick by Sinclair the ball went out about two yards from the Palmerston goal-line. The Palmerston wing-forward threw the ball in, but Terry, who was nearest the line and unmarked, snapped it up and was over the line in two strides—the softest try imaginable. Sinclair failed to convert from the difficult angle. A few minutes later the spell ended with the score:—

New Plymouth 11, Palmerston 5.

On resuming and changing ends the home forwards asserted themselves and beat the opposition. The hookers obtained the ball constantly in the scrum. Time after time it came out to Court, who sent it on to Bruce. Then on it went to Hamblyn and finally to the wing. Time after time a fine rush was spoiled by one of the backs knocking on. Court was penalised once or twice for picking the ball out of the scrum. Pott and Lepper were conspicuous for several fine dribbling rushes, and on two occasions the ball was carried right through to the full-back. Several chances were lost by the forwards in their eagerness over-running the ball. From a fine passing rush in which the ball passed smartly and cleanly through the hands of Court, Bruce, Hamblyn, and Sykes, Paterson got over near the corner. Sinclair's kick fell short.

New Plymouth 14, Palmerston 5.

Palmerston carried the ball up the field, but in a moment it was back again in their 25. The rest of the game was a series of dashing attacks by the backs. After one or two attempts a very pretty passing bout let Sykes in between the posts. Sinclair converted.

New Plymouth 19, Palmerston 5.

A few minutes later Sykes kicked a fine penalty goal with a drop-kick.

New Plymouth 22, Palmerston 5.

In spite of some fine individual efforts on the part of Palmerston, the local forwards ran over the opposing pack. Soon the local backs were attacking again and from another rush Sinclair got over. Hamblyn failed to convert.

New Plymouth 25, Palmerston 5.

Immediately the ball was again being thrown about by the New Plymouth backs, and soon Sykes was over again. His kick at goal failed.

New Plymouth 28, Palmerston 5.

On resuming the attack was kept up, and from a fine piece of play by Hamblyn, who could himself have beaten his man, Sykes scored near the posts. Sinclair converted. A moment later the game ended with the score:—

New Plymouth 33, Palmerston 5.

The match was won very largely on condition. The Palmerston team did splendidly at first, but the forwards seemed to tire. The backs all handled the ball well and kicked well. Of the local team the forwards by their keen following-up and by obtaining the ball in the scrum enabled the backs to attack vigorously, especially in the second spell. Had the Palmerston forwards been able to stand up to the New Plymouth pack there would have been much less difference between the scores. All the home backs had every chance. Where all did well it would be invidious to single out any individual for special mention.

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### Napier v. New Plymouth.

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The second and deciding match in the tournament was played at the Sports Ground on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, New Plymouth boys following up their defeat of Palmerston by beating the Napier lads by six points to nil. The game was, as the short margin indicates, more closely contested than the first game and the teams more evenly matched. All through there was little to choose between the teams, and as the game was primarily a forward struggle, it was not so spectacular as the opening game. It was, however, brimful of good play and in many respects was quite equal to representative standard. Mr. W. Roch refereed.



The following were the teams:—

Napier.—Full-back, Murphy; three-quarters, Mills, Dighton, Gregory; five-eighths, Dean, Franklin (capt.); half, Findlay; wing, Jackson; forwards, Holland, Wid-erstrom, Fenwick, R. Martin-Smith, Jones, P. Martin-Smith, Ennor.

New Plymouth.—Full-back, Oliver; three-quarters, Paterson, Sykes, and Sinclair; five-eighths, Hamblyn and Bruce; half, Court; wing, Terry; front row, M'Murray and Monteath; second row, Sutherland, Lopper (lock), and Pott; third row, Stoddart and Jenkinson.

In the first spell the visitors had an advantage and by magnificent kicking repelled any temporary attacks by the home team. Findlay, the Napier captain, especially proved himself to be a wonderful kick and repeatedly sent the local forwards back. Court was playing a good game as half for the home team, and paved the way for several forward rushes, but always the local boys seemed too anxious, and the cool, deadly tackling and effective kicking of the visitors told its tale. Gradually the Napier boys worked up to the attack, and in spite of a fierce defence by Bruce and other backs, the visitors used the kick-high-and-follow-up policy to such effect that their forwards, Jackson and Holland being prominent, swarmed over the New Plymouth line. Jenkinson, Pott and Monteath rushed play to midfield, and a crisp passing rush among the Napier backs ended in Sinclair intercepting nicely and putting his side on the attack. Offside play spoilt, however, and the Napier boys again attacked, Jackson nearly scoring. A free relieved the local boys and once more they galloped up the field. Bruce came through nicely, but Sykes, who on account of his fine performance in the previous match was a marked man, was speedily up-ended. Napier assumed the offensive and by long kicking from two penalties gave the locals a busy time defending, relief only coming when the visitors kicked too hard to the dead-ball line. Then the home boys attacked again, and in spite of three more penalties to the visitors, kept up a big pressure. Quick as a flash, the visitors turned defence into attack and a great run by Mills carried play well up. Deans failed to pot a goal, and the forwards following up the kick, play hummed near the New Plymouth line. The visiting backs tried hard to get their machinery going, but good work by Stoddart, Pott,

Bruce and Hamblyn enabled the local boys to clear and the spell ended after two good dashes by Paterson as the result of passing rushes amongst the backs, with neither side having scored.

On resuming, the home boys attacked at once. First Paterson was nearly over, and then from a line-out the ball passed from Court to Hamblyn to Sykes who flashed over. Sinclair's kick failed, and New Plymouth were three points in the lead. Court broke up a Napier dash by Gregory, and the local lads attacked. Passing rushes were now the order of the day and play was fast and furious. As soon as a man got the ball he was promptly downed, and activities hovered near half-way. The home forwards carried on a good rush, but the visiting backs, by good lining, kept them at bay. Ultimately the blues gained an advantage, and Sinclair was just beaten for a try after a good dash. Then the New Plymouth boys got into their proper swing, and from a centre by Paterson the locals swarmed under the Napier goal. Findlay cleared and his men rushed upfield, Oliver proving equal to the occasion, and putting his side again on the attack. And a hot attack it was. First Sykes and then Sinclair failed to gather in the ball cleanly, and then Sinclair missed a kick from a mark by himself. Right under the posts the locals pegged away at the defence, but always the visitors managed to stave off attack and kicked to the line. Jackson here retired owing to cramp, Burgess taking his place. Using the line, the blues crept nearer to their goal, and frequent knock-on spoilt the work of the local backs. Now the visiting forwards made a great effort to shake off the attack, and their backs commenced to throw the ball about in a loose and lively manner. However, the locals not only staved them off, but set up a counter-rush to Napier territory and three scrums were formed in quick succession. From the last of these Sinclair was nearly over from a passing rush, but lost the ball close to the line. However, Bruce was handy, and dived over. Sinclair failed, and time went with the scores:—

New Plymouth 6, Napier 0.

—Taranaki Herald.



**Palmerston v. Napier.**

The last match in the High School tournament took place on Monday afternoon, when Napier beat Palmerston by 11 to 3, thus securing the Polson Banner, which is competed for annually between these teams. The game, which was watched by only two or three hundred people, was very interesting and closely contested. Napier forwards were superior, but at times the Palmerston boys came through well and the backs just missed scoring by inches. Then the Napier lads would retaliate, and although the links in the Palmerston defence were generally solid, the full-back was suffering from a sprained thumb and all the three tries against his team were traceable to his inability to play his usual game. The score at half-time was 5 to nil and the final 11 to 3.

Palmerston kicked off with a slight breeze behind them, and play remained about half-way for some time, Palmerston eventually attacking. However Napier worked up to half-way, but a good kick by Hodder again put Palmerston on the attack. M'Donald kicked too hard, however, and Napier forced. Napier attacked from the kick-out, and a mull by the Palmerston full-back nearly let them in. From a free kick Hodder transferred play to neutral territory, but Holland broke away from the line-out and carried play to Palmerston's line. Speed relieved, and play was carried into Napier's country. A free gave temporary relief only, Palmerston again attacking. However, kicking too hard lost an opportunity, and Napier forced. Napier then took a hand in attacking, but Glasgow drove them back with a good line kick. Palmerston set up a hot attack, but kicking too hard again lost a good chance. Napier attacked from the kick out, and good following up resulted in Findlay getting over near the corner. Franklyn converted with a good kick.

Napier 5, Palmerston 0.

After a short time, Palmerston obtained a free kick at half-way, and Hodder had a shot at goal, the ball falling short. Give and take play followed until Napier attacked with a loose forward rush. Palmerston drove them back, but they came again and exciting play ensued in Palmerston's twenty-five. A forward pass spoilt a promising Napier rush, and play was carried to neutral country. However, Napier again attacked. From a

mark on the twenty-five Franklyn had an unsuccessful shot at goal, M'Donald putting Palmerston on the attack with a good run. Offside play, however, spoilt a good chance, and Napier found temporary relief. Half-time sounded shortly afterwards with play in Napier's half.

Napier were attacking strongly for the first five minutes until Hodder lined at half-way from a free kick. A good run and kick by M'Donald carried play further upfield, Palmerston attacking strongly until a back kicked too hard and Napier forced. Exciting play ensued, first one side attacking and then the other. Finally M'Donald broke away from a throw-in near half-way and beat all the Napier backs. Mills overtook him within five yards of the line and brought him down. A free kick to Napier brought temporary relief, but Speed put Palmerston on the attack again by a good run. However, Napier carried play to half-way, where it remained for some time. M'Donald, who had been playing a good game, put Palmerston on the attack by a good run. Here Speed lost several opportunities by hanging on too long. After a while Napier set up a strong counter attack and carried play right up to Palmerston's line, where a forward was held up. From the ensuing scrum Palmerston forced. Napier were not to be denied, and from a short passing rush Mills dashed over at the corner. Franklyn's kick failed.

Napier 8, Palmerston 0.

A man was in front from the drop-out, and Napier returned to the attack, Palmerston forcing. Then play changed from end to end with lightning-like rapidity, Widerstrom finally scoring Napier's third try. The kick at goal failed.

Napier 11, Palmerston 0.

Palmerston then took a hand in attacking, and Mills was thrown out near his own line. Play hovered around Napier's line, and from a scrum under the goal Palmerston were awarded a free kick. Hodder made no mistake with the kick.

Napier 11, Palmerston 3.

Palmerston made repeated attempts to lessen the margin, but it was of no avail. Play gradually worked upfield, and Napier had hard luck in not scoring, the ball



going out at the corner. From the throw-in Palmerston forced. M'Donald soon put Palmerston on the attack again, and Napier had an exciting five minutes, but eventually Findlay cleared to half-way, when time was sounded with the scores—

Napier 11, Palmerston 3.

Mr. Petty refereed.

—Taranaki Herald.

### TRIP TO MOUNT EGMONT.

A rather heterogeneous assortment of vehicles greeted the eyes of those who "turned out" on Friday, August 28, to make the trip to the Mountain. Seven motor-cars, two large drags, private traps, bicycles and horses were the means of conveyance thither. First the drags, loaded with boys, got away, then some of the traps, and finally the motors. On arrival at the radius line those who depended on horses and bicycles were had perforce to walk, but were amply recompensed by the magnificent scenery. On rounding the bends, first a glittering, dazzling peak, wrapped in snow, then a long ravine shimmering in the sunlight, and now a rugged escarpment of rock, in rapid succession compelled admiration.

By twelve o'clock all had reached the house, and so bracing was the air and so keen were the appetites that the hundred who sat down to dinner certainly managed to do it full justice. But before the second relay was well started those who had finished commenced the ascent to Humphrey's Castle. Unfortunately a thick mist now enveloped the mountain and gloomy prognostications of a poor trip were heard. But presently, when the bush line was reached and the scrub and mosses commenced, the mist began to thin. Soon the peak appeared, sentinel, as it were, with Ruapehu and Ngaruhoe, both of which stood out above the sea of clouds. But by the time the junction of the summit and Bell's Falls tracks was reached, the snow lay deep and made progress difficult. Here some of the party stopped, but the Castle was the objective and attained it must be. The sight of some of the younger element of the party glissading—much to the detriment of their garments—urged all on and presently the whole company, feet in air, coats flying, the less experienced making frantic

clutches at the ice as they rolled over descended the ravine beneath the "Castle." The fun grew fast and furious and Mr. Pickwick's endeavours were put quite in the shade, but time grew short and the signal to descend had to be given. The descent was certainly much easier than the laborious ascent. Soon all were again enshrouded in the enveloping mist, which somehow seemed to affect the appetite, for it was certainly astonishing how often the cake and scone dishes needed replenishing when the house was again reached. The mist having somewhat dissipated, photos of the conveyances were taken and soon the whole party was en route for home. As if to compensate for its variable behaviour, the shroud of fog now lifted and the whole peak shone resplendent "in the crimson end of day's declining splendour."

School was reached at a much quicker rate on the return journey, and it was a very tired though much pleased crowd of fellows who departed to their respective homes.

On Sunday, the 30th, special services were held both in the morning and in the evening. Those who visited St. Mary's in the morning were privileged to hear a magnificent address by the Bishop of Auckland on "living stones." His Lordship pointed out how the efficiency of the state depended on the worth of the individuals comprising it and that it is what "men actually are" which determines their influence over others.

In the evening a large number attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. After reading the "Westminster Abbey" chapter of Hebrews, the Rev. H. J. Lewis took as his text Prov. 20, 29. He dealt with the various types of strength, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual. He pointed out that the characteristic of youth is strength, of middle age sanity, and of old age serenity.

### THE DINNER.

This took place in the School dining-room on Saturday evening, August 29. About 70 sat down. There were present all the visiting masters and several of the local masters. No sooner was grace said than the buzz of voices and the popping of corks were heard. When the



comestibles had been disposed of a toast-list and short programme was gone through. Mr. Moyes, who presided, proposed "The King." The toast was received in the usual loyal manner. Then Bruce proposed the "Captains of the Visiting Teams." This was responded to by Hodder (Palmerston) and Franklin (Napier). Mr. Ryder proposed the health of "The Visiting Masters." Messrs. Vernon and Heaton responded. The next toast was that of "Our Old Boys in the Expeditionary Forces," proposed by Mr. Rockel. There was, of course, no response necessary. The toast-list was concluded by "The Three Organising Masters—Messrs. Andrews, Murray and Ryder." To this toast, proposed by Mr. Moyes, the two former gentlemen responded. In between the toast various items were given. Songs were given by Mr. Renaud (encored) and Mr. Hutton (encored). Quilliam sang "Soldiers of the King," and the company took up the chorus. Sinclair recited "The Heathen Chinees." Mr. Rockel (encored) and Jenkinson played violin solos. The Napier boys sang the chorus "Marching through Georgia." The Palmerston boys sang "The Mississippi Girl," while New Plymouth's contribution was the "Marseillaise" in French. The function was concluded at a little after 10 o'clock by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The tournament concluded with a dance given to the visitors in the new gymnasium. This had been tastefully decorated with greenery and flags. The floor was good, and dancing was indulged in until the small hours. About 120 couples were present, and we forbear giving the names of those present and the dresses worn. Those who are anxious to know are referred to the society notes in the various journals. During the evening Mr. Balham sang the "Marseillaise." The gathering ended by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The visitors left next morning by the first train.

## CADETS.

As the cricket ground has been top-dressed and much of it ploughed and sown so as to be in thorough order for the coming season, parades have been held lately on the sections on the opposite side of Hendry Street or on the Racecourse. A good deal of solid work has been put in during the term. We find there is always something fresh to learn, or that further polish can be

put upon what we thought good. The most fatal idea for a corps to develop is that of complacency or self-satisfaction. This leads to that most objectionable vice, "swelled-headedness." While under our present officers we are in no danger of falling into this vice.

The work has consisted in company movements, section drill, rifle exercises and physical and musketry drill. No. 1 Company has also had a good deal of work on the Racecourse in skirmishing, distance judging, picking up sharpshooters, etc. After all this is the real test of the efficiency of a company. But the discipline learned by a course of company movements must lead up to and have a great influence on the freer and more extended work. This latter course is designed also to develop the intelligence and self-reliance of each individual member.

On July 30 we were inspected by Major Temperley. He was accompanied by Captain Stevens. As usual when Major Temperley is with us we had a pouring wet day. We were therefore marched down to the Coronation Hall, which has just been acquired by the Defence Authorities. Here the two companies were drawn up. After being inspected, No. 2 Company moved off into another part of the building, while in the main hall were held section competitions in ordinary drill and in physical exercises. In the former competition each section did excellent work. In fact, Major Temperley said that he had some difficulty in placing the competitors. The result was:—

No. 1 Section .....	1
No. 4 Section .....	2
No. 2 and 3 Sections .....	3

The physical drill was on the whole good, but in each section there was always some enthusiast who spoiled the look of the whole squad by some original way of doing the exercises. Why is it that some boys are always tired? The competition resulted in a win for No. 2 Section. Places were not given to the others. So No. 2 may, we suppose, lay to their souls the flattering unctious that it was a case of "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." We take off our hats to No. 2.



During the preparation and despatch of the members of the Taranaki portion of the Expeditionary Force the Defence Authorities paid us the compliment of obtaining a guard of seven of our Cadets under a sergeant and a corporal. Sergeant Candy and Corporal Stoddart, with seven rank and file, were detailed for the duty. Besides being of real service, these boys have gained some useful experience.

The war has affected us by causing the loss of two very competent and enthusiastic officers. Mr. Hall left us so suddenly on Tuesday, August 18, that only a few of us were able to say good-bye to him. Apart from all his other high qualities, we shall miss him sadly both on parade and in connection with other departments of Cadet work. It seems absolutely superfluous to say that he takes with him the good wishes of every Cadet, and that we are proud that one of us has been chosen. Sergeant-Major Mahony has also gone. We shall miss him too, and trust that he too may before long be able to return to us, and that normal conditions will before long prevail.

No. 2 Company has put in much good work this term. The Company has now been supplied with uniforms. On the day of General Hamilton's inspection it paraded in the ordinary school costume, as the whole Company was not fully equipped. This did not prevent General Hamilton from specially mentioning this Company in his farewell speech at Wellington a few days later. No. 2 Company will feel stimulated, not unduly elated, by the General's remarks, and will recognise that praise from so high an authority means that this reputation must be sustained by constant and arduous work. It is a great satisfaction to the Company and its officers that its training has evidently been so efficient and that this efficiency has been recognized.

Lieutenant Lepper has applied for one of the fifteen commissions offered by the Imperial Authorities, and goes to Wellington shortly to sit for his examination. As he had intended, long before there was any thought of the war, to enter the Army, we are in hopes that he will receive his commission. As to his subsequent success we have no doubts at all.

## OLD BOYS' NOTES.

We have received the following letter from an old boy:—

"I have just received the latest number of your Magazine, and I should like to take the opportunity of congratulating you on its appearance and contents. Especially interesting to me is the list of Old Boys. It brings back all kinds of recollections, and at once carries one back into the old days at the school. I must also congratulate the school itself on its present position and methods as evidenced by the articles and illustrations which appear in 'The Taranakian.' It makes me proud to call myself an Old Boy of 'The High.'"

With all good wishes for your future success,

Yours sincerely,

C. L. MACDIARMID (157).

P.S.—I am one of the Governors of the Hamilton High School, where we are now endeavouring to establish a Boarding Department.

C. L. MACD.

The degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. have just been conferred on S. L. Serpell (315).

We have received a very appreciative letter from Gilbert Beckett (229), in which he specially expresses his strong support of the view taken with regard to school sports and games in the May number of this year. Gilbert Beckett is now occupying the responsible position of hon. secretary of the Political Executive of the N.Z. Political Reform League.

Gordon MacDiarmid (292) has graduated as M.B., and Ch.B. at the University of Otago. He has been offered a position in the Christchurch Hospital, as Dr. Hercus has volunteered for active service with the troops in the expeditionary forces.

Strathie and Willard Ewing spent the tournament week in New Plymouth. They were up at the school on the morning of their arrival from Auckland, and were present at the term's "line up." They also rendered very material help by practising with the First XV.

G. B. Hooker has received an appointment on the engineering staff of the Hawke's Bay County Council.



As might have been expected, a number of Old Boys volunteered immediately on receipt of news that expeditionary forces were to be sent from New Zealand. Our Old Boys seem to have felt to the full the wave of patriotism which has swept over the whole Empire. We should have liked to have given them a send-off worthy of them and of the cause for which they go. But the suddenness of the notice, and the shortness of the time between the notice and the dispatch rendered that impossible. However, a number of us assembled on the railway station to say farewell to them. To say that they carry with them our best wishes is superfluous, and we trust that they will soon return safely to us. The following have joined the main expeditionary force, who are at the time of writing in camp at Palmerston North:—R. H. Baily, G. J. Hawkins, R. L. Okey, S. M. Okey, R. T. Hancock, A. G. Jennings, C. Crone, J. Grey, L. P. Sole, J. Grant, L. Smith, S. Baker, M. W. Molloy, E. C. Stanley.

We have received from G. J. Russell (298) a very interesting letter. He took a prominent share in the formation of the Civil Service Association, and has occupied official positions in connection with that body continuously. He was also selected to represent New Zealand at the Australasian Conference of Civil Servants. Russell also took an active part in defence matters, being specially connected with the Artillery. On the outbreak of the war he at once volunteered and was accepted. He now holds the position of Clerk-Paymaster to the Army Service Corps, and in that capacity has been busy with matters connected with the dispatch of the expeditionary forces.

We have also received a letter from S. M. Okey (348) from the camp at Awapuni. A lot of solid work is being put in, everyone fully recognising that active service in such a war as the present is no kid-glove affair. An attempt was made to get a photo of a group of all our Old Boys in camp, but owing to the fact that they were distributed among the various companies and regiments, they could not be got together. Mr. Hall is in the same tent as Okey.

We have been able to get only four photos of Old Boys so far. These are given in this number.

## Continuation of List of Old Boys.

ADMITTED OCTOBER, 1906. ADMITTED FEB., 1908.

424. Ebbie, James Millington

425. Gray, Avondale

426. Martin, Victor Herbert

427. Quilliam, Cecil Wilfred

428. Blanchett, Roy

429. Okey, Royden Lydiard

430. Shaw, Stanley Eric

431. Shaw, John Holmes

432. Dowling, Richard Egbert

433. Patterson, Harry

434. Tuohy, Thomas Victor

435. Hurlle, Gershom Edmund

436. Hobson, Percy Alfred

437. Matthews, Alan Bracken

438. Sykes, Gordon Murray

439. Norris, Carthew, H. M.

440. Hoby, Stanley

441. Bellringer, Lancelot L.

442. Little, Norman Fenwick

443. Adlam, Ronald C.

444. Glasgow, William Bernard

445. M'Allum, Leslie A.

446. Howell, Norman B.

447. Baker, George Selwyn

448. Gaukrodger, Reginald Walter

449. Morey, Alfred

450. Dustow, James

451. Pott, George Hunter

452. Wright, Cecil G. R.

453. Clark, Frank Edward

454. Faris, Eric Irwin

ADMITTED MAY, 1907.

455. Philpott, Harold George

ADMITTED SEPT., 1907.

456. Day, Norman

457. Day, Eric

458. Clemance, Clement

459. Sykes, Alfred

460. Hooker, George

461. Rider, Harry

462. Fleming, Richard

463. Rundle, Gordon

464. Shaw, Hugh

465. Sole, Harry

466. Grey, John

467. Warren, Lewis

468. Day, Cyril

469. Grant, Eric

470. Henrichs, Charles

471. Simpson, Trevor

472. Wright, Philip

473. Wood, Albert

474. Smith, Laurence

475. Colson, Eric Drayton

476. Whitham, Alfred

477. Mace, Leslie

478. Heppell, Norman

ADMITTED MARCH, 1908.

479. Brown, Frank

ADMITTED AUGUST, 1908.

480. Kimbell, Frederick

ADMITTED FEB., 1909.

481. Bacon, Archibald Thomas

482. Brokenshire, Reginald James

483. Blyde, Wilfrid Harold

484. Bayly, Albert Richmond

485. Brown, David Burton

486. Billing, Francis Henry

487. Claridge, Arthur Roger

488. Gray, Ronald Brooklyn

489. Hedley, Ernest

490. Howell, Irwin Joseph

491. Hamblyn, Charles James

492. Healy, Norman Roy

493. Kirkby, Harold Wyn

494. Martin, Gordon Herbert



## LIST OF OLD BOYS.

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 495. Rowlands, Fredk. John      | 532. Bates, Tom Harold       |
| 496. Salt, Gordon M'Bride       | 533. Blundell, Harold Fredk. |
| 497. Sinclair, Robert G. Burnet | 534. Bridgman, Robert Edgar  |
| 498. Throssell, Frank           | 535. Clemow, Frank W.        |
| 499. Teed, David Lionel         | 536. Campbell, Robert Smith  |
| 500. Lusk, David Aiken          | 537. Day, Leslie Iness       |
|                                 | 538. Evans, Charles Alfred   |
|                                 | 539. Ewing, Kenneth Strathie |

## ADMITTED FEB., 1910.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 501. Crone, Charles               | 540. Ewing, George Harry Willard |
| 502. Chong, Gerald                | 541. Fair, Charles William       |
| 503. Burkhardt, Arthur Peter      | 542. Grant, Donald               |
| 504. Bruce, Francis Alexander     | 543. Hempton, Mosson Wildman.    |
| 505. Bëndall, George Edward       | 544. Hooker, Harry Walter        |
| 506. Dustow, Albert Edward        | 545. Hooker, Leo Williamson      |
| 507. Fordyce, William Bruce       | 546. Jury, Kenneth Charles       |
| 508. Gibson, Cedric Thomas Edward | 547. Kidd, Robert David          |
| 509. Johnson, Harold Newton       | 548. Kirton, Chudleigh Inwood    |
| 510. Linn, Bernard                | 549. King, Thomas Leslie         |
| 511. Little, Alan Featherston     | 550. Lepper, Harper Myrven       |
| 512. Mander, John Hiorns          | 551. Matthews, Russell           |
| 513. Mason, Edward Francis        | 552. Monteath, Ruthven M'L.      |
| 514. Monk, Arthur Godfrey         | 553. Rudd, Lawrence Fredk.       |
| 515. Leech, Norman                | 554. White, Ronald Wentworth     |
| 516. Goss, Leonard George         | 555. Whitham, Harold Wedgwood    |
| 517. Newell, Darcy Roycroft       | 556. Knight, George Hartley      |
| 518. Newell, George Garland       | 557. Marfell, Albert             |
| 519. O'Brien, Owen Albert Ernest  | 558. Hawkes, Trevor Lemuel       |
| 520. Pott, Ian William            | 559. Putt, Charles Ernest Henry  |
| 521. Skelton, Norman              | 560. Stanton, Vernon Leo William |
| 522. Thomson, Arthur Robert       |                                  |
| 523. Richards, Leo Clarence       |                                  |
| 524. Vickers, Victor Harold       |                                  |
| 525. Wilkie, Walter George        |                                  |
| 526. Weston, Ivan                 |                                  |
| 527. West, Harry                  |                                  |

## ADMITTED MARCH, 1910.

528. Beck, William Copland

## ADMITTED FEB., 1911.

529. Avann, Leonard  
 530. Beck, Gordon M'Lean  
 531. Bacon, Charlie Law

## ADMITTED MAY, 1911.

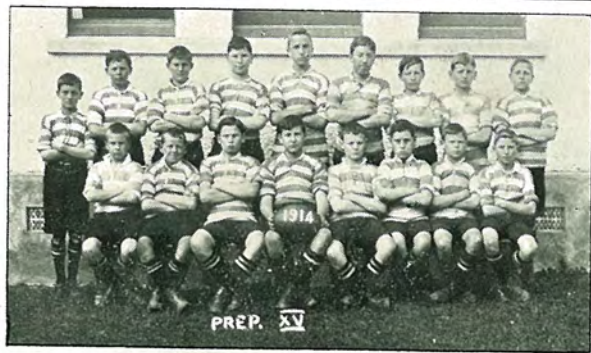
561. Armstrong, Ernest

## ADMITTED JUNE, 1911.

562. M'Mahon-Box, Joseph

## ADMITTED DEC., 1911.

563. Candy, Charles Clifford Selwyn



CAMERA CLUB PHOTO,

FIFTH, SIXTH, AND PREPARATORY FIFTEENS.



## EXCHANGES.

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We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following exchanges:—The Nelsonian, Auckland Grammar School Chronicle, The Spike, King's Collegian, The Southlandian, The Cocee, Otago University Review, Canterbury College Review, Queensland University Review.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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The Business Manager begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions:—

K. C. Webster, '14, '15; Alan Hill, '13, '14; H. Barker, '14; H. Bramley, '14; L. King, '14; H. Avery, '14; L. B. Webster, '14; A. H. Ambury, '14; G. W. Browne, '14; —. Roberts, '14; S. Cottier, '13, '14; H. Billing, '14; Reg. Quilliam, '13, '14; N. Little, '14; G. Russell, '14; E. Day, '14; J. M'Neice, '14; T. Furlong, part '15; A. Marfell, '14; C. O'Carroll, '14, '15, '16; M. Harper, '14; A. Little, '14; H. Stocker, '14; W. Guild, '14; Ben Tippins, '14; W. P. Okey, '14; K. Stohr, '14; L. Avann, '14; C. Bates, '14; R. Brokenshire, '14; E. C. Stanley, '14; P. Tunbridge, '14; R. H. Bourke, '14; H. Hine, '14; J. Gibbons, '14; V. West, '14; J. Grey, '13, '14; E. Colson, '14; G. Beckett, '14; L. B. Horrocks, '14; H. P. Richmond, '14; A. Harle, '13, '14; S. Hurle, '14; A. Reid, '13, '14.

## PROSPECTUS.

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In accordance with the wishes of the Board of Governors we include the following pages taken from the School Prospectus:—

The school is divided into:—

**(I.) The Upper School.**—This consists of Forms V., VI.A. and VI.B. In this department boys are prepared for the following examinations:—

- (a) Junior University Scholarship.
- (b) Taranaki Scholarship.
- (c) Matriculation.



- (d) Engineering Preliminary.
- (e) Solicitors' General Knowledge.
- (f) \*Entrance Examination for Duntroon Military College.
- (g) Senior Civil Service.
- (h) Pupil Teachers' Entrance Examination.

\*This examination is held in December of each year. The subjects are (compulsory) English, History, Elementary Mathematics, Geography, General Knowledge; (optional—two of the following) Mathematics (Div. II.), Physics, Chemistry, French or German.

The course at Duntroon extends over four years, and from the day of their admission to the Royal Military College, cadets need cost their parents nothing. The Government provides £200 a year for each boy, who is, moreover, able to contribute from the age of 16 to the Public Superannuation Fund. On completion of training at the College at the age of 20 or 22 years, the cadets will join the New Zealand Staff Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant at a salary of £250 per annum. At the usual rate of promotion they will attain in seven or eight years the rank of Captain at a salary of £350, and successively the rank of Major with a salary of £475 after 15 years' service, of Lieutenant-Colonel at £600 after 22 years' service, and of Colonel at £750.

**(II.) The Middle School.**—This consists of Forms IIIA., IIIB., and IV., and prepares boys for the Upper School. The following examinations may be taken by pupils in this section of the School:—

- Senior Education Board Scholarship.
- Bayly Memorial Scholarship.
- Senior Free Place.
- Civil Service Junior.

**(III.) The Lower School,** which prepares boys for the Middle School. The boys in this department are those who have not passed Standard VI. of the public schools. The curriculum is the same as that of the State schools, with the addition of Latin and French in the Senior Classes. To meet the requirements of the younger boys, the hours of work differ slightly from those of the

Middle and Upper School. Pupils in the Lower School are eligible to compete for Junior Education Board Scholarships and Junior Free Place (Proficiency Certificate).

The teacher in charge of this department has had special training in primary school work. The boys have the benefits of a secondary school training in the way of gymnastics, drill, and the supervision of all school games.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

To the Upper and Middle Schools there are three sides, viz.: (1) The Classical; (2) The Agricultural; (3) The Commercial.

**The Classical Side.**—Subjects of Instruction: English, French, Geography, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Latin, History, Algebra, Geometry, Elementary Physics, Trigonometry, Heat, Elementary Mechanics, Drawing, Woodwork.

**The Agricultural Side.**—English, Geography, History, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Botany, Agriculture, Dairying, Animal Physiology, Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Book-keeping, Drawing, Woodwork.

**The Commercial Side.**—English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Drawing.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pupils attending the School may compete for the following Scholarships:—

**(1.) Junior Board Scholarships.**—These vary in value from £5 to £35 per annum. They are tenable for two years and are open to boys under 14 years of age.

**(2.) Senior Board Scholarships.**—Open to boys under 16 years of age and tenable for two years. Value varies from £5 to £35 per annum.

**(3.) Bayly Memorial Scholarship.**—Open to boys under 15 years of age and tenable for three years. Value £10 per annum.



**(4.) Taranaki University Scholarships.**—Tenable for four years. Value £60 per annum. These are awarded on the results of the Junior University Scholarship Examination, and in order to obtain one a candidate must gain a place on the credit list of that examination. The scholarships are open to all candidates who have attended a school within the Taranaki Provincial District for not less than two years and are between the ages of 16 and 19 years on the 1st day of December nearest to the date of the examination.

**(5.) Junior University** and Senior National Scholarships. Value £50 per annum for three years.

### **FEES (Per Term).**

**Tuition**—£2 12s 6d., reducible to £2 2s if paid within 31 days.

**Board**—£15, reducible to £13 if paid within 31 days.

**Weekly Boarders**—£12 10s, reducible to £11 if paid within 31 days.

**Extras**—Dinner for Day Boys, £2 2s; Music, £2 2s; Boxing, 10s; Dancing, 15s.

**Subscriptions**—Games, 4s; Library, 1s; Magazine, 1s.



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New Plymouth :

TARANAKI HERALD AND BUDGET PRINT.

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1914.

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The  
"Taranakian."



EDITED BY THE BOYS OF THE NEW  
PLYMOUTH BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND  
PUBLISHED AT THE END  
OF EACH TERM.

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# New Plymouth High School.

[ESTABLISHED 1882.]

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J. SUTHERLAND, Boxing Instructor.

MISS HUMPHRIES, Dancing Instructress.

# SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS.

THIRD TERM 1914.

## Prefects—

DAY BOYS: I. W. Pott (*Head Boy*), F. A. Bruce, C. Hamblin.

BOARDERS: H. Lepper (*Head*), A. Sutherland, S. Court, B. Stoddart, N. Quilliam.

## Cadets—

OFFICER IN CHARGE: Captain W. H. Moyes.

No. 1 COMPANY: Captain—Mr. A. R. Ryder.

Lieutenants—Mr. V. J. B. Hall, H. Lepper.

Colour-Sergeant—F. A. Bruce.

Sergeants—A. M. Sutherland, T. B. Kelly, C. J. Hamblin, R. G. B. Sinclair.

Corporals—C. Putt, B. Stoddart, N. Quilliam, R. Kidd.

Lance-Corporals—G. Bendall, V. Stanton, I. Paterson, C. Fair.

No. 2 COMPANY: Captain—Mr. W. F. C. Balham.

Lieutenant—Mr. R. H. Espiner.

Colour-Sergeant—I. W. Pott.

Sergeants—S. Candy, R. Monteath, G. M. Salt, N. Leech.

## Magazine—

BUSINESS MANAGER: Mr. R. H. Rockel.

## Sports Committee—

Mr. A. R. Ryder (Chairman), S. Candy (Secretary), I. W. Pott, C. Hamblin, R. Monteath, H. Lepper, F. A. Bruce, B. Stoddart.

## Finance Committee—

Mr. R. H. Rockel (Chairman), W. Alexander (Treasurer), C. Yates (Secretary), I. Pott, G. Salt, S. Candy, A. M. Sutherland.

## Football—

SELECTION COMMITTEE: Mr. A. R. Ryder (Chairman), F. A. Bruce, B. Sinclair, H. Lepper.

CAPTAIN: F. A. Bruce.

VICE-CAPTAIN: B. Sinclair.

## Poundkeepers—

B. Stoddart and A. Death.

## Shooting—

Mr. V. J. B. Hall (Chairman), H. Lepper (Secretary), S. Candy, A. M. Sutherland, C. Hamblin, H. Lucena.

## Cricket—

Mr. R. H. Espiner (Chairman), R. Monteath (Captain), S. Candy (Secretary), A. M. Sutherland, P. Oliver, B. Sinclair.







# The "Taranakian."

*Edited by the Boys of the New Plymouth Boys' High School  
and Published at the end of each Term.*

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VOL. 3.

DECEMBER, 1914.

No. 3.

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The Subscription is 3/- per annum (postage included), and should be forwarded to the "Business Manager, Taranakian, Boys' High School, New Plymouth." Subscribers will please notify any change of address.

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## EDITORIAL.

"WHAT shall I do with my boy, and what is he going to be?" are questions naturally asked by every parent or guardian. Especially do these questions become of supreme importance when a boy is about to enter a secondary school, for upon the answer given depends the course to be taken by the boy.

At the outset it cannot be too strongly emphasized that a sound general education is the prime necessity and that the absence of such a solid foundation of general knowledge effectively prevents the efficiency of whatever special course may be taken afterwards. It is quite a mistake to suppose that a boy who has passed through the six standards in a primary school is prepared to take up to the best advantage a special course. In the primary school only a foundation is laid, a good foundation, to be sure, but only a foundation for all that. There a boy begins to learn to read, to put down on paper his thoughts, and to perform some very elementary calculations; in other words he is introduced to the three R's, but he certainly does not learn them. These remarks must be taken as in no way reflecting upon the primary schools and least of all upon the skilful and painstaking teachers. Indeed these very primary school teachers would be the first to admit that only a beginning has been made. By the very nature of the case it is impossible to do more with young and immature minds. If anyone is inclined to think that the case has been presented too strongly, let him take any boy of above the average abil-



ity who has passed through the upper classes in a primary school, and let him ask this boy to read aloud and explain or summarise an ordinary magazine article or newspaper leader. The experiment would be convincing. Perhaps the point has been laboured too much, but the importance of the matter and the prevailing misconceptions may be allowed as justification.

The first requisite then on entering a secondary school is the acquisition of a good general education. In this general education the mother tongue must have first place. Upon ability to read and to comprehend depends all else. Next comes, in importance, the ability to express oneself clearly and tastefully. A large portion of a boy's time is therefore devoted to English in the first two years of his secondary school life. Along with the more intensive study of the mother tongue goes the third of the three R's, calculation—the study of space and quantity. The arithmetic learned in the primary school is revised and extended, and the boy is introduced to generalised arithmetic, i.e., algebra, and to geometry. No satisfactory progress in science or the allied subjects is possible without this mathematical training. The neglect to recognise this fact has been responsible for much of the disappointment experienced owing to the meagre results of a secondary school course.

In addition to the above essentials just mentioned it is very desirable that a boy should take up a foreign language. This will naturally be Latin or French or both. The study of a foreign language is of great help in the study of English, tends to broaden our views and to save us from the sin of insularity. In his first two years, too, a boy begins the systematic study of science.

From the above remarks it will be seen that it is very desirable that a boy should spend the first two years of his secondary school life in the improvement of his general education and in being introduced to new subjects. If this be done his progress in his specialised course will be more rapid and sounder. Of course it is quite possible to start a boy upon his specialised course immediately upon his entry, if desired. This is specially true of the Commercial and Agricultural courses.

The following courses are open for choice:—(a) Professional, (b) Commercial, (c) Agricultural. The Professional course provides the preliminary training of the Law, Medicine, Church, Teaching, Engineering, Pharmacy, and Army Entrance. For the first three of these

Latin is compulsory; while for the Engineering and Army Entrance examinations French or German is substituted; and for Teaching, Latin should certainly be taken. Therefore every boy taking up a Professional course, with the exception of the three latter, should take Latin immediately on his entry at the school. French should be taken by all boys partly for its utilitarian value, and partly as a culture subject. The subjects for a Professional course generally will be Latin, French, English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Drawing and Science. As mentioned above the Army candidates will drop Latin from this list. The above subjects will be all that are necessary throughout the whole of a boy's school life, should he take up any branch of the Professional course.

Should a boy be definitely intended for commercial or office work he will take up the Commercial course. This will include English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Science, French and Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence; that is to say, the latter subjects will be substituted for Latin. The commercial work taught in secondary schools was for a long time rightly but little esteemed by business men, and the teaching was of very inferior quality. Many boys of good ability took up this course simply because it was considered easy. Now all this is changed. The teaching is just as effective and the work just as hard as in the other courses. Parents however should not decide upon the Commercial course without well considering the matter. Over and over again have headmasters been requested to transfer a boy from this course to the Professional after the boy has already had two years or so at school. It is then that the mistake made at the beginning comes to view. Latin has not been taken and it is only with the greatest difficulty that the boy can be got through Matriculation in subjects that count for Law, Pharmacy or the B.A. degree, while a University Scholarship is quite out of the question.

For the Agricultural course a further arrangement of subjects will be necessary. Latin and French will be removed to make way for the special subjects of the course. Again parents are urged to make quite sure that a boy entered for the Agricultural course will keep to it all through his school life.

It is found that the majority of boys entering a secondary school have no special career in view. For these boys the Professional course is undoubtedly the best. Not



only does a boy get a good general education, but he is also prepared to enter any of the professions. Should he decide later in his course to take up either commercial or agricultural work, he can change his course with far less disastrous results than the converse change would involve.

A further point is that dealing with Latin. We are not concerned here with the merits or demerits of the subject. We are merely dealing with it from the standpoint of utility to the boy. Seeing that so many of the professions demand some knowledge of the subject, we strongly advise that every boy, with the exception of those definitely intended for commercial or agricultural lives, should, if there is any chance of his remaining at school for more than two years, take this subject. It is true that a small number of boys find the subject so insuperably difficult that it would be unwise to keep them at it, but every boy should be given at least six months' trial.

Further information relating to the various courses will be found in the Prospectus contained at the end of this number.

It will be noticed that in the above no reference has been made to any of the school institutions, drill, games, moral training, etc. These are all implied in the everyday work of the school; for we hold that no course in the school, however brilliantly worked through, can compensate for a lack of training in all that pertains to true manliness in body, in mind and in spirit.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

The following have entered the school this term:—Hughes, A.; Hughes, L.; Hughes, H.D.; Williams, W.; Eyre, L. G.; while the following have left:—Paterson, D.; Lepper, H. M.; Stephenson, F.; Bradbury, G.; Bishop, D.; Wilson, A.

We have received the following letter from Colonel Schumacher, who is the founder of the Imperial Challenge Shield Shooting Competition. Colonel Schumacher writes from Johannesburg:—

“I wish to congratulate your cadets and yourself on the excellent average scores of 88.7 points per boy, which has enabled your team to take the seventh place in the above competition for this year. It would interest me very much to know in what way your boys practised, and

generally what form of training they underwent, in order to secure this result. It is most satisfactory to me to see that the entries for this, and the Senior Imperial Challenge Shield Competition, are becoming larger every year. I hope that your cadets will continue to take part in these competitions and, if possible, to enter more than one team. To know how to shoot makes boys self-reliant and, without becoming imbued with what is known as the military spirit, they are thereby enabled in times of stress to give greater assistance to their country than would otherwise be the case.”

We hope that this letter will prove a still further incentive to practice and the desire to excel, and we are grateful to Colonel Schumacher for his kindness in thus writing to us.

The rougher parts of the school-ground have been ploughed up and sown with grass this year. The result, though a great improvement, has been somewhat disappointing owing chiefly to the very dry early spring. It was hoped that the ground thus treated would have been in sufficiently good order to allow of a complete 440 yards' track being laid out without any overlapping. This hope will no doubt be consummated next year. Meanwhile, the appearance of the ground has been much improved, and the cricket outfield has been considerably extended. Our old enemy, the rat-tail grass, is still too much in evidence. The different cricket groups have done a good deal to get rid of it, and we shall master it in the long run. A further improvement is the filling of the lower ground near the end of the Preparatory School building.

At the meeting held in the Coronation Hall to say good-bye to Lieut. Hartnell, the members of the shooting team were also present. We take the following from the “Taranaki Herald”:—

Mr. Bottrill then came forward on behalf of the High School Cadets, and expressed the appreciation of the cadets at the valuable services rendered them by Lieut. Hartnell. The high standard of efficiency in shooting reached by the boys was chiefly due to his coaching of the boys. Words could not express their gratitude for the assistance given. He spoke of the following instance to show what sort of man he was. He had got up at 4 a.m. last Friday to assist the boys in a match they had fired in. He then asked the captain of the team, S. Candy, to make a presentation and the latter, in a few well-



chosen words, presented Lieut. Hartnell with a handsome fountain pen.

In reply, Mr. Hartnell modestly said that all he had done was to tell the boys what to do and the most credit was due to Lieut. Hall, who had gone to the front. The boys had taken an interest in rifle shooting and so they had progressed. In conclusion, he hoped the boys would continue to interest themselves in the good work, as rifle shooting was really one of the main things to know at the present time.

For the first time in the history of the school a pupil has kept his first year's terms with a University College. Athol Wilson has kept his first year's terms by passing the annual examination of Victoria College. We congratulate him on his success and hope that he will be but the first of a long series of such successes.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Nield, the New Zealand organiser of the Melanesian Mission, came up to the school in the afternoon and gave us a short but very interesting address on boy-life in the Solomon Islands. The introduction of Christianity has ameliorated the condition of life to an almost incredible extent. Much still remains to be done, and no doubt Mr. Nield, by drawing such a vivid picture as he did, will enlist more sympathy for the cause of missions. In any case it is but right that we should know how new countries are being opened up, and what are the conditions which prevail in the recently-acquired parts of our Empire.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer, the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, also visited us during the term and gave us a short account of the work of the Society during the past year. Every year the influence of the distribution of the Bible among heathen peoples becomes more marked.

One of the great conveniences afforded by the new gymnasium is the music-room, where lessons can now be given and practice be done. The room is small, but is well suited for its purpose. From it issues constantly, except during actual school-hours and meal-times, a flood of melody.

This term Mr. Van Heck has been coming up to the school to give lessons on the violin. Hitherto the piano has been the only instrument taught, but no doubt now that the ball has been started it will be kept rolling. Next year we shall probably have a considerable increase in the number of those learning the violin.

The Continent of Europe is not the only area affected by the war. The preparatory boys have felt the impulse of the military spirit, and have erected forts and conducted a vigorous campaign in the orthodox manner. Clods of earth and sticks form a very effective substitute for artillery and bayonet, while casualties have not been altogether unknown. It is said that the Teutonic element is not in very high favour on the field of battle.

The two exeats passed off very quietly this term, many of the boarders going out and staying with friends for the week-end. Those left behind amused themselves with reading, photography, etc.

In this issue we publish a very interesting article kindly forwarded to us by Sten. Hurle (406), telling some of his experiences and impressions in South America.

During the term the ground partially levelled and filled-in has been completed and the surface has been tarred properly. So we have now a good tennis-court once more. The surface of the new court is very true, and constant playing and regular top-dressing will make it still better. There is plenty of room at each end of the court and at each side. Wire netting of the orthodox tennis-court height has been placed round the court; while a trench cut at the foot of the hill intercepts flood-water which comes down the hill-face in wet weather. Adjoining the new court excavation and filling has been going on for some time, and we hope soon to have a second asphalt court ready. The grass court at the head of the gully has been top-dressed, and should soon be ready for use.

The Term examinations this time revealed some curious facts—facts which we have found it hard to believe, much as we respect the authorities who stated them. A request to write a sentence containing and showing the sense of the word "venial" provoked the following:—"The pulmonary artery which runs down the neck to the heart is a venial artery." Quite so, but we don't believe it, for all that. We are also informed that "to set the Thames on fire" means "to burn down London." The statement of Polonius that "borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry" is interpreted to mean "married life is always made dull when a man has to borrow money." On the contrary, we have known instances when such a procedure on the part of a man has



had a most enlivening effect. On being asked to explain the allusion in Keats's lines—

“Souls of Poets dead and gone,  
What Elysium have ye known,  
Happy field or mossy cavern,  
Choicer than the Mermaid Tavern.”

One authority hazarded the statement that “the Mermaid Tavern” was the cave where the mermaids lived.

Dr. Fookes has very kindly presented the School with an honours board. This has been placed in the gymnasium, or, rather, in the assembly hall. We hope in the next number to give a full description and a photo. of it. Meanwhile we tender our heartiest thanks to Dr. Fookes.

On Thursday, October 9, a paper-chase was organised. The boarders were excused morning gym. in order to prepare “scent.” The afternoon proved bright and warm, and nearly every boy in the school turned out to run. Promptly at 3 o'clock the hares—Pott, Bruce, and Kelly—were despatched. Almost as soon as these were outside the gate the Preparatory boys set off in pursuit. The rest got off in relays, the last leaving about five minutes after the hares. The course lay for about a mile and a half up Avenue Road, and then turned off to the right past the Tarahua golf-links near Vogelton. It then passed down Doralto Road, through Frankleigh Park, round the Witiara golf-links, down Belt Road, across Devon Street and the railway to the beach, which was struck about half a mile on the Breakwater side of the Baths. Next it followed the beach round, across the Huatoki, up Gill Street, which was traversed till Eliot Street was reached. From this point a straight line was struck for the school. Thus the course was in all some six or seven miles long, but was good going except for the metal of the roads here and there and for the sand on the beach. Several blind trails were laid, but none of them seemed to confuse the hounds to any appreciable extent, and most of the main trail was clear and easily followed. Athol Wilson, of the Sixth Form, Norman (Form IIIA), and Lucena (Form V) came in together, first, about three minutes after the hares. Close behind them followed Corkill, Lovell, and Court. The remainder came trooping in at regular intervals, closely scanned by a highly interested body of handicappers, who were on the lookout for assistance against the great day of assessment of merit for starts.

The regular routine of the Saturday night at the school was varied on November 7, when Mr. H. Spencer Salt gave us a fine exhibition of lantern slides made by himself. These consisted for the most part of views of the Otago lakes and of other interesting and beautiful spots. The scenery was, on the whole, very different from what we are accustomed to in Taranaki, and the views were all the more interesting as they were described by one who had a first-hand acquaintance with the places depicted. Many of the slides were beautifully coloured. The Winter Gardens in Dunedin were specially admired. A fine series of coloured views of flowers and botanical specimens came next. Additional interest was given to the entertainment by some views of the Steeplechase taken by Mr. Salt. When Mr. Salt had concluded his part of the entertainment Mr. Bottrill gave a short account of the progress of the war from the very first. This account was illustrated by views and sketch-maps, and most of us in this way got an idea of the operations which we should have found it difficult to get otherwise. We tender our best thanks to Mr. Salt and Mr. Bottrill for the very interesting evening which we spent.

The equipment of the gymnasium has now been completed by the fitting-up of the Roman rings and the trapeze. We have now a very complete set of apparatus. A visitor recently informed us that at the school where he was educated a gymnasium no larger or better equipped than ours had to serve for the training of four hundred boys.

We were disappointed that only one school sent a team to compete in the Invitation Race at the sports. Last year we sent a team to compete at Stratford, when Bruce and Grant were first and second. This year the distance was 100 yards, and Sykes and Grant were chosen as our representatives after a run-off. Stratford was represented by Morton and Coutts. The race was won by our representatives after a good run. We hope to see more competition next year.

One Saturday the boarders, headed by Mr. Espiner, pulled down the old shed just above Niger House and shifted the debris down into the gully, where it was used as material for the usual Guy Fawkes celebrations. The site of the shed was cleaned up and made as neat as the rest of the ground.



In the early part of the term the Rev. H. J. Lewis delivered in the gymnasium a lecture on "The Dawn of Literature." Mr. Lewis began with Homer, giving a general idea of the aim, story, and art of the Iliad and Odyssey. He then passed on to the book of "Job." This was contrasted with Homer, and the debt of the world to both Greek and Hebrew thought pointed. In "Job" there are presented problems of destiny not touched upon in Homer. Yet in each case we have a hero in distress and the happy issue from his sufferings. Next among the world's great books came the *Aeneid* of Virgil. The function of epic was here appropriately dealt with. Virgil's name naturally suggested that of Dante. The work and influence of the great Italian was explained. The epic of Dante is as great a development of the work of Virgil as that of Virgil was of that of Homer. It may be said without much exaggeration that Italian literature was the most highly developed and the most widely known in Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Therefore it was small wonder that our own Chaucer drew so freely from that source. Yet, in spite of the manifest Italian influence, Chaucer is intensely English, and Spenser's encomium of "Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled," is well deserved. From Chaucer the lecturer passed on to Spenser, "the poets' poet." This great poet was one of the earlier singers of the great Elizabethan period, and the great outburst of literature of that age was but part of the national awakening. True literature is ever marked by sincerity, and in this instance was a true reflex of the national spirit. The next author dealt with was Bunyan, the inspired tinker of Elstow. The significance of his work as being the voice of the serious-thinking part of England was clearly pointed out. In one lecture it was impossible to do more than touch upon the leading points, but these leading points were well and clearly put.

The elocutionary contests were got off in the gymnasium on December 11. A larger number from Form IV downward competed, and the quality both of recitation and of the pieces recited showed a distinct improvement upon last year's competition. The following were the first two in each class:—Form IV, Kendall 1, Hamerton 2; Form IIIA and B, Atkinson 1, Rockel 2; Form III, E. Johns 1; Form II, Kyngdon 1; Form IIA, Fagan 1; Form IIB, Moyes 1; Form IA, Neal 1, Dolby 2

Harper Lepper, who was preparing for the Entrance Examination for the Imperial Army, entered as a candidate for the examination for the fifteen commissions granted to New Zealand by the Imperial Government. Being successful, he joined the Expeditionary Force and for a time acted as a lieutenant. As, however, he was under age, it was necessary for him to enter the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He sailed for England with the Expeditionary Force and should soon be at his destination. He will spend three months at Sandhurst and then will go to the front. We believe that Lepper's success in gaining this cadetship is almost, if not quite, unprecedented in New Zealand schools. It seems most appropriate that he will receive his commission in the Middlesex Regiment, which is none other than the well-known 57th.

We tender our heartiest thanks to the gentlemen who so kindly officiated as judges and timekeepers at the sports.

We have to compliment Copestake, the Stratford representative, on his fine performance in winning the greatest number of points in the Bayly Scholarship athletic competitions. He showed good form in each event.

The usual term's "line-up" was held in the gymnasium on the day before the break-up. After this function came the final "touch your toes" of the year. The proceedings were concluded by the pound sale. Mr. Auctioneer Putt wielded the hammer in good style, and good prices prevailed. The Finance Committee will be over £1 to the good over the transaction.

A feature of the sports this year was the fine exhibition of high-jumping given by Sykes. He cleared the bar at 5ft. 5½in. This is quite the best jump yet recorded at this school, and must be one of the best ever made at any school in New Zealand. All the competitors jumped unusually well, and deserve credit for the fine exhibition given. It remains for the younger boys coming on to emulate and, if possible, to surpass the deeds of their elders.

We have been troubled on several occasions by cows straying into the school grounds and doing very serious damage to gardens and to turf. Apparently there is no ranger in the borough, and those who wish to graze their



cows in "the long paddock" can do so with impunity. It is most annoying to see the results of many weeks' work destroyed in an hour by stray cattle. Query: Is not the stray cattle nuisance worse and more serious than that of an odd boy riding on the footpath of a comparatively quiet street? Yet the latter offence is punished by a fine of at least 10s, while the former, it seems, is permitted.

During the term the old wire-netting fence between the gully and the cricket-ground was removed, as it had become an eyesore. The only drawback to the removal will be the fact that the cricket-ball may perhaps go over the edge down into the gully. This danger should, however, act as an incentive to the fieldsmen to let nothing go.

Each term sees further improvements made in the Gully. The principal piece of work this term has been the completion of the new tennis court. Much of the excavation had been done last term, but this has now been finished and the court asphalted. Round it is wire-netting. One feature of the court is the ample room both at the ends and sides. Few things in tennis are more annoying while playing than to feel oneself cramped for room on the court. We are glad to say, too, that the surface is playing very true. After the completion of this court a good deal of work was put in by the boys at excavating and levelling for a second court. During the progress of this work a number of large lead bullets have been found. We are wondering whether they are relics of the Maori wars.

A drain has been run down the gully to get rid of the flood-water which has been troubling us so long. The ground thus drained has been planted with vegetables, while next year it will be laid down in practice-wickets.

We tender Mr. Eyre Kenny our best thanks for his kindness in writing us an article on "Our Indian Troops." In the present crisis this article should be specially interesting. We had already seen the magnificent response of India to the call of the Empire, and now we have seen our Indian troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with our other troops in France and Belgium. Mr. Kenny's article should carry the weight of authority, as he writes with a first-hand knowledge.

One of the most prominent members of the team of teachers who played us cricket at the time of the Teachers' Physical Culture Camp was our old friend Mr. Penton. He performed well with both bat and ball.

On receipt of the news of the victory of Admiral Sturdee's squadron over the German Pacific squadron near the Falkland Islands, the school was assembled in the gymnasium, where Mr. Moyes made the announcement. This was greeted with hearty cheers. "God Save the King" was then sung and three more hearty cheers were given. The school magazine is not the place in which to give or discuss war news, but we may say here that the news of Admiral Sturdee's victory caused a great feeling of relief.

A number of boys, including all the boarders, went down town on election night to see the sights and hear the news. Everybody should take some interest in so important a matter as a general election, and should know something of the procedure. If this were the case there would be less stupidity shown in the polling-booth, and there would be fewer informal votes.

On December 14 Bellringer was presented by the Mayor with the certificate of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing from drowning a young lady in February last. We offer Bellringer our heartiest congratulations on the well-deserved recognition of his plucky action. We also thank his father, Mr. F. C. J. Bellringer, for his kindly reference to the school at the same meeting.

We tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Sole for the handsome cup he has given us for competition among the sergeants of the various sections in both companies of cadets.

We wish to thank Messrs. Newton King, Wm. Rowe, and Webster Bros. for gifts of seeds for the experimental plots in connection with the agricultural works. The Manager of the Moumahaki State Farm has also very kindly sent us some inoculated soil for experimental purposes. To Messrs. Borthwick we are also indebted for their kindness in sending us various manures.

Mr. Hutton very kindly placed an escutcheon in the gymnasium at the end of last term. The escutcheon is a coloured enlargement of the school arms and motto. This is only one of the many instances of Mr. Hutton's kindness and thoughtfulness for us.



We wish to thank Mr. Eyre Kenny for his kindness in presenting to the library a copy of Younghusband's "Story of the Guides," and Mr. W. W. Smith for the last number of the Journal of the Polynesian Society. This number contains, in addition to the usual special and almost technical articles on Polynesian subjects, a most interesting article on the Maori dog. Mr. Watkins has kindly given us a large map of the seat of the war in France and Belgium.

We tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Bennett for his gift of a cup for the Athletic Championship under 14, to Mr. Carter for a cup for the under 12 Championship, and to Mr. Sykes for a cup for the Senior Swimming Championship.

Mr. L. C. Richards has presented a bat for the highest average obtained by a member of the Preparatory team in the Primary School Competitions.

We wish heartily to thank Mr. Williams for his kindness in presenting a gold medal for competition by members of the shooting team.

### In Memoriam.

FRED STEVENSON, died September  
29th, 1914, aged 14 years.

## FORM AVERAGES.

Third Term, 1914.

Form VI A, 52.5—1, Salt, 60; 2, Sinclair, 45.  
Form VI B, 48.9—1, Sutherland, 67; 2 (equal), Bruce  
and Leech, 60.  
Form V, 55.8—1, Mackie, 72; 2, Yates, 71.  
Form IV, 54.2—1 (equal), Hamerton and Kendall,  
68; 3 (equal), Saxton and Lealand, 64.  
Form III A, 56—1, Atkinson, 78; 2, Tansey, 73.  
Form III B, 43.2—1, Mackie, 59; 2, Johns, 56.

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Form III, 74—1, Denny-Brown, 81; 2 (equal), Goss  
and Wilson, 80.  
Form II A, 60.5—1, Webster, 86; 2, Kyngdon, 74.  
Form II B, 72.3—1, Fagan, 77; 2, Hunter, 76.5.  
Form II, 59.1—1, Holden, 72.5; 2, Jackson, 63.  
Form I A, 74.3—1, Neal, 81.5; 2, Robertson, 76.5.  
Form I B, 69.8—1, Saxton, 78.5; 2, Robinson, 72.

## ALF. BAYLY SCHOLARSHIP SPORTS.

The following account is taken from the columns of the "Taranaki Herald":—

The annual athletic competitions in connection with the Alf. Bayly Memorial Scholarship were run off on the High School ground on Saturday, Dec. 5. Competing in the sports were D. Doile, A. M'Hardy, G. Graham, M. Atkinson, D. Candy, A. Callander, R. Phipps, and E. Tansey (New Plymouth Boys' High School), M. Copestake (Stratford District High School), and D. Clements (Eltham District High School). The two latter boys arrived in New Plymouth by the mail train on Friday evening, and were the guests of Mr. W. H. Moyes at the High School. The sports' ground was in fine order, despite the recent rain, and as Mr. Moyes had made complete arrangements re marking the ground, etc., the events were quickly decided.



The officials were: Messrs. James M'Leod (chairman) and James Garcia, representing the Taranaki Rugby Union; W. H. Moyes, A. R. Ryder, S. Paul, J. Bennett, E. Whittle, and A. E. Sykes. Some good performances were put up by the boys, who showed improvement on last year, and only one failed to gain the 80 points needed to qualify. Copestake, of Stratford, with five firsts to his credit, secured first place with 245 points. The other qualifying points were: Graham 200, Callander 120, M'Hardy 110, Tansey 105, Candy 95, Atkinson 85, Phipps 80, Clements 80.

The detailed results were as follow:—

#### RUNNING EVENTS.

100 Yards (standard 13sec.)—Copestake 1 (40 points), M'Hardy 2 (30 points), Graham 3 (25 points). Won easily by several yards. All who started gained the standard.

440 Yards (standard 66sec.)—Copestake 1 (45 points), Graham 2 (35 points), M'Hardy 3 (5 points). Copestake was too good for the others and ran in with a lot to spare. Graham was the only other to attain the standard.

#### JUMPING EVENTS.

High Jump (standard 4ft.)—Copestake 4ft. 5½in., 1 (40 points), M'Hardy 2 (30 points), Graham 3 (25 points). The winner jumped nicely. M'Hardy, Graham, Clements, and Tansey tied for second place, the first-named winning in the jump-off. Others to qualify were Doile, Candy, and Callander.

Long Jump (standard 13ft.)—Copestake, 16ft. 5½in., 1 (40 points), Graham 2 (30 points), Callander 3 (25 points). Doile, M'Hardy, Atkinson, Phipps, Tansey, and Clements also gained the standard.

#### KICKING EVENTS.

Drop-kick (standard 40 yards)—Graham 1 (50 points), Callander 2 (15 points), M'Hardy 3 (5 points). Graham was the only one to get the standard.

Punt (standard 35 yards)—Graham 1 (40 points), Copestake 2 (30 points), Tansey 3 (25 points). Atkinson, Candy, Callander, Phipps, and Clements also gained the standard.



PREFECTS, 1914.  
 STODDART  
 HAMBLYN  
 COURT  
 POTT  
 BRUCE  
 LEPPER  
 QUILLIAM  
 SUTHERLAND



Place-kick (two kicks at each of three angles; standard one goal at each of two angles).—Copestake, 5 goals, 1 (50 points); Candy, 4 goals, 2 (35 points); Atkinson, 4 goals, 3 (25 points). Candy and Atkinson tied for second place, the former winning in the kick-off. M'Hardy, Callander, Phipps, and Tansey also gained the standard.

## HOUSE NOTES.

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Unfortunately, several boarders have left us this term. However, some new boys have arrived also, and matters are thus slightly evened up. The fellows who have left are Lepper, Wilson i., Oliver, and Paterson. Wilson and Oliver are now day boys, Paterson has left the school, and Lepper, who was undoubtedly our favourite house-prefect, has gone to the front. However, Williams has come to take up boarding life here this term, and at the end of last term Winfield was initiated as a boarder.

Now that the new gymnasium is finished, we are not to be seen labouring along the road every morning; for we now pursue our ordinary course of gymnastics. We all appreciate this very much, and we are regaining our old skill on the various pieces of apparatus. It was the boast of one squad—composed mostly of new boys—that every boy in it could do the shoulder-balance; but the truth of this spurred others on to gallant, though perhaps awkward, attempts, and the above-mentioned feat is now accomplished by all boarders.

In consequence of the gym. most of us had blistered hands to show in a few days. Some fellows' hands were so mutilated by the effects of the ladder exercises that they had to have a spell. Now, however, we have become hardened and gym. proceeds smoothly and without the howls of pain which, at the beginning of the term, used to ring through the building.

Preparation is now between the usual hours, seven o'clock to nine o'clock. After our work is done, we have half-an-hour's gymnasium, and generally get to bed at about a quarter to ten. The preparatory boys cease work at eight o'clock.

All of us are feeling the convenience of having a gymnasium in which to make a racket. Formerly we had to conduct our scrambles and scrum-practices in the big



room, where we were in grave danger of being hurt against the desks. Now, however, a regular football match could be played indoors without fear of injury either to ourselves or the various articles of furniture.

One night before the apparatus was put into the gymnasium, the master on duty showed us how to form a "crocodile." This afforded us a great deal of amusement, especially to the last half-dozen fellows who would accidentally (?) fall backwards, bringing everyone else with them. So popular did this "crocodile" act become that some of the fellows practised the art in the dormitories, with the result that it became quite usual to hear a sound as of marching followed by a crash, and a scramble for beds.

One morning, Dormitory 3 decided to make a raid on Dormitory 2. However, there happened to be a master sleeping in a room not very far from the proposed scene of activities, namely the corridor; so everyone waited until the master was partaking of his shower. Then came the sound of mighty blows delivered on the bodies of others, shouts and war-cries. Of course, the master was unusually quick in performing his ablutions, and needless to say, he had his revenge.

Another morning we had a battle, and an inmate of Dormitory 3 was taken prisoner by his enemies of Dormitory 2, who shut him in one of their cupboards. Hardly had they finished their work when in strode a master. Of course detentions went flying round in both the dormitories which were visited by the master. However, the fellow in the cupboard had kept very quiet during all this, and, although he had been the most active offender, he escaped unpunished for his misdeeds.

Only the Preparatory boys and a few of the smaller boys of Form 3 celebrated the Fifth of November. The rest of us decided to give our money to the Belgian Relief Fund. Consequently we spent the evening in singing ragtime and making a decent hub-bub.

One wet day we found that the rain was washing the lower end of the newly asphalted tennis-court away. So we changed into our football togs and got to work to save the court itself. We all worked hard and thus, temporarily at any rate, the court was safe. But, despite this, another heavy shower not long afterwards, washed away the filling nearest the asphalt; but we were equal to the occasion and prevented any serious damage being done.

One evening after tea, two of the masters, evidently feeling rather boyish, decided to engage in a cock-fight. Accordingly, with two of the smaller boys mounted on their shoulders, they commenced the combat which, although it lasted only a few minutes, resulted in one master being hurled to the earth amidst clouds of dust, and shrieks of laughter and praise from the delighted onlookers. However, the combatants shook hands and are still friendly.

During the first exeat only a few fellows went out. But when next exeat came round, great things happened. Three fellows decided to camp on the East End Beach. They enjoyed themselves greatly, for they were encamped near the river, and spent their time swimming.

Nothing in the shape of plays has been patronised by us this term, but we have visited the Pictures once or twice. As usual they were greatly appreciated.

On the whole nothing very serious has occurred in the shape of illness this term. A few fellows have had slight touches of influenza, but nothing serious. One little fellow received a bite from a horse and was incapacitated for some time with it.

Hair-dressing seems to be all the rage this term. Before every meal the bath-rooms are crowded with youths possessed of long locks, striving to obtain a glimpse of themselves in a looking-glass in order to obtain what they commonly call a "track." So ardent are some of these boys that when no glass was at hand they used the bottom of a tin of tooth-powder.

## CRICKET.

### SENIOR.

The cricket ground is in excellent order for playing, and if the weather continues as it has begun we can look forward to a good season's cricket.

As many of the boys of the cricket team are unable to play on Saturdays, we have entered for the Thursday competition. This competition contains some very strong teams, so we have some excuse for our low position. All of the boys are keen enough, and the masters do all they can for us, but this does not seem enough. We confidently hope that in the near future practice and coaching will remedy this.



We opened the season with a match against the masters, in which we won by a large margin. The scores are as follow:—

## MASTERS.

Mr. Renaud, b. Monteath	...	...	...	1
Mr. Hutton, run out	...	...	...	0
Mr. Bottrill, b. Monteath	...	...	...	16
Mr. Ryder, b. Monteath	...	...	...	11
Mr. Moyes, b. Monteath	...	...	...	8
Mr. Rockel, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	2
Mr. Diprose, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	0
Mr. Espiner, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Mr. Balham, b. Monteath	...	...	...	3
Pott i., b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	2
Goss, not out	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	44

Bowling analysis.—Monteath, six wickets for 20; Hamblyn, three wickets for 24.

## BOYS.

Sutherland, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	0
Monteath, c. Pott, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	16
Hamblyn, run out	...	...	...	17
M'Murray, l.b.w., b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	34
Oliver, b. Mr. Bottrill	...	...	...	1
Candy, l.b.w., b. Mr. Bottrill	...	...	...	2
Sinclair, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	16
Sykes, b. Mr. Ryder	...	...	...	19
Court, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	2
Yates, not out	...	...	...	1
Atkinson, b. Mr. Moyes	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	118

Bowling analysis.—Mr. Moyes, four wickets for 58 runs; Mr. Ryder, three for 25; Mr. Bottrill, two for 17; Mr. Espiner, none for 8.

October 1.—A team from the Primary School Teachers' Camp played us a friendly game and beat us rather badly. The scores were as follow:—

## SCHOOL.

Monteath, b. Johnson	...	...	...	11
M'Murray, c. Thomas, b. Johnson	...	...	...	7
Hamblyn, c. Wagstaff, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	5
Oliver, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	0
Sykes, c. Fenton, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	8
Sinclair, b. Johnson	...	...	...	0
Candy, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	0
Court, c. Fenton, b. Johnson	...	...	...	0
Pott, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	0
Sutherland, not out	...	...	...	0
Yates, c. Johnson, b. Eggleton	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	33

Bowling analysis.—Johnson, four wickets for 9 runs; Eggleton, six wickets for 22 runs.

## TEACHERS.

Mackie, c. Pott, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	19
Thomas, R., run out	...	...	...	22
Bocock, b. Hamblyn	...	...	...	3
Fenton, b. Sykes	...	...	...	26
Eggleton, stumped, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Stratford, c. Sykes, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Thomas, J., b. Monteath	...	...	...	5
Johnson, b. Monteath	...	...	...	1
Howarth, b. Monteath	...	...	...	0
Wagstaff, run out	...	...	...	3
West, not out	...	...	...	5
Extras	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	85

Bowling analysis.—Monteath, five wickets for 39 runs; Hamblyn, two for 40; Sykes, one for 4; Candy, none for 1.

October 8.—The fixtures not being out, we had a pick-up match between the Scotch and English in the School. The Scotch managed to beat the English rather severely this year. Scores:—



## PHOENIX v. HIGH SCHOOL.

This was the first match of the fixtures, played on November 12. The Phoenix Club defeated High School on the latter's ground by an innings and 44 runs, thus securing a three-point win. High School went first to the wickets, but could do nothing against the bowling of Braund and Robertson. The first four wickets, all secured by Braund, fell with the total at 7. However, Sinclair (10) and Sutherland (13 not out) helped to bring the total up to 45 before the innings closed. Braund's figures were, 8 overs, 2 maidens, 4 wickets, 5 runs.

Robertson and Hasell opened to the bowling of Hughes and Monteath, and Robertson, who soon got going reached 97 before being badly beaten by Monteath. His innings included eleven 4's and five 6's. He gave only one difficult chance. Braund and Hasell (16 and 14 respectively) were the only others to make a stand, and the innings closed for 147. Hughes, who bowled throughout, was the best of the school trundlers, securing five wickets at a cost of 69. His figures once stood at five for 45, but for some unknown reason he changed ends and Robertson knocked 20 off one over.

High School in their second innings were disposed of for 58.

Detailed scores:—

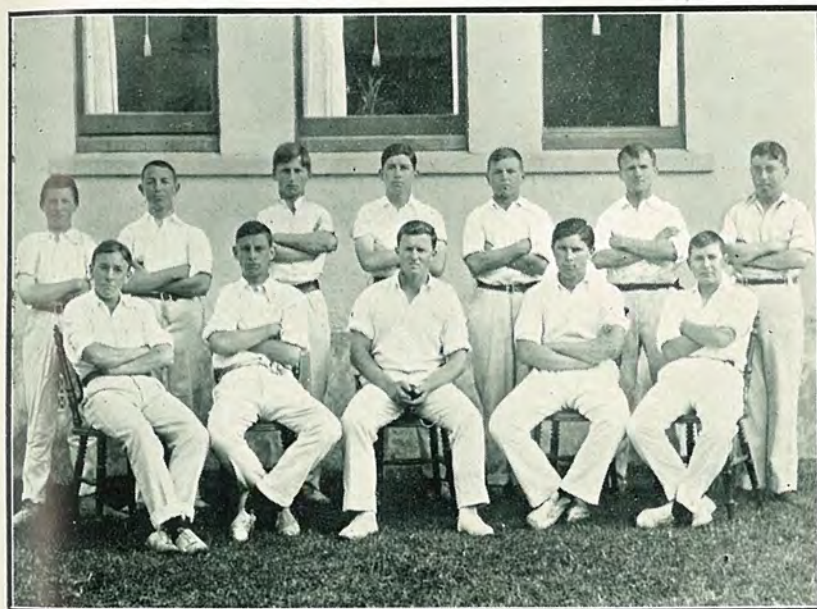
## PHOENIX.—First Innings.

Robertson, b. Monteath ...	...	...	...	97
Hasell, b. Hughes ...	...	...	...	14
Simpson, b. Hughes ...	...	...	...	4
Gwillim, c. Sutherland, b. Hughes ...	...	...	...	3
Cozens, c. Monteath, b. Hughes ...	...	...	...	1
Moore, b. Hughes ...	...	...	...	2
Braund, l.b.w., b. Monteath ...	...	...	...	16
Little, not out ...	...	...	...	0
Vale, c. Pott, b. Monteath ...	...	...	...	0
Extras ...	...	...	...	10
Total ...	...	...	...	147

Bowling analysis.—Hughes, five wickets for 69 runs; Monteath, three for 50; Hamblyn, none for 18.



THE FIRST ELEVEN.



THE SECOND ELEVEN.



## HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

Hughes, l.b.w., b. Braund	...	...	...	0
Monteath, b. Braund	...	...	...	4
Oliver, b. Braund	...	...	...	0
Hamblyn, b. Braund	...	...	...	0
Sinclair, b. Simpson	...	...	...	10
Sykes, c. Moore, b. Robertson	...	...	...	2
Candy, run out	...	...	...	6
Pott, c. Braund, b. Simpson	...	...	...	0
Sutherland, not out	...	...	...	13
Stoddart, b. Little	...	...	...	0
Yates, hit wicket, b. Hasell	...	...	...	3
Extras	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	45

Bowling analysis.—Braund, four wickets for 5 runs; Simpson, two for 1; Hasell, one for 1; Little, one for 9; Robertson, one for 22.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

Sutherland, c. Vale, b. Hasell	...	...	...	7
Monteath, b. Hasell	...	...	...	12
Hughes, l.b.w., b. Hasell	...	...	...	1
Hamblyn, c. Moore, b. Hasell	...	...	...	0
Sinclair, absent	...	...	...	0
Sykes, b. Simpson	...	...	...	6
Candy, c. Simpson, b. Robertson	...	...	...	11
Pott, not out	...	...	...	11
Oliver, c. Braund, b. Gwillim	...	...	...	2
Stoddart, b. Gwillim	...	...	...	2
Yates, b. Gwillim	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	58

Bowling analysis.—Gwillim, three wickets for 4 runs; Hasell, four for 24; Simpson, one for 8; Robertson, one for 9; Braund, none for 2; Moore, none for 7.

## TIKORANGI v. HIGH SCHOOL.

Tikorangi secured a three-point win over High School on the school grounds on Saturday, December 3. Tikorangi added eleven to their score of the previous Thursday, and were all out for 161. High School replied with 46, Sykes (18) being the only double-figure



scorer. In the second innings High School put on 92, Candy (24) being top scorer, Sinclair (14), Sykes (12), and Waller (10 not out) all batting well. Following are the detailed scores:—

## TIKORANGI.—First Innings.

W. Fuller, c. Sykes, b. Monteath ... ..	24
C. Foreman, c. Sinclair, b. Monteath ... ..	6
E. Roberts, c. Candy, b. Hughes ... ..	74
L. Knuckey, c. M'Murray, b. Monteath ... ..	12
E. Knight, b. Monteath ... ..	0
P. Sarten, c. Sinclair, b. Monteath ... ..	13
L. Jones, c. Sykes, b. Candy ... ..	3
K. Blundell (absent second day) ... ..	23
J. Garner, run out ... ..	0
J. Terrill, b. Candy ... ..	2
C. Brown, not out ... ..	0
Extras ... ..	4
Total ... ..	161

Bowling analysis.—Monteath, five wickets for 47 runs; Hughes, one for 38; Hamblyn, none for 22; M'Murray, none for 20; Candy, two for 16; Sykes, none for 14.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—First Innings.

A. Sutherland, b. Foreman ... ..	4
S. M'Murray, b. Roberts ... ..	1
H. Hughes, b. Foreman ... ..	2
D. Sykes, b. Roberts ... ..	18
C. Hamblyn, run out ... ..	1
P. Oliver, not out ... ..	3
S. Candy, b. Roberts ... ..	0
R. Sinclair, c. Richards, b. Sarten ... ..	9
L. Waller, c. Terrill, b. Roberts ... ..	0
C. Yates, b. Sarten ... ..	1
L. Terry, b. Roberts ... ..	3
Extras ... ..	4
Total ... ..	46

Bowling analysis.—Foreman, two wickets for 8 runs; Roberts, five for 30; Sarten, two for 4.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—Second Innings.

S. M'Murray, lb.w., b. Roberts ... ..	2
P. Oliver, b. Foreman ... ..	5
D. Sykes, b. Roberts ... ..	12
A. Sutherland, st. Fuller, b. Roberts ... ..	9
H. Hughes, b. Sarten ... ..	9
R. Sinclair, st. Fuller, b. Roberts ... ..	14
S. Candy, c. Jones, b. Brown ... ..	24
C. Hamblyn, run out ... ..	0
L. Waller, not out ... ..	10
C. Yates, c. Foreman, b. Brown ... ..	0
L. Terry, c. Terrill, b. Roberts ... ..	1
Extras ... ..	6
Total ... ..	92

Bowling analysis.—Roberts, five wickets for 51 runs; Foreman, one for 16; Sarten, one for 16; Brown, two for 12.

## JUNIOR CRICKET.

The Technical College played our second eleven on Friday, December 11. Scores:—

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Griffin, l.b.w., c. Brokenshire ... ..	0
Oliver, c. Brokenshire, b. Terry ... ..	1
D. Sutherland, c. Terry, b. Brokenshire ... ..	12
P. Fuller, c. Terry, b. Brokenshire ... ..	11
Mr. Duff, b. Brokenshire ... ..	0
W. Jeffrey, b. Terry ... ..	0
W. Badley, c. Atkinson, b. Brokenshire ... ..	0
N. Wright, c. Atkinson, b. Terry ... ..	0
G. Boswell, not out ... ..	0
J. Cartwright, b. Brokenshire ... ..	0
A. Old, c. and b. Terry ... ..	3
Total ... ..	27

Bowling analysis.—Terry, four wickets for 13 runs; Brokenshire, six for 14.



## HIGH SCHOOL.

Waller, b. Sutherland ... ..	3
Stoddart, c. Old, b. Sutherland ... ..	15
Graham, b. Fuller ... ..	2
Atkinson, c. Old, b. Oliver ... ..	27
Brokenshire, c. Oliver, b. Fuller ... ..	0
Yates, b. Oliver ... ..	7
Fox, c. Fuller, b. Oliver ... ..	6
Goss, b. Oliver ... ..	0
Terry, not out ... ..	12
Lye, b Fuller ... ..	1
Murray, b. Fuller ... ..	0
Extras ... ..	6
Total ... ..	79

Bowling analysis.—Sutherland, two wickets for 28 runs; Fuller, four for 12; Oliver, four for 21; Jeffrey, none for 6; Cartwright, none for 7.

On December 15 we played the Technical College a return match. Scores:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Waller, b. Fuller ... ..	8
Stoddart, b. Sutherland ... ..	2
Atkinson, b. Sutherland ... ..	0
Terry, c. Old, b. C. Fuller ... ..	7
Goss, b. Jeffries ... ..	2
Brokenshire, c. Mr. Duff, b. Fuller ... ..	4
Eyre, b. Sutherland ... ..	1
Alexander, b. Fuller ... ..	1
Graham, c. Mr. Duff, b. Sutherland ... ..	11
Fox, b. Sutherland ... ..	5
Lye, not out ... ..	10
Extras ... ..	4
Total ... ..	55

Bowling analysis.—Fuller, four wickets for 19 runs; Sutherland, five for 23; Oliver, none for 9; Jeffries, one for none.

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Griffin, c. Stoddart, b. Brokenshire ... ..	3
Cartwright, c. Lye, b. Terry ... ..	2
Oliver, H., b. Terry ... ..	13
Sutherland, b. Brokenshire ... ..	1
Fuller, l.b.w., b. Brokenshire ... ..	24
Jeffreys, c. Stoddart, b. Brokenshire ... ..	4
Mr. Duff, b. Terry ... ..	0
Badley, c. Stoddart, b. Brokenshire ... ..	0
Wright, b. Terry ... ..	4
Old, b. Brokenshire ... ..	4
Jury, not out ... ..	1
Extras ... ..	11
Total ... ..	66

Bowling analysis.—Brokenshire, six wickets for 21 runs; Terry, four for 35.

## BOXING.

The championships were decided in the gymnasium on December 15. Nineteen bouts were decided in the evening, while eight were fought in the morning. A number of very close contests took place, and the best of spirit was shown by all the competitors.

Mr. J. Sutherland kindly acted as referee, and his decisions were received as all decisions should be received. Mr. Balham was timekeeper. A number of gentlemen were present to witness the contests. The new gymnasium is infinitely superior to the old one in every respect. Most of the boys occupied the gallery, and thus had an excellent view of the field of battle.

We extract the following details from the Taranaki Herald:—

Sinclair v. Sutherland (senior).—Sinclair had a little the better of the reach, but failed to use it to advantage. Sutherland made use of his opportunities with disastrous results to Sinclair. His superior science and physique soon put him in the lead, and he was declared the winner amidst applause.

Pott v. Kidd (bye).—On account of an uneven number of entrants in the senior championship, Pott boxed a bye with Kidd as sparring partner.



Borrie v. Monteath (junior).—Monteath soon got to work, being too quick in action and having too much science for his slower opponent. He directed his attack mainly to Borrie's head, and was an easy winner, but had the misfortune to injure one of his hands.

Atkinson v. Lucena (under 9st.).—The first round was very tame and resulted slightly in favour of Lucena. The combatants livened up somewhat in the second, and the third was very lively. Lucena's science stood him in good stead, however, and he was declared the winner.

Jones v. Howell (under 7st.).—These two went at it from the start, but Jones was altogether too good and was declared the winner in the first round.

Hoffmann v. Snowdon (under 6st.).—This bout lasted till half-way through the second round, when Hoffmann's superior vigour secured him the victory. Both made the pace warm, but Hoffmann's peculiar style no doubt non-plussed his opponent.

Yates v. Pott ii. (bye).—These two lads boxed a bye.

Tuohy v. Ellerm (under 9st.).—Ellerm stood up to his more clever opponent in good style, but Tuohy knew too much about the game for him, and obtained a good win. Tuohy was unfortunate in hurting his leg and had to retire from the competition.

Hutchen v. White i. (under 6st.).—After much excitement White, who had the longer reach, won an exciting bout. They stood up to each other in the middle of the ring and fought it out to a finish. White, as the better hitter, secured the victory.

Hamblyn v. Graham (bye).—This was very interesting, Hamblyn, however, being much too quick for his heavier adversary.

Fookes iii. v. Williams (final under 5st.).—This was a short and merry bout, Williams hitting too straight and hard for his game opponent.

Oliver v. Cliff (final under 8st.).—Oliver had Cliff on the defensive practically throughout the whole bout, and was declared the winner in the third round. Oliver kept working in close and scoring with left leads to the head and right body blows. In the third round he made things willing and chased his man round the ring.

Hoffmann v. White i. (final under 6st.).—This was stopped in the first round, Hoffmann's reach proving too much for White.

Hamblyn v. Lucena (final under 9st.).—In the first round Hamblyn got some good blows in, but failed to follow up his advantage. Lucena had the longer reach, but failed to use it, whereas Hamblyn made things very willing in the second and third and won easily, the bout being stopped towards the end of the third round.

Monteath v. Kidd (final junior championship).—This proved a very even and exciting bout. Both boxed warily in the first round, but livened up in the second. Honours lay slightly in favour of Monteath at this stage. Early in the third Monteath swung a heavy blow to the head, but Kidd recovered and went for his man in good style. The referee could not come to a decision and ordered another round. After another match had been fought the extra round came on. Monteath set up a vigorous attack, and his offensive tactics gained him the decision.

Sutherland v. Pott (final senior championship).—The first round was full of clinches with Sutherland a little the better. Both mixed it freely in the second, but Sutherland maintained a slight lead. Both men boxed vigorously in the third round, and the offensive, if anything, lay with Pott. The referee ordered another round, and after an interval the contestants faced each other again. Both fought from the start, but Sutherland was the cooler of the two, while Pott was evidently done. Sutherland gained the decision amid much cheering, and his excited supporters carried him shoulder high.

Jones v. Pott ii (final under 7st.).—This, the last bout of the night, was very tame, Pott out-boxing his opponent.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Under 5st.—First round: S. Fookes beat Robinson; Williams beat Moyes. Final: Williams beat S. Fookes.

Under 6st.—First round: Snowdon beat J. Healy; J. White beat Hutchen; Hoffmann beat Snowdon. Final: Hoffmann beat J. White.

Under 7st.—First round: J. Pott beat B. Johns; Howell beat Callander; Yates fought J. Pott a bye. Second round: Jones beat Howell. Final: J. Pott beat Jones.

Under 8st.—Final: Oliver beat Cliff.

Under 9st.—First round: Tuohy beat Leech; Tuohy beat Ellerm; Lucena beat Atkinson; Graham fought Hamblyn a bye; Yates beat Candy; Norman beat Marfell. Final: Hamblyn beat Lucena.



Under 10½st. (junior championship).—First round: I. Pott fought Kidd a bye; Monteath beat Borrie. Final: Monteath beat Kidd.

Over 10½st. (senior championship).—First round: I. Pott fought Kidd a bye; Sutherland beat Sinclair. Final: Sutherland beat I. Pott.

The championships therefore go to the following:—

Senior.—Sutherland.

Junior.—Monteath.

Under 9st.—Hamblyn

Under 8st.—Oliver.

Under 7st.—Pott ii.

Under 6st.—Hoffmann.

Under 5st.—Williams.

## NIGER HOUSE NOTES.

We were very sorry to lose our head-prefect, Harper Lepper, who went, like a true patriot, to fight for his country. However, his place was filled by Sutherland, who is gallantly seconded by Stoddart.

The showers are much warmer as the summer weather is now approaching. Consequently there is a rush up the stairs for the shower every morning, and the master on duty stands a big chance of being knocked over in real football style by the budding forwards issuing from the doors.

Some energetic boys have been getting up early to swot for the examinations. Others seem not so gifted, and one especially stays an extra ten minutes in bed every morning. He then does a hundred yards sprint up the hill in order to arrive in time for gym. One night he surprised us by asking to be called early. A country youth noted for his early waking (not rising) was entrusted with this important duty, which he executed with great precision. The lazy one, who was awakened at half-past five, took half an hour to ponder over the rising and finally pulled off the blankets as the chimes marked the hour of six.

One night our dormitory was troubled by the raids of one of No. 2. When a warrior of ours was chasing the daring raider back along the verandah he was caught by one of those prefects so hateful to our schoolboy life, and promptly hauled over the coals.



VIEWS OF SCHOOL GROUND AND NEW TENNIS COURT.



On Tuesday, December 2, we all went to the station to say good-bye to Lieutenant Hartnell. He was our shooting instructor, and did a great deal towards improving the shooting of the team.. Much praise is due to our team, and especially the boarders, for the way in which they have turned out for practice.

One new boy, while looking in another boy's locker, discovered a bottle with something coiled round in it. He imagined he had discovered an electric battery, and was rushing round in great excitement. However, the owner chanced to come along and a lecture ensued thereon. It appeared that the owner, an enthusiastic fisher, had put his catgut cast into a bottle of water to soften before putting on his hooks. This seemed, in the eyes of the new one, to be an electric battery, as the cast was twisted round in loops and had one end out of the bottle.

Some boys have been sleeping on the verandah this term, but after getting wet several times they decided to sleep inside until the weather improved.

We wish to say good-bye to any of our boys who are leaving, and promise a hearty welcome to all new boys. We sincerely hope that they will help the school as much as our old boys have done.

## AGRICULTURE.

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The practical work in connection with the Agricultural Course has this term been somewhat strenuous owing to the comparatively large area which is now under cultivation.

Last year's area of one acre is again divided up into plots each of one-twentieth of an acre. Further experiments are being carried out on the suitability of various mixtures of grasses for forage crops, and the influence of different manures on their growth.

One set of four plots is now at an interesting stage. Two of these plots were sown with a mixture of Ruakura Oats and Grey Tares, while two were sown with a mixture of Ruakura Oats and Golden Tares. The manures used in each case were the same, and shortly portions of the plot will be cut for the purpose of determining the relative weights of forage obtained from them. At present they are looking well, and the vetches appear to thrive alongside the oats.



Two plots were put down in a mixture of Italian Rye, Prairie Grass, and Cowgrass, but these suffered somewhat from the dry spell experienced at the time of sowing in August. Still they are now making headway, and in a short time should give a fair return. At the same time we are carrying out experiments of top-dressing with varying amounts of Nitrate of Soda on portions of these plots.

Other plots have been put down in Strawberry Clover, *Melilotus alba*, and Japanese Millet.

Two interesting plots are sown in Light-green Silver Beet and Dark-green Silver Beet respectively. These are both doing well, but the Light-green variety appears to be doing rather better than the Dark.

Inoculated soil was obtained from the Moumahaki State Farm for the purpose of determining whether it had any effect on the growth of nodules of the Soya Bean. Two plots of this bean are sown, in one the seed being sown with inoculated soil, while in the other there is no inoculated soil. We will not be able to give the results of this trial until next term.

Samples of Timothy Seed were kindly obtained for us by Mr. G. De S. Baylis, Government Instructor, and they include Australian as well as New Zealand seed. One plot was sown in these sixteen varieties, but at present, owing to their uniform growth, we are unable to determine which variety is most suited to this kind of soil.

Some cuttings of Perennial Indian Corn were forwarded to us by Mr. Baylis, who had obtained them from New South Wales. This variety is reported to be doing well in Australia, and it has the advantage of being propagated by slips from the older plants. Of the five cuttings we planted two are showing signs of budding.

An area of three-quarters of an acre which has been turned over for the first time this year was sown with a mixture of Italian Rye and *Medicago lupulina* (Large Trefoil). It, too, suffered at first from drought, but has done well of late.

One-third of an acre was sown in Algerian Oats and Partridge Peas, and is looking very well, and already with seven weeks' growth is over eighteen inches in height. This was grown on an area half of which had previously been green manured with oats, but at present

there is not a marked difference in the appearance of the two halves. We hope to see some difference when the dry weather comes on.

Another area of one-third of an acre was sown with oats and vetches, and although it does not look as heavy a crop as the oats and peas, it is looking well.

One-third of an acre was sown with a sample of Red Kentucky Maize, but the germination of this crop was exceptionally poor. A smaller area has since been put down with seed of the same sample in order to test the germination further, and so far results seem to show that the sample of seed obtained was very poor.

Towards the end of the term an area was divided up into plots each one-eightieth of an acre in area for the purpose of carrying out variety tests in Swedes. We have to thank Messrs. Newton King, Webster Bros., and Wm. Rowe for varieties of seed for this purpose.

We commenced this term a series of box-testing experiments for the determination of manurial requirements of soils. The first sample of soil was kindly supplied by Mr. Blackhall, of Lepperton. In this method of testing soils, plants are grown under similar conditions in boxes of soil to be tested to which known quantities of fertilisers have been added.

The boxes were all of the same size and were drained with a layer of river shingle. The soil was carefully sieved and the same weights of soil were put in all the boxes, and the trials were performed in triplicate. The required amounts of fertiliser added were reckoned from a calculation of the length of drill that could be sown with one pound of fertiliser, and adapting this to the length of each box.

Notes are taken of all the operations, and records are kept as to dates and rapidity of germination in each test, while weekly notes are made regarding colour, comparative heights, vigour, etc.

The present test is not quite completed, but it is perhaps worth while giving a brief summary of the results to date, which show a marked difference in the effects of the different manures used. Each box was sown with one line of oats, and one of rape, and the date of sowing was in each case the same, namely, October 23.



Number of	Manurial Mixture	Height on Nov. 15th.		Height on Nov. 29th.		Height on Dec. 13th.	
		Oats	Rape	Oats	Rape	Oats	Rape
Nos. 1-3	4 cwt. Super per acre	3 ins.	1 in.	4.8 ins.	3 ins.	6.8 ins.	4.3 ins.
Nos. 5-7	4 cwt. Super per acre 2 cwt. Kainit per acre	3 ins.	1 in.	4.3 ins.	2.9 ins.	6.5 ins.	4.5 ins.
Nos. 9-11	2 cwt. Kainit per acre	2.7 ins.	.5 in.	2.7 ins.	2.1 ins.	5.1 ins.	2.7 ins.
Nos. 13-15	No manure	2.5 ins.	.5 in.	2.7 ins.	1.3 ins.	5 ins.	1.6 ins.
Nos. 17-19	4 cwt. Super per acre 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda	3 ins.	1.8 in.	7 ins.	6.3 ins.	10 ins.	6.3 ins.
Nos. 21-23	4 cwt. Super per acre 2 cwt. Kainit per acre 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda	2 ins.	.8 ins.	3.8 ins.	4.3 ins.	6.7 ins.	5.8 ins.
Nos. 25-27	2 cwt. Kainit per acre 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda	2 ins.	.7 ins.	2.3 ins.	2.6 ins.	5 ins.	3.7 ins.
Nos. 29-31	1 cwt. Nitrate Soda per acre	2.5 ins.	.5 ins.	2.7 ins.	1.6 ins.	5 ins.	2.1 ins.

## SHOOTING.

This term all the shooting has been on the Rewa Rewa range, the miniature range being forsaken except for a few of the smaller enthusiasts, who are too young to use the Lee-Enfields. This neglect is due to the fact that all the regular competitions, the Schools of the Empire and the Secondary Schools of New Zealand competitions and the shooting for the MacDiarmid Belt, take place this term, and also because there are two extra prizes to be competed for this year. These are the rifle presented by Mr. Phillips, the shooting for which commenced last term, and a gold medal presented by Mr. W. J. Williams, of Wanganui. This latter was a handicap event, and was productive of some very good shooting.

This year the Championship Belt has fallen to Lucena after a close and exciting competition. The conditions for this were five ordinary Saturday practices, the results of any four to be counted, leaving intervals of a week or two between each. The first shoot took place on August 8 of last term, and put Lucena four points ahead of Sutherland. The competition ended on November 21 of this term, and resulted in the following scores:—

Lucena	...	...	250 out of 280.
Candy	...	...	236 ,,
Sutherland	...	...	229 ,,
Kelly	...	...	225 ,,
Bruce	...	...	212 ,,

Hamblyn	...	...	195 ,,
Alexander	...	...	146 ,,
Martin	...	...	187 out of 210
Fookes	...	...	152 ,,
Meuli	...	...	141 ,,

The competition for Mr. Phillips' rifle ended on December 5, after a very close finish between Sutherland and Lucena. The following are the scores after each competitor's two worst have been deducted:—

Lucena	...	...	426 out of 490
Sutherland	...	...	420 ,,
Candy	...	...	406 ,,
Kelly	...	...	363 ,,
Hamblyn	...	...	359 ,,
Bruce	...	...	349 ,,
Meuli	...	...	330 ,,
Alexander	...	...	253 ,,
Wilson, A.	...	...	323 out of 420
Martin	...	...	318 ,,
Fookes	...	...	290 ,,

In the case of both the rifle and belt, the last three competitors missed one of their shoots.

The first shoot for Mr. Williams' Gold Medal, presented for handicap shooting, took place on December 5. The conditions were three shoots at 200 yards and 500 yards, the results of all three to count. The handicaps are as follows:—

Sutherland	...	...	...	scr.
Lucena	...	...	...	scr.
Candy	...	...	...	2
Martin	...	...	...	5
Kelly	...	...	...	7
Bruce	...	...	...	7
Hamblyn	...	...	...	8
Fookes	...	...	...	10
Alexander	...	...	...	15
Yates	...	...	...	scr.

Yates entered late, having only just lately taken up shooting. Each man's handicap was added to his score each day, but if it brought his score to something above 64, it was reduced for that day, so that if anyone wanted to make 65, he had to make it all off his rifle. Candy is the winner of the medal, and his shooting richly deserves it. The scores plus the handicap are as follows:—



Candy	...	...	193	out of 210
Kelly	...	...	192	„
Martin	...	...	192	„
Sutherland	...	...	186	„
Lucena	...	...	186	„
Hamblyn	...	...	181	„
Yates	...	...	175	„

On Friday, November 28, we shot for the Secondary Schools of New Zealand competition. This competition is for service sights, and consists of three practices: (1) 200 yards, 5 shots figure targets, exposed 4 seconds, down 5 seconds; (2) 300 yards, 10 shots rapid, exposed 60 seconds; (3) 500 yards, 5 shots, 20 seconds per shot, 1 compulsory sighter. We had very few chances of practising these ranges with service sights, and altogether the scores are very creditable. The winning school was Waitaki, while we took fourth place with a score of 365 out of a possible of 600. The weather conditions were anything but favourable, the wind being very strong and often gusty. Sutherland's score of 64 was second in New Zealand, but the rest of the team could not follow his lead. The individual scores are not yet available, but will be published in our next number.

It will be remembered that last year the Charterhouse team beat our team by one point in the Schools of the Empire competition, the scores being 502 and 501. This year we have been practising a great deal with the hope of beating last year's score, but I do not think that the dreams of even the most hopeful of us came up to the reality. We decided to shoot during the last week of the term, and for a week beforehand practised every morning at about half-past six. The first day chosen, Wednesday, 16th, was too wet to shoot, and on Thursday morning it was blowing great guns, and although we went out to the range we were not able to shoot. We then decided to shoot on Thursday afternoon at half-past four, whether the wind had fallen or not. This time we met with better fortune, the light being clear and strong and the wind moderate, although inclined to be puffy. At 200 yards it was especially tricky, and some of the team had to alter as much as four degrees in the windage during the shoot. This range was passed over without mishap, however, the average for the team being about 31.5 out of 35. At 500 yards

the wind was lighter, and the scores began to improve a great deal. There were three possibles made at this range and two 34's.

Only one of the school shooting rifles was fit for use in this competition, the other rifles used being Mr. Hartnell's, Lucena's, Sutherland's, and one borrowed from Captain Lister. All these, however, were in perfect condition. The team and scores are as follows:—

	200yds.	Total 200	500yds.	Total 500	Total.
Candy	4544555	32	5554455	33	65
Lucena	4545545	32	5555555	35	67
Hamblyn	5555454	33	5555553	33	66
Bruce	4354544	29	5545445	32	61
Kelly	5544454	31	5555555	35	66
Martin	4555454	32	5545555	34	66
Yates	4455445	31	5555555	35	66
Sutherland	5455545	33	4555555	34	67
Totals	...	253		271	524

Average per man for the team, 65.5

On the way out to the range Mr. Bottrill, who has charge of the shooting now that Mr. Hall is away, promised 10s. to any man who could make a possible at both ranges, or 2s. 6d. for a possible at either range. By the scores it will be seen that he "fell in" to the tune of 7s. 6d.

While the last few shots of the match were being fired some of the members of the team appeared to be invoking the blessings of the ancient gods on the last men to fire. These invocations took the form of various indescribable mutterings and a great variety of strange antics, carried on behind the mound, with a breathless interval between each shot to see what was signalled. When the last shot was fired one of these members seemed to become absolutely demented. He jumped on his bicycle and made a rush for home, getting as far as Newton King's saleyards before anyone else had started.

We take this opportunity of heartily thanking Captain Boon, Rifleman Evans, and Sergeant-Major Hesp for kindly giving up their valuable time to supervise our shooting, and to Messrs. Armitage and Blanchard for marking.



The score made this year constitutes so far a record for the competition, beating the previous one by 7 points.

It was with feelings of the deepest regret that we heard of the acceptance by the military authorities of the services of Mr. V. J. B. Hall, the master in charge of the shooting teams. Perhaps it was not loyal, but we hoped all along that Mr. Hall's eyesight would debar him. Of course he himself was very keen to get away, although he did not like leaving the teams in which he had such a lively interest. Like Mr. Hartnell, his services were given freely and pleasantly, and no amount of work was too much for him. He was unassuming, quiet, and extremely methodical, and it was these three qualities which made him so successful, and which enabled him to build up such good teams and altogether put the shooting on such a sound footing. We sincerely hope that Mr. Hall will soon return to take up a position here again, and again take over the shooting.

In writing of such a man as Mr. Hall, it seems mere waste of ink trying to praise him, because only those who come in contact with him have any chance of realising his worth, and also how far all words fail to do him justice. The school turned out in force to see him go, and we all felt as the train drew away that we were losing, for a while at least, one of our best friends, and the best shooting master any school could wish to have.

A matter in connection with the shooting team which has caused us much anxiety is the lack of ammunition. We are supposed to do all the shooting we can without ammunition. However, we have managed to pull through the year, thanks to a double allowance from the Defence Department, a handsome donation of about £12 from the citizens (this fund was kindly started by Mr. Ewing), and 500 rounds for the Schools of the Empire match, and also a donation of 1000 rounds from the C.A.C. We wish to thank the citizens, and also the C.A.C., for their very acceptable gifts. Had we not received these donations our shooting would have ceased, of necessity, and the school would have lost much of its usefulness.

Mr. Bottrill has very kindly taken over the shooting, and with the help of a strong committee things are progressing favourably and the management has been a credit to him.

H. Lepper, a member of our team, left for the front this term.

On Tuesday, December 2, most of the boys interested in shooting assembled at the railway station to say a last farewell to our friend and coach, Mr. Frank Hartnell, who left that morning for the reinforcement camp at Trentham. In Mr. Hartnell we had a true friend and a grand coach. A true friend because of his unflinching interest and pleasure in all our doings and successes, and his untiring efforts to keep up our enthusiasm, despite reverses such as the loss of Mr. Hall, and the shortage of ammunition. His enthusiasm infused us and led us to far greater efforts than we could possibly have made without him. As for coaching, surely the results achieved by our school in rifle shooting are a sufficient proof of his efficiency. We cannot find words to express our appreciation of the services rendered to us by him; his quiet, unassuming manner, his keenness, the great inconveniences he pleasantly underwent to find ammunition, to fix our sights to our liking, and to give us all the help his wide experience enabled him, have made him a blessing in disguise (in disguise because it was not until he had left us that we realised the help he had given us). When we had to do things ourselves we knew in a measure the work and trouble he had so pleasantly undertaken. We cannot give an account of half his services here, and if he works in the same way for the good of his men all we can say is that they will have nothing to fear. We were glad to take the opportunity offered when the rifle club farewelled Mr. Hartnell, to present him with a small token of the esteem in which he is held by us all.

May he come back to us hale and hearty to continue his good work!

We publish the following averages for the term's shooting, together with each boy's best individual score:

		Average. Possible 70.	Best score. Possible 70.
Lucena	...	60.8	67
Sutherland	...	60.1	67
Candy	...	59.0	65
Martin	...	57.5	66
Yates	...	56.5	66
Hamblyn	...	55.7	66
Bruce	...	55.0	61
Kelly	...	54.2	66



## CADETS.

A great part of the Cadet work is necessarily company and squad drill with rifle exercises. We had been looking forward to a camp to vary the monotony of the usual parade-ground work; but the outbreak of the war effectually prevented that. However, a good deal of skirmishing and extended work has been done. This is really the department of training which tells in active service. We have also had a good deal of training in musketry drill. The war has demonstrated that artillery has not rendered the rifle obsolete. Route marching has also occupied our attention. One day a competition between the sections of No. 1 Company took place. The sections all marched a mile or so up the road and back again. Each section marched well and made very good time. The boarders were able on one occasion to put into practice their knowledge of outpost work. The Defence Rifle Club was practising on the school ground and had placed a line of sentries along the edge of the cricket ground overlooking the gully. Surreptitiously the boarders were withdrawn from "prep." about 8 o'clock and sent down into the gully and made to approach the sentries. They effected the movement so quietly and kept under cover so well that none of the sentries was aware of their presence until a sudden attack was made and the clicking of rifles was heard on all sides of the outposts. The enemy was taken completely by surprise.

On October 26 both companies marched out to Egmont Road along with two companies of town Cadets to have a field day with the Defence Rifle Club. All the combatants marched out in the morning, the Defence force taking up a position near the town, while all the Cadets went up Egmont Road a mile or so further on. The time till lunch was spent in going over the ground and laying plans. After lunch the attack was made on the position held by the Defence force. Our No. 1 Company led the attack. The two town companies were supporting, while our No. 2 was the reserve. The whole force was under the command of Captain Moyes. The ground was very difficult to work over on account of the deep and practically impassable swamps. The attacking force had a gun stationed on Egmont Road at the top of a hill which dominated a portion of the position of the Defence force. The attackers worked their way down a wooded and swampy gully, while

a detachment went down Egmont Road on the left flank. Great difficulty was experienced in the swamps, and in attempting to cross or work round them a number of men were lost. The passage over an open paddock in front of the defenders' position also proved very costly. This, however, was crossed. The supports came up and by dint of taking advantage of every bit of cover the attackers came within striking distance. Then the fight was brought to an end by a charge upon the defenders' position. Major Fletcher, in his remarks, complimented both sides and declared that honours were even. He criticised the tendency of the Cadets to bunch while under fire or in attacking. It is worthy of note that none of our Cadets, in spite of the long march and strenuous work of the day, showed any signs of tiring. The work in the hot gullies with no potable water was very trying. We are much indebted to the Rifle Club for the pleasant and profitable day spent.

In the last school week a competition was held to decide the winner of the cup kindly presented by Mr. Sole. The cup is to be held by the best sergeant. Each sergeant is given a squad and has to go through a practical test in handling his section. Thus it is intended to develop resource and individuality. On this occasion the competition was won by Sergt. A. M. Sutherland, with Sergt. S. Candy second.

During the term we heard rumours that our rifles were to be called in, but nothing of the kind has been done yet. We hope that things will continue to be as normal as they seem to be. At any rate we still have our rifles, and our last care before the holidays was to clean them out and fill them with mineral jelly.

## ANNUAL SPORTS.

The High School sports on Thursday were most successful, and were generally voted to be the most enjoyable ever held at the school. The conditions were ideal. The weather had cleared up splendidly, and the meeting was conducted in business-like fashion and without any of the "slowness" usually associated with such gatherings. Large crowds of people were present throughout the day, and in the afternoon there was a record attendance. Parents, friends and "old boys" from all parts of the province, and even further afield, rolled up in full force. A favourable impression must have been created



among these people by the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the boys and the general tone in which they responded to discipline. A sports meeting affords a great opportunity for judging such a thing as this, and it must be said that everywhere a very fine spirit manifested itself. There were 47 events altogether, and in several of these there were as many as eight heats. In all there were 169 competitors. In the mile race 71 boys faced the starter, and a fine contest ensued. The three placed lads struggled home separated only by inches, and another pleasing feature was that the majority of the others, including many of the tiny boys of the school, hung on and finished gamely. One of the best individual performances of the day was Sykes' success in jumping 5ft. 5½in., and thus establishing a new record for the school. Fine performances were also put up by the competitors in each of the five championships, and Bruce's victory in winning the Senior Cup for the third time was especially meritorious. The other champions, Norman, Fox ii., Hutchen, Williams ii., and Moyes, also did well. Finishes throughout the day were very close, and in the Old Boys' 100 yards, half a yard or so separated Dr. Fookes and L. B. Webster. The doctor, who was cheered on appearing in a Tukapa jersey, declined to take part in the numerous false starts, and when the pistol did go he jumped promptly off the mark and was never headed. Webster also showed a lot of his old time form, and came through with a great burst of speed. There were numerous other incidents that made the gathering all the more enjoyable. Music was provided by an orchestra of four instruments, and a splendid afternoon tea was provided in a marquee by a committee of ladies under Mrs. Moyes. The many improvements at the school were favourably commented upon, and on the whole Sports Day, 1914, was a magnificent success.

The officials were as follow:—Judges: Messrs. F. P. Corkill, W. N. Ewing, W. C. Weston, A. H. Johnstone, K. C. Webster, J. E. Wilson, L. B. Webster, A. M'Hardy and A. E. Sykes. Starter: Mr. W. H. Moyes. Marksman: Mr. W. F. Balham. Ground Steward: Mr. C. G. Bottrill. Stewards: Messrs. R. H. Rockel, R. H. Espiner and A. W. Diprose. Timekeepers: Messrs. J. Bennett, C. H. Drew and W. Roberts. Committee: Messrs. Ryder (chairman), Hutton and Renaud, Masters F. A. Bruce, C. Hamblyn, I. Pott, A. Sutherland, and R. Monteath. Hon. Secretaries: C. C. S Candy and B. Stoddart.—Taranaki Herald.

The following are the results of the various events:

#### 150 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.

First Heat.—Deare (10yds.) 1, Beckbessinger (20 yds.) 2, M'Murray (5yds.) 3. Ten started.

Second Heat.—Meuli (12yds.) 1, Stanton (6yds.) 2, Salt (2yds.) 3. Ten started.

Third Heat.—Lovell (6yds.) 1, Sutherland (2yds.) 2, Murray (8yds.) 3. Nine started.

Fourth Heat.—Candy i. (6yds.) 1, Jennings (9yds.) 2, Oliver (10yds.) 3. Nine started.

Fifth Heat.—Grayling i. (9yds.) 1, Kidd (7yds.) 2, Cock (15yds.) 3. Ten started.

Sixth Heat.—Yates i. (5yds.) 1, Williams i. (8yds.) 2, Ellerm (12yds.) 3. Ten started.

Seventh Heat.—Terry (5yds.) 1, Rollo (15yds.) 2, Alexander (6yds.) 3. Ten started.

Eighth Heat.—Cliff (6yds.) 1, Mace (5yds.) 2, Jones (10yds.) 3. Nine started.

Ninth Heat.—Drake (5yds.) 1, Callander (10yds.) 2, Putt (6yds.) 3. Nine started.

Final.—Cliff (6yds.) 1, Meuli (12yds.) 2, Terry (5yds.) 3. A good race and close finish. Time, 17sec.

#### 100 YARDS (UNDER 15).

First Heat.—Beckbessinger (11yds.) 1, Bayly (2yds.) 2, Moody (10yds.) 3. Ten started.

Second Heat.—Herbert ii. (2yds.) 1, Yates i. (scr.) 2, Cock (8yds.) 3.

Third Heat.—Bellringer (8yds.) 1, Denny Brown (10yds.) 2, M'Hardy (scr.) 3. Ten started.

Fourth Heat.—Tuohy (scr.) 1, Wilson iii. (10yds.) 2, Williams i. (2yds.) 3. Nine started.

Fifth Heat.—Webster (9yds.) 1, Kyngdon (10yds.) 2, Jennings (2yds.) 3. Ten started.

Final.—Herbert ii. (2yds.) 1, Yates i. (scr.) 2, Tuohy (scr.) 3. Time, 12sec.

#### 100 YARDS (SENIOR CUP).

First Heat.—Marfell (11yds.) 1, Lovell (4yds.) 2, Bendall (12yds.) 3. Eight started.

Second Heat.—Cliff (8yds.) 1, Mace (8yds.) 2, Sutherland (6yds.) 3. Eight started.

Final.—Cliff (8yds.) 1, Grant (scr.) 2, Bruce (scr.) 3. Cliff just won and no more from the scratch men. Time, 11sec.



## 100 YARDS (JUNIOR CUP).

First (Championship) Heat.—Borrie (scr.) 1, Tuohy (scr.) 2, Norman (scr.) 3. Six started. Time, 11 2-5 sec.

Second Heat.—Jennings (3yds.) 1, Murray (3yds.) 2, Hamerton (1yds.) 3. Ten started. Time, 11 2-5sec.

Third Heat.—Drake (scr.) 1, Deare (3yds.) 2, Rollo (7yds.) 3. Ten started. Time, 11 2-5sec.

Fourth Heat.—Kendall (6yds.) 1, Martin (1yd.) 2, M'Hardy (scr.) 3. Ten started. Time, 11 2-5sec.

Fifth Heat.—Yates i. (scr.) 1, Denny Brown (7yds.) 2, Wilson iii. (7yds.) 3. Eleven started. Time, 11 3-5 sec.

Final.—Borrie (scr.) 1, Tuohy (scr.) 2. Another good finish. Time, 12sec.

## LONG JUMP (SENIOR CUP).

Sykes (18ft.) 1, Bruce (17ft. 7in.) 2. Both the placed men jumped from scratch. Eight competed.

## LONG JUMP (JUNIOR CUP).

Borrie (15ft. 11in.) 1, Tuohy (14ft. 7in.) 2. Both the placed men jumped from scratch. Eighteen competed.

## 880 YARDS (SENIOR CUP).

Terry (40yds.) 1, Leech (80yds.) 2, M'Murray (80yds.) 3. Forty started. Time, 2min. 8sec.

The Championship competitors, all of whom started from scratch, were placed as follows:—Bruce 1, Grant 2, Pott 3.

## 100 YARDS.—CUP (under 14).

First (Championship) Heat.—Fox ii. 1, Denny Brown 2, Hunter 3. Eleven started, and all from scratch. Time, 13sec.

Second Heat.—Wilson iii. (3yds.) 1, Mackie i. (scr.) 2, Russell (4yds.) 3. Eight started. Time, 13 2-5sec.

Third Heat.—Beckbessinger (6yds.) 1, Kyngdon (6yds.) 2, Webster (2yds.) 3. Seven started. Time, 13sec.

Final.—Beckbessinger (6yds.) 1, Kyngdon (6yds.) 2, Fox ii. (scr.) 3. A close finish between the first and second. Time, 13sec.

## 220 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.

First Heat.—Cliff (10yds.) 1, Jenkinson (12yds.) 2, Putt (10yds.) 3. Fifteen started. Time, 27sec.

Second Heat.—Jones (20yds.) 1, Fair (20yds.) 2, Griffiths (50yds.) 3. Thirteen started. Time, 28sec.

Third Heat.—Meuli (15yds.) and Rockel (20yds.) (dead heat) 1, Wilson iii. (25yds.) 3. Fourteen started. Time, 27sec.

Fourth Heat.—Johns i. (50yds.) 1, Lovell (10yds.) 2, Oliver (15yds.) 3. Fourteen started. Time, 27sec.

Fifth Heat.—Stanton (10yds.) 1, Hamerton (10yds.) 2, Brown (20yds.) 3. Fourteen started. Time, 26sec.

Final.—Wilson iii. (25yds.) 1, Rockel (20yds.) 2, Johns i. (50yds.) 3. Time, 27sec.

## HIGH JUMP.—JUNIOR CUP.

Norman (scr.), 4ft. 5in., 1; Tuohy (scr.), 2; Hughes ii. (scr.), 3.

## 75 YARDS, UNDER 13.

First Heat.—Watkins (6yds.) 1, White iii. (6yds.) 2, Wilson iii. (scr.) 3. Eight started. Time, 10sec.

Second Heat.—Healy ii. (6yds.) 1, Kyngdon (4yds.) 2, Webster (scr.) 3. Eight started. Time, 10sec.

Final.—Healy (6yds.) 1, Kyngdon (4yds.) 2, Watkins (6yds.) 3. Time, 10sec.

## 50 YARDS (CUP, Under 10).

Blundell ii. (5yds.) 1, Moyes (scr.) 2, Williams ii. (scr.) 3. Also ran: Fookes iii. (scr.), Emmerton (scr.), Robertson (scr.), Robinson (scr.), Weston (scr.), Kebell (7yds.). This was a great race, many of the youngest boys in the school trying hard for victory. Time, 7 3-5sec.

## 440 YARDS (SENIOR CUP).

Bruce (scr.) 1, Grant (scr.) 2, Sykes (scr.) 3. Twenty started. The scratch men left the others behind entering the straight, and Bruce, with a well-judged sprint, scored a good win. Time, 54 3-5sec.

## 440 YARDS (JUNIOR CUP).

Rockel (25yds.) 1, Yates i. (scr.) 2, Norman (scr.) 3. Twenty-eight started. Time, 60sec.







## 100 YARDS (CUP, Under 12).

- Hutchen (scr.) 1, Watkins (scr.) 2, White iii. (scr.)  
3. Twelve started. Time, 14sec.

## POTATO RACE.

The potato race, in which there were 89 competitors, provided much amusement. The results were:—

- First Heat.—Lye 1, Williams ii. 2. Eleven started.  
Second Heat.—Alexander 1, Rollo 2. Eleven started.  
Third Heat.—Marfell 1, Lucena 2. Twelve started.  
Fourth Heat.—Tuohy 1, Kidd 2. Eleven started.  
Fifth Heat.—Wyborn 1, Cocker 2. Eleven started.  
Sixth Heat.—Bayly 1, Jones 2. Eleven started.  
Seventh Heat.—Goss 1, Wilson ii. 2. Eleven started.  
Eighth Heat.—Ogle 1, Clinch 2. Eleven started.  
Final.—Marfell 1, Bayly 2, Alexander 3.

## 100 YARDS INVITATION RACE.

(Secondary Schools of Taranaki.)

- Sykes (New Plymouth) 1, Grant (New Plymouth) 2,  
J. Morton (Stratford) 3. Time, 11sec.

## 75 YARDS (CUP, Under 10).

- Moyes (scr.) 1, Williams ii. (scr.) 2, Emmerton  
(scr.) 3. Nine started. Time, 11sec.

## 100 YARDS (CUP, Under 10).

- Blundell ii. (15yds.) 1, Williams ii. (scr.) 2, Emmer-  
ton (scr.) 3. Ten started. Time, 14sec.

## 50 YARDS (CUP, Under 12).

- White ii. (4yds.) 1, Hutchen (scr.) 2, Healy ii. (scr.)  
3. Twelve started. Time, 7 1-5sec.

## SACK RACE (75 Yards).

- First Heat.—Hastie 1, Wilson ii. 2, Tansey 3.  
Sixteen started.  
Second Heat.—Putt 1, Wilson ii. 2, Fair 3. Sixteen  
started.  
Third Heat.—Stoddart 1, Newell 2, Rockel 3.  
Fifteen started.  
Final.—Stoddart 1, Wilson ii. 2, Fair 3.



## 150 YARDS (CUP, Under 12).

White ii. (14yds.) 1, Hutchen (scr.) 2, Smith ii. (14yds.) 3. Twelve started. Time, 20sec.

## 120 YARDS HURDLES (SENIOR CUP).

First (Championship) Heat.—Bruce (owe 7yds.) 1, Grant 2, Pott i. 3. Four started. Time, 18 2-5sec.

Second Heat.—Sutherland (scr.) 1, Kelly i (scr.) 2, Hughes i. (scr.) 3. Three started. Time, 20sec.

Final.—Kelly 1, Bruce 2, Sutherland 3. Time, 19sec.

## 120 YARDS HURDLES (JUNIOR CUP).

Norman (scr.) 1, Herbert ii. (scr.) 2, Tuohy (scr.) 3. Four started. Time, 21sec.

## ONE MILE OPEN.

Terry (50yds.) 1, Bruce (scr.) 2, Pott i. (scr.) 3. Seventy-one started. Time, 4min. 44sec.

## OLD BOYS' RACE (100 Yards).

Mr. Pridham's Cup.—E. F. Fookes (12yds.) 1, L. B. Webster (4yds.) 2, E. P. Webster (14yds.) 3. Twenty started.

## OLD BOYS' RACE (75 Yards).

W. C. Weston 1, K. Matthews 2.

## TUG-OF-WAR.

Boarders beat Day Boys, and School beat Old Boys.

## THE CHAMPIONS.

Senior Cup.—F. A. Bruce—steeplechase 5, 100 yards 3, 440 yards 5, 880 yards 5, long jump 3, high jump 1, hurdles 5—total 27; Grant—1, 5, 3, 3, 0, 0, 1—13; Sykes—0, 1, 1, 0, 5, 5, 0—12; Pott—3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 3—11.

Previous winners of the Senior Cup have been:—N. Matthews 1903, L. Stohr 1904 and 1905, J. Gibbons 1906, J. Sinclair 1907 and 1908, T. Tuohy 1909, F. E. Clarke 1910, F. E. Clarke and G. Martin 1911, F. A. Bruce 1912, F. A. Bruce and E. D. Colson 1913.

Junior Cup (under 16 years).—Norman (steeplechase 5, 100 yards 1, 440 yards 5, 880 yards 5, long jump 1, high jump 5, hurdles 5—27; Borrie—0, 5, 3, 3, 5, 0, 0

—16; Tuohy—0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 1—10. Hughes ii. (4 points), Kelly ii. (3 points), and Herbert ii. (3 points) also competed.

Previous winners of the Junior Cup have been:—F. A. Bruce 1911, H. V. B. Hirst 1912, D. Grant 1913.

The 440 yards championship shield, presented by Old Boys, was won by Bruce. Previous winners have been: R. Paul 1902, R. Ambury 1903, L. Stohr 1904 and 1905, I. Grant 1906 and 1907, J. Sinclair 1908, T. Malone 1909, F. E. Clarke 1910, G. Martin 1911, I. Pott 1912, F. A. Bruce 1913.

For the under 14 championship the points were:—Fox ii.—steeplechase 0, 75 yards 5, 100 yards 5, 220 yards 5—15; Denny-Brown—0, 3, 3, 3—9; Clemow ii.—5, 0, 0, 1—6. White i. 3, Hunter 2, Pott ii. 1, and Mackie ii., Brooker, Moverley, Hamling and Johns also competed.

For the under 12 championship the points were:—B. Hutchen—steeplechase 5, 50 yards 5, 100 yards 5, 150 yards 5—20; White iii., Watkins, Healy ii., Teed and Jackson ii. also competed.

For the under 10 championship, Williams ii.—50 yards 3, 75 yards 3, 100 yards 5—11, and Moyes—5, 5, 1—11, tied; Emmerton (4 points), and Weston, Fookes iii., Robinson and Robertson also competed.

**OUR INDIAN TROOPS.**

BY CAPTAIN EYRE-KENNY,  
(Retired List. Late Taranaki Regiment, N.Z.M.)

For those that kneel beside us

At altars not thine own,

Who lack the lights that guide us,

Lord, let their faith atone.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Hymn Before Action.

The recent advent of two Army Corps of the Indian Army upon the theatre of war in Europe has naturally aroused much interest in our splendid Indian troops, about whom so little is accurately known in England, or in this Dominion—an interest which has been heightened by the valour and steadiness of these grand soldiers in some of the most desperate engagements of the war.



A few words concerning the fighting races of India may be acceptable to the New Plymouth High School boys, and especially to those of them who belong to the Senior Cadets.

I find that the idea is current that this is the first of Britain's wars in which our Indian ally has participated actively. This is true as regards Europe, but several expeditions have been sent from India to other regions of Asia, and to Africa, viz. :—

1. In 1801, during the French War, 5000 Indian troops were ordered to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, K.B.
2. In 1860, Indian troops played their part in the Anglo-French War against China.
3. In 1868 came the Abyssinian War, and India dispatched an important expedition to that country. Owing to the geographical position of Bombay, most though not all the Sepoys were sent from that Presidency, but two Madras regiments were embarked for Aden, as a reserve.
4. An Indian contingent was sent to Egypt in 1882, and bore its share in Wolseley's brilliant campaign, which ended so gloriously at Tel-el-Keber, on the 13th September. This expedition was commanded by Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B.
5. A strong division, led by Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., took an active hand in the War of the Legations, in China (1900), and in conjunction with Russian and Japanese troops relieved the Ambassadors, who were in a very tight place. A Sikh regiment was the first to reach the precarious defences of the Europeans.

I ought in this connection to remind our readers that towards the close of the Russian-Turkish War, in 1878, a small but perfectly organised and equipped Indian contingent was sent to Malta, and encamped there for some time, awaiting possible eventualities, but England, though she talked very big, managed to avoid hostilities. This was fortunate, for if she had fought for "Abdul the Damned" (as Gladstone used to call the Sultan) against Russia, she would certainly have backed the wrong horse.

The Indian Army of the present day, unlike the army of the old Honble East Indian Company (Mr. John Company Koopani Jehan, as the Natives used to call it), is

recruited for the most part from the warlike races of India, every man of whom is a born soldier. There are, it is true, a few local corps, such as The Bheels, etc., but we need not concern ourselves with these regiments on the present occasion. They exist for what are really police purposes; a species of armed constabulary, not intended for general service, though quite useful in their own way.

The active Army of India is mainly composed of Sikhs, Dogras, Jats, Goorkhas, Pathans, Beloochis, Mohamedans, Rajputs, Brahmins, and Mahrattas. A short description of these soldiers is all that can be given here, although a whole volume really ought to be devoted to their various characteristics. We will commence with the Sikhs, who form by far the most numerous component of the Indian Army.

### THE SIKHS

are supposed by most people, out of India, to be a race or nation like the Rajputs or the Afghans. This is quite incorrect. The Sikhs are really a religious sect.

Shortly before the foundation of the Mohamedan Dynasty in India, Nanak (A.D. 1469-1538), a man of religious genius and a reformer, was born in the Punjaub, and transformed the inhabitants of that district, then a mere congeries of clans unconnected by ties of blood, into a warlike, anti-Mohamedan community. The religion of Nanak (Christianity apart) was one of the purest cults that has ever obtained in any part of the world. It inculcated gratitude, philanthropy, justice, truth, honesty, and all the moral and domestic virtues taught by Christianity. It maintained the transmigration of souls, and predestination as well as the eternal right of every man to search for divine knowledge, and to worship his Creator. After Nanak's death, under the pressure of Mohamedan persecution, the confraternity took on a martial character. This was due not merely to circumstances, but also to the character and genius of one man, Govind Singh, who became the "Guru," or spiritual head, of the Sikhs. Finally, the Sikhs were welded into an organised army, not only able to defend itself, but to attack the enemies of their faith. To every Sikh, the significant title of "Singh"—lion—was added to his name. He was promised freedom from reincarnation, and immediate participation in unending bliss after death. Further, at his initiation by water and the sword, the candidate was reminded that the



arch-enemy against whom he was armed was the Moslem, and more especially the Moslem ruler of Delhi. This military union was called the "Khalsa"—the pure or free. Years passed on. The history of the Sikhs was dark with disaster, when a really great ruler and warrior, Runjit Singh, arose among the Sikhs. He employed a number of French and Italian officers who had served in the army of the First Napoleon to drill and organise his people, and finally there were no native troops in India that dared to look the Singhs in the face. Runjit Singh, a very shrewd and prudent man, acting on the advice of his foreign officers, always deprecated war with England. He cultivated British friendship, and played the role of England's ally with loyalty and consistency. But at his death, the Government of the Regent was unable to control the turbulent army and they openly announced their intention of marching on Calcutta, and sacking it and the other principal cities in British India. In 1845 the Sikh Regular Army could bring 200 powerful and admirably served guns into the field, 35,000 infantry, and 15,000 splendidly mounted horsemen. To these must be added the partially disciplined levies of the Sirdars, making a total of close on 200,000 men. The regular Sikh Army was drilled to the French words of command, which sounded strangely familiar to the veteran Peninsula and Waterloo officers, many of whom still served in the British Army. On the 12th December, 1845, the Sikhs, 100,000 strong, crossed the Sutliij River, and on the following day the British proclamation of war was issued. Four terrific battles ensued—at Mudke, at Ferozeshah (lasting two days), at Aliwal, and at Sobraon. In all these the Sikhs were defeated with great loss, and a large part of their artillery was captured. At Sobraon alone the Sikhs had 15,000 casualties. At Ferozeshah the British had 40 officers killed and 79 wounded, the total killed and wounded amounting to close on 3000, out of only 10,000 engaged on the British side. These figures will serve to show the might and passion with which the Sikhs fought. A temporary peace was patched up, but war again broke out in 1848. It commenced with the siege of the great fortress of Multan by the British forces, who carried the place by assault after breaching the ramparts. Three indecisive actions followed, at the last of which the British losses were so appalling and the results so trivial that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, was recalled, and Sir Charles Napier ordered out to supersede him. Before Sir Charles arrived, however, Lord Gough had won with com-

paratively small loss the great victory of Gujarat. The whole Sikh Army surrendered, and the people submitted. The Punjab and Peshawar were thereupon annexed to the Empire. The mutiny in the Bengal Army having broken out, Sir John Lawrence raised very large numbers of Sikhs, who fought most admirably. The present Indian Army is composed largely of Sikhs, who are embodied either into regiments entirely Sikh, called "class regiments," or into "class squadron" or "class company regiments"—e.g., the 1st Cavalry is a "class regiment," all the men being Hindustani Mahomedans, whilst the 10th Lancers is a "class squadron regiment"; 1½ squadron Sikhs, 1 squadron Dogras, 1 squadron Punjabi Mahomedans, ½ squadron Pathans. The 14th Infantry is a class regiment wholly of Sikhs, but the 19th Regiment is a class company regiment; 4 companies Sikhs, 2 companies Punjabi Mahomedans, and 2 companies Pathans.

The Sikhs have a martial, stately bearing that is very imposing. They are tall, wiry, athletic men, capable of undergoing severe fatigue on short commons. They are well drilled, are good shots, and like all the best Indian soldiers, are terrible in hand-to-hand fighting. They attack with great dash and resolution, but are best in defence, when they will hold their ground with the stern Numantian despair of British soldiers. At Saragarhi, in 1887, a small frontier post was held by only 21 men of the 36th Sikhs, who made a most gallant defence against odds which were clearly overwhelming. The Sikhs held out from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Two determined assaults were repulsed, but a third rush succeeded in breaking down the door. The plucky Sikhs rushed from their posts on the walls to defend the doorway. The enemy scaled the walls, and all was over. But not a Sikh thought of surrendering and the whole fell victims to their heroism. One stout-hearted soldier in the guard-room killed twenty of the assailants without hurt to himself, and lost his life by refusing to budge when the Afridis finally set the room on fire. At Fort Gulistan, close to Saragarhi, 165 men of the same regiment, under Major C. H. des Voeux (a name so well known in early days in New Plymouth), held the place for more than two days against a succession of violent attacks, until relieved by General Yeatwan-Biggs. It should be mentioned that Mrs. des Voeux and her nurse, Miss Teresa M'Grath, who were in the fort, showed great bravery and devotion, and were indefatigable in their care of the wounded throughout the siege. Being a military nurse Miss M'Grath received the frontier medal



with clasps, and the Royal Red Cross was conferred on her by the Queen. The Sikh garrison of Gulistan lost seven killed and forty wounded out of their 165 men.

General Sir Harry Smith, bart., of Aliwal, who was all through the Peninsula and at Waterloo, says in his auto-biography that he only once saw the French cross bayonets with the British infantry, but at Sabraon, when Sir Harry commanded a division, he tells us that when he carried the Sikh entrenchments by storm, "there was a hand-to-hand fight, lasting 25 minutes. I never saw anything like it. I could barely hold my own. Of course, the Sepoys would not stand up to the Sikhs. We were mixed up together—swords and shields against bayonets. But my bulldogs of the Queen's 31st and 50th laid on like men." There can be no doubt that Sikhs, when drilled and led by British officers, are equal, to say the least of it, to any troops in Europe.

I must not forget the Muzbi Sikhs, an interesting body of men, in some respects quite different from what we may call "the Sikhs proper." They are not so grand in appearance as the other Sikhs, but they are a fine, hardy, stalwart race of workers; low-caste converts to Sikhism, who are rather looked down upon by their co-religionists, and still form the nucleus of the Pioneer Regiments in India. Eight hundred of these Muzbis were sent to Delhi and did magnificent work during the famous siege, labouring well and steadily under fire, and becoming competent sappers in every respect, when three-quarters of the Bengal sappers and miners had mutinied, and deserted. The Muzbis quickly learned to make trenches, throw up earthworks, to prepare and place platforms for the siege guns. They made 100,000 sand-bags, 10,000 fascines, 10,000 Gabions, and other siege materials.

The full uniform of the Sikh Infantry is the glorious scarlet of the British Line, with different facings for the different regiments—blue, white, black, yellow. The Muzbi Pioneers, for the most part, wear drab, though here and there, a Pioneer Regiment is seen in scarlet. The field service khaki kit is worn by all the regiments when at drill, or on a campaign. The distinctive badge of the Sikhs is a small quoit, in the centre of the turban. The origin of this distinction is curious. The quoit was in old times a favourite national weapon of the Sikhs. They could throw it a long distance, with great accuracy, and with extraordinary force. The quoit had sharp edges and inflicted nasty wounds.

## THE GOORKHAS.

Of these there are at least 20,000 in our Indian Army. Like the Sikhs, they are fully equal to any troops in the world, and better than most. They come from the mountains of Nepal and are quite at home in steep, broken Alpine country. They are fine shots and at their very best as skirmishers and scouts. A German soldier, full of swipes and sausages, would have a poor show at light infantry work with them, though the lean, wiry Sikhs or the cat-like Pathans might occasionally put up a good fight against them. Though little men, they are very active and powerful, and at close quarters are as dangerous as Japanese. Besides rifles and bayonets, they are also armed with their native kukri, a curved heavy knife, beautifully balanced, and used for all sorts of purposes. When they sling their rifles and go into it with the kukri, "there ensues," says Kipling, "a nasty noise as of beef being cut on the block." The Goorkhas have a striking resemblance to Japanese. They are square and squat, bullet-headed and pudding-faced. They have an independent manner, and are wonderfully strong and hardy. Apart from the large number of Goorkhas in the "class company regiments" there are no less than ten regiments of Goorkha Rifles, wearing, in review order, a dark-green uniform with black facings, like the Rifle Brigade. They have a great liking for Europeans, and are devotedly attached to their British officers, and their officers to them. It is a common joke in the Indian Army that "the British Goorkha officers are more Goorkha than the Goorkhas themselves."

## THE PATHANS.

This name is applied throughout India to the Afghans, especially those settled in the country and those dwelling on the borderland. But it is more often used to designate the wild tribesmen who inhabit the mountainous country on the Punjab frontier stretching northwards from a line drawn roughly across the southern border of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The term "Pathans" includes the Afridis, Orakzis, Waziris, Mohmunds, Swatis, and many other clans. The Afridis is the most powerful of the frontier tribes. They have, like all Pathans, many martial qualities, but are rapacious, untrustworthy, and lawless by nature. There are a considerable number of Pathans from the various tribes serving in the ranks of our Indian Army. They are to



be found in the class squadron and class company regiments. There are, as far as I am aware, no "class regiments" composed entirely of Pathans. I think I can see a reason in this, but it would be injudicious to state what I believe that reason to be.

The Pathan is a valuable soldier. He has the keen eye of a mountaineer and is an admirable shot. Like the Sikhs and Goorkhas, he is a most formidable fellow at close quarters, for he is as agile as a cat and as fierce as a panther. He is a tall, spare man, generally with eyes like coals. In short, he looks like a glorified Jew; and one can imagine that the Israelitish hosts who ravaged Palestine and hammered the Hivites, the Hittites, the Perizites, and the rest of them much resembled Pathans in their appearance and ways.

No one doubts the merits and the reliability of the Sikh or the Goorkha, but a very high Indian military authority, Lord Roberts, has thrown the whole weight of his opinion against the Pathan Sepoy, and there have been other distinguished soldiers who have agreed with him. These men say that the Sikh will go on under circumstances in which the Pathan will jib, and that if the Pathan has more dash than the Sikh, he has less stamina; but many other Indian officers of experience declare that this assertion is unsupported by facts. In 1895, when the Guides were in a very tight place near the Panjkora River and were fighting a very hard and risky rearguard action, their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Battye, fell mortally wounded, whereupon the Subadar (native commissioned officer) of the Afridi company of the Guides turned to his men and said: "Afridis of the Guides, the Colonel is down. Let us charge!" And charge they did, with such fury that the detachment gained the head of the bridge and the river. This man was with the Representative Contingent of the Indian Army which came to New Zealand in 1901. He was pointed out to me by a native adjutant, who said that this Afridi Subadar killed five men with his tulwar in this charge in less than five minutes.

Sir Ian Hamilton, who has had vast experience on the North-West Frontier, says that "a good Sikh, Pathan, or Goorkha battalion is more generally serviceable in that region than a British battalion. If, for instance, a non-commissioned officer and a dozen men are required to picquet a mountain-top two or three miles distant, until the column has passed, and are then to find their way back and follow on with the rearguard, no one in

his senses would send British soldiers. They might lose their way; "they might unseasonably exhibit a preference for fighting and require to be extricated, or in some way or another accentuate the anxieties of the general, even if they did not form the text for a regrettable incident by getting cut up completely. For advance guards, rear guards, road-making, night fighting, escorts to convoys, and for everything, in fact, that takes place in these mountains, except a definite attack upon a definite position (as at Dargai), the best native troops, being more in touch with nature, can give points to the artificially-trained townsmen who now form so large a proportion of our men."

#### THE DOGRAS

are a race of Rajputs. They are found in Kashmir and in the adjacent valleys of the Himalaya. Some are Mohammedans and some Hindus. They are excellent, reliable fighting men, and have done good service in various places and in various campaigns. There are a few "class" horse and infantry regiments composed entirely of Dogras, but they are generally enlisted in "class squadron" and "class company" regiments. The "class regiments," like the Sikhs, wear scarlet when in full uniform.

#### THE JATS

form an important constituent of the Army. There are about 7,000,000 in the Punjab, some in Rajputana, and some are widely scattered in other districts. They are strictly a farming people. They are strong, hardy, brave, trustworthy, and possess a natural aptitude for soldiering. They are organised into class regiments, but more often into "class squadron" and "class company" regiments. I notice that the 8th Lancers, in which a New Zealander, Captain Arthur Empson (son of the great Headmaster of Wanganui), is serving, contains one squadron of Jats, Hindustani Mohammedans, and Rajputs forming the remainder of the corps.

#### THE BELOOCHIS

(sometimes spelt Baluchis) come from Scinde. They have many of the warlike characteristics of Pathans. They are in "class company regiments" made up of Beloochis, North-west Pathans, and Punjabi Mohammedans. They are distinguished, when in "full fig," by green jackets and red trousers—the only Indian soldiers whose nether man is thus clad.



## THE MOHAMMEDANS

are a very important element in the Army, in which there are many varieties, to wit: Punjabi Mohammedans, Deccani ditto, Hindustani ditto, and others too numerous to mention. They abound in the cavalry regiments. Nor is the reason far to seek; they have good horses, ride really well, and have the true cavalry spirit. A man who has to meet a Mussulman trooper in single combat has need to be a stout, strong man, on thorough good terms with his horse, and a perfect master of his "personal weapon" (as dragoons call it), be it lance or sword. The Indian sword (the tulwar) is a terrible weapon. It is curved, always kept in a leather (not metal) scabbard, is sharpened in a peculiar way known only to the natives, and is consequently keen as a razor. The cut is not delivered with a whip stroke from the wrist, but it is a "drawing cut" which takes off heads like turnips, whisks off legs and arms with ease, splits skulls to the spine, etc., etc. Of course, the sword, not being straight, cannot be used to point with, and there comes in the chance of the European. An officer in the Queen's 9th Lancers told me that once, when on the march during the Indian Mutiny, a Ghazi (fanatic) appeared on a mound by the roadside, and with insulting gestures and words challenged one of the Lancers to single combat. A troop sergeant-major of the 9th, having obtained the Colonel's permission, dismounted, drew his sword, hooked up the scabbard, and walked up the mound. Here he was at once attacked furiously, but managed to stop every blow. Then, seeing his chance, the sergeant-major made a feint to deliver the now obsolete "cut No. 7" at the head, a vertical cut straight down on the top of the head; the Ghazi instinctively threw up his sword to guard, and the sergeant-major, dropping the point, let him have it right in the pit of the stomach. The Ghazi dropped mortally wounded, and the sergeant-major walked down the mound coolly wiping his sword, and rejoined the regiment amidst the cheers of his comrades.

The Mohammedan foot soldier is, like his mounted brother, a formidable adversary, and it may be said that wherever you may meet him—whether in Asia or Africa—and no matter what his nationality—Afghan, Turk, or Arab—you will encounter a first-class fighting man. I must, however, except the Persians, who belong to a

schismatic sect of Mohammedans. I forget the exact name of these heretics. Gibbon calls them "Shiites," but if I term them "Cocktails" I shall not be doing them an injustice. They are arrant cowards. They cannot even, for instance, put up a fight with the Afghans (who are orthodox believers) unless they have odds of at least eight or ten in their favour—and not always then.

## THE RAJPUTS

come from Rajputana, which contains twenty States, the most ancient and honoured of all the native States. The Rajputs claim the bluest blood in India. The traditions of Rajput chivalry are really noble. As a land of poetry and romance there is no part of India which can compare with Rajputana. One Rajput chief, the Maharana of Oodeypore, can boast that even in the proudest days of the Moghul Empire no daughter of the house was ever given in marriage to a Mohammedan Emperor. The Rajputs, high and low, are as different from the mild Hindoo of Bengal as can be imagined. The Rajputana States are "protected States," and do not form part of the Indian Empire. The appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has always been conferred on specially able men, e.g., Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir George Lawrence, and Sir Alfred Lyall. There are quite a number of class regiments composed entirely of Rajputs. One of these, the 16th Foot, "The Lucknow Regiment," deserves special mention, for it participated in the immortal defence of Lucknow, and wears as a badge the design of a "turreted gateway."

## THE BRAHMINS.

require only brief mention. They are the same type of high-caste Hindoo who formed the old E.I.C. Army which mutinied in 1857. The 1st Foot of the present Army is a "class regiment" composed of Brahmins.

## THE MAHRATTAS

figure largely in our Indian Army List. They were a nation of military freebooters who made great conquests and acquired vast territories, some of which they still hold. But for the might of England, the Mahratta hordes



might have swamped Rajputana, ousted the Moghul, and grasped the sceptre of the Indian Empire. I would refer our readers to the splendid passage in Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings on the Maharatta terror. This essay is no doubt in the High School Library. Some of England's sternest Indian battles were fought with Mahrattas. I can only mention the two most important—the sanguinary but decisive victory of Assaye, won by Sir Arthur Wellesley on September 23, 1803, and the battle of Maharajpore, fought and gained by Sir Hugh Gough on December 29, 1843. Three officers well known to Auckland and Taranaki settlers were present at Maharajpore—the Hn. Colonel Haultain and Colonel Nixon (both 39th Regiment), and Major T. L. K. Nelson (40th Regiment). The last-named was severely wounded and had his horse shot. Colonel Haultain and Colonel Nixon were M.H.R.'s for some years, Colonel Haultain being Defence Minister during the Maori War of 1868-69. Colonel Nixon was mortally wounded in the action against the rebel Natives at Rangiwahia on February 22, 1864. A monument erected to his memory by his fellow settlers in the Otahuhu district stands near that village.

But if "One Who Knows" should condescend to read this slight article, he may exclaim, "How is it that there is not a word about 'The Queen's Own Corps of Guides,' without doubt the most brilliant regiment in the Indian Army?" My answer is that Colonel G. F. Younghusband's "The Story of The Guides" is already upon the shelves of the High School Library, and available for our boys, and that it would seem like "painting the lily or adorning the rose" to recover the ground already occupied by Colonel Younghusband in so thorough a manner.

*Note.*—The following list of the Native Indian terms for Officers and N.C.O.'s may be of service to our readers:—

*Risaldar* or *Ressaldar*.—The Native leader of a troop of Cavalry.

*Jemadâr*.—A Lieutenant in the Infantry or Cavalry.

*Duffadar*.—Sergeant-Major, Infantry or Cavalry.

*Havildar*.—Sergeant do.

*Nail*.—Corporal do.

*Wurdi-Major*.—Native Adjutant. This term was in use before and at the time of the Mutiny. It may be obsolete now.

## ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE.

This was run on Thursday, November 5. The day was somewhat dull and raw, with a wind. Several visitors were present, and, of course, cameras were much in evidence.

The course, which covered 4½ miles, was as follows: School up Avenue Road to Henui Bridge, followed right bank of river and came out on Old Hospital Road near Mr. Stanley Smith's, thence down Hospital Road to Bowling Green, over the old Railway Bridge to Watson Street, Lemon Street, Hobson Street, on to the school grounds.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the limit men set out, and soon the 158 competitors were on their way. The line of white-clad figures extended from the school right up the Avenue Road. At the end of the Avenue Road the competitors went out of sight, and were not seen again until about two miles from home. All the spectators were getting excited and were trying to make out the distant figures. It could be seen that a small boy was leading, but no one could make out who he was. He passed out of sight again on to the Hospital Road, and then everybody was on the qui vive for the scratch men. They could be seen coming along the ridge on the right bank of the river, but although they were making the pace hot it was apparent that they could not catch the front men.

At last a small figure was seen making its way up the school gully, followed by another figure about a hundred yards back. The cry soon went up that Emmerton was leading, and the second figure was made out to be Hoffmann. Emmerton, however, maintained his lead, and won by about fifty yards from Hoffmann, Williams being a similar distance away. Bruce, off scratch, secured the fastest time, in 26min. 21sec., which averages a little over 6min. per mile. Wilson iii., last year's winner, was fourth. The winner receives the Steeplechase Cup.

The previous winners were:—1912, H. Hine; 1913, B. Wilson.



The following were the first twenty to get in:—

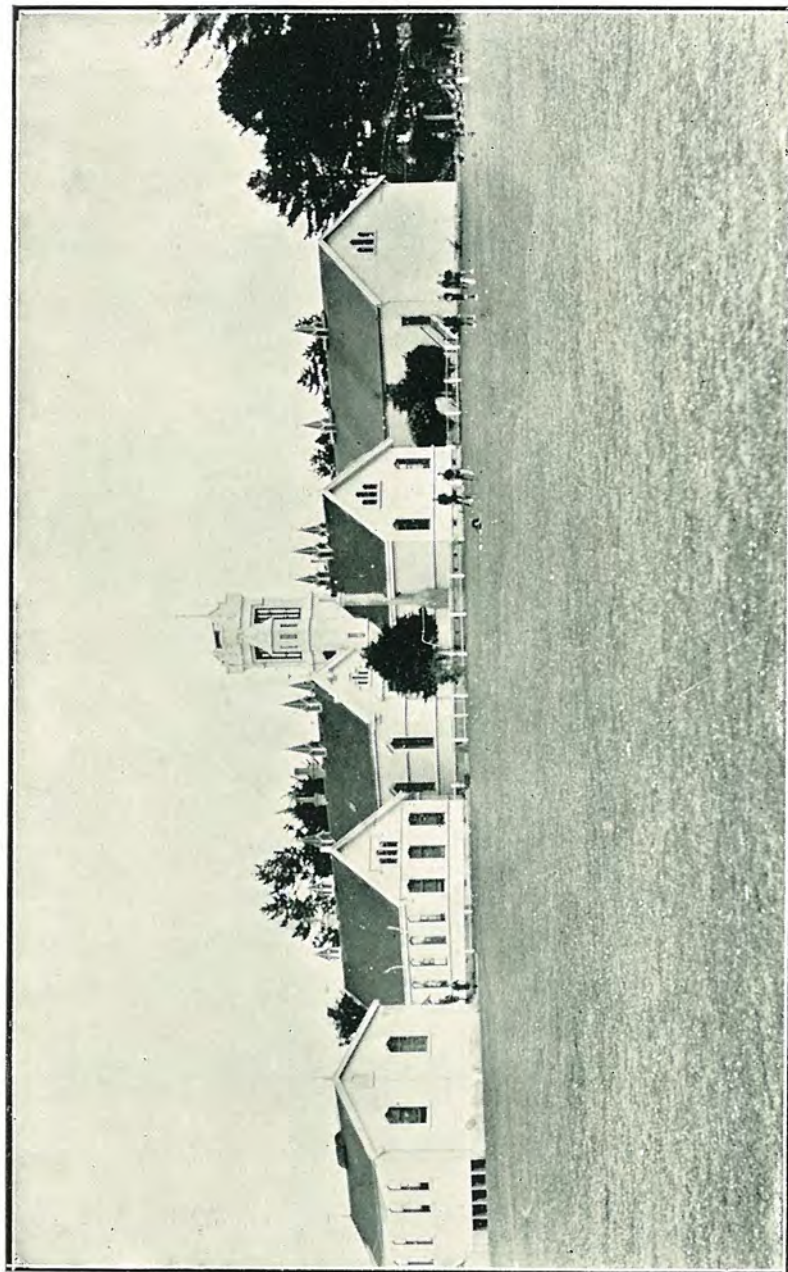
	Handicap.	Actual time.			
	min.	min.	sec.		
Emmerton .....	12	35	2	.....	1
Hoffmann .....	8	30	22	.....	2
Williams .....	16	38	40	.....	3
Wilson iii. ....	8	30	50	.....	4
Russell .....	7	31	12	.....	5
Brydon .....	8	32	57	.....	6
Norman .....	4	29	2	.....	7
Bishop .....	7	32	10	.....	8
Teed .....	15	38	14	.....	9
Corkill .....	5	30	15	.....	10
H. Hughes .....	4	29	25	.....	11
Fox .....	7	33	26	.....	12
Putt .....	5	30	24	.....	13
Jenkinson .....	6	32	1	.....	14
L. Hughes .....	7	30	7	.....	15
Saxton .....	15	41	19	.....	16
Hutchen .....	9	35	20	.....	17
Bruce .....	scr,	26	21	.....	18
White .....	7	33	28	.....	19
Bradbury .....	6	32	30	.....	20

Points for Championships.—The steeplechase counts in the championship events at the annual sports, and the following points were secured by competitors:—Senior Cup: Bruce 5, Pott 3, Grant 1. Junior Cup: Norman 5, Hughes 3, Kelly 1. Under 14 Cup: Clemow 5, White 3, Denny-Brown 1. Under 12 Cup: Hutchen 5, Jackson 3.

## GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS.

There was an attendance of about forty parents, old boys and friends at the High School Gymnasium on Wednesday night, December 16, when the gymnastic championships were competed for. The displays of the different competitors showed that they had worked hard to reach the high standard of efficiency which they have attained. Mr. W. S. Howell, the judge, was astonished to find such a high standard running right throughout the whole competitions. He could confidently say that it was one of the best displays he had ever witnessed.

Great interest was shown in the senior championship. After the parallel and horizontal bars, it was found that Jenkinson and Stoddart were equal. Jenkinson



SCHOOL CLASSROOMS SHOWING GYMNASIUM ON RIGHT.



led by one at the Roman rings, and, gaining a further point at the military horse, ran out a winner by two points. He was decidedly the more clever of the two, but what Stoddart lacked in cleverness he made up in neatness. The exhibitions of some of the smaller boys was a revelation, and earned rounds of applause.

The results of the various competitions were as follows:—

Senior Championship.—Jenkinson: Parallel bars (possible 45), 43 points; horizontal bars (possible 30), 28 points; Roman rings (possible 20), 18 points; military horse (possible 40), 39 points; total, 128. Stoddart: 43, 28, 17, 38—126. Sykes: 37, 25, 18, 35—115. Meuli: 36, 24, 16, 30—106.

Junior Championship.—Hamerton: Parallel bars (possible 45), 42 points; horizontal bars (possible 25), 23 points; Roman rings (possible 20), 18 points; military horse (possible 40), 38 points; total, 121. Callender: 45, 19, 17, 35—116. Hastie: 41, 20, 13, 34—108. Drake: 38, 22, 14, 32—106. Wyborn: 35, 18, 15, 28—96. Brown: 31, 14, 12, 34—91. Tuohy: 32, 13, 14, 25—84. Fox i.: 28, 18, 13, 22—81. Phipps: 20, 12, 9, 19—60.

Championship under 14.—Ogle: Parallel bars (possible 40), 35 points; horizontal bars (possible 25), 23 points; Roman rings (possible 20), 18 points; military horse (possible 40), 33 points; total, 109. B. Wilson: 31, 24, 16, 36—107. Pott ii.: 34, 21, 13, 27—95. Hunter: 25, 15, 16, 28—84. Hamling: 26, 17, 10, 0—53.

Championship under 12.—Jackson ii.: Parallel bars (possible 15), 14 points; horizontal bars (possible 20), 18 points; Roman rings (possible 20), 18 points; military horse (possible 25), 22 points; total, 72. Teed: 9, 18, 16, 17—60.

Championship under 10.—Kebbel: Parallel bars (possible 10), 7 points; horizontal bars (possible 15), 13 points; Roman rings (possible 20), 17 points; total, 37. Williams ii.: 7, 12, 16—35. Moyes: 6, 11, 16—33. Blundell: 9, 10, 13—32. Robinson: 7, 8, 15—30.

## ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA BY RAIL.

BY STEN. HURLE.

On November 18, 1913, in the midst of industrial trouble and unrest, and incidentally also much rain and wind, the Athenic cast off moorings at Glasgow Wharf,



Wellington, and commenced her six weeks' voyage to England.

As we steered directly for Cape Horn the weather grew colder and colder as we steamed further south, until on the twelfth day out a heavy snowstorm was experienced. For the next two days the weather was spasmodic, but on the fifteenth day, the day of rounding the Cape, we met with nothing but blue sky and sunshine. Consequently a splendid view of the stern and barren bluff known as Cape Horn was obtained. Five days' steaming up the east coast of South America brought us to Monte Video, the capital city of the Republic of Uruguay. Here it was that I left the ship and placed my feet upon "terra firma" for the first time in three weeks, during which period not another ship had been sighted and land had been seen but once.

Monte Video struck me at once as a city of great beauty, and nowhere in South America have I seen a place to equal it. Almost all the streets, even the small ones, are lined with rows of beautiful trees and these have a most cooling effect, besides the additional charm they give to the appearance of the roadways. And the sky! Never before had I seen such blue, never such blue as there was to be seen in the sky at Monte Video. Three days I stayed there and during those three days I saw not the slightest suggestion of a cloud. The heat was by no means unbearable, not one whit worse than one would experience in the north of New Zealand, and not nearly so oppressive as that of Auckland.

The private dwellings are magnificent, that is, the dwellings of the wealthy people. Some are veritable palaces. All are built with the central court or patio (Spanish fashion), and in this patio are planted tropical palms and flowers. Some have in addition fountains and small fish-ponds.

I took an electric tram out to Ramirez, one of the two big fashionable watering-places, and the trip was well worth the time and trouble. Ramirez is much ahead of anything of its kind in New Zealand, ahead even of the famous Manly of Sydney.

Most of you will be familiar with the "Square" at Palmerston North. Well, just imagine just such a "square" (but a greater number of large trees) placed about every 500 or 600 yards along all the main streets of a city and you will have a good idea of what the famous South American plazas are like. They are dotted here

and there all over the city and afford rest and shade to many a tired woman on her afternoon shopping rounds.

At 10 p.m. I left Monte Video by river steamer for Buenos Aires and arrived at the latter city at 7 a.m. the next day. The distance from port to port is only 120 miles, just straight across the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. There are three ferry steamers daily each way, the vessels being about 2000 to 4000 tons, the majority of them propelled by paddles. They are beautifully up-to-date and most comfortable.

I stayed in Buenos Aires for almost a week but, as a residential city, was not greatly taken with it. It is, however, a wonderful place (especially for getting rid of money), and when one stops to consider the short time in which it has been built you come to the conclusion that your ideas of progress as regards city-building are woefully antiquated. But it was not so much the size of the place (population 1,300,000) that impressed me, it was the buildings. Street after street, street after street, of magnificently designed structures, real works of art, buildings that would in the New Zealand capitals be considered land-marks. Of all these fine structures, however, the House of Congress stands out alone. This place has already cost the country over three million pounds sterling and is not yet quite finished. Of course in an ordinarily honest State the cost would not have amounted to more than half of this vast sum, but even so, the fact remains that such an amount of money has been voted towards the cost of this palatial Parliamentary edifice, and consequently one cannot wonder at the Argentinos nick-naming it "The Palace of Gold."

At Palermo Park, a huge public reserve for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists, the magnificently wide roads are all hardened by the use of petroleum, and a better road for motorists could not possibly be imagined. The surface is as smooth as glass, hard as iron, and strange to say the wheels of the cars do not skid any more easily on these roads than they do on others.

In the Florida, after four o'clock in the afternoon, is to be seen one of the finest sights in the chief city of Argentina. In this street all vehicular traffic is prohibited after 4 p.m., and consequently from that hour onwards the roadway is thronged by the beauty and fashion of Buenos Aires. The street is known as "The Bond Street of B.A." and here are situated the finest shops in the city.

The congestion of traffic has reached such a state that the Municipality has been compelled to force the tramway



companies to put all their lines underground, and I had the experience of a trip over the first completed section, a distance of about two miles. In two years' time in Buenos Aires there will be no electric trams above the ground.

Beautiful plazas are, of course, dotted all over the city the same as in Monte Video and all other South American towns.

At 8 a.m. I left Buenos Aires by rail for Valparaiso. Six hundred miles of perfectly level country, no trees whatever but millions of acres of first-class grass, the distance covered in twenty hours, brought us to Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes. Here is a perfect little garden of a place, nestling under the shelter of the gigantic back-bone of South America; very quiet, very fresh and healthy and delightfully pretty. From here wines are exported in great quantities.

At Mendoza we required to change from the wide 5ft. 6in. gauge of the Argentina railway to the narrow 2ft. 6in. gauge of the Trans-Andine line. Leaving at 7 a.m. we started on our journey across the mountains. Even at the foot of the range vegetation is scarce, and after ascending to a height of about 4000 feet above the level of the sea cacti were all that was to be seen in the way of plant life. But we did see some huge specimens of this plant, ten and twelve feet being quite common. Foot by foot we crept up to an altitude of 10,500 feet. Here is the station of Las Cuevas, situated among huge towering peaks, the highest, Mt. Aconcagua, being 23,000 feet high. We had a wait of nearly an hour at Las Cuevas. Upon alighting from the train I felt a violent inclination to jump and skip about like a skittish pony, the feeling, of course, being caused by the rarified atmosphere. I chased a dog for about twenty yards and then sat down out of breath, with my heart pumping away like a motor engine. It was a good ten minutes before my breathing got back again to normal.

Boarding the train once more we started the descent on the Chilian side. Only a kilometre past the Las Cuevas station is the Argentina-Chilian frontier and the entrance to the famous Andes Tunnel. The grade on this part of the line is much steeper than on the ascent and the rails are therefore of the rack variety. But the rate of travelling is no faster than it is coming up. From Mendoza to Las Cuevas takes seven hours, from Las Cuevas to Los Andes, at the foot of the Chilian side of the

range, takes only four hours. Study these figures for a minute and you will have some idea of the difference in the grades.

The Chilian side is much the prettier and provides the first bush scenery of the journey. But it is not the bush scenery that makes famous the journey over the Andes. There is very little of it and what there is can easily be surpassed in any small part of New Zealand in which you care to set foot. It is the grandeur and the majesty of the mountains, their tremendous height, their repelling coldness and haughtiness that makes this small railway journey famous. As you gaze aloft at the snow-capped peaks losing themselves in the thick banks of grey cloud you feel so little, so very little, your utter insignificance on this planet is brought right home to you with full force. A strange being is he who leaves behind him the Andes and does not forever after feel their impression upon him.

At Los Andes we changed to the broad gauge railway of the Chilian Government and were whirled away at a great pace to Yllai-Yllai Junction. At Yllai-Yllai the train was split up into two portions, one part going on to Santiago, the capital of Chile, and the other part, amid huge clouds of dust, to Valparaiso, the chief port of the West Coast, where at 9 p.m. the train pulled up in Bella Vista railway station.

This large seaport is the most English of all the big South American cities, but that does not imply that it is the most modern or the most cleanly. With the exception of the magnificent district of Vina del Mar, it is frightfully dirty, even those portions that have been rebuilt since the big earthquake. The buildings on the whole are very poor and the streets could do with any amount of improvement. One drawback to the city is its want of level ground, the whole town being built more or less on the sides of a collection of small hills.

A feature of the Valparaiso street-cars is the female conductors. It is said that the Tramway Company gave instructions that only the plainest women should be employed for this work. The person who had charge of the employing evidently interpreted this to mean the plainest in the whole world, and in his selection he has proved successful beyond his wildest dreams.

The suburb of Vina del Mar is a most delightful residential quarter and is superbly laid out. It is truly an oasis in the desert.



The anchorage is quite open to the sea and all vessels lie a short distance out in the Bay and are loaded and unloaded by means of barges. In times of storm the steamers for safety put straight out to sea. The port is noteworthy for the number of sailing vessels (wind-jammers) that call there.

## ANNUAL BREAK-UP.

The breaking-up ceremony and prize distribution in connection with the Boys' High School took place on Thursday evening, December 17, the new and commodious gymnasium, in which the gathering was held, being crowded. Mr. E. Dockrill (Chairman of the Board of Governors) presided, and he was supported on the platform by Mr. H. Okey, M.P., the Mayor (Mr. J. E. Wilson), Messrs. M. Fraser, W. N. Ewing, and Dr. Fookes (members of the Board of Governors), Mr. L. M. Monteath (Acting Secretary), and Mr. W. H. Moyes (Principal) and staff.

### CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, referred with satisfaction to the erection of the new gymnasium in which the gathering was being held, remarking that it would be a most valuable adjunct in connection with the institution, particularly so now that physical education was playing such an important part in connection with the schools of the Dominion. They had also been fortunate during the past year in having had erected preparatory classrooms, an addition he had always advocated; and now that this department would be carried on under entirely favourable conditions he had every confidence that great success would be achieved. There were other buildings required to place the school in that position which it should occupy, and the Board was determined to leave no stone unturned in its efforts to get those buildings provided. He sincerely hoped that when they met together again twelve months hence the school would be fully and properly equipped in every department, so that it would be able to carry on its work under the most efficient conditions. At the present time they were suffering from what he might term want of land room, but the Board hoped to get over this difficulty in the very

near future by acquiring some adjoining land upon which to erect the buildings he had referred to. Continuing, Mr. Dockrill referred with great satisfaction to the success achieved during the year in the Empire shooting match. To have reached within one point of the winners was a performance of which the school could feel justly proud, and he believed that this year the school's team would carry it off. He also referred to the eulogistic remarks made by Sir Ian Hamilton concerning the cadets of the school. (Applause.)

### PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Mr. Moyes then presented his annual report, which was as follows:—

I have the honour to report on the work of the school for the year 1914. During the last twelve months the school has shown a remarkable growth in many ways, and we can now, I think, justly claim to have worked our way into line with the larger and better known secondary schools of the Dominion. The school can no longer be regarded as merely a local institution, for a large proportion of those attending come from outside the town, and many, indeed, come from outside the district of Taranaki.

The sudden growth of the school has naturally thrown upon the shoulders of the Board added responsibilities. The expenditure has been increased enormously, and the constant need for increased accommodation and urgent improvements has taxed severely the resources of the governing body. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the way in which my numerous requests have been acceded to, but at the same time I cannot help feeling that unless the progressive policy of the last two years is continued for some time to come, the usefulness of the school will be seriously interfered with. I am more than thankful for the liberal treatment the school has had in the past, but I must confess that I am not satisfied. Cessation means stagnation, and no effort should be spared to equip the school with adequate boarding accommodation for the next two years. I am confident that if the school is to meet the demands that will be made upon it in the near future, a portion of the borough property adjoining the school grounds should be acquired at once. The time has now arrived when a definite and comprehensive building scheme should be taken in hand, and if this is not done, the time is surely coming when the people of this town



will look back and realise that indifference to the needs of the future has made it impossible to have in their midst a school suited to the requirements of the community.

The Roll.—The roll number again shows a marked increase. Some idea of the progress of the school may be obtained from a comparison of the enrolments for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, which are as follows:—1912, 71 pupils; 1913, 139 pupils; 1914, 180 pupils. Of this latter number 47 are boarders and 133 are day boys. There is every indication that a further slight increase will be forthcoming in February next.

Examinations.—The results of the November and December examinations were satisfactory. Of the 13 candidates who entered for matriculation 9 passed, while all who sat for the Public Service entrance examination were successful, 6 out of the 8 being placed on the credit list. F. A. Bruce passed a section of the Public Service senior examination, L. G. Goss gained fourth place for New Zealand in the entrance examination for the Royal Military College of Australia, and I. W. Weston gained a Taranaki University scholarship. Education Board scholarships were won by K. Brokenshire, R. A. Callander, and K. Jackson. As boys who have matriculated are now remaining at school, it was thought advisable this year to start a University class, in order that those who for various reasons are unable to attend the University might proceed with the work of the B.A. degree. In the recent examinations A. Wilson was successful in passing the first year's terms as an extra mural student of Victoria College. At the end of the second term, H. M. Lepper sat for and passed the examination for special commissions in the Imperial Army, and he is now on his way to the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, where he is to undergo three months' training preparatory to joining his regiment.

Outdoor Activities.—The school can, I feel, justly pride itself on the prowess it has made in most branches of school sport. In athletics, football, drill, and shooting there has been a marked improvement, showing the effect of systematic training. In the Schools of the Empire match the senior team gained second place for the Empire, being beaten by one point by Charterhouse; while in the Imperial challenge shield matches the junior team was placed seventh on the list out of a large number of the leading schools of the Empire. In this connection our



SYKES CLEARING 5FT. 5½IN.



POTATO RACE.



FINISH OF OLD BOYS' RACE.



thanks are due to Lieutenant Hartnell, who for the past two years has devoted an immense amount of time to assisting the boys on the range; and to Mr. Hall, whose enthusiasm for this branch of sport has been largely instrumental in enabling the shooting teams to make such a creditable showing. The annual football tournament, in which Napier, Palmerston North, and New Plymouth took part, was this year held in New Plymouth, and was won by the team representing this school. The standard of cricket is, unfortunately, still below what it ought to be, and must, I am afraid, remain so until the younger boys in the school have worked their way into the first eleven. I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when the services of a professional cricket coach will be obtainable in New Plymouth. The cadet work in the school still takes up a large portion of the time devoted to outdoor activities, and the fact that General Hamilton singled out No. 2 Company for special mention shows that our efforts in this direction have not been altogether in vain.

The Preparatory Department.—This department has increased in numbers from 29 to 47. These boys are taught by masters specially trained for the purpose; their classrooms are separated from the others, and everything possible has been done to make this portion of the school thoroughly up to date and efficient. In his report of July 7, Dr. Anderson, Assistant Inspector-General of Schools, says: "This division gives a very pleasing impression indeed of careful and systematic instruction. Schemes of work have been fully prepared, and the lessons are intelligently conducted with good results. The pupils answer readily and their books show careful attention." For some reason which I have never been able to fathom, a section of the public have always been opposed to a preparatory department to this school, and I have frequently heard it asserted that it is wrong for a secondary school to compete against the State schools in the district. I wish to take this opportunity of stating publicly that it is not now, and it never has been, our intention to injure the other schools in New Plymouth, and, moreover, I firmly believe that this school has made practically no difference to the attendance at such schools. Of the boys comprising this department 25 never have and never would have attended State schools in this town. Whatever is said to the contrary, it must be conceded that many parents prefer that their sons should participate in the advantages of a boarding school life, and it was



to meet the demand caused by such cases that this school was established. For 1915 boys have been entered from as far south as Wellington and as far north as Auckland, and I think I can safely leave it to the public of New Plymouth to decide whether it is to the advantage of this town for these boys to attend school here or to go elsewhere. Twelve boys were entered for the recent examinations, with the result that 7 gained proficiency, 3 gained competency, and 2 failed.

**The Staff.**—Several changes have taken place in the personnel of the staff. Early in the year Mr. H. Fenton resigned in order to accept a position under the Taranaki Education Board, and, in the second term, Mr. V. J. B. Hall, M.A., who has been a house master for the past two years, left to join the main expeditionary force. Should Mr. Hall return to New Zealand, I sincerely hope that he will again accept a position under New Plymouth High School Board, for the success achieved by the boys in various branches of school activity has been due in no small measure to his exertions. The staff has been further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. C. G. Bottrill, M.A., and Mr. A. Diprose, B. cert., to the lower school and of Mr. R. H. Espiner to the upper school.

**Curriculum.**—This remains practically the same as that of last year. Three courses are open to boys attending the school, viz., the classical, the commercial, and the agricultural. The commercial work is now taken at the school under the supervision of Mr. T. Buxton, who himself conducts classes in book-keeping from 9 to 11 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This is a decided improvement on the old method of sending boys outside the school for instruction, and next November should see the second year boys well up to the Public Service entrance standard. The classical work in the two upper forms is still weak, but I have no hesitation in stating that by 1916, when the present fifth form have reached the senior class, the Latin will be of a distinctly high standard. In this subject, probably more than in any other, a good grounding is absolutely necessary, and this is certainly being given in the junior and middle forms. The agricultural work has been still further extended, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres are now under cultivation. With a view to carrying out experiments on forage crops, plots have been put down in mixtures of oats and vetches, oats and peas and Italian rye, crimson clover and prairie grass. Experiments on soil inoculation have also been carried out

in connection with lucerne and soya beans. In addition to this, samples of seeds have been obtained from various seed merchants in New Zealand and Australia for the purpose of conducting variety tests on Timothy and on Swedes, while interesting experiments on box testing with soil obtained from Mr. Blackhall's farm at Lepperton are at present in progress.

**Music.**—I am glad to say that quite a number of pupils are now taking advantage of the fact that provision is made for the teaching of this subject. During the year W. Traill, a pupil of Miss Pike, passed the primary division in the practical examination and Division II. in theory; F. Mace, a pupil of Mr. Renaud, passed the middle grade of the schools examination in pianoforte playing. Altogether 20 pupils have been taking music lessons at the school.

In conclusion I desire to tender my sincere thanks to all those who have so generously assisted us during the year; to the press for unfailing assistance on all occasions; and to the members of my staff, who have, without exception, worked indefatigably to further the interests of the school.

#### THE PRIZE-LIST.

The prizes were then distributed, Mrs. Dockrill presenting the scholastic prizes and the Mayoress the sports prizes. Both ladies were presented with handsome bouquets. The prize-list was as follows:—

Form IB.—First, C. Saxton.

Form IA.—First, K. Neal; recitation prizes, K. Neal and R. Dolby.

Form IIB.—First, H. Holden; recitation prize, A. Moyes.

Form II.—First, L. Fagan; recitation prize, L. Fagan.

Form IIA.—First, G. Webster; second, C. Fookes; recitation prize, C. Kyngdon.

Form III.—First, H. H. Goss; second, J. B. Wilson English prize, D. Denny-Brown; recitation prize, E. Johns.

Form IIIB.—First, A. G. Mackie; second, G. J. W. Boon; languages, B. Johns; mathematics and science, P. Meuli; drawing, E. Hamling.

Form IIIA.—First, M. Atkinson; second, E. Tansy; languages, A. H. Phipps; mathematics and science, I. R. Brydon; agriculture, E. W. Snowdon; drawing, H.



A. Hastie; recitation prize, M. Atkinson; book-keeping, W. Smellie.

Form IV.—First, E. Hamerton; second, J. H. Kendall; languages, D. Saxton; mathematics and science, N. Fookes; agriculture, B. Stoddart; drawing, K. Clemow; recitation, J. H. Kendall; book-keeping, N. Sole.

Form V.—First, D. G. D. Mackie; second, C. C. Yates; languages, A. R. Callander; mathematics and science, R. Lepine; agriculture, L. Marfell; drawing, A. Huse.

Form VIB.—First, A. Sutherland; second, N. Leech; languages, N. Quilliam; mathematics and science, R. Monteath; drawing, C. Putt; special prizes, F. A. Bruce and B. Kelly.

Form VIA.—First, G. M. Salt.

Music prize, C. C. Yates.

Dr. Fookes' General Excellence Cup, F. A. Bruce.

Dux Medal for 1914, G. M. Salt.

Head Boy's Medal, I. Pott.

His Worship the Mayor then addressed the gathering. He thanked the Board for the honour done him in asking him to address the meeting. All the more did he do so as he was himself an old boy of the school, and was proud of the fact. Continuing, he said that the progress of the school delighted him. He complimented the Board on its progressive policy, and hoped that it would not relax its efforts. He was strongly of opinion that all Taranaki should unite to make the school the recognised centre of higher education in Taranaki. He pointed out how closely connected were the welfare of the town and the school. The townsfolk should therefore see to it that the school received all the necessary equipment in the shape of buildings, apparatus and all other accessories. The town and district had a great future, and the inevitable increase in the school ought to be prepared for in good time. Mr. Wilson went on to advocate the election to the Board of members from country districts. This was only a logical position to take up if the school was really to be something more than a mere parochial institution. Turning then to the boys, His Worship spoke to them a few stimulating words on the subject of "Honour." He pointed out that this sentiment was at the bottom of every character worth anything. Treaties might be only scraps of paper, and bills of exchange were nothing more, but the whole commercial world depended upon these soiled and fusty

scraps of paper because of the honour involved. Mr. Lloyd George, when referring to the German Chancellor's statement that "a treaty was only a scrap of paper, said: "I have been dealing with scraps of paper for the last month. We discovered that the machinery of commerce was moved by bills of exchange. I have seen some of them wretched, crinkled, scrawled over, blotched, frowsy, yet those wretched little scraps of paper move great ships laden with thousands of tons of precious cargo from one end of the world to the other. What is the motive power behind them? The honour of commercial men." That was an illustration of what honour meant in business life. He need not tell them what honour meant in their national life. They knew that men who had been educated within the same schools as themselves, who had played on the same fields as they had to-day, were now far away fighting for their national honour, because England could not honourably look on and disregard her treaty obligations. His Worship concluded by wishing the boys a very happy holiday.

Mr. H. Okey, M.P., in a short address, referred to the importance of having such a school in the district and said they all felt delighted that the school had made such strides during the last few years. He thought the suggestion by Mr. Moyes that it should be called the Taranaki College a good one. He was very pleased with the remarks made by the principal in reference to the preparatory class. The Education Department was against preparatory classes, and at times when he had asked for financial assistance towards necessary enlargements at the school he had been met with the remark that the room was taken up by preparatory classes, and that this accommodation should be used by the pupils who had passed through other schools. The remarks of Mr. Moyes in this connection did away with that argument altogether. Touching upon the question of the Taranaki scholarships, Mr. Okey went on to refer to the accumulated funds amounting to over £11,000. He blamed the Department for this, for up to last year not more than one boy in any one school in the district could take advantage of the fund, so that it was bound to grow, but an amendment had now been put through altering that state of things, and now it was open for more than one boy in a school to win a scholarship, and he hoped that by 1915 or 1916 Taranaki would be able to show that there was no dearth of scholarship holders available. He pointed out that Wellington University



had an eye on that fund, so Taranaki should take full advantage of it. He heartily congratulated the school on its Cadet companies, and referred to the remarks of General Sir Ian Hamilton, General Godley, and the Hon. J. Allen concerning the Cadets. He promised to do all in his power to further the interests of the school, and concluded by complimenting the principal and his staff upon the marked progress that had been made.

Mr. Moyes, referring to Mr. Okey's remarks concerning the Taranaki scholarships, said that an examination had just been held, but the results would not be known for some time yet.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. Griffiths, Mr. Moyes said that the money collected by Mr. Ewing to help the shooting had been of great benefit, the ammunition that had been used in the practices having been provided out of the fund so kindly donated.

Mr. Griffiths said he was glad to hear that the fund had been of service, and suggested that Mr. Ewing should go on with it again this year. He promised to give his assistance.

Dr. Fookes and Mr. W. N. Ewing also made a few remarks.

The Chairman tendered the thanks of the Board, staff and scholars to Dr. Fookes for the handsome "Honours" Board he had presented to the school. He also thanked the Mayor for his remarks concerning the Board, and with reference to the suggestion re outside representation, Mr. Dockrill said the difficulty in the past had been the inability to pay members travelling expenses, but under the Act of last session this had been remedied as from January 1 next.

Cheers were given for the Board, the principal and staff, and for Mrs. Moyes.

A very successful gathering terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

## PREPARATORY NOTES.

Our number has now reached 47. This term we were joined by W. Williams, from Hawera, and A. and L. Hughes, from Manaia. Both the latter are in the Prep. eleven.

As in last term, the head boys of Forms III. and IIA. have taken turns in taking the class during the

first period, while our master has been taking history in the upper school.

Mr. Bottrill has this term taken Form III for extra lessons, and these have been greatly appreciated.

Tuesday morning is looked forward to by us all, as on that day our first lesson is French. Our lesson, however, is somewhat hampered owing to the shortage of books. Next year we hope that this will be remedied and that there will be an ample supply of "Le Livre Rouge."

December 4 was not looked forward to by Form III., as on that day they had to sit for the Proficiency Certificate Examination. They were not, however, sorry when on the following Monday the Head gave them permission to work in the gully instead of doing school work. In the afternoon Mr. Bottrill took us to the Te Henui for a geography lesson. Here he got several photos of the class.

On November 26 and 27 seven of Form III. journeyed to the "Tech." to sit for Junior National Scholarship or Junior Free Place.

We have to congratulate C. Emmerton and F. Williams for doing so well in the Steeplechase. Also Fox and Hutchen for winning the under 14 and under 12 championships respectively at the sports.

The Prep. museum, although a new one, has now some very fine specimens of rock, kauri gum and other curiosities.

The total number of books in the library is now 70. The librarian wishes to thank all those who have lent or given books.

## PREPARATORY CRICKET.

Our team has been very successful this term, having played three matches and won them all. We also won two by default. At the beginning of the term a cricket captain and committee were elected. Goss and Harker were elected captain and vice-captain respectively, Wilson and Fagan committee, and Blundell secretary. Mr. L. C. Richards is kindly presenting the best all-round cricketer with a bat. Goss, Harker, and L. Hughes have been chosen to play for the second eleven this year.

Our first match was against Central on November 15. We take the following from the Taranaki Herald:—

On the school grounds on Saturday the High School Preparatory Department defeated Central School by five



runs. For High School, L. Hughes was top-scorer with a well-played 17. He also secured best bowling figures, taking four wickets for 13 runs. Goss also bowled well, getting three wickets at a cost of 10 runs. For Central, the top-scorer was Jenkins, with 12, closely followed by Austin (11). Penman secured best bowling figures with four wickets for 11 runs. Detailed scores:—

## CENTRAL.

Harvey, c. L. Hughes, b. Goss	...	...	...	5
Milne, c. B. Wilson, b. Harker	...	...	...	0
Crann, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	4
Austin, c. A. Hughes, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	11
Penman, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	1
Jenkins, b. Harker	...	...	...	12
Hopkins, c. A. Hughes, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	2
Way, run out	...	...	...	1
Matthews, b. Goss	...	...	...	3
Coulthard, not out	...	...	...	2
Waters, b. Goss	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	45

Bowling analysis.—Harker, two wickets for 14 runs; Pott, none for 4; L. Hughes, four for 13; Goss, three for 10; A. Hughes, none for 1.

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Wilson, run out	...	...	...	0
Blundell, run out	...	...	...	1
L. Hughes, c. and b. Milne	...	...	...	17
Denny-Brown, run out	...	...	...	0
Pott, b. Matthews	...	...	...	11
Harker, c. Milne, b. Penman	...	...	...	6
Goss, hit wicket, b. Penman	...	...	...	10
A. Hughes, run out	...	...	...	0
Holden, not out	...	...	...	0
Johns, c. Matthews, b. Penman	...	...	...	0
Moody, b. Penman	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	50

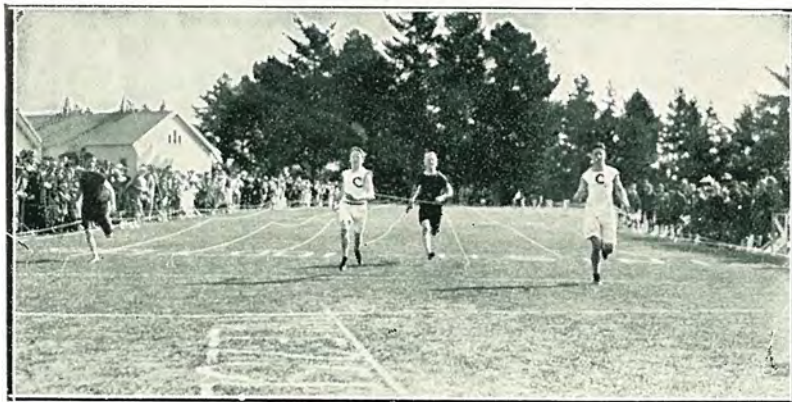
Bowling analysis.—Penman, four wickets for 11 runs; Austin, none for 8; Matthews, one for 10; Milne, one for 6.



ON THE GROUNDS.



EMMERTON, WINNER OF STEEPLECHASE.



FINISH OF INVITATION RACE.



HIGH SCHOOL v. WEST END.

We played West End on November 22 on our own ground. Our score was not taken.

WEST END.

M'Whirter, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	4
Ward, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	...	1
Waller, c. L. Hughes, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Greiner, c. L. Hughes, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	5
Lash, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Brokenshire, c. Wilson, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Hooker, c. and b. Goss	...	...	...	...	5
Knapman, b. Goss, c. Johns	...	...	...	...	4
Jensen, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
M'Lean, c. L. Hughes, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Buckman, not out	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	20

Bowling analysis.—Goss, eight wickets for 9 runs; L. Hughes, three for 11

HIGH SCHOOL.

Total score, 70. Top score, L. Hughes, 26.

INGLEWOOD v. HIGH SCHOOL.

On November 29, played at Inglewood. Detailed scores:—

INGLEWOOD.

Brown, c. Johns, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	1
Fitzherbert, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Gernhoefer, c. Johns, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Evans, b. Goss...	...	...	...	...	3
Bailey, c. and b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
O'Carroll, c. Johns, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Winfield, c. Wilson, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	...	0
Ennis, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	1
Ward, b. L. Hughes	...	...	...	...	2
Roberts, c. Wilson, b. Goss	...	...	...	...	0
Hamerton, not out	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	12

Bowling analysis.—Goss, seven wickets for 2 runs; L. Hughes, three for 5.



## HIGH SCHOOL.

A. Hughes, b. Fitzherbert	...	...	...	15
L. Hughes, b. Ward	...	...	...	0
Goss, l.b.w., b. Fitzherbert	...	...	...	0
Pott, b. Ward	...	...	...	3
Harker, c. Brown, b. Fitzherbert	...	...	...	22
Moody, b. Fitzherbert	...	...	...	7
Wilson, c. and b. Fitzherbert	...	...	...	23
Fox, run out	...	...	...	2
Johns, b. Ward	...	...	...	1
Blundell, not out	...	...	...	1
Clemow, b. Ward	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	80

Bowling analysis.—Ward, four wickets for 13 runs; Fitzherbert, five for 36; Ennis, none for 4; Bailey, none for 4.

## THE FOOTBALL DINNER.

Last year one of our most enthusiastic old boys, Dr. Fookes, offered a dinner to the First Fifteen if they could win the Triangular contest with Napier and Palmerston N. Although unsuccessful then, they proved victorious this year, and so held the worthy doctor to his promise. Also early last term the Head offered a dinner to the Second Fifteen if they could defeat the representatives of the 89th Company of Senior Cadets by 50 points.

As both Fifteens were successful, Dr. Fookes and the Head clubbed together and invited the teams to the long-looked-for dinner on the 12th of December. The members assembled in the school dining-room, where they did ample justice to the excellent menu.

When the various courses had been finished and dessert laid on the table, Dr. Fookes rose and proposed the loyal toast of "The King," which was honoured amid cheers. The National Anthem was then sung.

After this, Bruce, the captain of football, rose to propose the toast of "Our Hosts," thanking them at the same time for their kindness in giving the dinner.

In reply to this, Dr. Fookes said that it gave him great pleasure to be at school once more; he only wished that he was young enough to play football. He went on

to say that he did not think that the boys of the present generation realised the advantages they had over boys of past years. When he was at school, nearly thirty years ago, the boys had only one football to last them the whole season, and if this was "bust," it devolved on the captain, who was generally secretary and treasurer as well, to see that the matter was put right. Also the grounds in those days were not what they are now. They had then a billowy rat-tail paddock to play in, and each boy had his favourite hillock from which to pot goals. Moreover, they did not have such a competent coach as Mr. Ryder to see to the welfare and training of the team.

The Head also replied, but said he would be brief or we would only think that he was lecturing again. He said the successes of the teams were in no small measure due to Mr. Ryder, who had so ably coached them during the term.

The assemblage then broke up, giving three cheers each for Dr. Fookes, the Head, and Mr. Ryder.

## OLD BOYS' NOTES.

G. Martin has been transferred to the branch of the Bank of New South Wales at Tokomaru Bay, on the East Coast. It will be remembered that Tokomaru Bay was the scene of the recent heavy earthquakes.

A. Burkhardt is working on his father's farm at Kaimata.

L. King is in the Waitara branch of the Bank of New Zealand.

C. Evans is in the business of T. Avery, bookseller and stationer, New Plymouth.

A. Bayly is farming at Omata.

W. E. Jones is managing the business of Mr. Malone, Stratford. Mr. Malone holds a Colonel's commission in the Main Expeditionary Force, now in Egypt.

Alfred Grant and Ronald Adlam are in Samoa with the Advance Expeditionary Force. They have so far enjoyed the best of health. Life in Samoa is by no means the "dolce far niente" that is so often imagined by readers of "The Coral Island" and similar masterpieces. The members of our force, at any rate, have



put in a great amount of solid, hard work. This is, perhaps, one of the reasons for their immunity from sickness.

With the Main Expeditionary Force in Egypt are Mr. Hall, E. Avery, R. H. Baily, G. Bollinger, C. Crone, R. E. Dowling, S. J. Griffiths, N. C. Harding, G. Hawkins, H. M. Lepper, N. Matthews, W. Mulloy, R. L. Okey, S. M. Okey, W. P. Okey, L. P. Sole, E. C. Stanley. We hope in our next number to be able to give some details of life and work in Egypt. At present all that can be said is that the Force is to undergo a course of training there and to assist in the defence of Egypt against the Turks. We presume that on the completion of the course of training the Force will be sent to the front in France or Belgium, should the Turkish menace disappear. It is more than likely that fresh complications in the European situation will before long arise. Therefore nothing more than a guess can be hazarded. The arrival of the "Taranakian" in the camp will remind our old boys that we remember them and follow their fortunes with the keenest interest. No doubt many of them will be disappointed at being thus detained in Egypt instead of going first to the Old Land and then to the scene of the bravest deeds yet done on the field. But they are doing a very necessary and useful work, and this is in itself a matter of pride and of loyal service.

A. Marfell is farming at Toko.

Eric Grant has been transferred from the local to the Hastings branch of the Bank of New South Wales.

G. Pott is farming in the Wakkerstrom district, in the Transvaal.

C. Cornwall is raising a company to assist in the quelling of the rebellion in South Africa.

J. Grey is on the staff of the "Taranaki Daily News," as a reporter.

Corporal S. M. Okey has been promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Main Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Sten Hurle, writing from Antofagasta, Chili, on October 26, says:—"I am leaving shortly for England to take my share in the fighting. . . . The last English papers to arrive gave us the information that all the able-bodied men of the Empire could be made use of at the present time, and therefore I am taking the first boat to do what little I can to help

the Mother Country. I would have been gone before this had I known that men were needed. From the information that we have been receiving here the Allies seemed to be doing so well that on the face of it it was foolish to rush for Home, and then find that you were not needed. Now, however, that I am certain that my services will be welcome I shall be in England in as short a time as possible. This is not a time for the consideration of personal advancement and financial gains and losses. There is no earthly reason for my staying here looking on, my place is among those who are fighting for the existence of the Empire and the protection of English homes and property. I well know that on account of my defective eyesight I shall probably have difficulty in getting into the fighting line, but if I travel 6000 miles at my own expense for the purpose of offering my services to the British Government you may depend that something will be found for me to do, and that is all that I want—to be given a chance to help. It is a singular fact that the first person to send in his resignation (and there are about 600 Britishers employed by this company) was a South African, and the second was a New Zealander. This has been followed by a paltry eleven or twelve Englishmen, and the Englishmen have their fares paid for them, whereas the Colonials have to pay their own, besides which the Englishmen will be going to protect their own homes and their own people, whereas the Colonials' homes are situated in other parts of the Empire that are not immediately in danger. Such an utter lack of patriotism I cannot understand. But I, for one, shall not let it be said that a New Zealander was backward in answering the call to arms." Sten Hurle was due to leave Antofagasta on October 31, by the Oronsa.

The following letter has been received from Harper Lepper. We have also seen a copy of the "Arrow," the paper published on board Lepper's ship, the "Arawa." It is a very good publication, and certainly helps to pass away the time in the tedium of the voyage:—

No. 10 Troopship, Arawa,

November 14, 1914.

We are now about 200 miles off Colombo, which we expect to reach to-morrow morning. We left Albany on November 1, after staying for four days. We were not allowed on shore, and did not even pull alongside the wharf, so we made the best of a bad job and got into as much trouble as we dared risk. We were allowed out in the boats, so we organised a subs. party and went for a long row, about five miles.



I was on duty the day we left Albany, so I saw the first ships start. There are 28 of the Australians' and 10 of our own. The Australians led the way in three lines, and we followed, keeping our old formation of two lines. For an escort we had the "Minatour," "Sydney," "Melbourne," "Ibuki," and another Jap boat that I have forgotten the name of. Some of our officers went aboard the Australian boats, and they say ours are much better fitted up. They are not painted all the same colour, as ours are, and they are all the colours of the rainbow. We have some very good boxers and wrestlers here, and we see some very good tournaments. There are three heavy-weight champions and five or six light-weight champions, and they make it very willing and always box for a knock-out. You will remember "Ernie" Hine, the Taranaki champion wrestler. He was put down by Robertson, the ex-champion of Scotland, Africa, and champion professional of New Zealand. It was a very good "go," and the first round lasted twenty minutes and the second ten minutes. We also have some of the best concerts I have ever been to here. We seem to have taken all the talent from New Zealand. We have been travelling about 240 miles a day, as some of the Australian boats are very slow. On the 5th, the "Osterley," a mail-boat passed us, and we thought she would have been kept with us, but we let her go ahead. On the 8th, the "Minotaur" left us and went cruising on her own. On the 9th our boat received a distress signal from the Cocos Island to the effect that there was a strange warship entering the harbour. We were the only boat out of 38 that picked up the message. We at once communicated with the "Sydney" and "Melbourne," telling them what we had received. The "Sydney" at once steamed off at full speed and covered 50 miles in 2½ hours. At 9.30 a.m. we got word from the "Sydney" to say that she had sighted the enemy, which proved to be the "Emden." Half-an-hour later we got word that she was engaging the "Emden," and at 11.20 a.m. we heard that the "Emden" was on shore a total wreck. She had to run ashore to save herself from sinking. The casualties on the "Emden" we don't know, but those on the "Sydney" were two killed and thirteen wounded. She set sail after the collier the "Emden," but whether she caught it or not we do not know. We have not seen the "Sydney" since, but we know that she was not damaged. On November 11 the "Melbourne" left us and we were left with the two Jap. boats. On the 12th we had rifle competitions, and Mr. Hall's section came third and Sid. Okey's section came second out of the whole regiment. We also had an operation for appendicitis, and it proved to be a very bad case, as it took Dr. Home 2½ hours. I was looking through the port-hole and saw it all. Two ships passed us named the "Empress of Asia" and the "Star of Japan." One was off to pick up the prisoners off the "Emden." Yesterday we heard the "Konigsberg" was located by the "Chatham," which was shelling her when we last heard of her. The German crew was, for some unknown reason, entrenched on the shore of some island. Yesterday we crossed the equator, and we were all ducked in a big bath we rigged up.

Five lieutenants locked themselves in a cabin, and some brainy youth got the hose and put it through the port-hole, with the result that the inhabitants got sadly wet and had everything in the cabin wet. It would have paid them to have come out. It took them two hours to clean up. The other day one of the men off the "Maunganui" fell overboard and was picked up by a

boat from one of the ships that were following. Yesterday the New Zealand troopships left the others and came on ahead of them in charge of the "Hampshire," which joined us in the morning for the purpose. We are going full steam ahead to get to Colombo first and water up in time to let the others come straight in. By jingo it is very hot here, and a fellow is in a perpetual sweat. I weighed myself the other day, and I was 13st. 3lb. Military life seems to agree with me. I am sending you a copy of our newspaper. Show it to Mr. Moyes if this reaches you while you are at school. It may not reach you before the holidays begin, as they are to be held up in Colombo for some time. I suppose it will be time to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year when this reaches you.

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## MARRIAGE.

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KING—KYNGDON.—On December 1, at St. Mary's Church, New Plymouth, by the Rev. A. H. Colville, Vicar, Truby King, eldest son of Mr. Newton King, to Geraldine Mary, only daughter of Mr. G. B. Kyngdon, New Plymouth.

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## EXCHANGES.

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The Editors beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following exchanges:—"Scindian," "Southlandian," "Palmerstonian," "Nelsonian," "Christchurch Boys' High School Magazine," "Wellingtonian," "Christchurch Girls' High School Magazine," "Auckland Grammar School Chronicle."

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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The Business Manager begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following subscriptions:—

W. C. Weston, '14, '15; S. Chisholm, '14; J. Shaw, '13, '14; G. B. Hooker, '14; H. N. Johnson, '14; H. W. Kirkby, '14; E. Grant, '14, '15; A. Bayly, '14; H. Bollinger, '15; E. E. Olson, '14; W. Beck, '14; K. Matthews, '13, '14; R. Ambury, '13, '14; C. Crone, '14; L. I. Day, '14; C. Norris, '14; L. Richards, '14, '15; C. Evans, '14; E. Mason, '13, '14.



## PROSPECTUS.

In accordance with the wishes of the Board of Governors we include the following pages taken from the School Prospectus:—

The school is divided into:—

**(I.) The Upper School.**—This consists of Forms V., VIA. and VIB. In this department boys are prepared for the following examinations:—

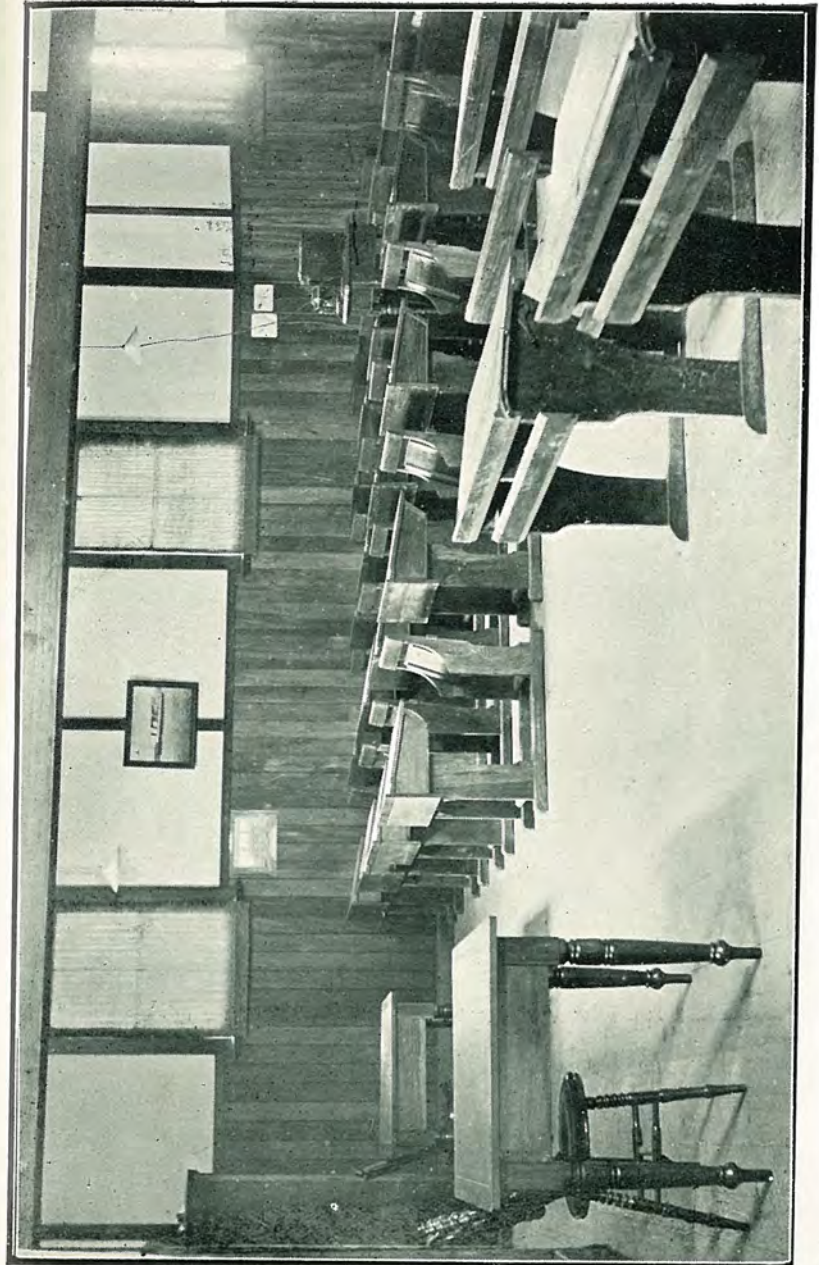
- (a) Junior University Scholarship.
- (b) Taranaki Scholarship.
- (c) Matriculation.
- (d) Engineering Preliminary.
- (e) Solicitors' General Knowledge.
- (f) \*Entrance Examination for Duntroon Military College.
- (g) Senior Civil Service.
- (h) Pupil Teachers' Entrance Examination.

\*This examination is held in December of each year. The subjects are (compulsory) English, History, Elementary Mathematics, Geography, General Knowledge; (optional—two of the following) Mathematics (Div. II.), Physics, Chemistry, French or German.

The course at Duntroon extends over four years, and from the day of their admission to the Royal Military College, cadets need cost their parents nothing. The Government provides £200 a year for each boy, who is, moreover, able to contribute from the age of 16 to the Public Superannuation Fund. On completion of training at the College at the age of 20 or 22 years, the cadets will join the New Zealand Staff Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant at a salary of £250 per annum. At the usual rate of promotion they will attain in seven or eight years the rank of Captain at a salary of £350, and successively the rank of Major with a salary of £475 after 15 years' service, of Lieutenant-Colonel at £600 after 22 years' service, and of Colonel at £750.

**(II.) The Middle School.**—This consists of Forms IIIA., IIIB., and IV., and prepares boys for the Upper School. The following examinations may be taken by pupils in this section of the School:—

- Senior Education Board Scholarship.
- Bayly Memorial Scholarship.
- Senior Free Place.
- Civil Service Junior.



THE PREPARATORY ROOM.



## THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

**Scope and Aims.**—The aim of this department, which is organised separately from the Upper School, is to prepare boys for secondary education. By combining with the ordinary primary school syllabus the innumerable advantages offered by a secondary school, it so prepares boys that, on leaving it, they proceed to higher work with a minimum of interruption. The courses of study of the Middle and Lower School dovetail, and, as the preparatory syllabus is not fixed by the Education Department, it can here be modified to suit individual requirements. The elements of French, Latin and Elementary Science are taught the pupils by those masters who will subsequently take them for advanced work, thus the continuity of study is uninterrupted.

**Organisation.**—The schools consist at present of 47 pupils, of whom 12 are boarders, who are subject to ordinary house discipline, including special supervision of preparation of work. The lower division of the school consists of 21 pupils, varying in ages from 8 to 12 years, while the upper division prepares boys for Education Board Scholarships and proficiency certificates. Special schemes of work, covering the whole preparatory progress of a pupil, are in operation.

**Class Rooms.**—The class rooms are new, large and handsome. They have been specially designed for this department, and are finished in asbestos and oiled rimu. The lower division room is fitted with modern hyloplate blackboards for drawing purposes, while the teaching of geography and history is helped by an electric arc lamp and lantern. All the apparatus necessary for geographical and scientific work is provided.

**Library.**—The department has a special library of its own, and the reading matter provided is carefully supervised.

**Games.**—The Lower School enters teams in the local football and cricket competitions, while every boy physically fit takes part in these winter and summer games. In conjunction with the Upper School, the boys play in groups suited to age and weight. All the pupils, without exception, frequently do some gymnastic work in the new school gymnasium.

**Gadets.**—Those boys who are old enough drill in No. 2 Company of the School Cadets, while the smaller boys receive the elements of drill in special squads.



**Boarders.**—These pupils are provided with a separate dormitory from the remainder of the school, and in all respects, except as regards length, preparation classes are subject to the ordinary house discipline of the school.

**Playing Fields.**—The playing fields are spacious, and include an excellent cricket ground, as well as tennis court and miniature rifle range.

The teachers in charge of this department have had special training in primary school work. The boys thus have the benefits of a secondary school training in the way of gymnastics, drill, and the supervision of all school games.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

To the Upper and Middle Schools there are three sides, viz.: (1) The Classical; (2) The Agricultural; (3) The Commercial.

**The Classical Side.**—Subjects of Instruction: English, French, Geography, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Latin, History, Algebra, Geometry, Elementary Physics, Trigonometry, Heat, Elementary Mechanics, Drawing, Woodwork.

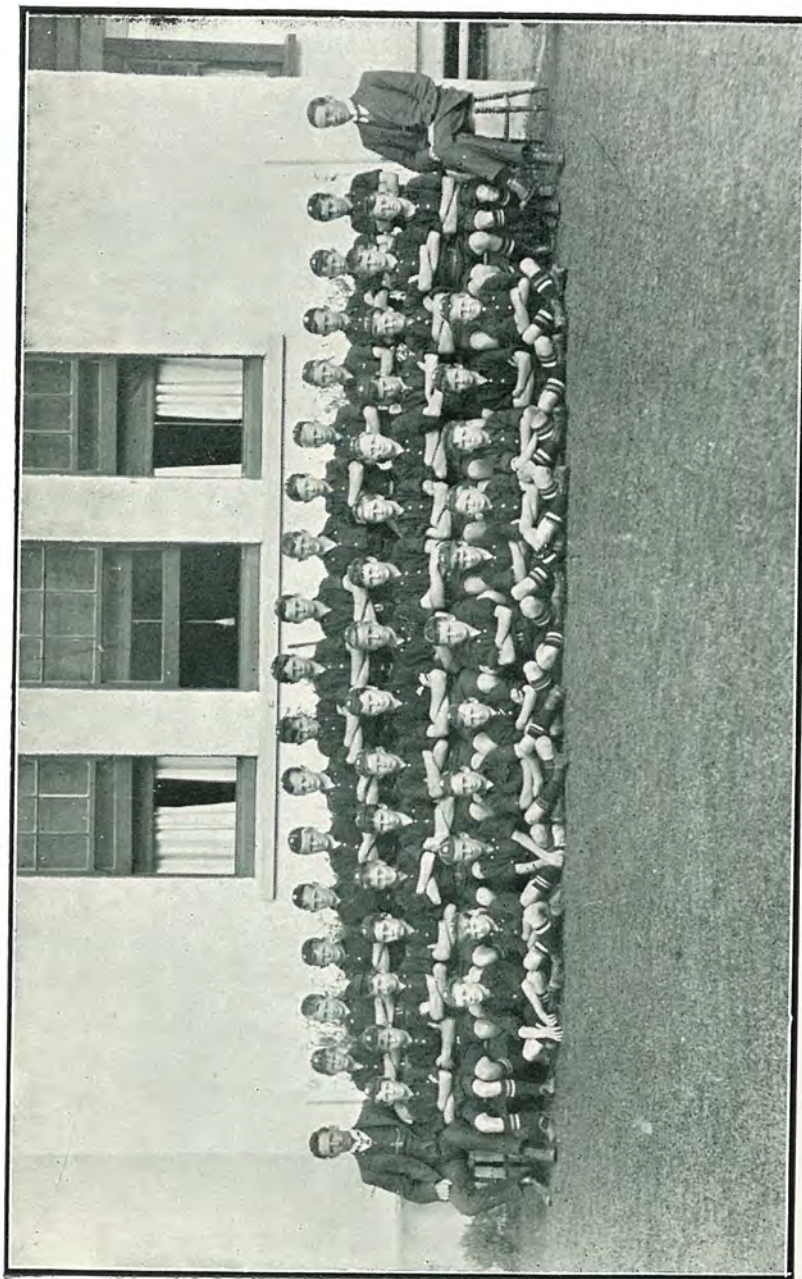
**The Agricultural Side.**—English, Geography, History, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Botany, Agriculture, Dairying, Animal Physiology, Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Book-keeping, Drawing, Woodwork.

**The Commercial Side.**—English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Drawing.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pupils attending the School may compete for the following Scholarships:—

(1). **Junior Board Scholarships.**—These vary in value from £5 to £35 per annum. They are tenable for two years and are open to boys under 14 years of age.



PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 1914.



**(2.) Senior Board Scholarships.**—Open to boys under 16 years of age and tenable for two years. Value varies from £5 to £35 per annum.

**(3.) Bayly Memorial Scholarship.**—Open to boys under 15 years of age and tenable for three years. Value £10 per annum.

**(4.) Taranaki University Scholarships.**—Tenable for four years. Value £60 per annum. These are awarded on the results of the Junior University Scholarship Examination, and in order to obtain one a candidate must gain a place on the credit list of that examination. The scholarships are open to all candidates who have attended a school within the Taranaki Provincial District for not less than two years and are between the ages of 16 and 19 years on the 1st day of December nearest to the date of the examination.

**(5.) Junior University and Senior National Scholarships.** Value £50 per annum for three years.

### **FEEES (Per Term).**

**Tuition**—£2 12s 6d., reducible to £2 2s if paid within 31 days.

**Board**—£15, reducible to £13 if paid within 31 days.

**Weekly Boarders**—£12 10s, reducible to £11 if paid within 31 days.

**Extras**—Dinner for Day Boys, £2 2s; Music, £2 2s; Boxing, 10s; Dancing, 15s.

**Subscriptions**—Games, 4s; Library, 1s; Magazine, 1s.



10 years of age and under 15 years of age  
from 15 to 25 years of age

(3) Every female candidate must be at least 15 years of age and under 25 years of age

(4) Every candidate must be a resident of the State for four years before the election. Those who are residents of the State of the United States immediately before the election, and who have been a resident of the State for a year or more immediately before the election, shall be deemed to be residents of the State for the purpose of this section.

(5) Every candidate must be a citizen of the United States.

### ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The State shall have one representative in Congress for every 30,000 inhabitants.

Section 2. The State shall have one representative in Congress for every 30,000 inhabitants.

Section 3. The State shall have one representative in Congress for every 30,000 inhabitants.

Section 4. The State shall have one representative in Congress for every 30,000 inhabitants.

Section 5. The State shall have one representative in Congress for every 30,000 inhabitants.



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