The Wanganui Collegian.

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PRIZE DAY.

CHRISTMAS 1887.

AT the close of last term the Annual Prize giving was held in the big schoolroom on Tuesday, December 20, the Hon. John Bryce presiding. There was a fair attendance of friends of the school. Mr. Empson, owing to the illness of Dr. Harvey, opened the proceedings with the reading of his Annual Report, and also that of the Rev. H. B. Harvey, who had examined the upper forms in Euclid, Trigonometry, and Algebra. He then called upon the Rev. A. O. Williams to read his report upon the Arithmetic and English History papers, who spoke very highly of the progress made in both those subjects. The following is Mr. Empson's report:—

You will, I feel sure, deplore as deeply as I do myself the occurrence which causes me to be present here to-day. As most of you know, after Dr. Harvey's visit to the Hot Springs, we all hoped that he would gradually regain his former strength, and at the beginning of the term it seemed as though our hopes would be realized. The work and management of the school, however, proved too much for one whose health was already enfeebled, and about a month ago he broke down completely; he has been advised to take absolute rest during the next term, a course, which will, I sincerely trust, enable him to resume his duties at the beginning of the winter. We are at present, therefore, in the position of a ship without a captain, but I hope that by the united exertions of the remaining officers and the crew, we may be able to weather the storm and steer the vessel safely into port. Before referring to the examinations and work of the school during the past term, I should like to say a few words concerning its general condition. In regard to numbers, there are now 150 on the school roll, of whom 84 are boarders; last year the number of boarders was the same, while the day boys numbered four more than at present. The

attendance, therefore, practically shows no falling off, a fact which must be considered as very satisfactory in these times of universal retrenchment. In regard to the tone and discipline, to say that I am entirely satisfied would be untrue; as long as boys are boys, so long will it be impossible to feel entire satisfaction as to the state of any school; but I honestly believe that the general tone throughout the school is one of which we may feel justly proud, and that many boys are growing up here who would scorn to do a dishonourable action, or utter a dishonourable word. And now as to the work: Here again entire satisfaction is out of the question. Good honest work has of course been done, and I am glad to think that in the majority of instances that has been the case; but I fear that there are some who have profited but little by the last three months' work, and who have not yet learnt the truth of the maxim, that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." On the whole, however, I think the work of the term, considering the disadvantages under which we have laboured, compares very favourably with that of former years. In addition to my fellow masters, who have worked indefatigably, the Rev. A. O. Williams, of Putiki, and the Rev. H. B. Harvey, of Palmerston North, have very kindly taken part in the examination, the former examining the upper forms in History and Arithmetic, while Mr. Harvey took the Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry. The report will show the result of their labours. I have been a good deal puzzled as to the best course to take in regard to the Senior Scholarships. The majority of the sixth form has been absent in the University examinations; of the remainder Marris, who obtains an aggregate of 738 marks in the examinations, gets one scholarship, and the other, for reasons which I shall explain elsewhere, I have resolved to award to Holdsworth. In conclusion, I wish heartily to thank Mr. Bryce for having kindly consented to distribute the prizes to-day.

When the Rev. Mr. Williams had read his report, Mr. Empson asked the Hon. Mr. Bryce to present the prizes, which he did, making a few remarks as he presented each prize.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASSICS—VI: Marris, Avery, Hawkins. VA: Currie mi, Wilford. VB: Bunny, Thorpe, Harrison. IV: Williams min., Dymock ma., Dymock mi. IIIA: Cooper mi., Hume, Scale, Gibson. IIIB: Jackson, Blair min., Livingstone. II: Melville ma., Burnett. I: Ward, Moore mi., Burnett, Harrison.

ENGLISH, etc—VI: Marris, Avery. VA: Parker, Currie mi. VB: Bunny, Mc.Lean. IV: Blair min., Fantham, Dymock ma. IIIA: Gilmer, Ward, Gibson. IIIB: Good, Stewart ma., Dalrymple. II: Fitzgerald, Burnett ma., Acland. I: Mountfort, Menzies.

EUCLID—VI: Hickson ma., Home, Marris, Avery. V: Currie mi., Izard. IV: Macfarlane mi., Fraser. III: Duigan, Hume, McLean. II: Richardson, Livingstone, Fantham. I: Russell, Blake, Kircaldie mi.

MATHEMATICS—VI: Marris, Avery, Currie max. V: Izard, Parker, Williams min. IV: Harvey mi., Blair min. IIIA; Harrison mi., Kircaldie mi., Downes. IIIB: Jackson, Good, Macfarlane ma. IIIc; Burnett mi., Pearce. II: Hewitt, Macbeth, Acland. I: Monro mi., Tennent, Mountfort.

FRENCH—VI: Marris. V: Currie mi., Wilford. IV: Macfarlane mi., and Williams mi., equal; Scale. III: Harrison ma., Macbeth, Gibson.

Upper Division—DIVINITY—Marris, Currie max., Hickson mi.

Lower Division—DIVINITY—Hewitt mi., Kircaldie mi.

DRAWING—Avery, Hawkins, Bunny, Walker.

After the distribution of the prizes Mr. Bryce delivered a brief address to the boys, at the conclusion of which he was loudly cheered. Cheers were also given for Mr. Empson, and for Home, who was about to leave after a school career of marked success.

Bryce ma. left about the middle of the term to enter the Featherston branch of the Bank of Australasia. He intends to organize a local football team if possible. His loss will be severely felt by the football team, as he was the strongest runner we have had at the school. The loss of Lucena will also make itself felt; he left to join the merchant-service, but, we believe, missed his ship. Avery, who passed third in the Junior Civil Service Examination left for the Government Insurance Office at Dunedin. We wish them all a successful career.

Annual Sports.

THANKS to a magnificent day the Annual Sports which were held on Saturday April 5th. were remarkably successful. Most of the events were run on the new track, which proved to be in extremely good order; it is hoped that at some future time we may be able to turn it into a cinder path, but an obstacle, which is not entirely unknown in connection with other matters, has hitherto been in the way, namely want of money. The corners are still perhaps rather sharp, but that is a fault that may be easily remedied. The handicappers this year were Mr. Innes-Jones Marshall ma. and Bannister; they reduced the limits very considerably, but still scarcely enough, as with the exception of the Mile Walking Race, the scratch men could not obtain a place in any of the finals. The entries for the 120 yds. and 220 yds. were as usual very numerous, and the heats were run off the three afternoons preceding the day of the Sports. No records were broken this year but the competition was far keener than in former years.

The only hitch in the proceedings occurred in connection with the 100 yds. open. It was run on the new cricket-ground on a course so narrow that seven competitors had not sufficient room. Accordingly the committee held a meeting at dinner-time and decided that the race should be run again in the afternoon on the Football ground. It was said above that no records were beaten; this is scarcely correct as in one instance, namely in that of attendance, all previous records were certainly surpassed. The judges were Messrs Hoddinott and Duxfield, the starters Messrs Jones and Shields and the time-keepers Messrs Drew and Harold. The committee consisted of Good, Fraser Montgomerie ma., Currie max., Bannister, Holdsworth ma., and Marshall ma. All the officials, especially Marshall ma. the Hon. Sec., were very energetic in the discharge of their duties. The programme began at 9.30 with the

LONG JUMP (OPEN.)

Copeland (18ft. 5in.)	1
Good (17ft. 11½in.)	2
Currie max. (16ft. 4in.)	3

These three were the only competitors. Copeland jumped well and surprised everybody.

220 YDS. (UNDER 14.)

Scale	1
Saxby	2
McNicol	3

Scale won easily in 29 sec. Willis and Melville ma. also started.

HIGH JUMP (UNDER 15.)

Robertson (4ft 6¼in.)	1
Blair (4ft. 5¼in.)	2
Scale (4ft. 4¼in.)	3

Four others competed. Robertson jumped well, though his peculiar style caused some laughter.

HIGH JUMP (UNDER 13.)

Fenton (4ft. 2in.)	1
Melville min. } 4ft. 1in.	2
Anderson }	

Five competed for this event and Fenton just won it.

100 YDS. (OPEN.)

Currie mi.	1
Bennett ma.	2
Fraser	3

This was a splendid race, only a yard separating the three placed. Time 11⅘sec.

THREE LEGGED RACE. 75YDS.

Good and Currie mi.	1
Wilford and Ryan	2

Five pairs started for this event but Good and Currie won easily in 11⅘ sec.

150 YARDS (UNDER 12). MRS. MOORE'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Fleetwood	1
Jacob ma.	2
Cooper mi.	3

Hutchison mi. and Levin also started. Fleetwood ran well, and won easily in 20⅘ secs.

220 YARDS (UNDER 16).

Currie mi.	†1
Copeland	†2
Bryce	3

Norris and Hankins also started. This race resulted in a dead heat, but in the run off Currie won a good race in 26⅘ secs.

440 YARDS (OPEN). J. W. SWAINSON'S PRIZE.

Fraser	1
Williams ma.	2
Currie max.	3

These were the only starters. Williams led for the first half, when Fraser came to the front and won by a yard in 60 secs.

440 YARDS (UNDER 16). MR. JONES' CUP.

Currie mi. 1
Copeland 2

Blair and Bryce also started, but did not finish. After coming into the straight Currie rushed to the front and won by two yards in 62⅘ secs.

MILE HANDICAP. MRS. EMPSON'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Anderson (240 yds.) 1
Hankins (220 yds.) 2
Russell ma. (250 yds.) 3

The starts in this race were too large, and the scratch men were unable to make up their ground. 26 started. Time—5 min. 13 secs.

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

Holdsworth ma. (97yds. 5in.) 1
Montgomerie ma. 2

Currie max. and Robertson also threw. Holdsworth won easily.

MILE WALKING.

Currie max. (40 yds.) 1
Holdsworth ma. (scratch) 2
Ryan (70 yds.) 3

Twenty-eight started for this race but only four finished. Time—8 min. 33 secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES HANDICAP. 1ST HEAT

Good (scratch) ... ... W.O.

2ND HEAT

Ryan (8 yds.) 1
Fraser (scratch) 2

3RD HEAT

Currie max. (6 yds.) ... ... W.O.

4TH HEAT

Blair (6 yds.) 1
Currie mi. (8 yds.) 2

FINAL HEAT

Good (scratch) 1
Blair (6 yds.) 2
Ryan (8 yds.) 3

Ryan would have got second place had he not fallen at the last hurdle. Time—19 secs.

120 YARDS HANDICAP (MRS. MOORE'S PRIZE.)

FIRST ROUND.

1ST HEAT.		2ND HEAT.	
Welford (9 yds.)	1	Currie mi. (scratch)	1
Bennett ma. (2 yds.)	2	Ryan (10 yds.)	2
Hogg (10 yds)	3	Cooper ma. (8 yds.)	3
3RD HEAT.		**4TH HEAT.**	
Bourke (7 yds.)	1	Scale (10 yds.)	1
Currie max. (2 yds.)	2	Downes (12 yds.)	2
Simcox (14 yds.)	3	Currie ma. (11 yds.)	3
5TH HEAT.		**6TH HEAT.**	
Wilson (8 yds.)	1	Forlong (11 yds.)	1
Fraser (1 yd.)	2	Richardson (13 yds.)	2
Lethbridge (10 yds.)	3	Bryce (6 yds.)	3
7TH HEAT.		**8TH HEAT.**	
Bassett (21 yds.)	1	Good (3 yds.)	1
Copeland (scratch)	2	Jollie (6 yds.)	2
Marshall mi. (16 yds.)	3	Borlase ma. (12 yds.)	3

SECOND ROUND.

1ST HEAT.		2ND HEAT.	
Wilson (8 yds.)	1	Jollie (6 yds.)	1
Downes (12 yds.)	2	Bennett ma. (2 yds.)	2
Bryce (6 yds.)	3	Currie mi. (scratch)	3

3RD HEAT

Welford (9 yds.) 1
Bassett (21 yds.) 2
Good (3 yds.) 3

FINAL HEAT

Bassett 1
Welford 2
Good } 3
Jollie }

Bassett's long start enabled him to win by 5 yards though Welford ran well. Time—13⅗ secs.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP. (MASTERS' CUP.)

Forlong (65 yds.) 1
Hankins (100 yds.) 2
Anderson (110 yds.) 3

The starts were again too large. Forlong ran well and won easily in 2 min. 18⅘ secs.

HIGH JUMP (OPEN.) (MR. REES-MOGG'S PRIZE.)

Good (4ft. 6in.) 1

Currie max. was the only other competitor and as he spiked himself at 4ft. 3in., Good contented himself with jumping 4ft. 6in.

220 YARDS HANDICAP. (MRS. HENRY RUSSELL'S PRIZE.) FIRST ROUND.

1ST HEAT.		2ND HEAT.	
Forlong (28 yds.)	1	Hutchison mi. (57yds)	1
Cooper mi. (51 yds.)	2	Scale (23 yds.)	2
Bennett ma. (7 yds.)	3	Jollie (12 yds.)	3
3RD HEAT.		**4TH HEAT.**	
Lethbridge (23 yds.)	1	Bassett (41 yds.)	1
Good (8 yds.)	2	Esam (30 yds.)	2
Borlase ma. (28 yds) } Wilson (17 yds) }	3	Hogg (23 yds.)	3
5TH HEAT.		**6TH HEAT.**	
McNicol (30 yds.)	1	Marshall mi. (30 yds.)	1
Duncan (43 yds.)	2	Simcox (32 yds.)	2
Norris (19 yds.)	3	Ryan (18 yds.)	3

7TH HEAT.

Welford (18 yds.) ... 1
Currie mi. (2 yds) ... 2
Bourke (14 yds.) ... 3

8TH HEAT.

Wilford (20 yds.) ... 1
Downes (28 yds.) ... 2
Fraser (3 yds.) ... 3

SECOND ROUND.

IST HEAT.

McNicol (30 yds.) ... 1
Borlase ma. (28 yds.) 2
Duncan (43 yds.) ... 3

2ND HEAT.

Forlong (28 yds.) ... 1
Marshall mi. (39 yds.) 2
Cooper mi. (51 yds.) 3

3RD HEAT

Hutchison mi. (57 yds,) 1
Bassett (41 yds.) 2
Levin (60 yds.) 3
Bennett ma. (7 yds.) } 4
Welford (18 yds.) }

THIRD ROUND.

IST HEAT.

Bassett 1
Forlong 2
Levin 3

2ND HEAT.

Hutchison mi. ... 1
Welford 2
Borlase 3

FINAL HEAT

Hutchison mi. 1
Bassett 2
Levin 3

Time—23⅘ secs. The limits in this race were too large, and the scratch men could not get placed.

120 YDS. HURDLES (OPEN.) MR. J. MARSHALL'S CUP.

Good 1
Fraser 2
Robertson 3

Ryan also ran but fell. Good won as he liked in 21 secs.

440 YARDS HANDICAP.

IST HEAT.

Forlong (45 yds.) ... 1
McNicol (60 yds.) ... 2

2ND HEAT.

Simcox (70 yds.) ... 1
Ryan (25 yds.) ... 2

3RD HEAT.

Bassett (80 yds.) ... 1
Currie max. (10 yds.) 2

4TH HEAT.

Hutchison mi (90 yds) 1
Esam (60 yds.) ... 2

5TH HEAT

Marshall mi. (75 yds.) 1
Aldworth (23 yds.) 2

FINAL HEAT

Simcox 1
Bassett 2
Forlong 3

This race was spoilt by the starts of the limit men. Simcox won easily in 57 secs.

OLD BOY'S RACE, 220 YARDS HANDICAP. (MESSRS. H. I. JONES AND SON'S PRIZE.)

Wilford (9 yds.) 1
Swainson (11 yds.) 2
Witchell (4 yds.) 3

Fourteen started. Swainson ran a good race and was just beaten by Wilford on the tape. Witchell a good third. Time—25 secs.

OBSTACLE RACE. (MRS. SHIELDS' PRIZE.)

Blair 1
Crawford 2
Good 3

As usual, a large field started for this race, which caused much amusement. The race started near the cow shed. The first obstacle was a barrier of five flights of hurdles, which were not broken down as they were last year. Then the fences were crossed into the cricket ground. Then came a net, followed by a bar six inches from the ground, then sacks and barrels to be crawled through. Blair won easily.

CONSOLATION, 220 YARDS HANDICAP. (MRS. WHITE'S PRIZE.)

IST HEAT.

Wilford 1
Melville ma... ... 2
Chubbin } ... 3
Melville min. }

2ND HEAT.

Bourke 1
Bennett ma. ... 2
Lethbridge 3

3RD HEAT

Borlase ma 1
Willis 2
Melville mi. 3

FINAL HEAT

Bennett ma. 1
Melville ma. 2
Borlase ma. 3

Bennett, who was scratch, ran a good race, just winning on the tape. Time—27⅕ secs.

This brought the Sports to a close, and a move was made to the big schoolroom to witness the distribution of the prizes. Mr. Empson made a few remarks, thanking those who so kindly presented prizes, and the Band for their attendance during the afternoon. As Mrs. Empson was absent he requested Mrs. Tudor to present the prizes. Swainson, on going up to receive his prize as second in the Old Boys' Race, was loudly cheered. Good carried off Dr. Tripe's Challenge Cup for the highest number of points, while Fraser won the Bronze Jubilee Medal presented by C. J. Russell, Esq. The proceedings ended with hearty cheers for Mrs. Tudor and the ladies present.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL was begun very early this term owing to the inclement weather that we experienced. The game is very popular throughout the school, but members of the second fifteen on two or three occasions have not rolled up in sufficient force to give the first fifteen the practice they required. The first fifteen has played two matches up to date, first against the first fifteen of the Wanganui Club, and the second against the second fifteen of the same club. The match against the first fifteen was lost by three points (3 tries) to nil, and that against the second fifteen was won by seven points (7 tries) to nil. When it is remembered that this is the first year that we have ever tried conclusions with the first fifteen of the Wanganui Club, the result of that match must be considered as very favourable. There has been the same difficulty as usual in arranging matches for the second fifteen, and up to date no fixtures have been made for them, but we hope next term some matches will be arranged, which would be a much greater inducement for their members to practice. A match has been arranged for the third fifteen for Saturday, April 28, and we believe they will score a victory. On the same day the first fifteen will play the first fifteen of the Gordon Club. On May 3, the second annual match with St. Patrick's College takes place in Wellington. As regards our fifteen we think that it will bear comparison with that of former years, especially in the forward division of the game. An attempt was made to arrange matches with Christ's College and Nelson College, to be played at Wellington, but they were unable to send teams to Wellington.

FIRST FIFTEEN V. WANGANUI F.C.

This match was played on Saturday, April 14, and as stated above resulted in the defeat of the school by 3 points. The school kicked off, and for some minutes the ball was kept in the Wanganui quarters, but the superior strength of the town team soon made itself felt, and the school team was slowly driven back. The play now remained in the school's 25 for some time, and Rankin gaining possession of the ball succeeded in making the first score for the town. The kick at goal was entrusted to Gray, but the ball went very wide of the mark. For some time after the ball was kicked off the play was very even, but unfortunately, while collaring Rankin, Williams received a severe blow on the head, which partially stunned him, aed consequently he had to retire for about ten minutes. The school now had the best of the game for some minutes, but the town team was not to be denied, and once more the play was confined to the school's quarters, and Gray getting hold of the ball passed to Rankin who obtained another try for the town. Gray kicked at the goal but again failed to increase the score. About five minutes later time was called. On resuming, the play was very even for about a quarter of an hour, but the school was gradually forced back. Swainson obtained a mark near the 25 mark from which Wray attempted to kick a goal, but the school forwards rushed the kick, and with a good dribbling rush carried the ball right down the field; the town men, however, gradually forced the ball back, and Gray picking up the ball after a good bit of dribbling scored the third try. The kick was again unsuccessful.

FIRST FIFTEEN V. WANGANUI SECOND FIFTEEN.

As no other match could be arranged for April 21, we played the second fifteen of the Wanganui Club. Our opponents came on to the ground with only ten men, but they prevailed upon three spectators to play, and opposed us with thirteen men. After the ball was kicked off, it was inmediately rushed up into the Wanganui quarters, and shortly afterwards, a try was obtained by Whiteman. Thompson kicked the ball out from the twenty-five, but the school forwards rushed it back into the Wanganui's quarters directly, and another try resulted, this time obtained by Currie max. The kick was entrusted to Bennett, but he failed to score a goal. The Wanganui forwards now rallied and took the ball right down near the goal line; however, by a series of dribbling rushes, the school team worked the ball back and once more a try was obtained for the school, Aldworth getting in from the line out. The kick was again a failure. After about ten minutes more play, Currie max. again managed to get in for the school. The kick at goal resulted in another failure. The ball being kicked off again, some more play took place in

the Wanganui twenty-five, and the ball being carried into touch, time was called. In the second spell, Crawford obtained a fifth try for the school, but again no goal resulted. The ball being kicked out, Williams secured it and passed to Good, who carried it into touch, when he threw it out to Jollie and a sixth try resulted. Again the kick at goal was a failure. Shortly after the ball had been kicked off, Whiteman scored the seventh try for the school. Bennett took the kick but failed to score a goal.

It will be seen from the above account that the place-kicking was very poor.

The annual match with St. Patrick's College will take place on Thursday, May 3rd, at Wellington. We hope to see them up here next term. Christ's College will probably be able to play at the end of next term; and there may be some possibility of arranging a match with Nelson.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

FROM the age of fourteen or fifteen to that at which the die is cast, this question of the choice of a profession cannot fail to present itself periodically to the mind of every schoolboy, perhaps more frequently to the earnest manly lad who is beginning to appreciate the fact that life is not all fun and frolic and that man owes a certain duty to mankind. He whose mind is cast in the finer mould necessary to enable any one to fully comprehend the catholicity of that duty of man to mankind, will naturally overlook the more selfish considerations of his grosser companions and aspire to eminence in some of the nobler professions, the professions whose practice tends to benefit or elevate mankind. Such minds fortunate in the unalloyed perfection of their nobility are rare, but still he must be of a meaner nature, of a lower grade in the scale of humanity than the generality of British Schoolboys, who has never had aspirations to distinguish himself from the common herd by some act of heroism, or by some career so honourable that he may, departing, leave behind him "footprints in the sands of time."

There is one employment the very *raison d'être* of the colonies which often occurs first to a boy's mind when he is looking about for a profession. I mean, of course, farming. The name colony is derived from the word colo, to till, and it was for that purpose that the early settlers came here, and that many emigrants are still leaving England. The farmer's sons in our schools form a vast majority over the sons of any other profession. What then seems more natural than to think of going on to the land; and to the land you had better go, unless you have a marked predilection for some other profession, and even then it behoves you to take heed lest a mere passing fancy assume the proportions of a resolute determination. If you are not above the average in ability don't try to find a place in the learned professions, even if you think you have "influence"; if you trust to others and are not able to stand alone, then you are not made of the stuff that constitutes men of mark. Your hopes of aid may prove delusive, and if not, should you, pushed on by mistaken kindness, rise to a position of responsibility for which you are unfitted, you will add one more unit to the world's great army of inefficient labourers who do more bad work in one generation than can be rectified in ten. Rather a thousand times go to the land and earn your living by the sweat of your brow, where you can preserve your self-respect, and will not be degraded by the perpetual consciousness that you are a living lie. If you take up land you ought to be able to keep yourself after the first year, and though you may not make a great deal of money, you can by perseverance always ensure having a comfortable home in your old age. But if you do go to the land, strike out a line for yourself; don't begin by helping your father on his run,—that action is often synonymous with loafing, and even if it were not, you will receive far greater benefit by standing alone. Even if your father has a hundred thousand acres, let him start you on a farm of your own; borrow from him by all means, if he is able to lend, but don't borrow what you do not mean to repay. Two or three years of independent work, paying back your loan gradually, will make more a man of you than you would ever have become while living on other's earnings. There is an idea prevalent among boys that twenty year old men are common, but the idea is very far from the truth; such men do exist, but they are scarce, very scarce. Pitt, the younger, was one. Generally speaking it takes five or six years more to attain manhood though they live half a century. If you are in haste to become a man try the above mentioned scheme. The

present conditions for taking up land in New Zealand are very tempting; a perpetual lease from the Government at 1s. per acre with the option of buying outright between the 6th and 12th years at £1 per acre should satisfy any man with thews and sinews and the will to use them; 500 acres would make only £25 rent; £250 and his own labour should have cleared 200 acres by the end of two years, £200 more for stock, and last but not least the expensive item of fencing, whose amount is a variable quantity. Taking up land under these conditions ten years of hard work with less than £1000 capital should place you in a position of security, from which you could look down with pity on the hundreds of men of mediocre talents struggling on in crowded cities with no chance of obtaining a settled home and abiding place. *Auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit*, to him what goal would seem fairer? The farmer's life is an honourable one. Rome's greatness was founded on the class of small farmers and the decay of that class was the omen that her palmiest days were past.

To many the Civil Service with its city life regular hours and fixed (?) income is more attractive than farming, but a good billet cannot be procured without considerable application, and more than the average brain power, and when a good billet has been procured there is always the possibility, or probability of being cast adrift, even after twenty years faithful service. The advice given by some who have been all their lives in Government service and hold good positions is very deterrent—"Have nothing to do with Government" says one; "No son of mine shall ever enter Government service." Says another, "Better be a first rate blacksmith or carpenter than a second rate clerk."

With regard to following in the father's footsteps, only reflection most judicious, resulting in choice most deliberate, should lead a son to adopt such a course.

A boy may drift into a profession, for which he is totally unfitted, simply by his association with it; it is so tempting to take up what first comes to hand. If a son need to think twice before making such a decision much more is it necessary for a father to tax his power of discrimination to the utmost that he may give impartial advice. A father is often inclined to to drag his son into his own profession because he sees no other opening—the openings in his own profession are more patent to his foresight, the barriers to success in other callings seem to him greater than those he has himself surmounted.

This choice of a fathers profession is however in many cases a wise one more especially if the father be a successful man, for the latter supposition argues the existence of appropriate traits of character and special talents in the father which are likely to be inherited by and further developed in the son,—the inference is considerably strengthened if the grandfather also has been of the same profession, for hereditary characteristics are, as a rule, transmitted more markedly to the second generation. There are workmen in Birmingham whose sole business it is to punch holes in the centre of small iron plates, as their fathers did before them; the hand's perfect performance of the eye's calculation has so nearly become a primordial function of the nervous system that the most exquisitely finished machinery cannot surpass the accomplishment. This argument for following the father's trade, based on the transmission of hereditary traits of character, holds more strongly in cases of what are commonly called the learned professions, such as the lawyers' or doctors'. An important item for consideration is the expense of money and time in the education necessary for success in such pursuits. A University education probably means about £1000 over and above the cost of school education, and many fathers are unwilling to risk so much on the chance of their sons distinguishing themselves; they would even prefer to see them bank clerks at £60 to £100 a year. If, however, a lad has brains, the £1000 is well spent, and still more profitably spent if there is another £1000 to follow for the purpose of buying a partnership or a practice. A noble profession is that of a doctor, its ranks are adorned by many great names from Hippocrates and Galen in ancient times, to Abernethy, Simpson, and many more. The doctor's profession has produced many a great man whose name is well known, and many another great man is toiling on doing good work for humanity, though his merits are, perhaps, unrecognised.

While the nature of mankind remains the same there will be plenty of work for lawyers, and any man of average ability who is noted for his probity, may depend upon the latter quality for building up a large practice, or extending one that has already been established. Here capital is of very great assistance, not the

capital of mere money only, but also a kind of capital that is useful in most professions, that of manners and education. A first class legal office will not receive a lad that is boorish or devoid of polish. Perseverance may raise a man to almost any height in this profession if only backed up by even moderate abilities. Then again a lawyer with a large business may take a son into partnership with greater advantage than a tradesman or farmer, or, failing one with the requisite ability and inclination, he still may, among his clients, have far more opportunities for finding suitable billets for his children than the ordinary tradesman or farmer. He is also more likely from the nature of his experience to exercise greater discretion and justice in starting his children in life. The farmer has generally a very inadequate notion of the advantages to be secured by any particular opening offered to his son. Many a farmer whose son has chanced to be quicker in booklearning than himself has made an utterly disproportionate estimate of his child's capabilities—has, in fact, mistaken knowledge for ability, imagined his goose a swan, and pushed his boy into some "respectable" profession, whose lowest rungs are thereafter his foothold, and subsequently laid the blame of the boy's non-success on anything and everything other than his own want of judgment.

If you have a good knowledge of English, are well read, have a lively fancy, are able to write readable articles on subjects with which you are well acquainted, and have that peculiar combination of instinct, wit, and imagination, which will in the future give you that habitual facility of performance requisite to write articles on subjects of which you are totally ignorant, then you may have a chance of acquiring some considerable fame in the ranks of journalism, lamentably ill paid ranks unless you win a foremost place. If you do aspire to a position on one of the great London papers you will have to contend with the élite of the universities, Oxford and Cambridge. But the work is not soon crowned with success. You will have to toil on through many a year of weariness before your merits are recognised, through many an hour of hard thinking, while the brain tissue wastes under the strain of repeated cudgellings, till you are tempted to exclaim "*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*"—but it is even if you make only a second rate name. Pluck, nerve, and that grand bulldog tenacity that marks a true born son of the land that bears a world known name, will be of inestimable service to you if you are ever lucky enough to be sent out as a war correspondent. Notwithstanding the great prizes that attract you, think twice before taking to journalism, for slavery is the term applied to it by most of its victims, though while you are in bondage the weight of your fetters depends to a considerable extent upon your temperament. Some who have quitted that profession, assert that it is one of the worst paid and hardest worked professions in the world, more trying and exhausting than even a schoolmaster's. Journalism and Literature need not be considered separately, for unless you can attain some skill in the former you had much better let the latter alone.

Electricity offers a wide field for all whose talents and inclination lead them in that direction, but without those special talents it would be absurd to expect to gain distinction; a moderate intellect urged on by strong inclination may find many a good billet waiting for the right man. The bald fact known to Thales 600 B.C. was unproductive for centuries, till a revolution began whose completion is still far distant. The Abbé Nollet and his 180 Guards, Cunœus and his Leyden jar, were almost ridiculous until Galvani and Volta, Ampère, Grove, Daniell, Bunsen, Faraday, Sir W. Thomson, Wheatstone, and Cook had shown that electricity as an agent was adaptable to almost any purpose. The simultaneous invention of Spencer, in England, and Jacobi, in Russia in 1838, Electrotype, has worked a revolution of its own. The inventions of Gray, Graham Bell, Swan, and Edison have not yet swept the board, though at first sight, what with electric pens, telephones, microphones, and many other "phones," electric tram cars, lights of all kinds, it would seem as if there was not much room for new inventions; but, by the way, where is the portable box yielding 8 to 10 hours supply of ozone that we place in the church or theatre to keep the atmosphere pure and to save future generations from phthisic disease, that curse of England's foggy clime? Can Edward Beane's patent of 1868 for bleaching sugar by an electric ozone generator not be turned to account for the infinitely nobler purpose of guarding humanity from one deadly enemy? Whatever you do, avoid becoming a bank clerk or going into an office, unless you

are perfectly certain that your tastes fit you for such a post, your inclination leads you to it, and your talents are such as will enable you to succeed in business.

But in whatever line you make your début there are certain qualities needed for the foundations of future greatness: those qualities have either been acquired, partially acquired, or not acquired at all, during your school life; if not acquired then, greatness is not for you until by slow degrees your boyhoods lost opportunities have been retrieved by the far more toilsome weary efforts of your manhood. Such qualities are:—the power of application, the result of having steadily attacked and mastered task after task, until the oft repeated effort has stamped its training on the brain in the shape of power to grapple with and overcome difficulties sufficient to daunt many a mind of far greater genius but inferior education. One thing only is necessary to enable you to acquire this power and that one thing is perseverance. Another quality is the power to command the fitness for posts of authority, which the accumulated wisdom of centuries has proved to be the offspring of subservience to discipline, of that unquestioning instant obedience to orders that forms half the value of the training given by a school course. Set some aim before you and let it be a high one, you do not know how lofty may be your flight, but of this you may be certain:—if you look only towards some easy goal or plod on with no goal at all in view, your career will be far below that of some brave steadfast man of no greater ability than yourself, but who has set his mind on some high ideal and works on towards it with the determination to reach it or die:—

That low man seeks a little thing to do
Sees it and does it:
This high man with a great thing to pursue
Dies ere he knows it,
That low man goes on adding one to one
His hundred's soon hit:
This high man aiming at a million
Misses an unit.

Peace be to his ashes, he was a noble man.

GEORGIUS.

The Fire Brigade held a wet practice at the School on April 26th, which proved that the pressure is scarcely sufficient. Captain Cummins expressed himself as pleased with the internal arrangements in case of fire; but suggested that stouter ropes should be procured.

In Memoriam.

IT IS with the deepest sorrow that we write the following lines. James Cowan Blair died at the Collegiate School on Sunday, December 18, 1887, of valvular disease of the heart. He was the second son of Mr. J. R. Blair, of Wellington, and had reached the age of sixteen. He came to the School in January 1885; he was in the Fourth Form, and played in the Football Fifteen. Something has been said of his character elsewhere; it will be sufficient to say here that his death cast a gloom over the School which not even the approaching holidays could sweep away.

THE REVEREND BACHE WRIGHT HARVEY, D.D., Headmaster of the Collegiate School, died at Sumner, Christchurch, on the 26th January, 1888. Dr. Harvey was a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated at that University as seventeenth wrangler in the year 1857. Immediately afterwards, he came out to New Zealand with the present Bishop of Nelson. He was for some time in charge of Westport, and removed thence to Governor's Bay, in Canterbury. In August, 1871, he moved to Wellington, having been nominated to the Parish of St. Paul's; here he remained for ten years, at the close of which period he was appointed Headmaster of the Collegiate School, Wanganui. In 1886, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in acknowledgement of his attainments, and of the work done by him, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His health, which had been long failing, at length entirely gave way, and he died early in the present year. A further notice will be found in our leading article.

A Naturalists' Club has been formed this term—the chief object of the club being to take charge of the museum. At the first meeting the following officers were elected;—President, Mr. Empson; Vice-President, Mr. Duxfield; Secretary, Hunter-Brown; Curator, Stowe; Committee—Bourke, Cooper ma., and Fantham. It was decided that a general meeting should be held once a month. Two meetings have been held this term since the inaugural meeting. At the first meeting some insects were shown which had been obtained in the school grounds. A short discourse on insects was given by Mr.

Jones, who gave a detailed account of how they should be preserved and "set." At the last meeting, a large collection of New Zealand ferns was exhibited by Marshall ma.; Mr. Duxfield gave a brief account of them, Marshall being unavoidably absent. The Club wishes members to do their best to obtain specimens during the holidays; so that not only one district, but the whole of New Zealand may be represented. Collectors should bear in mind that what is common in one part, may be rare in another.

NOTICES.

Copies of the back numbers of the COLLEGIAN may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Collegiate School, Wanganui.

Yearly subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:—'St. Andrew's College Magazine,' 'Ulula,' 'Oamaruvian,' 'Carthusian,' (2) 'Melburnian,' 'St. Thomas' College Magazine,' 'Christ's College Sports Register.'

Wanganui Collegian.

SATURDAY, 28th APRIL, 1887.

"Sunt lacrimæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."

WE HAVE passed through a very sad and trying period during the last six months. Three heavy blows have fallen upon us in rapid succession, and each has left a deep and abiding impression behind. The last Sunday morning of last term will not soon be forgotten; the announcement of the death of one whom we had seen but three short weeks before apparently in the full vigour of life, fell upon the School like a thunder-clap. There have been more brilliant boys, there have been more athletic boys at the School than James Blair, but there have been few with a keener sense of the meaning of duty, or who have left a more untarnished record behind them.

About the same time, the final act, though we did not know it, was being played in the drama of another life. It was evident that on his return from the Hot Springs Dr. Harvey was not the man he had been, and many misgivings were felt when he announced his intention of resuming his work. That these misgivings were well-grounded was proved about a month before the end of the term. He had been taking his usual work in the school, and left the room feeling that his head was dizzy; before he could reach the study, he fell down in a fit caused by pressure on the brain. From this fit he rallied, and it was hoped that with care and complete rest, he might yet recover. After much hesitation it was at length decided that a voyage to England should be tried, and Dr. Harvey went down to Lyttelton intending to sail in the Kaikoura. However, on arriving there, he became so much worse, that it was found necessary to postpone the voyage, and he was taken down to Sumner where, on the 26th of January, he passed quietly away. The funeral took place in Wellington and was very largely attended, many old members of the Collegiate School being present. The School which he left behind him is a remarkable instance of what can be achieved by the energy and organising power of a single man. When he took charge of it, the number of boys and the buildings were alike insignificant; he left it, after five years and a half, with a fine range of buildings, a Chapel, a Gymnasium, and a roll of 140 boys. For this brilliant success, it is true that he paid a heavy price, the heaviest price that man can pay, the price of his life, but he has left a name behind him which will always be mentioned with respect, and which will not be forgotten as long as the Collegiate School endures.

We said above that three heavy blows had fallen upon us; two we have mentioned, the third remains. That Mr. Rees-Mogg's health had long been failing was an open secret, but

so brave an appearance did he keep up, and so unflinchingly did he remain at his post, that we were scarcely prepared for the sudden break-down that took place about the middle of this term. As so often happens, when the strength has been over-taxed, the break-down, when it did come, was complete, and though he has rallied since, his condition is very precarious. We can only earnestly hope that in this case consumption may be cheated of its prey, and that a valuable life may yet be spared for many years of useful work.

THE Headmastership of the School has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Empson, who has been discharging the duties of the position since Dr. Harvey's death. He has declared his intention of limiting the number of boys in his house to seventy.

THE CHOIR.

AS is usual at the beginning of the year, it was found that about half the choir had left. Some very good recruits, however, have been obtained; and Mr. Rees-Mogg had just succeeded in pulling the choir together again, when he was obliged to give up work through illness. Much as he is missed throughout the school, it is in the choir that his absence is most felt. The choir has received two valuable additions this term in Mr. Grace and Mr. Hoddinott. Williams ma. has been acting as organist, Mr. Collier having left Wanganui. Altos have been extraordinarily scarce, there being only two in the choir; we hope that there may be some volunteers next term. The Cathedral Psalter is being obtained from Christchurch to replace the old "Monk and Baker." This should be a great boon to the choir, as at present the pointing is far from perfection, not so much owing to the choir's inability, as to the system of pointing in the present psalter. At one or two practices, antiphonal chanting has been tried, with very fair success; we should like to see this introduced in the service next term.

On the Thursday before last the Choir went down to the Heads. It was a splendid day, with a fresh sea breeze. It was rather cold for bathing, but the bathers seemed to enjoy it for a' that. Songs were sung in the train with great spirit, and with a carelessness of time and quality which gave to old ditties, such as "We Sound the Jubilee," a pathos rarely heard before, unless it be in the Manawatu station at the beginning of the holidays. It is needless to say that everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

THE CADET CORPS.

THE Cadet Corps, this term, has been doing some very good work. Only one government parade has been attended, but the weather has been unfavourable for going out at night. Both the companies were inspected by Colonel Stapp at the beginning of the term; when he expressed himself surprised at the efficiency of the 1st company. The 2nd company has made rapid strides this term; two drills a week, as the 1st company have, having been ordered. Once a week the two companies drill together, in this way both companies should become *au fait* at Battalion drill. A word of warning to the 1st company may perhaps not be out of place;—If each individual member does not pay every attention to his drill, and is not careful *not to talk*, the 2nd company will be outstripping the veteran corps. The following appointments were made at the beginning of the term: Commissioned officers—Mr. Jones to be Captain, vice Capt. Rees-Mogg resigned; Mr. Harold to be Lieutenant, vice Mr. Jones, promoted. Non-commissioned officers—Cpls. Bannister and Holdsworth and Cadet Williams to be Sergeants, and Lance-Cpl. Jollie and Cadets T. Currie and Harvey to be Corporals, Cadets Aldworth and Welford to

be Lance-Corporals. The resignation of Mr. Rees-Mogg is regretted by all; but not so much as the cause which necessitated it. He presented a prize for shooting; the present Captain gave a second, and J. W. Swainson a third prize. The ranges fired at were the 200, 300, 400 yds; the prize was awarded for the best aggregate score made during the term, five practice shots being allowed at each range. Welford looked like winning until the last range, 400 yds., where he fell off altogether, only scoring two. This let Fraser into the first place with 69 points, Bourke being a good second with 67 points, and Welford an excellent third with 66 points.

Cricket.

DURING this term, little or no interest has been taken in cricket, but this can in a measure be accounted for by the state of the ground and the inclemency of the weather. Only one match has been played, and that was against the Wanganui C.C. The play on both sides was not good, owing to the state of the ground. The weather was anything but favourable, a heavy drizzle lasting nearly all the afternoon. The Wanganui men went first to the wickets, and succeeded in obtaining 77 runs. The first wicket fell for 6 runs, but after a little time, J. Marshall and Watt got together, and raised the score to 74 for the loss of 7 wickets. The remaining men were, however, easily disposed of, the innings closing for 77. The School only succeeded in putting together 33 runs, Montgomerie and Bryce, 11 and 7 respectively, being the highest scorers. The match thus ended in a victory for the Wanganui Club by 44 runs on the first innings. The following are the full scores:—

WANGANUI C.C.

Powell, c Cooper b Lucena	0
Tennant, c Currie b Holdsworth	3
J. Marshall, b Lucena	20
Salmon, c Welford b Holdsworth	9
Turner, c Bryce b Lucena	5
Watt, c Holdsworth b Lucena	20
Skipwith, b Lucena...	0
Paul, c Jollie b Holdsworth..	9
Foley, c G. Marshall b Holdsworth ...	2
W. Cave, c Holdsworth b Lucena	0
H. Cave, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	77

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

P. Marshall, c W. Cave b Turner	3
Holdsworth, b Turner	1
Bannister, c Foley b Salmon	2
Welford, c W. Cave b Turner	2
Lucena, b Turner	3
Jollie, c W. Cave b Turner	0
Montgomerie, b Salmon	11
Currie, b Foley	1
G. Marshall, c Salmon b Foley	0
Bryce, not out	7
Cooper b Foley	0
Extras	3
Total	33

PAST AND PRESENT V. TOWN.

This match was played on March 17, and resulted in a victory for the Past and Present by 9 runs on the first innings. The ground was rather slow and dead, but not sufficiently so to account for the remarkably small scores. The Town representatives went in first, but only made 23 runs. Their innings was remarkable for the fact of 6 wickets falling in seven balls. The Past and Present only made 32 runs, no player scoring double figures.

"THE MEMORIAL FUNDS."

THE following circular was sent out during the term :—

"COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

"Wanganui, 10th March, 1888.

"Dear Sir,

"On March 5th a meeting of the elder boys of the School was held, to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Headmaster, Dr. Harvey. His work and its results will be too fresh in the minds of all those to whom this circular is sent to need recapitulation here; it is sufficient to say that the School was the object for which he sacrificed his health and strength, and eventually, as it proved, his life.

"At the meeting it was thought that the most appropriate method of carrying out this scheme

would be the collection of a certain sum of money, the interest on which might be expended in the purchase of an annual prize, to be called the "Harvey Memorial Prize," and that the subscriptions for this purpose should be confined to the past and present members of the School and their parents.

"I shall be glad, therefore, if you will be kind enough to forward to me any contribution you may think fit to make.

"I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
"WALTER EMPSON."

Up to the present the result has been as follows, but many other subscriptions have been promised. £100 will be quite sufficient for the purpose, and this sum will be readily obtained.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Mrs. White	5	0	0	Mrs. Avery	1	0	0
S. S. Downes, Esq.	2	2	0	J. Richardson, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Moore, Esq. ...	2	0	0	J. T. Stewart, Esq.	0	10	6
G. M. Saxby, Esq.	2	0	0	W. Galpin, Esq. ...	0	10	6
Capt. Hume	1	1	0	C. Hickson, Esq. ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Copeland ...	1	1	0	O. Gardner, Esq....	0	10	0
C.B.Rees-Mogg,Esq	1	1	0	D. Gardner, Esq. ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Willis	1	1	0	J.W.Swainson,Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Simcox, Esq.	1	1	0	M. Innes-Jones,Esq.	0	10	0
Gilbert King, Esq.	1	1	0	A. Good, Esq. ...	0	10	0
J. Maclennan, Esq., jun. ...	1	1	0	H. Good, Esq. ...	0	10	0
				W.R.E.Brown,Esq.	0	10	0
J. Maclennan, Esq., sen. ...	1	1	0	R. Parker, Esq. ...	0	10	0
				T. Hickson, Esq. ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Duncan ...	1	1	0	H. Gilmer, Esq. ...	0	5	0
E. Toomath, Esq....	1	1	0	C. Hickson, Esq....	0	5	0
G. Franklin, Esq....	1	1	0	J. Atkinson, Esq....	0	5	0
R.W.Dalrymple,Esq	1	1	0	A. Knight, Esq. ...	0	5	0
R. P. Ward, Esq....	1	0	0	O. Cooper, Esq. ...	0	5	0
O. Robinson, Esq....	1	0	0	K. Douglas, Esq. ...	0	5	0

The following is a list of the subscribers to the "Blair Memorial Fund":—

Mr. Empson, £3 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Empson, £2.
£1: Garden Club, Mr. Shields.
10s.: Mrs. Russell, Mr. Rees-Mogg, Esam.
5s.: Mr. Harold, Mr. Innes-Jones, Williams ma., Williams mi., Cooper ma., Marshall ma.
4s. 6d: Gymnasium Club.
3s.: Wakefield.
2s. 6d.: Welford, Bannister, Hunter-Brown, Aldworth, Livingstone, Richardson, Galpin, Wilson, Bourke, Hewitt ma., Hewitt mi.. Parker, Cooper mi., Cooper min., Taylor, Currie max., Currie ma., Currie mi., Currie min., Fitzgerald, Fantham, Hall, Higginson ma., Higginson mi., Stowe, Scale, Gilmer, Montgomerie ma., Montgomerie mi., Izard, Hickson ma., Hickson mi., Holdsworth ma., Saxby, Jollie, Avery, Downes, Bryce mi., Chubbin, Willis, Jones ma., Dalrymple, Harrison mi., Duncan, Lloyd, Moore ma., Moore mi., Pharazyn, Hume, Blair, Gibson, Simcox, Treadwell, Welford, Macfarlane ma., Burnett ma., Russell ma., Harvey mi., Macbeth ma., Harper, Bryce ma., Fraser, Norris, Bennett, Polson, Marris, Liffiton, Copeland, Acland, Ward, Tudor.
2s.: Marshall mi., Harvey, Bayly.
1s.: Cremer ma., Cremer mi., Stewart ma.

The total amounts to £20.

In connection with the above, it may be stated that an order has been sent to England for two stained glass windows, to fill the two small windows on each side of the chancel in the school chapel. It is hoped that they will arrive shortly after the beginning of next term.

The amount owed by the Chapel Fund to the Treasurer at the time of the issue of the last balance sheet was £95 16s 9d. This has since been further reduced as follows:—Subscriptions collected by Bishop of Wellington £23 13s. Proceeds of sale of work at Flower Show, £17 9s 5d. Offertories during present term, £4 5s 11d. leaving a balance of £50 8s 5d still owing to Mrs. Harvey, the Executrix of the late Treasurer.

Correspondence.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I think a great improvement might be carried out in connection with the library. I think there should be an entrance fee, not a large one, a shilling would be ample, and with the money every term new books could be bought, and then the library might go a-head. Some boy takes out a book at the beginning of the term and keeps it in his desk, he does not read it, but yet others have not the chance to do so; this boy keeps it about a month and then changes it and the same thing occurs again. Now, if a shilling was charged it would prevent this kind of thing. And I think the librarian should be strict and see that a boy does not keep a book out over the specified time. I also think the way the illustrated papers are treated is shameful. Hoping this letter may have the desired effect,

I am. &c.,

DICK TURPIN.

[A change in the regulations has already been determined on.—ED.]

LIBRARY CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Why should there not be a library club? The subscription for every member being say one shilling, I am sure nearly all the boarders and a number of dayboys would join. That would bring in about four pounds, and with four pounds a number of good books could be obtained. Hoping this will have the desired effect,

I am, &c.,

BOOKWORM.

[Something of the sort will be done.—ED.]

THE CADET CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I would like to make a few remarks about the Cadet Corps. This term several small boys have been put in to fill up the ranks. There are at present about half-a-dozen in the corps who are unable to carry their rifles for any length of time. This was very evident at Major Purnell's Reception Parade. While marching round the town at the "slope" several cadets did not carry their rifles properly, some through carelessness, but others because they were physically unable to do so. The corps has made good progress this term and it is a pity that it should be spoilt by a few. I think it better to keep a small company every member of which is fit for duty than a large one, in which there are several not strong enough either to carry their rifles for an hour or to do the bayonet exercise.

I am, &c.,

A NON. COM. OFFICER.

W.C.S. PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I look forward to the approaching session of the Parliamentary Union with not altogether hopeful feelings, as many of the members have left since last year; but yet there are still a few left who are not afraid of being ridiculed for expressing their views in the House, and who take an interest in politics, but a very few indeed I am sorry to say. And as there are so few who care for politics I propose that political subjects be abandoned and common sense ones taken up. I propose this, Sir, in order that encouragement may be given to members to speak, for I know there are some who would like to take part in the debate, but yet do not do so for the reason they don't understand the subject. We are not all Gladstones or Salisburys! we do not all understand politics. By common sense subjects I do not mean stupid things as "Is Beef butter than Mutton," "What is the best sort of jam" and such like, but sensible ones as the subject the sixth form has now to write an essay on, namely, "Had the Europeans right to conquer New Zealand," this, I think, would be a capital subject for debate, as also "Has the slave trade done more good or harm to the negroes." I also think, Sir, that Bills might be introduced more frequently. Hoping your abler pen will take up the subject.

I am, &c.,

A. W. IZARD.

[We must congratulate our correspondent on the distinction he draws between common sense and politics.—ED.]

THE HANDICAPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Every year there is some egregious mistake made in the handicapping at the Sports—one boy gets "let in" for a lot of events. This is almost unavoidable, when many of the competitors have not run before, and perhaps do not train much. Doubtless some handicap races are necessary; but are there not too many? Is it a good thing to encourage small boys to run half mile and mile races? Now that we possess a challenge cup for the mile, it seems absurd that that event should remain a handicap race. I would also suggest that the half mile be made into a scratch race. There would then remain seven handicap races on the programme. The handicap system was introduced partly, I believe, in order to prevent one exceptionally good runner from carrying off everything. It may certainly be effectual; but then it generally results in an inferior runner, whose capabilities were misjudged by the handicappers, carrying off the prizes. Which is preferable?—I am, &c.,

"HANDICAPPER."

[We agree with our correspondent about the mile. Surely he is mistaken in saying that there would be seven handicaps left; five only, we think, excluding the Old Boys' Race and Consolation.—ED.]

ATHLETICS.

THERE is now so wide a field for the athlete that, for the sake of clearness, we may perhaps be excused if we divide athletics into two main divisions. In the first we place Cricket, Football, and Rowing; in the second such games as Lawn Tennis, Racquets, Fives, Polo, Golf, and La Crosse, *cum multis aliis*. These last—though all are fine games—should we think always, at a school, hold a subordinate position to the first three. Lest there should be among our readers any who are not convinced of the moral, mental, and physical utility of all athletic excercises, we would submit that *mens sana in corpore sano* is ensured, not by frequent recourse to Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, but by a vigorous indulgence in athletic pursuits.

The physical and mental usefulness of athletics being established, we may add that, by inculcating patience, perseverance, and pluck, they affect very directly the moral character, and we maintain that athletics pure and simple—the degrading influence of mere money competitions not being included—have a beneficial effect, in every respect, upon those who indulge in them.

All whose ardour leads them to pursue, with headlong speed, the inflated leather, all who, while seated on the gramineous turf, love to

watch the well-plied willow; all whose chief delight is to glide, with rapid course, upon the stream, will be justly indignant at this attempted apology for athletics, and will perhaps agree that, apart from general utility, the physical enjoyment derived from games of all kinds is such as to justify their taking a prominent part in the education of youth.

In addition to the enjoyment afforded to those who take part in games, they also give a vast amount of pleasure to onlookers. We have only to mention the crowds attracted by a football or cricket match in our own colony, or in the mother country, to support our statement. The thousands, too, that annually throng the banks of the Thames on the occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race testify to the amount of interest taken in this particular branch of athletics.

Never to be forgotten by those who were eye witnesses, is the memorable finish of that classic race in 1886, when the Light Blues won by barely half a length. Seated on a barge opposite the Ship Inn at Mortlake we anxiously wait the coming of the crews. As the appointed hour for starting draws near there is a slight cessation of the excruciating melodies of the far too numerous and noisy minstrels, and the silence of intense excitement begins. In less than twenty minutes they will be here, and we commence counting the minutes. Further down the bank we can see the crowd moving, and as the two crews dash through Barnes Bridge, we hear the roar of "Oxford" "Oxford". Yes, the Dark Blues lead, the race is virtually over, for the first under Barnes Bridge wins nine times out of ten. Friends of Cambridge, hide your diminished heads. But this time, the race is not over—the exception proves the rule—the Cantabs, though two clear lengths behind at Barnes Bridge, are spurting gamely, and gradually diminish the formidable lead of their rivals, until, within half a mile of the winning post, the nose of the Cambridge boat shows in front, and eventually they pass the post, the winners by a bare half length. The brilliant struggle of the rival crews, the deafening roar of the excited crowd, formed a spectacle not easily forgotten. The Cambridge crew won by determined pluck when all seemed lost. Their stroke knew the race was not won till the winning post was passed. Let us copy their example, and, whether engaged in work or play, do everything heartily, and never give in.

THE SCHOOL FOUR.

FROM various causes the practice of the crew was a good deal interrupted this year, but certainly not more so than our opponents, who seemed to have great difficulty in getting a crew together at all. However, by the day of the regatta our fellows were rowing pretty fairly, though perhaps scarcely up to the form of last year. The great fault was a tendency to overreach with the shoulders just at the end of the coming forward; the rowing, too, was apt to get short, but all things considered there was not much to complain of on the eventful day, March 13. There was a considerable wind blowing in the morning, which moderated but little during the day, causing the river to be very choppy; so rough indeed was it, that the Champion Fours were postponed until the following day. Our crew rowed up to the starting-place in very good time, but not so the W.R.C. crew, who took things very leisurely and did not arrive till more than half-an-hour after the appointed time. When they did come no time was lost. The W.R.C. got a decided advantage at the start, and led the way for the first quarter-of-a-mile by at least half-a-length. Williams was here rowing about 38 to the 40 of his opponents. At the quarter-mile they increased their lead until at half distance they were nearly clear. At this point Williams quickened up to 40 and being well backed up by the crew, immediately began to go up. Steadily our crew gained, until the two boats were level, and the race was virtually over, as from that time we gradually increased our lead, winning by about a length and a half. The result was not a surprise, as the Rowing Club, though strong, were untrained, and short of practice. This is the third successive year that we have won this match; may the same good fortune continue. We had the near station, the Rowing Club taking the far side of the river. The crews were composed as follows:—Collegiate School: H. Montgomerie bow, 10st. 11lb.; T. Currie 2, 11st.; F. Holdsworth 3, 12st.; W. Williams stroke, 9st. 10lb. W.R.C.: A. Paul bow, 9st. 10lb.; H. Harper 2, 9st. 8lb.; O. Fitzgerald 3, 12st.; C. Greenwood stroke, 10st. 4lb.

School News.

The running track turned out far better than was at one time expected. Its chief fault is that it is scarcely wide enough, but this could easily be remedied.

Several old boys have paid us a visit this term, Home, Beere, Wilford, Franklin, B. Wray and Muir. We are always glad to see old faces again.

The duties of the prefects have been considerably extended this term, and with excellent results. The sixth form room is entirely appropriated to them.

Extra drill! Impositions are now numbered with the traditions of the past, and the Drill-Instructor holds sway. Marching ought to be a strong point in the school in future.

The photographs taken by the professional and amateur photographers at the sports were very good. It was a pity that most of the boys had changed their running attire.

Dr. Tripe kindly offered a prize for writing during this term, to be competed for by the Lower School. The competition has not, at the time of writing, been completed.

Of the Matriculation candidates, besides those who went up for the Junior Scholarships, all passed save one, the successful competitors being Harvey, Holdsworth, and Hickson.

The new boys this term were:—Boarders:—Peacock, Fenton, Lethbridge, Levin, Jacob ma., Jacob mi., Hutchinson, Holdsworth mi., Bennett ma., Hankins, Bassett, Crawford, Gray. Dayboys:—Macintyre, Bridge, Borlase min.

The Gymnasium has been well patronised this term. An hour before breakfast four days a week has been devoted to practice under the superintendence of Mr. Wychodil, and unless we are mistaken an improvement in the general carriage of the boys may already be noticed.

It will be seen that the present number of the Collegian does not contain the usual humourous incidents and jokes. They are omitted as it was felt that there would be a certain incongruity in their appearance in the same number with the announcements of the sad losses we have recently sustained.

Mr. Duxfield, Mr. Hoddinott, and Mr. Grace joined the school this term.

La Crosse was begun this term and seemed to meet with general approval. We hope to be able to arrange a match with the Marton Club at some future time. Players should remember that La Crosse is not modified hockey.

The La Crosse materials, etc., which were procured at home through the kindness of Mr. H. D. Acland of Christchurch, Oxford, gave general satisfaction. The footballs are rather heavy but proportionally strong.

The gymnasium has been the scene of two accidents during the term, neither of them very serious, and both resulting from falls from the rings. Holdsworth mi. sprained his ancle, and McNichol injured his wrist rather severely.

The appointment of Marris to the Editorship of the Collegian will, we are sure, meet with general approval. He is well fitted for the post and should be able to fill that somewhat onerous position with success.

The two Junior Scholarships in connection with the school were competed for at Christmas and won by Gray and Currie min. The Senior Scholars of this year are Marris and Holdsworth.

The gale of March 28th was the most severe that has been felt in Wanganui for many years. Work in the evening was carried on under some difficulties, and a few anxious eyes were turned towards the roof of the big school-room. The chief damage done was the wreck of one of the stalls used at the Bazaar.

The sham fight at the Race Course was not honoured with the presence of our cadets, as the greater part of the corps was absent, Major Dane's lecture in the evening was very interesting; the mountaineering party who had returned from Mt. Egmont listened with bated breath to the " chip, chip, chip " of the ice-axe.

A large majority of the boys went home at Easter, but as usual a remnant was left. They managed to enjoy themselves pretty well notwithstanding. Saturday was occupied by a drive to Kai Iwi, where Melville min. kept up the old traditions by falling off a raft of his own manufacture into the creek with all his clothes on. He did *not* walk home. On the way back all the kits were filled to overflowing with mushrooms, which appear to flourish in the neighbourhood of Kai Iwi.

A full account of the Annual Sports will be found elsewhere; they were very successful, thanks to keen competitors and a glorious day.

The following new regulations with regard to the Junior Scholarships will be read with interest:—1. The Junior Scholarships will be open to candidates between the age of sixteen and nineteen on December 1st in the year in which they offer themselves for examination, and who have not carried on their studies at any university, college or university, and each Scholarship shall be tenable for three years as otherwise provided. But Scholarships offered in 1888 shall be open to candidates between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. 2. As soon as possible after the holding of the Junior Scholarship Examination a list in the order of merit shall be published of those who have obtained the Scholarships; and also a list of those who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, have yet obtained three-fourths of the number of marks obtained by the candidate who stands lowest in the list of junior scholars, and those who obtain this proportion of marks shall be deemed to have passed with credit. The names of all the candidates, and the marks they have obtained in the several subjects, shall be published in order of merit.

The results of the University Examinations at the end of last term must be considered as highly satisfactory. Mr. Pemberton, though acting as Junior Master, received a large amount of private tuition at the school, and we may therefore justly claim a share in the honour of the Junior Scholarship which he obtained. Of the others who competed, Home, Bannister, and Marshall, were all successful in obtaining over 1500 marks, and in addition therefore of being honourably mentioned, passed the Matriculation Examination. Mr. Pemberton and Home also passed the Medical Preliminary. It may be worth mentioning that out of all the candidates, Home and Bannister were secondand third respectively in Latin, and also that out of five candidates who took up Greek as a subject, four hailed from the Collegiate School. For the Junior Civil Service Examination, we sent up four candidates, of whom Avery passed third, Hickson eighth, and Holdsworth fifteenth. Avery has already received an appointment. No record of the marks has apparently been published.

J. W. Swainson deserves the thanks of all for his untiring efforts in connection with the cricket ground, shed, and running track. The ovation which he met with in going up to receive his prize for the Old Boys' Race is a sign that we are not ungrateful.

A great improvement has taken place in the management of the carpenters' shop this term. A practical carpenter has been engaged to come twice a week as teacher; an entirely new set of tools was kindly presented by Mr. Empson, which have been kept in good order; gas has been laid on that members may work by night. Several new members have joined the club, which now numbers sixteen. A new bench has been fitted up, and stools, a grindstone stand, a cupboard etc. have been made, chiefly by the hands of the indefatigable secretary. The shop has been cleaned out twice a week by the members in rotation.

MT. EGMONT EXPEDITION.

WE started for Mt. Egmont at 8.10 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th of March, a miserably stormy morning ushering in a fine day. At Patea two of our party, J——— and M———, left the train to rejoin us at Manaia, which distance they performed on horseback, while the remaining three, Mr. D———, B———, and H———B——— got out at Hawera and tramped to Manaia, a distance of ten miles. Having to spend the night in the vicinity of Fort Manaia it came in for a share of our attention. It consists of a strongly built wooden four storied tower placed at the S.W. corner of an enclosure encircled by a moat without, and an earthen wall within. In the enclosure near the centre stands the powder magazine and many other appurtenances intact, of which our small space will not admit a description. As we stood at the top of the tower with the moon struggling to send its pale rays through rapidly moving clouds overhead, gazing at the half wild landscape, we could not help bringing home to ourselves the suspense and excitement its occupants must have experienced some twenty years ago, about the time of the battle of Ngapatu, otherwise Patea. Previous to leaving the Fort we made a diligent search among

numerous papers strewed in the Guard Room for some curiosity for the Naturalists' Club, and our diligence was rewarded by finding an "Inventory of the first lot of arms taken from the Maoris."

We had some little inconvenience in getting together a sufficient number of horses but were assisted out of our difficulty by our most considerate friend F———, who placed a horse at our disposal. About noon on Friday we set out for Dawson Falls, which are 3000 feet up the mountain, a cavalcade of six, Mr. Dawson, a most agreeable and interesting companion and the first to make the ascent of Mt. Egmont from the Manaia side, having volunteered to accompany us. B———, much to the amusement of the inhabitants of Manaia, started at a jog-trot, leading the pack-horse to which the baggage gave the appearance of a camel. The first fifteen miles lay through partly cultivated and partly half-cleared country; at last we began to file our way along a winding uphill track on every side surrounded by grotesque trees clad in the softest and loveliest green, from whose boughs the varied notes of the Tui sounded. The falls discovered themselves to our view suddenly, and only about a hundred yards off, caused by the track winding along the opposite side of a ridge and crossing a little above the falls. It was 3.45 p.m. when we dismounted at the falls which are about 79 feet in height, situated at one corner of an extensive precipice, from whose base slopes a thickly wooded valley widening as it recedes, and finally running into the encircling plain below. The Mt. Egmont Alpine Club have placed immediately above this precipice two double tents and other requisites for the use of visitors, so that our tents did for blankets. One of the tents was occupied by a party who had arrived a short time before us. We set loose our horses to find their way back down the track where the grass was more abundant. They were prevented from roaming too far by a fence drawn across the track five miles away.

After supper we retired early to bed so as to be well refreshed for the ascent on the Saturday; but the roar of the falls slightly interfered with our slumbers. Next morning having partaken of a hasty breakfast we began the ascent at 6.40, each armed with an alpenstock, a pannikin, a pair of spectacles, and a scone of bread; we also had a kettle and spirit lamp, a tin of coffee and milk mixed, *café au lait*, and a flask of brandy. We wended our way among the trees decked with green in the fresh morning air, and all went well till we lost the track and wandered along a ridge instead of descending to the rocky channel of the Kapuni, which we at last discovered after a delay of three-quarters of an hour. We arrived at the Chadwick glacier in which the Kapuni has its source at 8.40. The end of the glacier presents the appearance of an arched tunnel, caused by the action of the water beneath the ice. It was here that real climbing commenced; the first few hundred feet were scoria dotted over with large stones ready to roll at the slightest touch; then followed three or four hundred feet of moss, and lastly loose scoria devoid of vegetation of any kind. Owing to a difference of opinion about the way B——— and J——— went along the side of the glacier to the right, and the other three kept up a depressed part running at an angle, and reunited on the mossy part above, the former being convinced that they had chosen a dangerous path. When we had ascended about 1000 feet above snow-line it became intensely cold, and we were enveloped in what is commonly called a Scotch mist, accompanied by a wind which blew so violently as to necessitate our inserting the alpenstocks into the scoria to prevent us from being hurled down. H———B——— first arrived at Fantham's Peak (6200 feet) closely followed by Mr. D——— at 10.15, here they sheltered behind a huge rock, performing a war-dance to keep up circulation, and awaited the arrival of the others who were now out of sight. After an interval of ten minutes B——— appeared over the top of a ridge, painfully struggling to reach the top; he brought the news that the others had succumbed 500 feet below, and were then quickly retracing their steps. We decided that further ascent was now impracticable owing to the vehemence of the wind, and after fortifying ourselves with a sip of brandy, we began the descent, which was hardly of interest. It was 11.20 when we were again at the source of the Kapuni, thankful to be once more under the rays of the sun; here we halted to manufacture some coffee. Upon coming back to the camp we found a billy of tea brewed, over which we soon forgot the miseries of mountain climbing.

In the afternoon, being provided with a couple of guns we started down the mountain

in quest of wood-pigeons, for where we were encamped was above the region they mostly frequent. We soon divided into two parties and continued so till we again met at the camp an hour after dusk. Our prey seemed to have vanished and after a most vigilant ramble through the bush we only got three pigeons, all of which we found in trees with dense and very green foliage. Night coming on apace put an end to our sport, leaving a considerable part of our way back to be done in the dark, which the winding character of the track rendered very tedious. One of the parties arrived in time to prepare a meal before the other's arrival which we all heartily enjoyed, and it was not long before we slept so that neither the roar of the Falls, nor the patting of the rain on the canvas of our tents could disturb us—fatigue having effectually done its work. On the following morning H— B— having prepared an excellent breakfast M— and J— went down to bring up the horses, but had the good fortune to meet Mr. Dawson, who was returning from Manaia, a short distance down the track driving them before him, which saved a wretched trudge of five miles in the rain. Mr. Dawson's presence gave new zeal to the party, and the top of the mountain being clear, and the sun bursting forth and lighting up everything with his brilliancy, we had almost agreed to his proposal to again attempt the ascent, but in another hour the summit was again shrouded in mist, so that we contented ourselves with ascending until we arrived at the channel of the Kapuni, and tracing it down to the Falls which afforded us a multitude of pretty sights; some of the most noteworthy were Kendall's Cascade, Wilkie's Well, Sprites Cave, Fairy Fountain, this last having formed the Cave by its action. The Meeting of the Waters cannot be done justice to in a description; it consists of several streams emptying themselves in small cascades into what has been appositely named Bett's Boilers; the transparency of the water, the curious ramifications of the streams and the exquisite verdure through which they have channelled their course add greatly to the effect. Then came Grant's Falls, Curtis's Cascade, Dawson's Swimming Baths the latter being natural baths worn out of the solid rock; Mill Race into which a large stone being thrown was hurled a distance of about twenty yards with great rapidity by the rush of water; and one other object which has not received a name, exhausts the principal centres of interest between Kendall's Cascade and the Falls; this last is the arched roof of a cast of a very large tree extending out from the perpendicular bank, and having its upper surface overgrown with small trees, while its under concave surface is thickly set with large pieces of rock cemented together with earth.

We came across some ferns in our rambles which Mr. Dawson pointed out as peculiar to Mt. Egmont. Before commencing our homeward route we prepared a very savoury mess by frying the pigeons in butter, and when we had feasted we saddled our horses, and left the Falls about five in the afternoon. A little way down the track one of us dismounted to shoot a pigeon, and the report of the gun so terrified his horse that at first it behaved as though the ground beneath it was about to open and swallow it up, but finding that such was not the case it took to its heels and went off helter-skelter down the track for a considerable way much to our amusement; another incident which afforded us some fun on our downward march was the company of an old black nag, which seemed to delight in making a rush past us at some inconvenient corner, and at the same time charging our steeds with all its might. It was dusk when we reached the point where the partly cleared country commenced, and after a succession of canters we reached Manaia at nine o'clock, where we again spent the night, sleeping on the floor, as they had not kept beds for us at the hotel. Someone had told them that we should not arrive till the following day. The crush was occasioned by it being the eve of the Manaia Sports, which were well patronised judging from the number of vehicles crammed with people, and men on horseback we met on our way to Hawera, the following morning. The Patea contingent started at 6.30 and the other having breakfasted with Mr. Dawson set out on foot leading F——'s horse with the baggage; after proceeding thus for about three and a half miles, we were pleasantly surprised at meeting our old friend F——with the buggy; he kindly took us home to dinner, and afterwards drove us to the station; the usual tedious railway journey being over, we were just in time to hear the welcome sound of the first bell for tea.

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DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, June 9th, the first debate of the season was held. Marshall ma. announced that, having been requested by the Governor to form a ministry, he had done so, as follows:—Hon. P. Marshall, Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer: Hon. E. Bannister, Minister for Education; Hon. F. Holdsworth, Minister for Public Works; and Hon. R. Stowe, Minister for Mines. The motion the Government had to lay before the House was:—"That Sir Henry Parkes' action with regard to the Chinese Question was justifiable, as a matter of policy."

The Premier, in introducing his motion, spoke of the stopping of Chinese immigration to the United States by the late American-Chinese Treaty. He alluded to the competition with the colonists, the bad character of the immigrants, and their demoralising influence on the colony, and in conclusion asked the House to look upon Sir Henry Parkes' action as a patriotic protest against the indifference of Great Britain.

Marris admitted the bad influence upon a country, of Chinese labour, but thought that consideration not nearly weighty enough to justify Sir Henry Parkes' precipitate action. The danger was not as great as was represented, and in the steps taken, the existing treaty between England and China had been distinctly violated.

Holdsworth said that Chinese competition would in time deprive colonists of their means of subsistence.

Mr. Shields thought Sir Henry Parkes' action a mistake. If, as had been said, one colonist were worth three celestials, let Chinamen be allowed to come in to the number of three or four millions, and let them be taxed to such an extent as to bring in a substantial revenue to the Government.

Stowe said that, on their return to China, the immigrants took a great deal of money out of the colony.

Izard regarded the question as being whether or no Australia was to be a second China. The Chinese, he considered, were a noble race.

Mr. Jones was surprised at the lack of arguments of the Government. The charge against

Sir Henry Parkes remained unrefuted.

Bannister said it was impossible to believe that a man like Sir Henry Parkes had acted under the control of a mob.

Harvey criticised Mr. Shields' system, and spoke of the immorality of Chinese immigrants.

Cooper ma. bore out the testimony of the last speaker.

Mr. Hoddinott having spoken against the motion, Marshall replied. Sir Henry Parkes had, he said, been slighted by the Imperial Government, and, in a desperate emergency, had acted on his own responsibility.

A division being taken, the motion was lost by 15 to 13.

In consequence of the resignation of Marshall, Marris announced, on June 23rd, that he had formed the following Ministry:—Hon. W. Marris, Premier and Minister of Justice; Hon. A. W. Izard, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer; Hon. Mr. Hoddinott, Minister of Education; and Hon. T. A. Cooper, Minister for Public Works. The Ministry would bring forward the following motion:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the abolition of Capital Punishment would be expedient."

The Premier, in support of the motion, contended that murder, the greatest crime, was not visited with the greatest punishment. He quoted the statistics of Switzerland to show that the abolition of Capital Punishment tended to reduce the per-centage of crime.

Marshall ma. thought that prisoners would fear lifelong imprisonment less than death. It would be as well to see better how the experiment answered elsewhere before trying it in New Zealand.

Izard spoke of the possibility of an innocent man being executed; all chance of which the motion would do away with.

Stowe and Currie ma. opposed, and Cooper ma. spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. Shields pointed out that the decrease of crime in Switzerland was so small as possibly to be due to some other cause than the abolition of Capital Punishment.

Mr. Hoddinott doubted very much whether man could rightfully take upon himself the responsibility of the blood of a fellow-creature.

Holdsworth and Saxby also spoke against the motion.

Copeland asked how it was that the paid hangman, whom he considered the greatest murderer of all, went unpunished?

The mover having replied, a division was taken. The motion was lost by 18 votes to 13.

The next debate was held on June 30th.

The former ministry having returned to office, when the usual questions had been answered, Marris brought forward the following motion:—"That, in the opinion of the House, the time has now come for the Government to hand over to private companies all Government Railways in New Zealand."

The Premier announced that the ministry intended to make this a vital question.

Marris, in introducing the motion, said that it was impossible, in the present state of affairs, to keep up so heavy an expenditure on railways. Under private companies they would be much better managed.

Marshall thought we should look more to the future. The time would come when the railways of New Zealand would be paying well.

Izard then supported, and Cooper ma., Russell, and Hankins opposed the motion.

Bannister said that the motion provided only for the present, and that we should hold on now and wait for better times.

The mover having replied, the motion was lost by 19 to 9.

At the next meeting of the House, after the usual questions, Izard brought forward his motion that members be allowed to read written speeches. A long discussion ensued, and several amendments were moved, all of which the mover indignantly opposed. It was at last agreed to let the motion stand over till the next meeting.

The Leader of the Opposition then brought forward a no-confidence motion, which after an exciting debate was negatived by a majority of 1. He charged the Ministry with having answered questions in a misleading way, and with generally breaking the rules of the House.

Marshall in defending himself and his colleagues, thought the leader of the Opposition was solely actuated by a desire to return to office.

Izard spoke much to the same effect as the mover, his remarks being chiefly directed against the Ministers for Education and Mines.

Bannister and Stowe, having each warmly replied to the charges against them, Mr. Hoddinott also attacked the ministry on the ground of incapacity for office.

Marris then renewed his charges against the ministry, of which he said they had not attempted to clear themselves.

On a division the motion was lost by 20 votes to 19.

Moving the adjournment of the House, Izard congratulated the Government on their majority of *one* vote, and advised them to consider whether they had a working majority.

On July 28th, after the disposal of some private motions, introduced by Bannister and Izard, amending some of the Rules of the House, the Ministry brought forward a motion to the effect that a return to the Provincial form of Government would be desirable and expedient.

The Premier said that the ministry did not wish to return to the exact method of Provincial Government, that formerly existed in N. Z., but to a similar form, which he detailed. The Colony was to be governed more as the United States are at present.

Izard, in opposing the motion, thought that such a step would be a backward and not a forward one. It would be very inconvenient to have different laws existing in the provinces of Auckland and Wellington, or of Otago and Canterbury.

Stowe thought the present form of legislation anything but a desirable one. The provincial Government was unquestionably cheaper.

Bannister supported, and Marris opposed the motion. Mr. Hoddinott also opposed the motion. He thought that the great aim in legislation, as well as in everything else, should be to concentrate and centralize. The present Government could be amended, without so sweeping and retrograde a step as the Premier proposed.

Wilford, on being invited by the Speaker to express his views, said that he was at present undecided which side to support, and would hear the Premier's reply before doing so.

Marshall, replying, pointed out that the motion read "A return to the Provincial form of Government," a very different thing, he said, from "A return to the old Provincial Government of N. Z." The voting being equal, 18 members supporting each side, the Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion.

Marshall ma. having resigned, the following ministry took office:—Hon. A. W. Izard, Premier and Colonial Treasurer; Hon. W. Marris, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Mr. Hoddinott, Education and Defence; Hon. J. Copeland, Railways, Post, and Telegraphs.

The Premier announced that the ministry would lay before the House the following motion:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the time has come for the abolition of the present House of Lords as a legislative assembly." Time, however did not allow the Government motion to be discussed; as no less than 23 questions were asked, and several private motions besides the Financial Statement, were brought down.

The funds of the Society were finally devoted to the COLLEGIAN, and a committee, consisting of Bannister, Marris, Stowe, Cooper ma. and the Clerk of the House (Izard), were appointed to draw up a code of rules for the guidance of members. The House then adjourned till the first week of next term.

School News.

G. Home is working hard at the Otago University. Another "Cæsar" has not yet arisen here.

J. M. Marshall was up during a portion of the term, spending his vacation from his labours at Canterbury College. He will probably try for double honours.

The new cases for the Museum that adorn the sixth form room, have been very neatly arranged by Mr. Duxfield and Hunter-Brown. It is possible now to obtain some idea of the accumulated treasures.

The big School-room has been beautified this term by the erection of a red baize curtain which has certainly had a beneficial effect in deadening the sound. Two gigantic iron fenders also now admit of more than the ordinary two boys being able to derive some benefit from the fire.

No news has as yet been received from England on the subject of the Blair Memorial Windows; as four months have elapsed since the order was despatched, something should be heard of them soon.

The new regulations with regard to School Hats and Caps have made a very noticeable difference in the general aspect of the School. Even the most careless observer can scarcely fail to be struck with the remarkable difference in the appearance of a boy in a slouching wide-awake hat, and the same boy in a School straw hat or cap.

The institution of a monthly half-holiday for those boys who have reached a certain average in the monthly examinations, or who have not figured more than a certain number of times in the drill book, dates from the commencement of this term.

An old landmark that was gradually tottering to its fall was removed during last holidays in the shape of the cowshed, which at a far-distant period formed the School-room. Its place has been taken by a stable for the benefit of the day-boys' horses.

It is hoped that the flock of prize sheep and the new roller will together help to put the cricket ground into decent order. The eleven next term should be a good one, as there are several of the members of last season's eleven still left. There is some talk of a cup to be played for next season.

Mrs. Harvey left the School at the end of last term, after a connection with it extending over six years. The keen interest which she always took, and we hope will continue to take in the School, and her untiring efforts in promoting its welfare, have been no small element in the successful building up of the establishment.

"Jack" Swainson was promoted to the Hokitika branch of the Bank of New South Wales about the middle of the term. We wish that all old boys would sacrifice as much of their time and energies to the School, as he did, when quartered in Wanganui: his loss is a severe one for us.

The debates have afforded a great deal of amusement and instruction this term. The Clerk of the House and his duties occasioned a very animated debate, in which the tennis-court broom claimed a large share of attention. Many questions of vital importance have been discussed, and the affairs of the nation generally arranged, as will be seen in the reports.

The Carpenter's Shop has really surpassed itself this term in the production of a stage of such vast proportions as to fill one-third of the space in the big School, when erected. Williams ma. was the leading spirit in collecting subscriptions, and when we say that the execution of the work was committed to the indefatigable Secretary of the Carpenter's Shop, our readers may form some faint idea of the magnificence of the result.

At the School Board Scholarship Examinations held during this term, Marris gained the first place with a general average of 95. per cent. of marks. In several subjects he obtained full marks. Several others competed, but, though they came out fairly well, did not appear sufficiently high in the list to obtain a Scholarship.

The usual casualties have occurred this term, Mr. Harold, McNicol, Marshall ma., Bennett mi., and one or two others being the victims, but nothing serious, fortunately, has to be recorded. The football fifteen suffered severely towards the end of the term by the loss of two of its members, and any faint chance that we might still have had of carrying off the cup was thereby removed. However, altogether they have done very well, and on several occasions have shown that even when over-weighted and over-matched, they can still prevent their opponents from scoring.

Entertainments.

ON June 16th, the St Patrick's College Team were, after the match, entertained at a dinner and concert. At the dinner, when ample justice had been done to the good fare provided, Mr. Empson, before proposing the health of the visitors, said that, without wishing in any way to palliate the defeat sustained that day by the school, there was one remark he wished to make. He thought that the fact that, while in Wellington they had ample opportunities of witnessing really good football, here we never did so, might perhaps in some measure account for the superiority of the Wellington team: he would now call upon the school Captain to propose the health of the St. Patrick's Team.

Marshall ma., on rising to do so, said that any remarks he had intended to make, had been forestalled by what Mr. Empson had said. They had been beaten, and fairly beaten, but, while asking the company to drink the health of the visitors, he would hope for better luck next time, and that then the order of things might be reversed.

The health of the St. Patrick's team was then drunk with musical honours.

O'Shea, the captain of the visitors, in thank-

ing Mr. Empson and the school for their hospitable reception, said that he thought Mr. Empson's remarks might account to a great extent for their victory. The character of the play of the School fifteen, would, he thought, contrast very favourably with that of other teams they had met. In conclusion, before proposing the health of the School fifteen, he expressed a hope that the friendly competitions between the two schools might be carried further into the broader fields of literature and science.

The health of the school fifteen having been drunk, a move was made to the big school-room.

The concert commenced with an overture on the piano by Stowe, accompanied on the clarionet by Williams ma. and on the violin by Harvey; the music went well together, and was apparently appreciated. Mr. Grace followed with a song "Anchored," both the music and words of which delighted his audience, who demanded an encore. "Hope the Hermit" was fairly sung by Hewitt, but his words were at times somewhat indistinct. Bourke's stump speech was very good, and was loudly applauded, as was Holdsworth's song "The Englishman." Williams was never better than in his "Get 'long Sambo," the last verse of which he had to repeat. Mr. Shields' recitation should have come earlier in the programme; following as it did on Williams' negro song, it was scarcely wonderful that most of the audience did not fully appreciate the real beauty of the piece, which was well delivered by the reciter. "In the days of old," by Holdsworth and Chorus brought to an end to the first part of the programme. In this as in other entertainments, Mrs. Empson kindly played the accompaniments.

About the farce but little need be said. The performers, all with the exception of Williams, in their old parts, showed themselves quite at home in them, and pleased their audience as much as ever. As Glimmer, Williams ma. showed, perhaps, rather a tendency to overdo some parts of his acting. The programme was as follows:—

Overture—Piano, Violin and Clarionet	Stowe, Harvey, and Williams ma.
Song—"Anchored"	Mr. Grace
Song—"Hope the Hermit"	Hewitt ma.
Stump Oration	Bourke
Song—"The Englishman"	Holdsworth ma.
Song—"Get 'long Sambo"	Williams ma.
Recitation—"The Lost Leader"	Mr. Shields
Duet—Piano	Mrs. Empson and Jollie

WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH.

Benjamin Buzzard	Marshall ma.
Mr. Glimmer	Williams ma.
John Small	Bourke
Miss Lucretia Buzzard	Bannister
Sally	Izard

On the evening of Saturday, June 30th., a magic lantern exhibition was given in the big schoolroom. The lantern, a very large one, was managed by Mr. Battle, while the views were described and explained by Mr. Shields. Views of scenery at first were shown, the two most realistic perhaps being one of a farm house with falling snow, the other that of a flooded coal-mine, with corpses of drowned miners floating in the water. At the appearance of the latter, which was greeted with loud applause, some misguided individual struck up on a "Kazoo," what was, we have ascertained, intended for "Down in a Coal-mine," but what was certainly difficult to recognise as such. The usual revolving monstrosities, and a few comic slides followed, the whole concluding with one wishing the spectators "Good-night."

At the usual interval of the debates, a concert was given on July 21st, for the first time on the new stage. The first item on the programme, an overture by Bennett ma., was well played and duly appreciated: this was followed by a song, "The Amateur Yachtsman," by Jollie, whose words were, however, indistinct. Podevin made his first appearance in public with "Bill is a Bright Boy," he has a pretty voice, just strong enough to be plainly heard, and well suited to the song, which was encored. A spelling bee was next on the programme, and for this about eighteen competitors took their places on the stage. Most of these were, however, soon disposed of, the three last left in being Gray, Wilford, and Macfarlane mi. The two former failing, Macfarlane took first prize. The failures were, in most cases, due to nervousness, some competitors breaking down at words that at any other time they would have spelt correctly. The spelling bee was followed by a song "Queen Elizabeth sat one day" by Parker; a new feature was here introduced into the programme, Holdsworth ma. reading the words through before their being sung. The song itself, an old favourite, was well sung, and was encored. Holdsworth's song, "Giants of Old" was also an old Harrow song: he too received

an encore. "On the Ball," sung by about a dozen members of the first and second fifteens was certainly a novelty, the appearance of the performers in blue and black jerseys and football trousers being greeted with rapturous applause. Their singing at least pleased their audience, who demanded an encore. The performance terminated in the usual manner with the National Anthem. The following was the programme:—

Overture	Bennett ma.
Song—"The Amateur Yachtsman,"	Jollie
Song—"Bill is a Bright Boy"	Podevin
Spelling Bee	
Song—"Queen Elizabeth"	Parker
Song—"Giants of old"	Holdsworth
Chorus—"On the Ball"	
"God save the Queen"	

Football.

TO a casual observer, it would seem that our First Fifteen has not been nearly so strong as usual this season, but, if one looks into the matter a little, it at once becomes clear that the Fifteen has been quite up to the mark of former years. The large number of defeats we have sustained is accounted for by the fact of our having met first fifteens this year, while during all previous seasons we have only played second fifteens. Two matches have been played with St. Patrick's College, both of which, unfortunately, resulted in our defeat. At the end of last term we met them on their own ground, in Wellington, and I must tender the thanks of our team to the masters and pupils of that College for the liberal way in which they entertained us during our stay in that town. The First Fifteen has played thirteen matches this season, three of which have been won, nine have been lost, and one drawn. The Second Fifteen has played four matches, one of which has been won, one drawn, and two have been lost. The Third has played three matches with their old opponents, the Boys' High School, all of which have resulted in drawn games, no points having been scored by either side in the three matches. The Fourth Fifteen has only played one match, their opponents being the Second Fifteen of the Boys' School. This match was won by seven points.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* GORDON F. C.

This match took place on Saturday, April 28, and resulted in a victory for the Gordon Club, by one point, after a well contested game. During the first spell there was no scoring, although two marks were obtained close to the School's goal, In the second spell, Armstrong obtained a try for the Gordons, but the kick at goal was a failure. For the School, Williams, Bannister, and Holdsworth showed up well, while Armstrong, Townsend, and Carrel played well for the Gordons.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL *v.* ST. PATRICK'S.

This match was played between the above Colleges on Newton Park, Wellington. The game was rather one-sided, the local men proving themselves superior. Both teams were on the ground at 3 o'clock, the time appointed for the start of the match. Marshall won the toss, and wisely elected to play with the sun at his men's backs. Proceedings began by Burns kicking off for St. Patrick's, and the ball was well returned by Williams. Here St. Patrick's forwards got a rush on, and carried the ball well up the field. After a series of scrums the ball was passed to Bryce, who, however, was grassed before he had gone very far, By some good play St. Patrick's rushed the ball into the School's 25's, eventually forcing them down. Marshall again sent the ball into play, and Roache secured it and passed to McMahon, who made a fair run, but was collared by Williams. Blair here made a splendid kick, but the ball was passed to Sheedy, who made a poor attempt at a pot. From the kick-out the ball was returned to the School's 25's. Here Cooney got the ball, and obtained the first try for St. Patrick's. Burns took the kick, but no goal resulted. Half-time was now called, the score being—St. Patrick's 1 point, School *nil*. The second spell was more even, and some thought that after all the School would win, but such was not the case. About ten minutes after play was resumed the School was forced down. From the kick-out McMahon secured the second try for St. Patrick's. The kick at goal was a failure. The ball being again set in play, McIlroy looked like scoring, but was collared by Bryce before he had gone far. The play for the remainder of the game was in favour of St. Patrick's, who scored two more tries. McMahon and Cooney each obtaining one. When time was called the score was—St. Patrick's four points, Collegiate School *nil*.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* GORDON F. C.

This was the first Cup match in which the School was engaged. The game resulted in a victory for the Gordon Club by three points to *nil*. There was a considerable amount of roughness shown by the Gordons in this match, but fortunately no players were seriously injured. Towards the end of the first spell Arnott and Spurdle touched down for the Gordons, but both tries were near the boundary line and no goals resulted. Walker and Armstrong rendered the Gordons good service, and Bannister, Mr. Harold, and Montgomerie played well for the School.

SCHOOL *v.* ST. PATRICK'S

This match was played on the 16th of June. Marshall won the toss, and defended the southern goal. Burns kicked off for St. Patrick's and drove the ball into the School's 25's, whence it was returned by Blair into touch. A few minutes afterwads, McIlroy obtained a mark, but only gained a few yards. Here some fine dribbling by O'Shea and Roache carried the ball into touch in School quarters. The visitors having the throw-out O'Dwyer took the ball, and not being marked dashed across the line. The kick at goal was a failure. McMahon got the ball from the kick-off, and punted it well down the field. Here some good dribbling enabled O'Dwyer to cross the line a second time. Sheedy took the kick and made a splendid goal. After the kick off, the School were again driven into their 25's, and on the ball being heeled out, Sheedy potted a goal. The play from this until time was called was in the centre of the field. The score stood, St. Patrick's seven points; School, *nil*. In the second spell, Bannister kicked off, and the ball was returned into touch by Saunders. On the throw out, Williams made a dashing run, but was collared by O'Shea. A good rush of the St. Patrick's enabled Roache to obtain a try. The kick entrusted to Saunders was a failure. The School now began to wake up, and some lively play at the centre flag was the result. Here Williams made a long kick and the forwards following up well, a scrum was made in the St. Patrick's 25's. Nevertheless, by hard play, the ball was carried to the centre again. The School rallied again and forced St. Patrick's down. On the kick out, Bennett secured a mark, and kicked the ball into touch in St. Patrick's 25's. From the kick out. a good rush of the St. Patrick's forwards brought the ball to the centre, finally into the School's 25's, whence Blair made a splendid left footer, the ball landing some distance past the centre flag. Here some loose scrums took place, and Sheedy made an unsuccessful pot at goal. The School kicking out a scrum resulted at the centre flag, where the ball was when time was called. St. Pat's thus won by eight points to *nil*. The School played much better in the second spell, and had, if anything, the better of the game.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* WANGANUI F. C.

On June 23, we met the above Club, and on this occasion we managed to pull off a victory by one point. The weather was very bad, heavy rain falling for the whole of the second spell. In the first quarter of an hour, Fitzgerald obtained a try for the Wanganuis, but the attempt at goal was a very poor one. Towards the end of the spell, Holdsworth scored a try for the school, but Bannister failed to kick a goal. In the second spell Blair secured a second try, but the kick was again a failure. Towards the end of the spell, Gray got over the School's line, but the try was disallowed on appeal to the Union.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* OLD BOYS.

This match took place on June 30th, and resulted in an easy victory for the School, by eleven points to three. The School had by far the best of the game, and in the first spell Blair potted a fine goal, and Bannister obtained a try which he converted into a goal. Just before half time was called Holdsworth secured a third try, but the kick at goal was unsuccessful. Soon after the ball was kicked off for the second spell, McLean kicked a magnificent goal from the touch line close to the half way flag. Montgomerie scored the third try for the School shortly afterwards, but the kick was a failure. In the last two minutes, Fantham secured a fourth try, which although it was close to the touch line, Holdsworth converted into a goal.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* GORDON F.C.

On July 14th, we met the above Club again, and the game was certainly the most closely contested and most exciting, that the school played during the season. The first spell was remarkably even, neither side having the best of the game, the School forwards playing with energy and dash, that completely eclipsed all their former performances. In the second spell however the Gordon's pressed us very hard, and for fully twenty minutes the ball was within the 25 flag. By almost superhuman efforts, the ball

was gradually forced back and when time was called the scene of play was removed to the Gordons' 25's.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* WAVERLEY.

On July 21st, the Waverley representatives came into town to play us on our ground. The game resulted in their favour by six points to one. Although we were beaten by five points, the play was by no means uneven. Within five minutes of the commencement of the game, Holdsworth obtained a try for the School, after a hard fought maul with no less than three of the Waverley men. Towards the end of the spell, Thompson potted a goal for Waverley, the score standing at three to one. Although the school was hard pressed for nearly the whole of the spell the Waverley men did not succeed in scoring till just before the termination of the game when Thorpe managed to cross the line. Symes took the kick and landed a magnificent goal. The Waverley men thus won by six points to one.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* WANGANUI F. C.

The second cup match with the above Club took place on Saturday July 28th, this time the Wanganuis scored a victory. The weather was again very unfavourable rain falling nearly continuously. The play was very even throughout and the manner in which the Wanganuis gained their goal, gave room for doubts as to whether it was fair. About the middle of the first spell Blair kicked the ball up the field and Mason claimed a mark which the Wanganui umpire, and referee allowed. Gray took the kick and succeeded in scoring a goal. For the remainder of the game the play was very even being specially remarkable for fastness. Holdsworth had his knee injured and had to play full back for the whole of the second spell.

COLLEGE *v.* WAVERLEY.

This match was played at Waverley on the 4th August, and resulted in a win for Waverley by one point to *nil*. Both teams played with three or four emergencies. The weather was all that could be desired. Our captain, Marshall, being in bed, Williams was chosen captain. He won the toss, and elected to defend the western goal. Waverley kicked off, and Bennett failing to return the ball, the School was at once penned down in their 25's. Play, however, was eventually removed to the centre of the field by some good forward play on the part of Mr. Grace, Holdsworth, and Montgomerie ably seconded by the useful punting of Blair and Good. Cheen and Thorpe, who both played splendidly for Waverley, brought the ball back again. and were very near scoring. The School here resorted to a little passing, but the Waverley forwards were too quick. From this to half-time the play was in the centre of the ground, The second spell was not so interesting, the School playing on the defensive most of the time. A good rush of the Waverley forwards enabled them to score. Coghill took the kick, but failed to increase the score. Further scoring by Waverley was prevented by the splendid collaring of Blair, Williams, and Bannister. The School did not play up to their usual form, but their collaring showed decided improvement.

COLLEGE *v.* GORDON F. C.

The last match with this club was played on August 11, and resulted in a win for the Gordon Club by five points to *nil*. In the first spell Walker obtained a try for the Gordons, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The play was fairly even for the first spell, but in the second the Gordons had decidedly the best of the play. After the School had been on the defensive for some time Mahoney succeeded in forcing his way across the line, but the kick was again a failure. Shortly before time was called Austin potted a goal for the Gordons, the ball hitting against the post, but passing inside. Williams captained the School team in the absence of P. Marshall.

SECOND FIFTEEN *v.* ST. JOHN'S FIRST.

The only match played by the second fifteen last term was against St. John's, and resulted in a draw, neither side scoring. The school had the best of the game and would have scored in the second spell had it not been for their bad passing.

SECOND FIFTEEN *v.* STAR CLUB.

The second fifteen met the first of the Stars on the 7th July, on the school ground. This match resulted in a win for the Stars by two points (2 tries) to *nil*. The Stars, being a good deal heavier team, proved too strong for the School forwards, who, nevertheless, with Wilson and Montgomerie at their head, played a very good game. The principal point of the game was the lack of passing by the halves to the three-quarters, the latter doing very well in the collaring line.

SECOND FIFTEEN *v.* ST. JOHN'S FIRST.

The return match with the St. John's this term was played on the 28th July. The

weather was very unfavourable, rain falling during the greater part of the match, and consequently the ball was not as light as it might have been. However, the game started, and, soon after the kick off, Welford secured the ball from a pass out and just got over the line. He took the kick himself, and, although an easy one, failed to send the ball over the cross-bar. The rest of the game was nearly all played within the St. John's 25's, the School having much the best of it. The School would have scored more, only for the same reason as in other matches, we had no "scoring men." The most conspicuous players for the School were, Welford and McFarlane ma. for the backs, and Wilson, Peacock, and Robertson for the forwards.

SECOND FIFTEEN *v.* STAR FIRST.

The return match with the first of the Stars was played on August 4th, and resulted in a victory for the Stars by 14 points to *nil*. The Stars brought a very strong team, as heavy as our School first, and no wonder our fellows felt ill at ease when they saw the size of their opponents and knew that four of their own number were emergencies taken from the third fifteen. In the first spell the Stars crossed the line almost as they liked. Not long after the game started Bennett mi. hurt his leg and was carried off the field, and was not able to walk for two or three days. In the second spell, however, the School woke up and played a game for which they deserve much credit, each and every man working honestly and doing his level best. It was this waking up of the School fifteen which prevented the Stars from adding to their score shortly after the commencement of the second spell. For the backs, Welford, McFarlane ma., and Wilford played well, and most of the forwards. It may also be added that our "full back" was not quite as brilliant as he might have been.

THIRD FIFTEEN *v.* HIGH SCHOOL FIRST.

The Third Fifteen have played three matches with the High School this term, all resulting in draws, neither side scoring. The first match was played in the early part of the term. The most conspicuous players were Willis, McFarlane ma. (backs), Bryce and Fenton (forwards).

The second match was played on Wednesday, 8th August, and resulted in a draw. In this match McFarlane ma. and McFarlane mi. played well for the backs, and Bryce and Cameron for the forwards.

The third match was played on Wednesday, August 15, and resulted, as the other two, in a draw. Peake, Downes, McFarlane ma., and Hogg, for the backs, and Bryce and Bridge for the forwards, were most prominent. The School had the best of the game, and Bryce was conspicuous for his running.

FOURTH FIFTEEN *v.* HIGH SCHOOL SECOND.

The Fourth Fifteen played one match this term against the Second of the High School, and won by seven points (two goals and two tries) to *nil*. Bassett and Hankins obtained the tries, and a neat goal was potted from the field by Jacob mi., who also kicked a goal from one of the tries. The passing and collaring of this fifteen does Cooper mi., their captain, much credit.

CHARACTERS OF FIRST FIFTEEN.

MR. HAROLD.—Plays either three-quarter back or forward; fast and strong runner; should collar his men lower.

MR. GRACE.—Useful forward; plays well on the wing; best dribbler in the team; tackles well.

MARSHALL (Captain).—Plays well either forward or full-back; sure kick and collar; always works his hardest.

WILLIAMS ma.—Centre three-quarter; punts and passes well; always plays a good game; never fails to collar his man.

GOOD.—Three-quarter; plays a good forward game when required; punts and drop-kicks well; collars too high.

BENNETT.—Emergency; three-quarter, runs fast, but gains little ground; punts well with either foot; a poor collar.

BANNISTER.—One of the most useful men in the team; plays half-back; good all round kick; collars well; makes useful runs.

JOLLIE.—Half-back; passes out well from the scrum; punts well; lacks weight and strength.

BLAIR.—Very useful man; plays well anywhere; good kick; sure collar; always on the ball when forward.

HOLDSWORTH.—Heaviest man in the team; makes good use of his weight and strength; works hard; very useful man on the line out; place kicks well.

WHITEMAN.—Very hard working forward, generally plays on the wing; should pass more.

FANTHAM.—Heavy forward; should make more use of his weight.

MONTGOMERIE.—Good hard working forward; generally gets through the scrums; dribbles well; should talk less.

HUNTER-BROWN.—Forward; follows up well; works well in the scrum.

FRASER.—Forward; fast man, but does not make much use of his speed; makes the most of his strength and weight.

ALDWORTH.—Plays a good forward game; always on the ball.

CHARACTERS OF SECOND FIFTEEN.

WELFORD (Captain).—Captains his men well; collars and runs fairly. Should kick and pass more.

SAXBY.—Full back; wants a great deal of practice; too slow in kicking, and not always sure in his collaring.

WILSON.—Good, hardworking forward, but does not always keep strictly to the rules.

ROBERTSON.—Works well through the game; good long place-kick.

MONTGOMERIE.—Good heavy forward, but sometimes loafs outside the scrummages.

WILFORD. — Three-quarter; makes useful runs; good collar; makes good use of his kicking.

The Second Fifteen consists of—Welford, Wilford, Jackson, Saxby, Macfarlane ma., Bennett mi., Robertson, Currie, Steele, Wilson, Montgomerie mi., Peacock, Krull, Galpin, and Harrison.

CHARACTERS OF THIRD & FOURTH FIFTEENS.

MCFARLANE MA. (Captain).—Half-back; kicks and collars fairly; should learn to stop rushes and pick up the ball.

DOWNES.—Good collar for his size; runs and kicks well.

JACOB mi.—Runs and kicks very well; should pass more.

COOPER mi. (Captain of Fourth).—Makes a good captain; coaches his men, and is a hard-working forward.

The Third Fifteen consists of Macfarlane ma. (Captain), Macfarlane mi., Norris, Hewitt ma., Downes, Peake, Willis, Hogg, Bryce, Bridge, Stowe, Chubbin, Lloyd, Fenton, Cameron.

The Fourth Fifteen consists of:—Cooper mi. (Captain), Russell mi., Hankins, Jacob mi., Podevin, Hewitt mi., Fleetwood, Jacob ma., Bassett, Blake, Bennett min., Wakefield, Anderson, Hutchinson ma., Tudor.

It is proposed to put up a brass in the Chapel to the memory of the late Headmaster. By this means, in addition to the Memorial Prize, his name will be kept before the eyes of the boys.

The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Harvey Memorial Fund:

	£	s	d		£	s	d
W. Scale, Esq. ...	2	2	0	Captain Hewitt, ...	1	0	0
G. Lloyd, Esq. , ...	2	2	0	E. Jollie, Esq. ...	1	0	0
G. H. Saxby, Esq.	2	0	0	R. Blair, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Duncan ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Bourke, ...	1	0	0
K. Dalrymple, Esq	1	1	0	Mrs. Bannister ...	1	0	0
J. Currie, Esq. ...	1	1	0	J. Moore, Esq. ...	0	10	0
G. S. Cooper, Esq.	1	1	0	F. Moore, Esq. ...	0	10	0
W. Carlile, Esq.	1	1	0	Mrs. B. Taylor ...	0	10	0
J. M. Marshall, Esq	1	1	0	W. Woon, Esq. ...	0	5	0
W. F. Russell, Esq.	1	1	0	H. Taylor, Esq. ...	0	5	0

It is hoped that intending subscribers will send in their subscriptions as soon as possible.

There are not many School Debating Societies which can boast of their special short-hand reporter. Scale has been quite equal to the occasion, and his reports figure in a condensed form under the head of the Debating Society.

A prize for Latin Prose, offered by the "Schoolmaster" for competition among all non-graduates in the colony was won by Bannister; the subject was the burial of Harold.

A rather difficult task, albeit a pleasing one in the main, was placed before the Choir this term. Not only had they the difficulties of a new Psalter to wrestle with, but all the responses and chants were new. On the whole they may be said to have passed very creditably through the ordeal; and may now be considered to have mastered the new pointing, and also to have considerably increased their répertoire of hymns and chants. The Choir will sustain a severe loss next term in Williams ma., who has worked most indefatigably as assistant organist and librarian; but they must be consoled by the hope that the remaining organist may long hold the office, which has been so ably filled.—A still more serious loss will be that of the Choir-master, Mr. Innes-Jones, who has devoted his time and energies in the most ungrudging manner.

NOTICES.

Copies of back numbers of the COLLEGIAN may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Collegiate School, Wanganui.

Yearly Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: 'Carthusian,' (2) 'Ulula' (2), 'Melburnian,' 'Seafordian,' 'Cinque Port,' 'Otago High School Magazine,' 'St Andrew's Magazine,' 'St. Thomas' College Magazine,' 'Surbiton Villa Gazette.'

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Scribe.—Your letter is needless. All letters placed in the study are posted before 12.30.

Wanganui Collegian.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1888.

ANOTHER winter term has passed rapidly away. Its work, its debates, its football, its entertainments are over, and the holidays are close at hand. As regards work, we may congratulate ourselves upon the excellent examination passed by Marris for the Scholarships, an example which we hope to see followed in future years. In football we have not been quite so successful as formerly, but this is easily accounted for when it is remembered that hitherto we have been content with playing Junior teams, whereas this season we entered the lists as competitors for the Senior Cup. It is for this reason also that Mr. Harold and Mr. Grace have been playing for the fifteen, though, of course, they did not appear in the St. Patrick's match.

The debates have certainly made up in amusement what perhaps they have lacked in instruction; the speeches have not been prepared with sufficient care, members preferring to rely upon the inspiration of the moment, to the trouble of arranging their thoughts beforehand. The Entertainments, of which one has still to come, have been carried on on a more ambitious scale than heretofore, but here too we should like to see something of a more solid description introduced.

ON LOOKING BACK to the end of last year, we cannot fail to be struck with the losses we have sustained since that time. The late Lord Hatherly, Lord Chancellor of England, on being asked what, in his opinion, were the most touching words he had heard spoken during his Parliamentary career, said that he had never seen the House of Commons more deeply impressed than by a passage in one of John Bright's speeches. The occasion was a debate during the progress of the Crimea War, when all England was anxiously expecting the news of some great and decisive battle, and Mr. Bright, in alluding to this state of anxiety, said, "The angel of death is now amongst us; we "can almost hear the rustling of his wings." During the last six months, the angel of death has been amongst us more than once, by us too has the rustling of his wings been heard. His presence has left a deep and abiding impression upon us, as it is right that it should, but we should do well to remember that far above the blackest cloud, there always remains the "heaven's eternal blue."

In Memoriam.

AT 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, August 5th, Mr. Rees-Mogg's long and painful illness, so bravely and patiently borne, was ended, and he passed away without a struggle. Coming to the School in 1884, he devoted the whole of his energies to his work; the Choir and the Cadet Corps were both entirely reorganised by him, and up to the time of his forced retirement, he took the keenest interest in them. About the middle of last term, he found that his strength would no longer admit of his remaining at the School, and from that time, he gradually grew weaker until death gave him rest on the date abovementioned. The funeral took place on the following Monday. The first part of the service was read in the Chapel, by the Rev. A. O. Williams, the choir singing that most beautiful of all funeral hymns. "Now the labourer's task is o'er." The Sixth Form acted as pall-bearers, and the whole school followed the hearse to the Cemetery, where the Rev. T. L. Tudor performed the remainder of the Service. At the grave, the hymn, "Let Saints on Earth in Concert Sing," was sung by the Choir, and formed a fitting close to a service, which can scarcely have failed to leave an impression on the minds of all who were present.

IT IS with deep regret that we record the death at Timaru of B. Wray, youngest son of Captain Wray, R.M. It was well known, while he was at the School, that his heart was weak, but the end came very suddenly and unexpectedly. He left the school only last year, and all who knew him will always cherish an affectionate remembrance of one who was always bright and cheerful, and whose chief characteristic was that rarest of virtues, thoughtfulness for others rather than for himself.

A WALKING TOUR TO LAKE ROTOITI.

ON Tuesday, the 15th of May, we left Nelson for Belgrove (25 miles) in the 9.30 a.m. train arriving there at 11.15. We at once put on our swags and started to walk to Mr. Kerr's, where we intended to spend the night. The roads being rather muddy and very steep in some places, we did not get on very fast. After walking about three miles we were obliged to stop for a few minutes to adjust our swags. At 12.30 we arrived at the little village of Wai-iti (a school house and three farm-houses) about five miles from Belgrove, and as we were feeling rather "peckish" we sat down beside a little stream and had lunch, which delayed us about half an hour. From here the road got worse, and made walking very hard work, three miles further on we came to a long steep hill, which we had to ascend; on going down the other side we found that we were obliged to wade through a sort of swamp, the water and mud being over our ancles; two miles of this, and three more over level country, brought us in view of Stewart's Accomodation House, which we hailed with joy as we knew that we could get some refreshment there. At three o'clock, we were sitting inside with two glasses in front of us. As we had seven miles more to go before dark, (all up hill) we thought it best to delay as little as possible, so we took up our swags and proceeded. We had not gone more than a hundred yards before we came to the River ———, across which a wire was stretched, and on it was a box in which to sit and pull yourself across with a rope. We were some little time discussing as to who should venture first in this uncanny machine, and at last came to the conclusion that one would go first with the baggage, and the other follow. This occasioned a lot of delay, and it was quite 3.30 before we were once more on our way. While at the Accomodation House we had been given directions as to the whereabouts of Mr. Kerr's house, namely, just before you come to a gate on the top of the hill, you will find a track turning off to the right, follow it and you will come to the house. On the way up the hill we met a man, who told us to go through through the gate, and follow the road for a good mile, then turn off to the right and we would come to the house. These two different directions rather puzzled us, and we determined to follow the latter instructions. At 5.30 we arrived at the top of the hill, came to the gate, and went through. By this time it was dusk, and after following the road for about a mile we saw a light to our right across the valley which cheered us up a bit. As we did not see any track leading off we decided to go on a little further expecting to find a track turning off at right angles which would take us to the house, but we were doomed to disappointment, for after walking for about an hour there was no sign of a track, so we decided to retrace our steps to where we had seen the light and attempt to make a track for ourselves.

(To be continued.)

The Choir supper was held on Saturday Aug. 7th, and was apparently enjoyed by all, especially by one gentleman with a tenor voice, who covered himself with glory by his almost superhuman efforts.

In Mr. Innes-Jones, we are losing one who has given his time and energies most unselfishly to our school affairs; in the Choir and Cadet Corps especially, his loss will be felt. Our best wishes accompany him in his new career.

The stage, turned out by the carpenter's shop this term, is by far the most elaborate effort of the kind ever attempted in the school. It has a breadth of 24 feet, and is 16 feet deep. The height of the arch of the proscenium is 12 feet; and there are six footlights; and four wings on each side. A pretty drop-scene has kindly been painted by Mr. Pownall. It is a view of Lake Wakatipu, with a mountain background. The arms of the School and the motto "Vestigia nulla retrorsum" are also painted on the scene.

This term has been comparatively uneventful as far as the Cadet Corps is concerned. The weather has been unsuitable for either shooting or evening parades, and, moreover, Col. Stapp has been unable to inspect the corps. This is to be regretted inasmuch as our popular Sergt-Major informed the first company at their last drill, that he was sure the Colonel would have been "proud" to inspect them, so good was the drill. This was doubtless the first fruits of getting the drill hour during school every fortnight. The second company has been armed with "Broomsticks," but their progress has hardly been as fast as might have been expected. We regret to add that Captain Innes-Jones, who has had command of the Corps during the last year and a half, resigns his commission at the end of the term, leaving Mr. Shields in command of the Corps. With Mr. Innes-Jones great progress has been made in drill, and the Corps is now, though small in numbers, in a very efficient state.

Wilford was elected to fill the vacancy on the COLLEGIAN Committee this term.

Correspondence.

GOOD READING.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—What we want here is a reading class, I don't mean a compulsory but more of a voluntary one. There are very few boys who read really good books, but that fault could be easily cured by having a class in which every member could take part. I think the most suitable time for holding it would be on Sundays, between the time we come out of dinner and the walk.

I am, &c.,

T. A. C.

MEETING ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—We wish to propose that a new plan should be adopted in holding meetings; at present not only the extra writing, shorthand, and book-keeping classes are held in the Fourth Form room, but also all meetings of the school clubs; in fact the Fourth Form room is the general meeting room of the School, which is very inconvenient to its members. We think, sir, it would be a great improvement if each secretary called all the meetings of his club in the room to which he belongs.

We remain, &c.,

TWO MEMBERS OF THE FORM.

THE CADET CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—If a corporal leaves the Cadet Corps and joins some four months afterwards I do not see why he should again start in the ranks as a corporal.

I am &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE W.C.S.C.C.

"OLD BOYS."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It is not often that I have the pleasure of writing to you on any subject, but there is one which I think deserves a little attention, and that is the question of old boys. As things are now, a boy comes to school, stays a certain time, leaves, goes out into the world, and, in nine cases out of ten, forgets all about his school, or at any rate takes no more interest in it worth speaking of. I am writing under correction, but I think that this is the case. Now I do not see why this should be, and I am quite sure that as long as it is so neither the school nor the boys will "go ahead" as they ought to do. There is a custom of giving valuable presents to boys whose merits deserve recognition. Except in a very few cases, I do not think this at all a good plan. It is expensive, and I am afraid that the boys often think more of the present than of the past—I mean the cause of the present. But to come to the point. I think that if a badge of blue and black ribbon, to be worn either on the coat or hat, were to be given with a written permission to wear it, instead of a more valuable present, it would help to keep up a greater *esprit de corps* in the school. It would be always worn by the boy wherever he might go. Now a book or a heavy thing of that sort is generally put on a shelf, and seldom, if ever, taken down again. Another suggestion is, that there might be two or three races at the School Sports, both scratch and handicap, open to past and present alike. This would encourage the attendance of "old boys" and would help to connect the past and present boys, and so the past and present school. Hoping that my suggestion will be acted on in some way.

I remain etc..

BLUE & BLACK

Puzzle Pages.

BOYHOOD is like the first squad-drill—
Out of step full half the time,—
Yet learning golden rules of conduct still,
Hardiness, and discipline, that help us through
Our later battles, sieges, frays, and night alarms;
Onward until we hear the last command—
Dressed by the right: "deliver up your arms."

CHAPTER I.

MUGGLESWICK College was a fine Elizabethan building on the banks of the Derwent, on the borders of Caithness and Donegal counties, in the South of England, where the rising generation could receive a liberal education, and also be initiated into all the athletic amusements popular in the year 1900; such as Knuckle-bones, Hitchie-Dabber, etc., which had usurped the place of the old fashioned Cricket, Football, and Rowing of the preceding generation. The bright beams of the morning sun gilded the roofs of the school buildings, showing off to the greatest advantage the elegant proportions resulting from the composition of the early British architecture, with the Græco-Roman style (three points out of four), relieved by a happy blending of the Norman and Gothic with the best manner of the Renaissance. The effect, which was, perhaps, somewhat bizarre, was easily accounted for by the fact that the architect, who made the plans, wished for a little variety from the stern simplicity of some drawings, which he had just designed (and which were accepted) for Stonehenge. The playing fields were thronged with people. It was Sports Day. Small crowds hung on

the heels of Tommy Talboys and Tim Squoggle-head, the rivals for the championship, held by the winner of the majority of the seven events open to Seniors, viz., Tip Cat, Knucklebones, Hitchie-Dabber, Marbles, Mumble Peg, Peg Tops, and Hop Scotch. Two or three of the older boys were standing on the asphalt Peg Top ground (once a Tennis Court). Priestman, the tallest, with a piece of blue ribbon in his button hole, was noisily arguing in favour of Talboys, with as much earnestness as he exerted in checking the excessive use of lemonade by the second and third Forms on Friday afternoon. His opponent was his chum, Bryan Donkin, a tall, dark boy, with very small hands and feet (a much prized characteristic of the Donkin family).

"I tell you," said Priestman, "Tommy is sure to win; Tim's sprained knee cuts him out of Hop Scotch, so Tom can win more ways than Tim." "What do you mean by more ways?" asked Donkin. "Well, if Tom won Tip Cat, Marbles, Mumble Peg, and Hop Scotch, —call that one way,—and Tip Cat, Mumble Peg, Marbles, and Knuckle-bones another way, and so on." "How if he wins the seven events?" "That is impossible; the winner cannot win by more than a bare majority." "Four out of seven?" said another boy. "Certainly." "That is mere supposition," said Donkin, "but we'll take it that way if you like." "Well, in that way," went on Priestman, "Tom can win in more ways than Tim." "I think *not*, if you allow that Tom *must* win Hop Scotch," said Donkin. *Which was right?* The starter's bell rang, and the boys moved down the little slope past the Gymnasium; Donkin remarking, as he passed through the gate, "If this gate had nine bars the present number might be said to be squared." *True enough, but why?* A little boy from the lower third, Charley Turner, had heard the discussion between Donkin and Priestman, and presently said to the former, "I say, Bryan, how many ways could *I* win prizes? I'm in for four events, two with three prizes, and two with two." "Do you count two firsts different from one first, or three firsts?" "Yes; and a first and a second, or one second and one third, or a third and a second, &c., &c., as different ways." Donkin told him the number, and he opened his eyes and went off, certain that he could not miss *all* the ways.

CHAPTER II.

One afternoon Mr. Chawner, the headmaster, gave a half holiday in honour of Robinson's and Radford's success in the Cambridge Locals, and a paperchase was put under weigh. Harry Peile and Willie Jenkins were chosen as hares, and started off, after an animated discussion as to the "law" allowed. Falconar had been unanimously elected M.H.H., on account of his well-known proclivity for Beagles. Priestman and Mick Carr, a tall, dark youth, with a hook nose, were whippers-in. When "time" was called, the pack, with a wild yell, streamed across the cricket ground towards the lofty mountain ranges, where the hares had last been seen. Half-an-hour later, the pack presented a different appearance, for the course had led through a bog. Priestman, who was leading, had gone into that bog a clean tidy youth, but he tripped half way, and involuntarily tried to pick up a double armful of the swamp. When he emerged, his own mother would not have known him from a mud volcano. Further on, the track passed the Carr's house, and Falconar and Priestman looked over the garden wall, where Mrs. Carr's cat was basking in the sun, after a light meal of two canaries and a mouse. Pussy, horror-struck by Priestman's grimy face, fled up a waterspout and rushed into the first opening she saw, which led, unluckily, into the water butt, where she was found six weeks later, and accounted for much dissatisfaction with the water supply. By the end of an hour, the first flight consisted of Priestman, Falconar, "Goat-hair," "Mosstown," and a few more, followed by "Shark," feeling like a fish out of water, "Weka," growing weaker every minute, "Tonguey," unable to give tongue, "Father," who could no farther get, "The Fowl," and "Spider," both longing for a fly, "Tod," scarce able to toddle, "The Carpenter," longing for a bench, "Sacks," feeling as if his head was in a bag, "Tongs," longing for his own fireside, "Grinny," feeling as if this (s)mile would be his last, "Biscuits," nearly 'baked,' and "Keg," ready to come to an "anker," for he felt nearly run out. At length the hares were viewed, and Priestman, making a game effort, just overtook them as they finished.

The evening after the paper chase Donkin and two or three others, were discussing the subject of paperchases in general and their last one in particular, and Donkin had been silent

for some minutes when Priestman exclaimed, "Out with it, Bryan, I always know you're going to ask some outrageous question when you look like that." "Like what?" asked Donkin. "Like an expiring duck when electrical phenomena disturbs the atmosphere," retorted Priestman. "I was just thinking we went as many miles as the hares had minutes start." "How long did we take to run them?" said Priestman. "The number of hours we took was precisely a quarter of the number of minutes that the hares had start." "So it was, now I come to think of it," observed Priestman, "for I overtook the hares at the gymnasium corner, just where we started, and I asked the time."

"Were you the first hound in?"

"Yes, I was; and I don't think there were many more finished, they dropped off very quick, twice as many in every mile as in the mile before." "Not at first, surely," said "Paddy," "I think we all finished the first mile." "Yes, everyone finished the first mile, and then they began to get stuck in bogs, and fixed in furze bushes, and precious few reached the last mile and four fifths of *them* were lost in that same mile."

"I daresay that's all true, but what was the start, and how many miles did we run, and how many of us started, and how long did Priestman take, and how many ran to the finish?" asked "Paddy." "An answer to all those questions requires *very* careful consideration," remarked Donkin.

CHAPTER III.

One morning Mr. Manchester addressed the Fifth Form on Geography, as follows:—"After the careful manner in which we have worked at latitude and longitude for the last fortnight, I trust there is not one of you who will fail to comprehend the simple problem I now set before you. History tells us that the Dutch, after sweeping the English from the narrow seas, and tying brooms to their mastheads to show they had had a brush with the enemy—(Tromp, you know, led the van, and was playfully nicknamed 'Van' Tromp in consequence). By the way, what was the difference between 'Van' Tromp and Henry the Second's father? We will ask our friend 'Paddy' if he knows." Paddy said he did. "The rest of the Fifth may have a week to find out. Returning to latitude, etc. How did the Dutch commemorate the victory?" Shaw mi: promptly answered "They established the eighteenth of June as 'Thanksgiving Day.'" "Alas, no!' They began to count their days from noon to noon, that is, Thursday, for example, instead of starting at midnight, started at twelve, noon, and went on all the afternoon, evening, night and morning till twelve, noon, again." "Do the Dutch count that way now?" asked Shaw mi. "Certainly. The Dutch idiosyncrasy is to love peculiarity, hence the word Dutch to signify eccentric, as for example, 'A Dutch Uncle,' 'Dutch Courage,' 'Double Dutch.'" "Please sir, what *is* Double Dutch?" "Repeated applications of Grimms' Law will reduce *any* language to Double Dutch. However, as to latitude. A certain Dutch boatman named Hans shipped aboard 'The Trenton,' an English steamer, some years ago,—February 29th, 1876, to be exact. This vessel sailed from the Tyne, and circumnavigated the globe, thus either '*losing a day*' or '*gaining a day.*' On nearing home again, the Captain one Sunday at 11 a.m. (according to the time kept on the voyage) told the crew they had got a day behind, and must stop calling it Sunday, and call it Monday. The Dutchman objected, but the Captain's arguments (a rope's end and a handspike) convinced him and he called it 11 a.m. Monday. Hans afterwards returned to Holland, and one Monday at 11 a.m. he happened to refer to the day *as* Monday, but his friends indignantly told him that their Monday went right on to what the English called Tuesday and he must move on too, or they would break his skull. He said he had lost one day already, and he thought it a schwindle that he had to move on and lose a second, but the poor man had to submit, though he complained bitterly, and said, 'I make von big Jack-Donkey of myself, to sail mit dot Englesch rope's-ender! But who schwindled me, vas it die Engelscher, or die Deutcher poys?' The question is did he lose two days, or gain two days, or gain or lose no days, who cheated him if any did so, and which way did he go round the world?" A hopeless silence fell on the Fifth till "Paddy" Robinson, with a beaming smile, asked, "Is 1876 a leap year?" "Yes." "And did he return in that year?" "Yes, in September."

The classes then changed.

Priestman, Waugh, "Biscuits," Booth, commonly called the "General," and a few more entered the schoolroom one evening in the mild dove-like manner common to British schoolboys and

earthquakes. As Priestman threw aside the curtains which divide the big Schoolroom, Donkin's voice was heard, saying, "How many rings did you move?" "How many *are* there?" "The room is 20 feet wide, there are two curtains meeting, and rings are sewn on a foot apart." "That's easy enough, but I bet you don't know how many rings there are here on Sundays," said Waugh. "Same as any other day, I suppose," said the General. "Finger rings counted?" said Donkin. "No, without finger rings; there are forty-one on Mondays and Tuesdays, and if you know how many there are on Sundays you can find Wednesdays and Saturdays." "Are there 3 more on Wednesday than on Saturday?" asked Donkin. Waugh nodded.

Here Robinson, the wit of the Fifth, more often called "Paddy," being full of that mirth-provoking humour so characteristic of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "If I saw Biscuits on a kicking horse, what would I call him?" "Mixed Biscuits," said Priestman. "No, Osborne Biscuits." "I don't see that," said Waugh. "Bryan has a better one than that about a gymnasium," said Priestman. "What sort of gymnasium was it?" "It had a flat ceiling," said Donkin. "How big was it?" "Well, it measured 100 feet from one corner to the opposite corner." "On the floor?" "No, to the opposite corner up in the ceiling." "How long was it?" "It was as long as it was broad." "How broad?" "The breadth was twice the height, and if you add height, length, and breadth together, treble them and divide by five, you get a number you already know."

One morning Mr. Manchester said to his arithmetic class, "Last Monday, I gave equal sums of money to Priestman, Donkin, and Waugh to buy apples. They each bought some on Monday, and each some on Tuesday; Priestman bought altogether 50 apples, Donkin 30, and Waugh 10. They expended the whole amount of money; they bought all Monday's apples at the same price, and all Tuesday's apples at the same price." "Was Tuesday's price the same as Monday's?" "Perhaps not, but how did it happen that they got such different amounts?"

(To be continued).

[A prize is offered for the best set of solutions of the puzzles in Puzzle Pages. Colonial competitors must send in papers by Oct. 1st, to the Editor. European competitors are allowed until Sept. 10th. Each sheet must be headed with no name, but a motto, the same motto being written on the outside of a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the competitor. Mottoes may be English, Latin, Greek, or Maori. A five shilling book is offered as a *special* prize for a full solution of the apples problem with all possible answers; fractions of a penny, such as one-third, one-fifth, etc., not allowed.]

Odds and Ends.

"Umbraeqise silentes, et Chaos." "You silent shades, and you, O Sha-os." Surely not the sixth form.

Truly we live in an age of progress; the sight of the "Broomstick Brigade" in marching order would cause the stoutest heart to quail. The desperate step of thus arming the second company with the latest offensive weapon was not, we are assured, occasioned by the breaking of the cables.

Short-hand writing must be at a premium in Ceylon, if the usual style of speaking resembles the following extracts taken from a Colombo School Magazine:—"Mr. C. W. Dias Bandaranayake, Ratemahatmaya of the Paranakuru Korale, has been appointed to act for the Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata." "We learn with great pleasure that H. W. D. Banderanayake has been appointed Mudaliyar of the Kandeboddepattu." These are apparently two ordinary pieces of intelligence, no extra charge being made for the number which contains the interesting facts.

Q. Spell "tough." Ans. "Tuf. O no, tuff." Wild horses should not extract from us the name of the perpetrator of the above enormity.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the gale that cast the unfortunate whale ashore, brought an unexpected holiday to the school, who went down *en masse* to inspect it. It was not hard to find, in fact a blind man could have found it, owing to the "Ancient and fishlike" odour which pervaded the atmosphere for several hundred yards around it. In spite of this drawback, and of the fact that it was minus part of its head and all of its skin, and had been partly eaten by sharks, still it was an interesting sight, and no doubt made a great impression upon the minds and noses of the spectators. In another part of our columns will be found a Latin letter describing the event.

The spelling bee was very funny, as also was "On the ball." We were sorry to see that several champion spellers were conspicuous by their absence, though the Upper and Lower Third were well represented.

To run a sword through one's foot, and to spend a merry quarter of an hour lying insensible in a ditch under a cream-coloured horse, are no doubt exciting but perhaps rather dangerous amusements.

Going, Going, Going, Gone. The Chess Club.

There is no doubt that "music hath charms to soothe the savage 'beast,'" but what effect it would have upon that unknown quadruped, if he were to be chained in the passage, while the toy-symphony was being rehearsed in the fifth form room, "On the Ball" was being practised by fifteen musical (?) gentleman in the music-room, while a violin, a clarionet and a flute were in full blast in the abode of the first form, is open to conjecture.

Advance, naturalists. What with lectures, on tin, mica, gold, etc., delivered by learned professors well qualified to deal exhaustively with their subjects, the Naturalists' Club may well be proud of itself.

We have received a copy of a poem written in Homeric strain, describing the "arma virosque" of the fourth fifteen. We regret our inability to print the whole of this pleasing production, but in order to allow our readers to gain some faint idea of the poetical flower who is "blushing unseen" in our midst, we cannot refrain from publishing the following two stanzas. They are remarkable both for rhyme and rhythm, and describe with rare pathos the gallant victory gained over the Boys' School. They may be sung to any tune, the preference, perhaps, being given to that melody which caused the premature decease of the aged cow. We would call special attention to the really exquisite beauty of lines 1 and 3 of the last stanza:—

"Now there's —— three quarter a very good kick;
So gentle and strong and so very quick,
He picked up the ball, and had a good hold,
And looking at the enemy, potted a goal."

"Now ladies, lads, and gentlemen give 3 cheers for the noble 4th fifteen.
For the first victory of this gallant team,
A better captain, secretary, and forwards, has never been seen,
Now ladies, lads, and gentlemen, 3 cheers for the noble 4th fifteen.

SURVEY LIFE IN THE WAIMARINO.

PART II.

(BY ABORIGINAL.)

BY this time the summer was coming on; and the weather we had during the next seven days that we spent on the river, was unpleasantly warm for canoe work. Owing to the numerous rapids our progress was very slow, the average day's journey being about eight miles. On the second day we passed the Tangarakau, a tributary, on the right bank of the river, which has a promising coal bed in its basin. In passing under an overhanging bank near this place we nearly met with a serious accident, through one of our crew pulling a loose hanging tree that fell into the river and struck the canoe. The natives at various pahs we passed were very liberal in supplying us with potatoes and other articles of food. The great obstacle to our passage presented itself to us on the third day. It was Tareipokiori, the worst rapid on the river, formed by an immense land-slip that has come down, at a narrow part of the river, from a steep hill on one side, and blocked up against a cliff on the other, so that for a time it must have dammed up the whole channel. The stream, now narrowed between masses of broken shell rock and the cliff, falls a considerable height and rushes underneath the overhanging wall, from which it emerges two hundred yards lower down and forms a large whirlpool upon the opposite side of the river—a very Scylla and Charybdis. The load being landed for carriage by land, we dragged the canoe along close to the rocks, sometimes lifting her almost completely out of the water. That same night we arrived at a pah opposite the mouth of the Retaruke Stream, which drains a large extent of country on the Eastern side of the Wanganui, to the North of the Manganui-a-te-au. The pah was then the home of Topene te Mamaku, perhaps the oldest chief in the island, who died there only a few days after we left. The outlet to the district is Alexandra on the Waikato. As we approached the landing the inhabitants of the place, natives and dogs—principally dogs, assembled on the bank to welcome us. One ancient dame, who had seen but few white men before, and who looked somewhat supernatural herself, suggested that possibly we were spirits and not men at all. Upon being told that I was a doctor, the Maoris eyed me with great curiosity, and asked if we could give them a remedy

for a skin disorder that most of them appeared to be suffering from. The sight of so many useless dogs in a state of starvation excited our pity. We were told that one dog fancier, more artful than the rest, had taught his animal tricks, so that the children should give it scraps of food in reward for its accomplishments. Just at the time of our visit to this place, Whakahoro, a man lost his way on the Central Railway Route, and at last, following down a stream, came out upon the Wanganui at this place, after breaking his way through the bush and living on fern tops and berries for twenty-two days. The people at the pah heard him, late one night, calling on the opposite side of the river, and took him across. His voice was by this time weak, and he could not talk Maori. His rescuers put before him what food they had; and after he had refreshed himself with seven pannikins of tea, and a large dish of rotted corn, they deemed it advisable to check his appetite by force. The Wanganui River, as Western boundary of the Waimarino Block, was at this time being surveyed by a party of men, who were then camped a few miles further up stream. Not many days before, the natives had found in the vicinity of the camp a pig's head bearing a familiar ear-mark; and that morning a large party of men and boys, with quite a fleet of canoes, had gone up to demand satisfaction. We waited eagerly for their return to hear the result of the expedition. Soon after dark shouting in the distance told us that the canoes were coming. They landed on the beach, but not a word was said on the subject of their errand. It was not till supper was over that a meeting was held, and the subject opened up. Then we were much amused to witness the indignation of the speakers as they told how the "Frenchmen"—they were sure Englishmen would not act so—not only declined to hand over the five pounds demanded of them, but the biggest man of the party had taken off his coat and offered to "knock out" any two Maoris present. Wherever we went the same warning was given us, not to meddle with Maori pigs. I once saw a notice stuck up beside our track, which had evidently been placed there by some one who would not trust to our restraining the dogs, and therefore represented the matter to the offenders themselves. Being interpreted it ran as follows:—"This is to tell the dogs not to run after the pigs." The survey camp was deserted when we passed it on the Monday morning, all the party being out at work. By the mouth of a large stream on this part of the river stands an old mill overgrown by moss and surrounded by neglected grapevines and fruit trees. It was put up by the Government many years ago for the natives, and would probably have been used by them, if it had only grown its own wheat and threshed it without necessitating labour—a thing not at all congenial to Maori enterprise. Stopping a few miles further on we made the acquaintance of a ferocious looking old savage, who rejoiced in the name of Whiha. He expressed a desire to address just one word to us. And forthwith he began his "word," with wild gesticulations and hideous grimaces, talking so fast that there was no possibility of interrupting him. In the twenty minutes that his "word" occupied he displayed to us a very fine example of fertile and quick imagination, narrating his travels all over New Zealand, to gaols amongst other places; then to Australia by a large ocean steamer that he described very minutely; and on to India and various other countries, till he lost himself in a crowded street in London. Having thanked Whiha for this entertainment, we went on to the next place we had occasion to call at, Koio. Paiaka, the the chief man of the settlement, was away, and the only people left behind were his sister and an old person, who was either a man or a woman but I am sure I do not know which. The former pressed us to take potatoes and meat, saying that it must not be said that a sister of Paiaka let us go hungry. Afterwards we made the acquaintance of Paiaka's brother, Piki, who, though himself the most hospitable native I ever met, did not attempt to magnify the generous nature of Paiaka. On the other hand he likened his brother to a serpent, who, being of a merry disposition, divided his attention between drinking grog, and thrashing his wife. Piki, in favouring us with his ideas upon the subject of religion, denounced the Church of England as a denomination founded by an old bigamist Henry the Eighth, who married *eight* wives. Fancying I recognised our friend's face I asked him if I had not seen him many years ago. He remembered the occasion well, said it was in May, 1874, and to my astonishment took a note book out of his pocket and shewed me an entry to verify the statement. At last we reached the place where our canoe was to be left, one hundred and twenty miles from the mouth of the river. Our work now was to visit

some of the Taranaki and Auckland trig-stations near the head of the Wanganui, and travel across by a very round-about and unknown way to the Waimarino Plains, close to the foot of Ruapehu, to observe at the trigs in that neighbourhood. Then two of us, having helped the others as far as possible on their way, were to return to take the canoe down the river and strike across country lower down to meet their companions with a fresh supply of provisions, at a hill that they reckoned upon reaching by a certain day. It was on the tenth of November that three of us left the river at a place called Whenuatere, leaving the others to follow by our tracks and overtake us when they could. Our first trig, Makahiwi, was reached on the second day, a prominent hill with a large clearing on it and one solitary pine standing on the top. This tree, with some Maori marks upon it, the natives had forbidden an Auckland surveyor to cut down under a penalty of three pounds. By the observing at that hill the Auckland and Wellington trig surveys were connected. Whilst the clearing was being done some time before, one of the men employed had several of his ribs broken by a falling tree, and his mates were obliged to carry him seven or eight miles over rough bush country to get to a canoe. In the few days that we spent at Makahiwi we saw several wild dogs and sometimes heard quite a pack of them close to our tents. I was much surprised to see sparrows at this out-of-the-way place in the bush. Rats too were very plentiful. They even ate through a roll of clothing, under a man's head, to get at a morsel of soap wrapped in it. Not till three days after our arrival did the rest of the party join us. We had heard them cooeeing the previous night, an hour before sunset, yet they had not been able to reach us. This gives an idea of the slowness of bush travelling. From Makahiwi onward the travelling was even worse than we had found it before. On the way I secured several uncommon varieties of bird's eggs; and for the first time, saw the vegetating caterpillar (*Sphoeria Robertsii*) in its natural state. By the twenty-second of the month we were close to the Waimarino plains. Our stores were running so low that we ate sparingly. A scientific man among us, in discussing Darwin's theories one evening, after an exceedingly moderate repast, ventured a suggestion that human beings, if their allowance of food were very gradually cut off, would at last cease to have mouths. The time came for two of us to turn back. We did so, arranging to meet our companions again seven days later. By extraordinary exertions we managed to reach the canoe in two days; at the expense of our clothes, however, for they were almost completely torn off us. Our old friend, Piki, immediately upon our arrival, cleaned out one of his whares—a whare that contained quite a large collection of old flint-lock rifles and other weapons—, lit a fire in it for us, and brought pork and pigeons that he had just shot. The heavy rain of the previous few days had flooded the river. The Maoris advised us to wait, saying that they would never take a canoe over Tareipokiori in a flood. Our appointment with our companions being so urgent, we felt obliged to start without delay. Late in the afternoon, the formidable rapid was reached. To shoot it with only the speed that two of us could put on would have been to smash up the canoe; and very probably drown ourselves. The only way seemed to be to lower her with a strong rope, keeping her as much as possible in safe water. It was necessary for one person to remain on board, whilst the other managed the rope; and my companion, being a stronger man than I, offered to do the latter. Unfortunately, when the canoe was just falling into the breaking water, the rope caught round the trunk of a tree, that stood out in the stream above, and left her hanging at the top of the rapid in a very dangerous position. My friend could do nothing but hold on, and this he did with the rope hitched round a rock. His face turned pale with fright, and I saw afterwards that his arms were swollen with the exertions they had borne. Seeing the danger, I rushed to the bow and tried to haul the canoe back up stream; but that was impossible; and I could hear the fibres of the rope giving with the strain. It seemed as though the rope must give way and let the canoe back against the rocky wall, and I should be drawn down in the awful looking whirpools under the cliff. I really thought that my death was at hand. But, just as those miracles occur in story-books, the top of the tree gave way, and allowed us to guide the canoe into safety. That scene of the twenty-fifth of November will always be very fresh in my memory. Lower down the river, next day, we found the river surveyors, who had just returned from Pipiriki, and were able to give us late newspapers. Their first question was—"How did you get

over the Taraipokiori?" We said nothing of our accident. Having plenty of time to finish the day's journey, we stopped talking a long time; and when we did start, we travelled a great part of the way, one swimming alongside whilst the other pulled the canoe. The following day was Sunday; but instead of enjoying it by the river, we hastened on by our old track to Maungaroa, to meet our friends at the place appointed. At the end of the second day, we determined to leave part of our heavy loads, expecting to be back that way a few days later. Careful though we were to hang the stores on poles, that had tin wrapped round them to keep the rats from climbing up, the pests managed to rob us; and some time afterwards, when I went to empty out some of the same flour, the rats were bold enough to come in the day-time and try to make off with the empty bag as soon as I dropped it upon the ground. By the day agreed upon, we reached the place at which we were to meet our companions; but they had not arrived. We fired trees for signals but got no answer. Five days we waited, going from one place to another, in hopes of meeting them, and leaving notes in conspicuous places for their guidance, in case they should come that way. At the end of this time we were getting anxious about the absentees, for it was useless going any further to meet them in trackless country, and we knew that the provisions they started with must be exhausted. As there was nothing better for us to do, we went down to make enquiries of the natives in the Manganui-a-te-ao Valley. It happened that a man had died there a week before; and a messenger, who had carried the news to the native settlement at Waimarino, had seen one of our party there getting stores that had come from Taupo for use on the railway works. Glad to hear this good news, we went back and waited contentedly. It was not till the tenth day after the time appointed, that the wanderers appeared. We had seen their smoke in the distance the day before. They were now well off for food; but before getting it one man had suffered a good deal through going upon short allowance. In the course of their travels, a bed of coal had been met with. By this time it was so near Christmas, that we were afraid of being obliged to spend part, at least, of the festive season in the bush. And now the rain, by preventing the observing, forced us to stay where we were four days longer. Five trigs remained to be observed at before we got back to our canoe. The food again ran out, and I went back for what we had left behind, sleeping two nights in the open air on the way. School boys were never more eager for their holidays than we were then, to get home for Christmas. By the twentieth of December we had once more taken to the canoe, and come down to within seven miles of Pipiriki. At the mouth of the Manganui-a-te-au I waited, having had my share of walking, whilst the others began another tramp round to four more trigs that would bring them out at Pipiriki. They were going to walk night and day, and a day or two later one man was to turn back and help me down the river with the canoe. For three days I led a sort of Robinson Crusoe life, camped on a ledge at the junction of the rivers, spending my time bathing and reading the mass of papers that had come for us from Pipiriki. One day whilst reading in my tent, I heard voices, and, on going outside, I saw a canoe coming round a point of the cliff at a bend below. It had six occupants, four of whom were Pakehas. As they came nearer I saw they were pleasure seekers, and recognised some of them as masters from the Collegiate School. I called out, and one of them answered by saying, "Have you seen anything of F— up the river." We were soon shaking hands and talking of one another's fortunes and misfortunes. The tourists wishing to reach a place seven or eight miles further on that night, could not afford to stay long. The sight of faces so inseparable from civilisation was indeed enlivening, but after they had passed on I felt even more lonely than I had done before. Early next morning my friend returned, and by the time we had got under weigh the Collegiate party came along, so that the two canoes kept close together till we got to Pipiriki, where I was obliged to stop. The following day, Chistmas Eve, I was up early, did all there was for me to do, and then started for town by myself at eleven o'clock in what one of the bystanders called a piece of bark. The rest of the party, leaving Pipiriki later in the day, arrived in town eight hours later than I did. My canoe, which was almost as flat as a board, filled with water at nearly every rapid. The last few rapids I came over after dark, and by the time I reached home, wet, cold, tired, and hungry, it was two o'clock on the morning of Christmas Day.

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WANGANUI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

The Wanganui Collegian.

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Entertainments.

THOSE who took part in the entertainment given to the public on August 23rd, may be congratulated on one of the most successful attempts the school has yet made. There were new attractions in scenery and stage effect, much wanted in the past, though it may be added that the lighting was very poor, a fault that should, if possible, be remedied. The dramatic talent displayed by the performers, though by no means perfect, was often creditable and the dressing, no small factor, was universally good.

The proceedings opened with a Toy Symphony, performed chiefly by members of the choir. This went very well, Holdsworth ma. being conductor. Mr Shields followed with a recitation, "The Revenge," but was hardly audible at times towards the rear of the room. "Anchored," sung by Mr. Grace came next, when the curtain rose on "Bardell v. Pickwick." This part of the programme, with the exception of being rather long, and slow in action, on the whole went excellently. The heavier part of the acting was sustained by Marshall ma., Bourke, Williams ma., and Marris, as Sgt. Buzfuz, Sam Weller, Mr. Winkle, and Sgt. Snubbin respectively. Marshall's acting was good, though perhaps he sometimes failed to conceive the undertouches of real comedy, and was at times a little monotonous in his delivery. Sam Weller scarcely made the hit which he might have made, but this arose rather from a wrong conception of the part rather than from bad rendering. There was, however, much to be praised in his performance, and with patience and perseverance Bourke would become a very fair comedian. Mr. Winkle was well played by Williams, the dress and make-up being very good indeed: his chief fault perhaps was to slightly overdo the trepidation and stammering. Marris, as Sgt. Snubbin, showed dramatic talent turned into a wrong channel; his gestures and voice were good, but he would probably feel more at home in some more serious character. The smaller parts were all well sustained, the judge (Mr. Hoddinott) being one of the best of the evening. Bannister, as Skimpin, was

remarkable for a quiet terse manner well suited to his part, while Stowe (Phunky) and Aldworth (Usher) were also worthy of notice for sustaining small parts well, without being in any way obtrusive. Though Mr. Pickwick (Bennett ma.) and the ladies (Izard, Hewitt ma., and Willis) had certainly but little to do, their by-play was at times most amusing, while the jury (into which by the way was introduced a not quite consistent quantity of burlesque) formed a capital background to the picture.

The duet, during the interval, by Mrs. Empson and Mr. Grace, was well received by the audience, but the second Toy Symphony was somewhat long, the first part of the programme having taken longer than was intended. The entertainment closed with a farce "Supper for Two," in which Williams ma. as "Thomas Quilldriver" was very good, it being almost impossible to find any fault with either his rendering or his make-up. Bannister as "Horatio Blazer" was also good, both in make up and acting: he spoke his lines with good effect, but should try, if possible, to carry his audience more away with him. As "Joseph," Bourke did better than in the former piece, though it was evident at times that "Sam Weller" was still on the stage. This brought to the end a most successful evening's entertainment, and in conclusion it can only be said that amongst those acting, there were many, that may yet do infinitely better, if they will only follow Hamlet's advice to the players, and "o'erstep not the modesty of nature." It may also be suggested that a little less of the element of mirth in the next attempt might produce a still greater success. The programme was as follows:—

OVERTURE	.. ..	Toy Symphony
Recitation	.. ..	Mr. Shields
Song	.. ..	Mr. Grace

"BARDELL V. PICKWICK."

CHARACTERS;

Justice Starleigh	.. .. Mr. Hoddinott
Sergt. Buzfuz	.. .. P. Marshall
Mr. Skimpin	.. .. E. Bannister
Sergt. Snubbin	.. .. W. Marris
Mr. Phunky	.. .. W. R. Stowe
Mr. Pickwick	.. .. S. Bennett.
Nathaniel Winkle	.. .. .. W. Williams
Sam Weller	.. .. D. Bourke
Usher	.. .. W. Aldworth
Mrs. Bardell	.. .. W. Willis
Mrs. Sanders	.. .. A. Izard
Mrs. Cluppins	.. .. J. Hewitt
Duet	.. .. Mrs. Empson and Mr. Grace
Overture	.. .. Toy Symphony

"SUPPER FOR TWO."

CHARACTERS

Mr. Thomas Quilldriver	.. .. .. W. Williams
Horatio Blazer	.. .. E. Bannister
Joseph	.. .. D. Bourke

Two of the usual "Saturday-night" concerts have been given this term. The former of these, got up, we believe, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Andrews, was held on November 3rd. The first item was a piano duet by Bennett ma. and Jollie. Parker's song, "Forty Years on," came next, but his words were very indistinct. "Botany Bay," sung by Jollie, was loudly applauded, as was also the "Chesapeake and Shannon" by Podevin. Mr. Grace's song "The Old Brigade" would also have received an encore had time allowed. A violin and piano duet by Harvey and Stowe was good, while Mrs. Empson's "No, Sir" delighted the audience. Holdsworth's and Hewitt's songs were both fair, but the feature of the evening was unquestionably Mr. Andrews' comic song "The Cork Leg," which was rapturously applauded. Willis' song "John Peel" was also good, and an old favourite followed in Mr. Grace's "Anchored." The proceedings terminated in the usual manner with the National Anthem. The programme was as follows:—

Piano Duet	.. .. ..	Bennett ma. & Jollie
Song	"Forty years on"	Parker
Song	"Botany Bay"	Jollie
Song	"Chesapeake and Shannon" ..	Podevin
Song	"The Old Brigade"	Mr. Grace
Piano & Violin Duet	.. .. ..	Stowe & Harvey
Song	"No Sir"	Mrs. Empson
Song	.. ..	Holdsworth ma.
Song	"The Cork Leg"	Mr. Andrews
Song	"John Peel"	Willis

God save the Queen,

A new feature, in the shape of programmes printed off by Mr. Andrews, was introduced at the second concert this term, which took place on the 24th of November. It began in the usual manner with a pianoforte duet by Willis and Downes. Parker's song "In the Bay of Biscay." was much clearer than last time, and Holdsworth's "Boating Song" was very good. As Mr. Grace had unfortunately been hurt in the cricket match, Mrs. Empson sang "The Fairies." Stowe and Harvey followed with a piano and violin duet, which went well but somewhat surprised the

audience by its brevity. As before, Mr. Andrews' comic song "The Nightmare" decidedly pleased the audience most, the effect of the rattling chain and the dagger being especially good. Mr. Shields came next with a recitation "The Charge of the Light Brigade," simplifying matters much by describing the circumstances which led to that memorable ride. Mr. Greenwood, who happened to be present, treated the audience to a nautical song, recalling to the minds of those who had seen it, his performance in "The Three Jolly Sailor-boys," three years ago. Podevin's song "Black and Blue" was also good, while Mr Andrews' second song again brought down the house. In both these entertainments the accompaniments were kindly played by Mrs. Empson: the following was the programme of the latter:—

Pianoforte Duet	Willis & Downes
Song "Bay of Biscay"	Parker
Song "Boating Song"	Holdsworth ma.
Song "The Fairies"	Mrs. Empson
Violin & Piano Duet	Harvey & Stowe
Song "The Nightmare"	Mr. Andrews
Song "The Mermaid"	Hewitt ma.
Recitation	Mr. Shields
Song "Wanderlied"	Holdsworth ma
Song "Twickenham Ferry"	Mrs. Empson
Part Song "The Good Comrade"	
Song "Black and Blue"	Podevin
Song (comic)	Mr Andrews

The proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

School News.

For the Civil Service Examinations in next January, we shall have several candidates who will, we trust, acquit themselves creditably.

The labours of the School candidates for the Junior Scholarship, the Matriculation, and Medical Preliminary Examinations of the N. Z. University were concluded on Dec. 11th. We sincerely hope that the result may show that they have not laboured in vain.

The first Confirmation in the School Chapel was held by the Bishop of Wellington on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4th; there were ten candidates, and the service was a particularly impressive one; it recalled the memory of the founder of the chapel, and the thought of the pleasure that such a service would have caused him, must have occurred to the minds of many.

The new roller has been of great assistance in keeping the cricket ground in order. Its weight is about sixteen cwt.

The first Agricultural Show that has been held in Wanganui for some considerable time was duly patronised by the School. The boys received free passes.

The earthquake of Oct. 23rd was the most severe that has been felt for some time. No damage was done in the school beyond the stopping of a few clocks, and a general feeling of insecurity for the time being.

The 1st Club's cricket ground has turned out better than was at one time expected; there is very little fault to be found with it now, though when the dry weather comes, the difficulty of watering it will be felt.

The new tennis-court is mainly due to the exertions of Marshall and Holdsworth, who laboured indefatigably at a very disagreeable and tarry job. It is something to have two asphalt tennis-courts entirely laid down by the boys.

Shorthand, having been made compulsory, has begun to come to the fore, under the supervision of Mr. Couchman. The Colony is apparently scarcely yet alive to the importance of "the writing of the future," as it was found extremely difficult to procure a sufficient number of copies of Pitman's Phonographic Teacher.

The 5th of November was not allowed to pass without the usual display of fireworks etc. Downes' fire-balloon ascended majestically, if rather lopsidedly, while another of home manufacture sailed away "beyond human ken." The larrikins as usual made themselves slightly objectionable, as also did the crackers.

The Naturalists have been distinguishing themselves; they have added an insect case to the museum; they have made expeditions to the Heads, returning on one occasion triumphantly with one of the last remains of an ancient and highly-smelling friend, in the shape of one of the vertebræ of the whale that was cast ashore last term.

A model Railway of most ingenious construction was exhibited by the maker during the term. It was the result of a prolonged stay in the Wellington Hospital, and was a really remarkable instance of the use that can be made of things which are usually consigned to the dust-heap.

Mr. Andrews, and Mr Clarke joined the staff of the School this term.

The Primate of New Zealand paid us a short visit early in the term. He was much pleased with the Chapel, where he preached on Sunday evening.

In the final heat of the Wanganui Rowing Club's scratch four-oar races, Mr. Harold stroked the losing crew, his men being considerably lighter than his opponents.

Mr. Grace's unfortunate injury in the Marton match laid him up for some time, and undoubtedly contributed in no small degree to the defeat by the Hawera Eleven.

Miss Von Finkelstein's admirable lectures were listened to with the greatest attention. She certainly succeeded in throwing a new light upon several passages in the Bible, notably in the case of the lost piece of silver.

Tennis is a very strong point at the School just now; the victory over the town four is described elsewhere; Marshall showed some very brilliant play; the two brothers J. M. and P. Marshall would probably give any pair that could be selected in the North Island a very considerable amount of trouble.

In the team that played the drawn game with the Englishmen no fewer than four old boys figured, a fact which, coupled with A. Good's excellent play for the Hawera and Taranaki teams, is a proof that the football of the School is in a prosperous state. Of the present team, Marshall, Holdsworth and Williams were selected, but for various reasons were unable to play.

The crew that have begun practice this term are—Bennett, bow, 10st. 5lbs.; Good, 2, 12st. 7lbs.; Montgomerie ma., 3, 11st. 10lbs.; Bannister, stroke, 9st. 7lbs. Though owing to the lateness of the season, practice has not long been begun, some advance has been made, and the four seems likely to be at least up to the average. The idea of an inter-school or college race has been suggested at Wellington, where O. Cooper interested himself in the matter. He said that this was the only school that possessed a crew, and suggested that the Wellington Boating Clubs should lend boats to St. Patrick's and Wellington College, in order that there might be a race at the regatta. It was also suggested that our four should go down, but though they would probably give a good account of themselves, the difficulties in the way appear at present to be insuperable.

The experiment of laying down the running path with pumice is being tried. It seems likely to make a track almost, if not quite, equal to a cinder path. The fear is that it may work up in the dry weather, but there does not appear to be any ground for this idea, as the pumice when rolled presents a surface of very much the same consistency as cinders.

The Inspector-General, Mr. Habens, visited the School during the term, and spent a day in going through the various class-rooms. In his report of last year, the following words occur "I note as a special sign of the good tone of the School, that, although the Principal was, through ill-health confined to his private apartments, there was excellent discipline, and manifest diligence throughout the School."

At half-term, those who had friends in the neighbourhood went away from Saturday to Monday afternoon. A considerable number were left behind, and, in spite of the fearful weather, managed to enjoy themselves. The large schoolroom was turned for the time being into a lawn tennis court, where a very animated handicap tournament was played, resulting in the victory of Parker and Fenton. In the evening the boys went to see "Pinafore," at the Theatre.

The following new books have been added to the Library:—"The Witch's Head," H. Rider Haggard; "Tales of old Travel," H. Kingsley; "Treasure Island," Stevenson; "The Prince of the House of David," Ingraham; "Tommy Upmore," Blackmore; "David Livingstone," Smiles; "Deerslayer," Cooper; "Lorna Doone," Blackmore; "Central Africa, Japan, and Fiji;" "The Prince and the Pauper," Mark Twain; "Holmby House," Whyte Melville; "The Young Carthaginian," Henty; "Two thousand years ago," Church; "Foxe's Book of Martyrs;" "In the Trades, the Tropics and the Roaring Forties," Lady Brassey; "The Pocket Encyclopædia;" "The Phantom City," Westall; "The Merry Men," Stevenson; "The Last of the Mohicans," Cooper; "Tower of London," Ainsworth; "Last days of Pompeii," Lytton; "Arabian Nights," "The Island Home," Archer; "Westward Ho," C. Kingsley; "Gulliver's Travels," Swift; "Modern Explorers," "Cricket," Badmington Library; "Decisive Events of History;" "Marvels of

Geology"; "Marvels of Animal and Plant Life;" "Maiwa's Revenge," H. Rider Haggard; "College Days at Oxford;" "Madagascar and its People," Sibree; "Harptree Combe," "Hay don's Gully," Johnson; "The Prince and the Page," Yonge; "The Young Pilgrim," "The Giant Killer," A. L. O .E.; "The Castaways," Mayne Reid; "Travelling About," Lady Barker; "Tales of Heroes;" "The Queen's Maries," Whyte-Melville; "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," Jules Verne.

The Choir supper on the evening of Saturday Dec. 8th passed off as successfully as ever. After the healths of Mr. and Mrs. Empson had been drunk, Mr. Empson proposed the health of Holdsworth; he said that he had been the mainstay of the Choir throughout the year, and that it had been a real pleasure to him to see the hearty manner in which Holdsworth entered into the services. One or two songs brought the festivities to a conclusion.

We have received the regulations of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia with regard to saving life. The Society offers a bronze medallion to each school for the practical demonstration of ability in swimming to the relief of a drowning person, and effecting his rescue and resuscitation. The ability must be demonstrated by bringing a dummy or block of wood back to the starting point, or diving for it and bringing it to land when sunk at an indicated place, and also at a place not indicated. The minimum of time occupied is an important consideration in assigning the medallion, which falls to the candidate securing the highest number of marks. The Society also offers a certificate for theoretical knowledge of the Society's directions for saving life in cases of drowning, snake-bite, choking, sunstroke, bleeding, fainting, and apoplexy. We hope to enter the lists as candidates in both competitions next year.

SCHOOL RUNNING.

As our annual sports come off next term, it will perhaps be a fitting time to give a few remarks on that all important subject, training. Before I proceed, I wish to say that no boy, either old or young, has any right to go in for training as the Professional runners do, as for a boy of from 14 to 19 this—Professional training—is most injurious, and I believe tnat in four cases out of five it ends in the breaking up of his system.

HEALTH.

The first question a boy should ask himself, is, am I physically well enough to train? If not, what ever you do, banish all idea of running at the Sports. If you are going in for any long race, and intend to go through a course of training, be very careful to find out that you are perfectly well, and that a severe run will not hurt your system.

AGE.

No boy under 14 should attempt any training beyond running the course, three or four times.

MODERATION.

Do not rush, so to speak, at training, but take plenty of time, begin about a month beforehand, with good walks, and run the course occasionally. For the first week, little or no hard work should be done. Walking I think is the best preliminary, but do not slouch along, but with head up, shoulders slightly forward, and with a brisk long stride. It is not at all necessary to give up other games in order to devote time to running. Indian Clubs, and Dumbbells, are greatly to be recommended for indoor work; there seems to be little doubt that the arms and shoulders require strengthening and that can only be obtained by continual exercise. Michôd advises runners to "Run with the hips and lift with the shoulders." The shoulders should, in fact, be made to act in unison with the movement or swing of the legs.

Form perhaps above all things should be attended to; once get into a bad way of running when a boy, and you will find it most difficult, almost impossible, to run in good style. To begin with always keep the heels from touching the ground; run entirely on the fore part of the foot. The stride should be kept as long as possible, and to do this no trouble should be spared; practice well and you will find that there will be little difficulty in obtaining a long swinging step. Raise the knees high; but on no account throw the feet out behind. Accustoming the arms to swing in harmony with the legs, will greatly assist the runner, as it gives him balancing power, and at the same time regulates the action of the body. Do not run on an empty stomach. In the summer months after tea is a very good time to train, the air is then cool, and a good stiff run will not impede your school work. What ever you may do or not do

first think of form; a good style of running, with pluck, will make up for a deficiency of speed to a great extent, and often carry you through a race. In training never go on running as many boys do just for the sake of seeing how long you can keep it up; but stop when you feel exhausted, or when you are beginning to lose form from fatigue; if you don't, you may probably lose what it has taken days to gain. Do not get it into your heads that you require special food; at school you get everything that is required and essential for boys to run well on, but of course you must not eat half a plum pudding or a whole birthday cake. In fact it would be well to give the congenial "Tucker box" a wide berth for a day or two.

There are many other points I would like to discuss, but space will not allow it. However if you boys will read, and digest all that is given for your benefit here, there should be a marked difference in the running next term.

Cricket.

AN innovation has been introduced this term as cricket has been made compulsory on Wednesday afternoons. The result of this plan has certainly been very beneficial so far, and a great many boys that would not otherwise have played have become conspicuous in the second and third elevens. Following the example of the football fifteen last year, masters have this season been included in the eleven, with the result that the eleven has been very much stronger than it has been for the last few seasons. Mr. Grace, Mr. Empson, Mr. Shields, and Mr. Andrews have all played for the eleven in one match or another; and Mr. Grace was unfortunate enough to be hit hard by a full-pitch from Temperley in the Marton match. This accident spoilt our chance for the cup since Mr. Grace was unable to play for us against Hawera Club. So far the only cup match we have played was that against Hawera, when we were beaten by seven wickets. The cup match with the Wanganui Club is to be played on the 15th Dec., and that with Palmerston on the 19th December. On the 20th, our first inter-college cricket match will take place, Nelson College having arranged to meet us in Wellington on that date, and it is to be hoped that we shall be more successful than we have hitherto been in our football contests.

The second eleven has played four matches, two of which have resulted in victories and the other two in defeats.

The third eleven has only played one match, and that was won by 12 runs.

The various matches are detailed below.

FIRST ELEVEN V. WANGANUI C.C.

This match resulted in a victory for the school by 47 runs on the first innings. The Wanganui Club went in first, but only made 25 runs, Mr. Shields taking 5 wickets for 10 and Holdsworth 4 wickets for 9 runs. The school eleven made 72 runs, P. Marshall (30), and Mr. Grace (17), being the highest scorers. In the second innings the Wanganui Club had lost 6 wickets for 14 runs when time was called, Holdsworth taking 4 wickets for 7 runs.

SCHOOL V. WANGANUI C.C.

WANGANUI C.C.

	1st innings.		2nd. innings.	
Powell, b Holdsworth	...	0	not out	6
A. Paul, b Holdsworth	...	6	c Jollie, b Montgomerie	1
Harris, c & b Mr. Shields		1	c Good, b Holdsworth ...	4
J. Watt, b Mr. Shields	...	0	run out	1
Andrew, b Holdsworth	...	0	b Holdsworth	0
W. Cave, c Mr. Grace, b Mr. Shields ...	...	6	b Holdsworth	0
A. Cave, b Mr. Shields	...	4	b Holdsworth	0
Willis, c Montgomerie, b Holdsworth ...	...	2	not out	1
Goodson, run out	...	0		
Treadwell, b Mr. Shields		0		
Burgess, not out	...	0		
Extras ...	...	6	Extras	3
Total ...	...	25	Total	16

SCHOOL.

Mr. Grace, b W. Cave ...	17
P. Marshall, c Harris, b Cave	30
Woon, b Andrew	3
Mr. Andrews, c Powell, b Andrew	2
Mr. Shields, b Cave ...	1
Holdsworth, b Andrew ...	6
Bannister, b Andrew ...	4
G. Marshall, b Cave ...	0
H. Montgomerie, b Cave ...	1
Jollie, b Cave	2
A. Montgomerie, not out ...	1
Extras	5
Total	72

On the following Saturday, a second match was played with the Wanganui Club, and the School again scored a victory, this time by 26 runs on the first innings. Owing to the inclement weather the Wanganui Club only had 9 representatives on the field. The School went in first and put together 64 runs before the last wicket fell, Mr. Andrews (18), Mr. Shields (16), and Mr. Grace (13), being the highest scorers. The Wanganui Club only

made 38 runs, to which total Andrew contributed 13, not out. The following are the full scores :—

SCHOOL V. WANGANUI C.C.

SCHOOL—1st innings.

P. Marshall, b Cave ...	2
Woon, c Powell, b Andrew	3
Mr. Grace, b Cave	13
Mr Shields, c Sim, b Andrew	16
Holdsworth, b Andrew ...	0
Mr. Andrews, b Powell. ...	18
Bannister, not out	5
Jollie, b Andrew	0
G. Marshall. c Powell, b Andrew	0
H. Montgomerie, c Watt, b Powell	4
A. Montgomerie, b Powell	0
Extras	3
Total...	64

WANGANUI C.C.—1st innings.

Powell, b Mr. Shields ...	3
A. W. Cave, run out ...	0
A, Paul, c Mr. Grace, b Holdsworth	7
W. B. Cave, b Mr. Shields...	1
J. Watt, b Holdsworth ...	1
Harris, b Montgomerie ...	2
Sim, b Mr. Shields	5
Andrew, not out	13
Burgess, b Montgomerie ...	0
Extras	6
Total	38

1st ELEVEN V. MARTON C. C.

On the 24th of November, the Marton Cricket Club paid us a visit, arriving in Wanganui about 11.15. The weather was fine, but very cold, the thermometer being nearly as low as it had been all the Winter. The School went first to the wickets, and only succeeded in making 36 runs, E. Woon (7) contributed the largest total. Temperley's bowling was rather too good for us, his analysis being 7 wickets for 11 runs. The Marton men only made the small total of 20 runs, mainly owing to Mr. Grace's splendid bowling; Skerman (5) was their highest scorer. Mr. Grace took 4 wickets for 4 runs, and Holdsworth 3 for 8. In the second innings the School made 72 runs, Bannister and Holdsworth making 15 runs each, and Woon making 12. In the second innings of the Marton Club, one wicket fell for four runs. Appended are the scores:—

SCHOOL V. MARTON.

SCHOOL.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. Grace, c Shepherd b Elder	1	retired	0
P. Marshall, b Temperly	2	b Smith	9
E. Woon, c Robinson, b Elder	7	c Robinson, b Temperly	12
Mr. Shields, c Elder, b Temperly	1	c Smith, b Temperly ...	4
Holdsworth, b Temperly	4	b Temperly	15
Mr. Andrews, b Temperly	0	b Smith	7
Bannister, b Elder ...	2	b Smith	15
Montgomerie, b Temperly	3	b Temperly	6
Ryan, b Temperly ...	2	b Temperly	1
Jollie, b Temperly ...	5	not out	1
Welford, not out ...	1	b Temperly	0
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total	36	Total	72

MARTON.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Shepherd, b Mr. Grace	2	c and b Holdsworth ...	1
Skerman, run out ...	5		
Elder, run out ...	0		
Robinson, b Mr. Grace	0		
W. Smith, b Holdsworth	0	not out ...	0
S. Smith, c Welford, b Mr Grace ...	4	not out ...	2
Parkinson, c Mr. Grace, b Holdsworth ...	0		
Temperly, c Holdsworth, b Mr Grace ...	0		
Stafford, b Holdsworth	0		
Lyon, not out ...	1		
A. Dick, run out ...	0		
Extras ...	8	Extras ...	1
Total	20	Total ...	4

1ST ELEVEN V. HAWERA.

This was the first contest for the senior cup, and resulted in a victory for Hawera by 7 wickets. The School went in first, but only made 33 runs, of which Marshall made 12, and Bannister 10. F. Bayley took 6 wickets for 9 runs. Hawera made 65 runs in their first innings, of which Goodson, who was missed soon after he went in, made 23, no other players reaching double figures. In the second innings the School made 35, Montgomerie hitting hard for 10. Goodson took five of the School's wickets for four runs. Hawera thus required 4 runs to get to win, which they obtained for the loss of 3 wickets. The following are the full scores :—

SCHOOL V. HAWERA.

SCHOOL.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Woon, b F. Bayly ..	1	c Wanklyn, b G. Bayly	2
Marshall, b F. Bayly ..	12	b F. Bayly ..	7
Mr. Shields, b G. Bayly	0	b F. Bayly ...	0
Holdsworth, c Tonks, b G. Bayly ...	4	c A. Bayly, b Goodson	6
Bannister, b G. Bayly ...	10	c Riddiford, b F. Bayly	2
Mr. Andrews, b G. Bayly	0	b Goodson ...	1
Jollie, b P. Bayly ...	0	c and b Goodson ...	1
Welford, not out ..	1	b Goodson ..	1
Montgomerie, c A. Bayly b F. Bayly ..	0	b A. Bayly ...	10
Ryan, b F. Bayly ...	1	not out ..	0

Lethbridge, c Tonks, b F. Bayly	...	0	c G. Bayly, b Goodson		0
Extras	..	4	Extras	..	5
Total	...	33	Total	...	35

HAWERA.

1st innings,			2nd innings.		
Shove, b Ryan	..	8	b Ryan ...	...	0
Goodson, b Holdsworth		23	not out ...	...	1
A. Bayly, b Holdsworth		4	run out ...	...	0
F. Bayly, b Holdsworth		0	c Marshall, b Ryan	...	0
G. Bayly, b Holdsworth		2	not out ...	..	3
Wanklyn, c Jollie, b Ryan		3			
Riddiford, run out	...	9			
Budge, run out	...	3			
Tonks, b Holdsworth	...	5			
Parsons, not out	...	3			
Welsh, c & b Holdsworth		0			
Extras	...	5	Extras	..	2
Total ..	..	65	Total	...	6

1ST ELEVEN V. MAKIRIKIRI.

On December the first, the first eleven went up to Upokongaro by brake, and were very kindly entertained by the lady residents there. The match resulted in a win for the school by an innings and 90 runs. The scores were, School 136, Makirikiri 29 and 17. On leaving three cheers were given for the ladies, and three for Mr. Owen. The ladies returned the cheers. The eleven arrived in town about a quarter to eight, having spent a most enjoyable day. The following are the full scores:—

SCHOOL.—1st innings.

Woon, b Owen	..	... 2
Marshall, c W. D. Anderson, b Douglas		... 10
Bannister, c W. D. Anderson, b Owen		... 18
Mr. Empson, c J. W. Anderson, b W. D. Anderson	..	... 30
Holdsworth, l.b.w., b Owen		... 34
Mr Andrews, b W. D. Anderson		... 7
Welford, b W. D. Anderson		... 3
Montgomerie, c Douglas, b W. Anderson		7
Ryan, c and b Owen	...	... 2
Jollie, b Owen	...	... 0
Lethbridge, not out	...	... 5
Extras	...	... 19
Total	...	...136

MAKIRIKIRI.

1st. innings.			2nd. innings.		
W. D. Anderson, b Ryan		4	c Jollie, b Ryan	...	0
Powell, b Ryan	...	0	c Holdsworth, b Bannister		0
Douglas, b Holdsworth		0	b Bannister	...	0
J. W. Anderson, c Marshall, b Ryan	...	6	run out ...	...	6
Owen, b Ryan	...	0	b Bannister	...	0
Nash, b Ryan	...	0	b Bannister	...	0
Sanson, not out	...	6	b Bannister	...	4
Brooks, b Ryan	...	0	b Bannister	...	0
A. Montgomerie, b Ryan		0	not out	...	1
R. Allen, b Ryan	...	2	b Ryan	...	2
Lord, b Holdsworth	...	0	b Bannister	...	0
Extras...	...	11	Extras	...	4
Total ...	...	29	Total ...	...	17

2ND ELEVEN V. ROSE C. C.

The Rose Club went to the wickets first, but were all dismissed for the very small total of 13 runs. Ryan and Welford both bowled well for the school but the ground aided them considerably. The School made 46 runs. T. Cooper played well, and hit vigorously for 20 runs. McGrath bowled well for the Rose C. C. In the second innings the Rose C. C. made 55 runs. The School thus required 23 runs to win, which they succeeded in making for the loss of 6 wickets, the match resulting in a victory for the School by 4 wickets.

2ND ELEVEN V. KAIERAU C. C.

This match resulted in a victory for the School eleven by 3 runs. The School went in first but only made 32 runs of which J. Hewitt contributed 7 not out. The Kaierau Club made 29 runs, G. Gordon, not out (11) being the principal scorer. The length of the grass surrounding the pitch prevented higher scores from being made.

2ND ELEVEN V. MARTON.

This match was played on the same day that the 1st eleven played the 1st eleven of Marton. The Marton representatives went in first and made 46, Hawke (10) being the highest scorer. The School only made 40 in their first innings, Hawke bowling well for Marton. In the second innings Marton made 43, of which McFarlane made 19. The School only made 30 runs in their second innings. The Marton team thus winning by 19.

2ND ELEVEN V. HALCOMBE.

On December 1st the second eleven went to Marton, to play the Halcombe C. C. for the junior cup. The match ended in a victory for Halcombe by 8 wickets. The result of this match is highly creditable to the second, for all the other opponents of Halcombe have suffered much severer defeats. The School went in first, but only put together 30 runs, Wilford, not out, 6 being the principal contributor. In their first innings the Halcombe Club made 36 runs, G. Marshall doing most of the service in the bowling line, taking 5 wickets for 11 runs. In the second innings the school again put together 30 runs, of which Parker made 9, and Cooper 8. Halcombe thus required 25 runs to win, which they made for the loss of two wickets.

3RD ELEVEN V. MARTON 3RD.

On Nov. 9, the 3rd eleven of St. Stephen's C. C., came to Wanganui to play our 3rd eleven. The

School went to the wickets first, but only scored 21 runs, of which Harrison contributed 12, Henricks, took 5 wickets for 6 runs. In their first innings Marton made 25 runs, Henricks making 10. Blair took 5 wickets for 9 runs. In the second innings, the School made 39 runs, Aldworth 11, and McFarlane 9 were the highest scorers. In this innings Moyes took 6 wickets for 18 runs. The Marton Club only made 23 runs in their second innings, Blair bowling especially well for the School.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Mr. Grace, 10.3; Marshall, ma., 10.2; Holdsworth, 9.8; Bannister, 9.3; Mr. Andrews, 4.6; H. Montgomerie, 4.4; Woon, 4.2; Mr. Shields, 3.6; Welford, 2; Ryan, 1.5; Jollie, 1.2; Mr. Empson played one innings for 30; G. Marshall played two innings for a total of 0; A. Montgomerie batted twice and made 1.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bannister, .85 runs per wicket; Mr. Grace, 1 run per wicket; Holdsworth, 2.95 runs per wicket; Ryan, 3.33 runs per wicket; A. Montgomerie, 4.6 runs per wicket. The two first only bowled in one innings.

CHARACTERS OF THE FIRST ELEVEN.

Marshall ma. (Captain)—By far the best bat in the team. Plays in good style, hitting freely all round. Good Captain, and a fine field anywhere.

Bannister—Steady bat; will always make some runs. Was very successful in one match as a bowler. Smart field.

Holdsworth—One of the first bowlers; has a good deal of pace. Is too fond of making runs, and does not play steadily enough. Fields well.

Woon—Steady bat, but sometimes neglects chances of making runs. Should play forward more. Fair field.

Ryan—Good bowler; can break from the off at pleasure. Indifferent bat. Fields and catches fairly.

Welford—Bats fairly, but does not play firmly enough. Rather slow in the field.

H. Montgomerie—Is not nearly steady enough in batting. Catches and fields well.

Jollie—Indifferent bat; should learn to stand still. Catches and fields fairly.

A. Montgomerie—Very unsteady in batting, but bowls fairly and fields well. Should learn to play balls carefully, and should not hit so much.

G. Marshall—Has fallen off in batting considerably since the beginning of the season, but greatly improved in bowling. Slow in the field.

Blair—Started the season by playing for the Third, but has greatly improved, and with care will make a good player.

Cooper—Bats left handed; rather stiff, but is gradually becoming free. Catches fairly.

The Second Eleven consists of:—A. Montgomerie (Captain), T. Cooper, J. Hewitt. Wilford, C. Bennett, G. Marshall, Parker, Blair, Harvey, Robertson, Lloyd.

The Third Eleven consists of:—McFarlane (Captain), Lethbridge, Stowe, Harrison, Simcox, Peake, Downes, M. McFarlane, Duncan, Aldworth.

There is some talk of a tennis tour from the School, playing various matches during the holidays at Wellington. From what we have seen of the play, they ought to be able to hold their own.

A slight correction is necessary in regard to a paragraph in another portion of the paper. The pumice path there mentioned, though duly laid down, has now taken up a position in the neighbouring paddocks; this is the result of the pleasant summerlike weather that we have been experiencing this term, or in other words of the cold westerly gale that began to blow about two months ago, and has only just ceased. Though the first attempt has proved a failure, another will be made, and if necessary another and another, till success is attained.

The Chapel debt is very nearly paid off, only a few pounds remaining. A brass has been ordered from Wellington in memory of Dr. Harvey; it will be put up over the west door and will be inscribed as follows:—

BACHE WRIGHT HARVEY, D.D,
Hujus Collegii olim Rectoris memoriæ sacrum.
Natus Prid. Kal. Jan., MDCCCXXXIV.
Obiit a.d., VII., Kal. Feb., MDCCCLXXXVIII.
Anno Ætatis Suæ LIII.
Vitâ pro Collegio summis viribus profusâ,
Ad meliora a Deo avocatus.
Expecta Dominum, viriliter age, et confortetur cor tuum.

The Junior Scholarships examinations, in connection with the school (which were kindly conducted by the Rev. A. O. Williams) resulted in H. R. Cooper being placed first, and H. Porritt second.

If any doubts had been felt as to the advisability of a compulsory course of gymnastics, they must have been entirely dispelled by the results of the past year. In several cases, it is easy to see the effect, not only upon the general carriage, but also upon the physique. It seems also to have a curious and perhaps undesirable result in increasing the rate of growth, undesirable that is to say, as far as those are concerned who have to provide new clothes.

NOTICES.

Copies of back numbers of the COLLEGIAN may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Collegiate School, Wanganui.

Yearly Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: 'Ulula,' 'Melburnian' (2,) 'St. Thomas' College Magazine' (3), 'Otago High School Magazine,' 'Sydneian' (2) 'Otago University Review' (2), 'Christ's College Sports Register,' 'Omaruvian' 'Cinque Port,' and 'Nelsonian.'

Wanganui Collegian.

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1888.

THE University Examinations were brought to a close last week, and in another six weeks we shall know the fate of our Junior Scholarship candidates. The Latin paper hardly allowed them sufficient scope, while the English on the other hand was apparently better suited for an honour examination at the University. The whole range of English literature is so wide a subject that it can hardly be expected that boys at school should have time to master it. It is to be hoped that the Senate may see its way to limiting the number of authors.

Next year the maximum age for the Junior Scholarships will be nineteen, and the Examination will therefore be a very much fairer test of the scholarship of the various schools than at present, when young men of twenty-one can compete. It is intended that in future the whole of the sixth form shall always enter for this Examination, as it affords an admirable means of testing in a thorough manner the work of the boys at the head of the school. In the same way the Matriculation Examination should form the standard for the Fifth Form; nor is there any reason, now that the Examinations are always held in Wanganui, why this should not be the case. Perhaps the authorities may at some future time decide to publish a list of the names in order of merit with marks attached, as in the case of the Junior Scholarships; this would render the Examination still more useful for testing school work than at present.

A scheme was drawn up some time ago providing for a species of inter-school examinations, in which all the secondary schools of the Colony should take part, but owing to the many difficulties that naturally stood in the way of such an arrangement, it has been dropped at all events for the present; nor is it easy to see under existing circumstances how such a scheme could be carried out; the arrangements of the forms are so different, and the books vary so widely, that it would scarcely be possible to do justice to all.

Our examinations in cricket, if we may apply the term to the Cup matches, have so far proved that with our full eleven we should be able to hold our own with any team on the coast. The masters have been playing in the Cup matches this year, but will not, of course, figure in the match against Nelson College at Wellington on the 20th. Mr. Grace's accident in the Marton match undoubtedly turned the scale against us in the match against Hawera. The Second Eleven did far better than was expected in the Halcombe match at Marton. It is difficult to understand the principle on which a player like Broughton, of Halcombe, is allowed to play in Junior Cup matches.

From various reports in other parts of the paper, it may be gathered that there has been no falling off in other branches of work and amusement, though the tendency to rush into contests without proper practice is still noticeable. On the whole we have had a successful term.

THE GYMNASIUM CLUB.

A meeting of the Gymnasium Club was held at the beginning of the term, when Good was elected Secretary, as Bannister resigned owing to his examination work.

Great interest has been shown this term, especially among the smaller boys, most of whom have made their appearance every evening. In numbers we are quite up to the usual standard, but perhaps a little behind in efficiency. At the beginning of the term it was decided to invest in four pairs of dumbbells, and to have some of the clubs lightened. Financially the Club is in a very flourishing state.

VOLAPÜK.

(FROM THE 'MELBURNIAN.')

SINCE that almost pre-historic day when all mankind was of one speech, down to the year 1880 A.D., the curse of the confusion of tongues has rested on the human race, raising impassable barriers between next-door neighbours, and laying burdens heavy to be borne on countless generations of schoolboys and schoolgirls, whose misguided parents, or whose own (once in a hundred years or so) fatal ambition have driven them along the crooked stony road of linguistic accomplishments. How much misery the word, the little word "sum" has caused to to youth, in the shape of canings, birchings, floggings, impositions, keepings in on bright days redolent of football and cricket, will never be known, though surely the Holy Inquisition itself never invented a more exquisite or harmless-looking instrument of torture. The world has at last found a deliverer from this state of bondage. Many men, many minds have attempted to solve the problem of universal language which all could speak, write and understand; several individuals (notably Bishop Wilson in the 17th century), have to some extent answered the riddle, but their systems either failed to attract notice or else were so fearfully and wonderfully conceived as to require at least a Methusaleh's span of life to become practically acquainted with. It has been reserved for an obscure German Ph.D. (a clergyman we believe), by name Schleyer [those letters shall yet shine in gilt at the foot of a world-statue, raised by emancipated school children], to manufacture a tongue which all men (bar a few Arabians), whether humble John Chinaman, or lordly squatter from Toorak, can use for buying and selling, cheating and lying, making love or abusing. This new speech is Volapük—derivation, *pük*, speech; *vola*, genitive of *vol*, the world; total, speech of the world. Herr Schleyer, then, of Constance, with true German ingenuity, has evolved a system that not only looks well on paper, but is now actually used for commercial purposes in several countries. Its fame is spreading, and has at last reached Melbourne, a city which ever boasts itself in the forefront of civilisation and typhoid fever returns, and here already has Volapük blossomed into a club for instruction and extension. Apart from its possible benefits in promoting the exchange of scientific theories, &c., Volapük bases its chief claim to consideration on the fact that by its use in commercial correspondence the necessity for large firms to employ two or three polyglot Germans to write foreign letters is done away with. It will soon be in the power of most stupid of clerks to interchange communications with every nation. To descend a little to detail, young Australia will rejoice to hear that an average mind can master Volapük in six lessons. The language is a sort of shorthand speech based chiefly on English, but including also German, French, Latin, and Greek; the words, however, (to parody Shakespeare), "Bless them, they are translated," for all letters of the alphabet that are hard for any nation to pronounce, such as *th* or *r* (by the Chinese), and all double letters are avoided, and so by pruning we can discover that *pük* and speech are the same word. We hope, when deeper acquainted with these mysteries, to deal again with the principal grammatical points, to praise the *one* declension with terminations in *a i e*, the adjectives which all end in *ik*, the plurals always in *s*, and, most wonderful of all, the entire absence of exceptions—that bitter drop in even a senior classic's cup—but at present space forbids. We present

to the curious a small sample of this tongue—"O fat! neïfs binoms sones gadela," which means, "My father, the knives belong to the gardener's sons;" and to all unfortunates, like oysters crossed in love, we recommend as a safe, telling, and withal overwhelming reproach to the peccant fair one, the terrible word Jilulöfel.

There is an old Rabbinical story that man first discovered articulate speech through being tickled. The sensation at first was pleasing and even laughable, so our great forefather—probably at that period of evolution arrived at the half way house between the half-human "missing link" and (*pace puerorum*) the half-monkey lower school boy—projected his canine incisors, opened his mouth and gave vent to his feelings in a melodious Ha! ha! ha! and, so to say, thus produced the first vowel sound A. Here let us note that Frenchmen, and Germans and other foreign "cattle" still pronounce the "a" broadly, which is indeed a new and excellent proof of their inferiority in the ladder of development to the Englishman, whose pliant tongue makes any sound of this vowel his taste, or want of taste, suggests, *e, g.*, vawse (vase), or at the other extremity lydy (lady). To resume, however, our fable: the operation of tickling, if unduly prolonged, will develop in the shaggiest hide a feeling of discomfort, and soon our antideluvian parent, began to remonstrate with the officiating dæmon (or angel, I forget which) in the true sound of the second vowel E (eh! eh! eh!) This latter, however, in obedience to his instructions—and here the good Rabbin has interpolated in the Jewish fashion a long and curious discussion as to whether these instructions were diabolically inspired or otherwise, and in a hundred or so of quarto pages sums up with a considerable show of reason in favour of the former, alleging such strong grounds as the evil done by the tongue, especially the feminine, in the ways of vanity, evil speaking, lying (a special attribute of the Prince of Darkness), and slandering (a special attribute of the Priestess of "Light") supporting it further on the authority of one Ben Hamed of sad domestic experience, who lays down in his Book of Wisdom that "the tongue is a poisoned arrow dipped in honeycomb"—this demon in fact (to christen properly our "Hanging nominative" of half a page back) continued his titillations with renewed vigour, till the wriggling convulsion-thrilled frame of the victim shrieked into an agonised I (e! e! e!) His task now half performed, the demon, with a gentle mother-like touch proceeded to smooth down the ruffled fur, wool, or feathers of the irritated "grand old man," and soon such a balmy rest and ease fell on his o'erwrought brain and half shut eyes, that from his relaxing lips boomed out an O of profound relief. Yet ere the winged messenger departed and left primeval Caliban to the sleep of the weary, with forefingers slightly incurved towards the prone monster's flanks and engaging smile, he offered to re-commence. The other, with a shudder of sublime dismay, sprang to the nearest tree-top for refuge, while through his chattering teeth grumbled a U (ugh! ugh!) of disgust. Thereon the demon withdrew to his own place, having placed in man's mouth the gamut of sound, and man having once spoken, ill though he felt thereafter—even as boys with the furtive pipe—continued to speak, and so learned to bless and to curse, and all the other elegancies of modern diction. Now the moral of this legend, which, like all morals, is necessarily a short one, is that Volapük, for nearly all its formations of case, tense, mood, and voice, depends on one of these vowels, so *löfob*, I love; *älöfob*, I loved; *elöfob*, I have loved; *ilöfob*, I had loved; and no more is required than a knowledge of their application. And if there are grumblers, who assert that there is nothing in it, let them still learn the speech, that they may, in the secret places of their diaries, lay up accounts of "things they would rather not have said," in a tongue not understood of the people. "Good wine needs no bush"—*Vin gudik no nidom lobi*—and to those about to marry, or to those who do not intend to, the learning of Volapük can be confidently recommended as a sound and useful method of passing a winter evening, and in short *verb. sap. sat*, or *Vöd sapike sätom.*

VOLAPÜKEL.

TENNIS.

TENNIS Tournament was played against the the Town Club on October 20th, and resulted in a win for the School by 58 games. Marshall ma., Jollie, Earle, and Holdsworth ma. represented the school while Messrs. Tilly, Marshall, Ward, and Denniston played for the Town. The Tourna-

ment opened with the doubles, in which Earle and Holdsworth beat Messrs. Ward and Denniston by 12 to 5, while Marshall ma. and Jollie beat Messrs. Ward and Denniston by 12 to 5. The total wins for the doubles were thus 17 games. In the singles, Marshall (school) beat Mr. Tilly by 18 to 5, and Earle beat Mr. Ward by 18 to 1. Earle beat Mr. Tilly by 8 to 6. The win for the singles was thus 46 games, making a total win of 63 games. The Ladies of the Town Club very kindly provided refreshments for the whole school. A tournament also took place among the members of the School Tennis Club. The following were the entries and handicaps:—Doubles: Marshall ma. and Lloyd scratch; Wilford and Marshall mi. 4; Earle and Bennett ma. 6; Bryce and Holdsworth ma. 8; Jollie and Hankins 10; Blair and Fenton 11; Simcox and Harrison 11; Downes and Harvey 11; Parker and Bassett 12; Hewitt mi. and Wilson 14; Duncan ma. and Montgomerie mi. 14; Willis and Cooper mi. 15.

In the first round
Parker and Bassett beat Jollie and Hankins.
Hewitt mi. and Wilson beat Blair and Fenton.
Simcox and Harrison beat Downes and Harvey
Willis and Cooper mi. beat Wilford and Marshall mi.
Holdsworth ma. and Bryce beat Earle and Bennett ma.
Marshall ma. and Lloyd beat Montgomerie mi. and Duncan ma.

In the second round
Simcox and Harrison beat Hewitt mi. and Wilson.
Willis and Cooper mi. beat Parker and Bassett.
Marshall ma. and Lloyd beat Holdsworth ma. and Bryce.

In the third round
Willis and Cooper mi. beat Simcox and Harrison, and then beat Marshall and Lloyd.

SINGLES:

The four who played against the town were barred from playing for the singles.

In the first round
Harrison (8 points) beat Hankins (13 points).
Downes (7 points) beat Bryce (10 points).
Wilford (sc.) beat Willis (8 points).
Bassett (12 points) beat Hewitt mi., (8 points).
Parker (2 points) beat Montgomerie mi., (10 points).
Simcox (8 points) beat Bennett ma., (10 points).
Harvey (7 points) beat Fenton (9 points).
Marshall mi., (3 points) beat Blair (7 points).
Duncan ma., (9 points) beat Lloyd (sc.).
Wilson (11 points) beat Cooper mi., (12 points).

The set between Wilson and Cooper mi., was the closest. In the second round
Duncan (9 points) beat Downes (7 points).
Parker (2 points) beat Simcox (8 points).
Wilford (sc.) beat Wilson (11 points).
Harvey (7 points) beat Bassett (12 points).
Marshall mi.,(3 points) beat Harrison(8 points).

Of this round the set between Harvey and Bassett was perhaps the keenest, but the final result will be too late for publication in this number. The prize for the Singles is a racket kindly presented by Mr Empson.

Correspondence.

THE OLD BOYS,

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—I was sorry to see in the last Collegian some remarks on Old Boys, especially for their doing so little for the School after leaving. Now many of the Old Boys live at a considerable distance from the town, and I think it hard that when we do offer to give up a day for the School our offer should not be accepted. When I was at School there were several complaints about the little shooting the corps got, and I remember Col. Stapp telling us one day on Parade, on no account to let our firing go. Now in October last a team of Old Boys was picked and a challenge sent to Captain Shields, which was unanimously accepted by the corps. Some of our team had to come between 20 and 30 miles to shoot, but they were willing to do this for the good of the School. The match never came off because it was said that it would interfere with cricket. What difference would the loss of one afternoon's practice make to the seven boys picked to represent the school? At one time the school did not hesitate about meeting the Old Boys at football or cricket, however strong a team they would have to play against. Why should they now refuse to meet us in a shooting match? Undoubtedly we had a strong team but what about the old saying I have often heard quoted in the School:—"The stronger your opponents, the less disgrace in defeat!" This letter may not do much good, but I think it only fair to our team to write it, as some people think we could not get our team together.

I am, etc.,

AN OLD BOY.

[Our correspondent is in error. It was not that the afternoon's shooting would interfere with the cricket, still less was it the strength of the opposing team that led to the abandonment, or rather postponement of the match.

It was simply Mr Empson's strong dislike to any contest, for which due preparation has not been made, by honest practice. Such practice could only be obtained by the sacrifice of the cricket, and as a good deal of attention will be given to shooting next term, it was felt that the match might well be postponed till that time. We hope that "An Old Boy," will then be ready to bring the strongest team he can get together, when he will find us both willing and happy to meet him.—Ed. Wan. Coll.]

CAPS AND BADGES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I think it is quite time that the members of the first fifteen had Caps and badges; all the other Colleges and big Schools in New Zealand have them, so I don't see why we should be behind the times. If anything is to be done in this way, it ought to be seen to at once, so as to have them ready for next season.

I am etc.,

L.L.O.

[The 1st fifteen had badges once; where are they, and why did others wear them? Why should not the 1st eleven have badges also?—Ed.]

Original Poetry.

A LAMENT.

BY ONE WHO THINKS MATHEMATICS IS "ALL-GIBBERISH."

Oh! a mathematician is not my condition,
And here I find fortune unkind,
So I sit in despair, and make hay of my hair,
For I haven't a reasoning mind.

Before childhood could pass I learnt tables; alas!
They soon turned the tables on me!
For I couldn't make out (though there isn't a doubt)
Why twice two is four and not three.

Then I add and substract with most misguided tact,
Doing sums with consummate ill-luck;
'Twas the vulgarest fraction drove me to distraction,
At impractical "practice" I struck!

Of Triumvirates erst our "Rule of Three's" worst,
It requires understanding like Locke's!
Interest and investing are uninteresting,
And the pillory's better than stocks.

It was Algebra next that my weary head vexed,
And the x's required explanations;
Still more sad is the sequel—I never was equal
To all those Quadratic Equations.

For in all mathematics there's naught like Quadratics!
So I left them and went on to fresh 'uns;
But the surds seemed absurd, and there wasn't a word
Understandable in the Progressions.

Then mechanics I tried, but I couldn't abide
The detestable sight of my Newth,
Where the pulley with ropes put an end to my hopes
And blighted the flower of my youth.

I'm not much "inclined" to the plane in my mind,
Though it's "plane," it's not simple, you'll own;
And you really can't do the inscrutable screw,
And the lever you'd best lever lone.

Euclid's postulates three couldn't possibly be,
And in vain was all expostulating.
Then the "props" I was taught, but they lent no support,
So good riddance to riders and rating.

No! a mathematician is not my condition!
And Fortune continues unkind;
Still I sit in despair, making hay of my hair,
For I haven't a reasoning mind!

OLD BOYS' COLUMN.

We propose in future to devote a special column of the paper to the doings of old boys, whose numbers are rapidly growing. We hope to see the formation of an Old Boys' Association before long.

Any information concerning the great or small actions of Old Boys will be thankfully received.

W. Halcombe has gone to America, where he is flourishing, we believe, on the shores of Winnipeg.

J. M. Marshall obtained second class honours in Mathematics and gained an exhibition in the same subject. This year he went up for the final section of the B.A. examination, having passed the first section last year.

T. Currie (max.) got a team of old boys together to shoot against the School, but as next term is the shooting term, it was thought better to postpone it until then.

T. Currie (mi.) has entered the Bank of New South Wales.

The Agricultural College at Lincoln, Canterbury, will soon contain a large number of old boys. The two Hosking's and B. Hector are already there; Fraser and Jollie go there at the end of this term.

J. W. Swainson has been moved from Hokitika to Wellington; perhaps in course of time we may be fortunate enough to find him once more in Wanganui. He has left a memorial of himself at Hokitika in the shape of a Rowing Club, which he was instrumental in starting. The colours are black and blue.

C. E. Bryce has also been moved from Featherstone to Wellington; during his stay at the former place, he was, we believe, successful in forming a football club.

A. W. Halcombe is managing a farm at Waitara.

G. Sealy reached home safely in his ship, the Waimea.

G. Home and H. P. Swainson both visited the school during the term, and were warmly welcomed by their old friends. G. Home goes to Edinburgh University in February, where he is sure to make his mark.

W. Woon has for the last year been in the N. Z. Government Insurance department. Last season he played for the second eleven of the Wellington Club, which won the Junior Cup, and won a bat which was presented to the eleven for competition.

Odds and Ends.

The following is an old epigram quoted by the "Melburnian" from a tombstone in England:

"Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset,
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret."

A prize of 5/- will be given for the best metrical rendering sent in before the issue of the next Collegian.

In an article on Uppingham under Mr. Thring, we see that the gardens there were very popular. So they are here; the prize for the best garden fell to Hunter-Brown and Welford, though Duncan and Bennett, and Fantham were not far behind. At the beginning of the term the following committee were elected:—Hunter-Brown (Hon. Sec.) Stowe, Jackson, Fantham, and Bennett ma. The gardens have been kept in very good order this term, and they have been looking better on account of the abundance of rain.

The cadet corps has made steady progress this term, though it suffered somewhat from the loss of its efficient commander, Captain Innes-Jones. Two battalion parades have been attended, at both of which we were the strongest force on parade. The members of the 1st company must remember that efficiency is gained only by strict attention to the commands given. It is a great mistake to allow recruits to join late in the term, as they weaken the centre of the company. The following promotions have been made:—1st Lieutenant Shields to be Captain, 2nd Lieutenant Harold to be 1st Lieutenant, Colour Sergeant Marshall to be 2nd Lieutenant, Sergeant Bannister to be Colour-Sergeant, Cpls. Aldworth and Wilford to be Sergeants, L. Cpls. Currie and Stowe to be Corporals, Private Harvey to be a Corporal, Privates Montgomerie ma., Earle, Fantham, and Cooper ma. to be Lance Corporals.

It will be seen that the present number is embellished by an original poem. It is a long time since a poet has arisen in our midst.

The new vegetable gardens have produced some curious vegetables, but there is no truth in the report that the proprietor of some remarkably fine mustard ever thought of erecting a seat so that he might sit under its branches. Radishes of vast size and peculiarly excellent flavour have also been grown, while next term the place will be overrun with water-melons.

The following from the St. Thomas' College Magazine is an amusing instance of Chinese ceremonial etiquette.

"May I beg to know the honourable name of the person to whom I am indebted for this visit?"
"My insignificant appellation is Wong."
"To what honoured pursuit are you devoted in this country?"
"My humble occupation is buying and selling."
"Where is your magnificent abode?"
"My contemptible hut is in Colombo and I am come to welcome your distinguished person to our humble abode."
"How many are your illustrious children?"
"My vile, worthless brats are five."
"How is the health of your distinguished spouse?"
"My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well."

A copy of the St. Patrick's College Annual prize List has been shown us. It contains a syllabus of the work, and many references to the games of the school. We see that two members of the team that lowered our colours at football last term, are engaged as masters at the College, and that the same two gentlemen are members of the crew that is to row in the Inter-College race at the Regatta. We had thought that it was always understood that these contests between school and school should be confined to the boys only, and this is the principle upon which we have always acted; it is unnecessary to point out that the presence of two of our masters in the match against St. Patrick's would have put an entirely different complexion upon the business. Our crew may not be able to compete in the Inter-College race at the Wellington Regatta; it certainly will not do so, unless the entries are strictly limited to *boys* attending the schools or colleges which they represent.

According to a local genius, the commonest N.Z. birds are the Tui, the bright-eye, and the hare. This is sufficient to cause the *hare* to stand on end.

The Gem Photographer must look back upon Wanganui with feelings of real affection. The mania for Ferrotypes raged wildly, and after its subsidence the School was collectively considerably poorer than before.

Bonnor is here, and has taken to writing essays. His hitting power is as great as ever, while few who saw the insidious ball with which he dismissed a well-known batsman, will ever forget that striking scene.

The gymnastic competitions amongst the various squads will scarcely be over in time for publication in this number. Mr. Wychodil, the instructor, has spared no pains to push the boys on, and his efforts have decidedly met with success.

"Cui paternum in mensa tenui salinum." "Whose ancestral *Salt-seller* sparkles on his scanty board." Who this venerable but sparkling individual may have been, and why and how he sparkled, are questions that must be left to antiquarians.

It appears to have become an established principle that the wind should begin to blow in September and continue, with intervals of calm, until the following March. Bathing was out of the question this term until Dec. 5th. We are unfortunately situated here with regard to a bathing place. The river answers the purpose fairly well, when it is reached, but that is only after a long and hot walk. There seems to be no possibility of constructing any bathing place near the school.

Two gentlemen from Palmerston North, electrified the spectators at one of the entertainments, by suddenly rushing upon the stage and breaking forth into a weirdly beautiful dance and song; the words of the latter were a little difficult to understand, but this was explained afterwards in the course of an interview with the aforesaid gentlemen, when it appeared that the song was an old Chinese ballad; the pathetic refrain, which occurred repeatedly, of "Chow, Chow, Chow," has, we believe, some vague reference to rats; these words were the last utterance of one of China's greatest philosophers, the truly great Han-kin, disciple of the still more celebrated Hu-kin-song.

The sheep paid well; four shillings a head profit went some way towards paying for the roller.

"Aut cupido
Sordidus aufert,"
"and does not take away his desire for dirt! ! !"
O Virum magnum dignumque.

SURVEY LIFE IN THE WAIMARINO.

PART III.

(By Aboriginal.)

ALL the good things of this world must come to an end; at least so I thought as I said good-bye to the group of friends with whom I had spent a very happy Christmas season, and stepped aboard the canoe to start into the interior on a survey expedition that was to extend over six months. It was the 10th of January, 1887. I had two companions with whom to make the trip; the the rest of the party were to follow up in a second canoe a fortnight later, and join us when the work should be fairly started. Early in the morning of the fourth day, we reached Pipiriki. From the store at this place we loaded up our canoe with provisions. Two days more took us to the first native pah on the Manganui-a-te-ao, a place which we intended to make a sort of depôt, at which to leave the bulk of our stores whilst engaged with the first part of our work. The Manganui-a-te-ao, I may say, is the largest tributary of the Wanganui. Its main feeders are snow streams from Ruapehu, which generally gush out through the rocks on the mountain side and tumble down over their boulder beds between precipitous banks. Before entering the Wanganui, eight miles from Pipiriki, it runs for fifteen miles in a fine open valley, winding from side to side of it. Unfortunately the cliffs that occur at most of the bends and the steep banks of the stream make it impossible to get a good road line up the valley. All along the river banks are old gardens and Maori whares. Indeed there seem to be in this valley more natives than live on the Wanganui itself, above the junction. As soon as all was made snug at our depôt, we packed up again and set out up the valley. In crossing one of the many fords, at the head of a rapid, I was washed off my feet and carried down in no gentle manner over the fall. News has since reached me of the death of an old

Maori friend of mine by drowning, in attempting to ford close to the same place. At the numerous settlements we were received with the greatest hospitality—hospitality is a thing upon which Maoris pride themselves a great deal. If one of them receives a considerable sum of money from sale of land or produce, he proceeds to spend it with his friends as a matter of course. Supposing a man has the misfortune to get his whare burnt down, his friends consider that that they are but doing him honour by seizing and feasting upon all that has been left to him. Stopping one night at a Maori pah we slept on the hard floor of the common sleeping whare of the place in a bed with clean sheets and feather pillows that had been produced for the occasion. Our entertainers even put before us such luxuries as coffee and milk. Fruit, especially apples, could be got at most of the cultivations. I never saw pheasants so plentiful as in this valley. The crops of wheat, maize, and even potatoes, grown by the natives, are often so completely destroyed by them as to be not worth gathering. In answer to my questions, the Maoris told me they were quite willing for Europeans to go and shoot there; but that they were sure the birds could not be kept down by a few sportsmen, so fast do they increase. Leaving the natives we struck into the bush and kept on travelling for the next fortnight, cutting a track as we went, and pitching camp every night. Every week or two we made a trip down for stores, using a Maori horse to help in packing them up. Almost every Maori here has a horse, with which he may travel, by an old native track, across to the Waimarino Plains, and thence to Waikato, Taupo, or Murimutu. Great excitement was caused by the arrival of the rest of of our party, with the news of the month that had elapsed since our leaving town. Another month passed away, our party sometimes divided engaged in finding and clearing hills suitable for trig stations. Now and then when the meat supply ran low, the regular order of things would be varied by a pig hunt, and occasionally would come a day that led to such an entry as this in my diary:—"Wiled away the time playing cards, or reading in bed, the rain spluttering through the fly." I had always carried with me several useful medicines to use in case of illness or accidents; and now I found the necessity of being prepared for anything of the sort, for falling down one day with a heavy log on my shoulder, I ran a stake in my elbow joint. By this time we were camped close to the Retaruki in whose valley there was known to exist an old Maori track running from the Wanganui to Taupo. In the basin of this stream we found a coal bed. Seeing that our provision supply involved travelling such a long distance, and that the storekeepers at Tokaanu, on Taupo Lake, were packing goods to the Waimarino Plains for the supply of men working up and down the Central Railway, it was resolved to send a man to find the track and go to Taupo to order a quantity of stores to the plains for us. This chance of sending letters by way of Napier was the first opportunity we had had of communicating with our friends for over two months. Our stores in camp were rather low. Two of us started away at once for the plains, cutting a track, so that the others could follow when they had finished, or when famine drove them out. To cut this track took five days. We travelled almost entirely by compass. Rain added a good deal to our discomfort, and my injured arm too was a great hindrance. It was advisable to go on short allowance, eating only a small piece of stick bread at each meal—this delicacy is made by twisting a roll of dough round a pointed stick and setting it before the fire to bake. When at last the tussock-covered plains appeared from the wooded terrace upon which we stood, stretching away before us and gradually sloping up to the smoking cone of Ngaruhoe, I felt quite a Livingstone. Fortunately we had no difficulty in finding our companion, who had returned from Taupo the day before and was then on the watch for us. From the place at which we struck the Plains the Government store was five miles off. Fortunate we were in having the use of such a place; and extremely kind the person in charge always was to us. The length of the proposed line from Marton to Te Awamutu is 212 miles, and this store is as nearly as possible midway between these two places. Having a Sunday to spend out on the plains, I took a walk down to see what I could of the line on the Marton side. The Waimarino plains which are at a considerable elevation and consequently have severe winter weather, are covered with a poor thin soil, sprinkled over a deep layer of pumice, that has been thrown out hot from the volcanoes and buried under it a bed of volcanic stones, with here and there patches of stunted bush,

for in some water channels worn out through the pumice may be seen the old charred stumps of trees. Just to the southward of the plains the flat bush country is crossed by three deep ravines before referred to. To complete the road alongside the railway these were now to be crossed by large bridges. One of the bridges alone is said to have cost £5000. At the time I visited the place men were working suspended by ropes on precipitous walls of the chasm making the approaches to the bridge sixty feet above the water. The water in one of these streams is of a bluish colour and tastes of alum and sulphur. In another of them I believe a fair specimen of gold really was found in the strata that underlies the volcanic mass of Ruapehu. All of the streams have fine falls; one of them was described to me as being 300 feet in height; another, on the face of the mountain, I have seen glistening in the sun at a distance of thirty miles, and when closer to it clouds of spray may often be seen driven from it by the wind. In laying off the line to the northward, the engineers found considerable difficulty in getting down 1,200 feet in a distance of thirty miles to cross the Wanganui River at its most northern bend. In this distance the line passes perhaps the only quartz reef in the King country. But far more important is the immense totara forest—the finest in existence—through which the line runs for many miles. After crossing the Wanganui, the line heads the Mokau river by following up the Ongaruhe, a branch of the Wanganui, coming in from the north. Then it reaches the Waikato side by means of a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long—a tunnel, partly finished, that will probably now be never used. At the beginning of April we found ourselves working in the vicinity of the plains. Contractors on the road line kept us supplied with newspapers. Perhaps the jolliest evening I ever spent was passed at a sort of concert that we got up in one of their tents, and I think the grandest sight I ever saw was the rising of the moon that frosty night behind the smoking crater of Ngaruhoe. The sulphur on the edge of the crater can be seen even at a distance of several miles.

Several times I fancied I saw signs of activity in Ruapehu; and on one occasion, a bright calm day, there appeared a most unmistakeable column of steam rising to a height of 2,000 feet or more. This vapour was doubtless coming from the warm lake that is said to occupy the old crater of the mountain. I very much wished to climb the mountains on the western side, but could not afford time to do it. Three miles to the westward of the two main peaks is another extinct volcano, Hahungatahi, five thousand feet in height. Wooded half way up its sides, its upper part is a curious sloping swampy flat, some six hundred acres in extent, that rises to a high rocky point on the eastern side.

A WALKING TOUR TO LAKE ROTOITI.

(Concluded)

ALL was silent and still when we arrived there, so we thought we would arouse the inhabitants of the house, by shouting and firing the gun. The gun was fired, we shouted, instead of attracting the attention of the people, we attracted the attention of the demons of the night in the shape of Wekas, which made such a noise that we could hardly hear ourselves speak. As no human answer came we desperately dashed down the side of the hill, but finding ourselves mixed up in what seemed to be a mixture of scrub and swamp we decided to return to the ridge and camp for the night. It was too dark and we were too cold to light a fire, so we unpacked our swags, covered ourselves with our blankets and endeavoured to make the best of it under the circumstances. No sleep that night, too cold for it, so we lay awake and talked about the events of the day, and listened to the plaintive song of the Weka. You may be sure we were glad to see the day breaking, and be able once more to see where we were, so we packed our swags and emerged from the scrub to continue our search for the house. Imagine our surprise and delight, on walking about a hundred yards to see the house just below us. It did not take us long to get there, you may be sure, and we were the cause of great amusement to the people when we narrated our adventure. After having a good hot breakfast, we made a fresh start at nine o'clock expecting to arrive at the lake, 16 miles off, about two o'clock. The day was fine, and we had a pleasant walk occasionally stopping to talk to the navvies, who were making the road. But as we got on, the road got much worse which made walking very heavy; nevertheless we plodded on, and at 1 30 we were rewarded on climbing up a low ridge, to see the lake lying calm and quiet beneath. Such a sight never before met our eyes. At the far end

of the lake were snow capped mountains, and all round the shore was wild bush right down to the water's edge. We stood for a few minutes on this plateau, and gazed with awe on the scene, which lay beneath us. Two minutes more and we were on the beach of the lake, and drinking the water which was like ice, and as clear as crystal. As we were very hungry after our walk we lit a fire, and it was not long before we were satisfying the cravings of the "inner man." The next thing to be done was to find a suitable place to make our "whare," to sleep in, as it was too far to walk round to the other end of the lake, a distance of 10 miles over very rough country, that afternoon, where we knew a man named Fanslow lived. We soon found a good place on a small clearing in the bush, and here with the help of scrub and flax, we built our "Whare." By the time we had done all this and got in enough wood to last for the night, it was five o'clock and getting dark, so we cooked our tea, put on a roaring fire at the mouth of the hut, rolled ourselves up in our blankets and endeavoured to get to sleep! No such luck; short dozes, awake with a shiver, and put more wood on was the order of the night. At last about three o'clock we got up, put on a big fire, wrapped ourselves in our limited supply of blankets, and longed either for the morning or warmth. Very joyful were we when we saw daylight appear once more. Having had breakfast, we started for the other end of the lake, leaving our swags behind, intending to return for them in the boat, which we knew Mr. Fanslow had, but taking the gun with us in case we fell in with any ducks; by the time we had walked a couple of miles we were very glad we had done so. For the first two or three miles we had to walk on loose shingle, then the track went inland for a mile or two, then on the beach once more, and so on. The inland part was the worst, as it led through creeks, up rocks, and into mud holes, until we were heartily sick of it. Three or four hours rough walking brought us in sight of our goal; we were both decided that it was the longest ten miles that we had had the pleasure of walking. Arriving at the house we found to our great disappointment that there was no one at home. As we were very hungry we entered the house to look for something to eat, but as we could not see anything about and did not like to pry into another person's house, we went outside and sat on a log to consider what we should do next. After long deliberation we decided to take French leave of the boat, and to go back to the other end of the Lake for our swags hoping that when we returned the owner would not fly at us. On going to where the boat was tied we found everything ready for use. It was grand on the Lake, we felt inclined to lie down in the boat, and let her drift, but knowing that we had a long pull, with a good swell against us, and that we had to be back before dark, we set to work in earnest, and after one and a half hours rowing we arrived at the other end. Getting our swags as quickly as possible, we lost no time in putting them into the boat and starting on the return journey. When we had gone about half way, we heard some one cooeeing and on looking towards the place from whence it came, we saw a couple of specks, on the beach, moving about. Now we thought this is the owner of the boat calling us, so with our hearts in our boots, we directed the boat's nose to the shore. We had about a couple of miles to go, and as we got nearer the shore, these specks grew into a man and a dog. On reaching the shore we explained the reason of taking the boat and instead of "blowing us up," he good naturedly said we were welcome to the boat, and asked us to stay at his hut while we were at the Lake. We were only too glad to accept his hospitable invitation and in about half an hour we were busily engaged in getting tea. The amount of fried potatoes, ham and hot buttered toast that we stowed away was enormous, but as we had not had anything to speak of since breakfast, and plenty of hard work there is no wonder that we found our appetites. Having washed up, the next thing to be thought of was, where were we to sleep; there was only one spare bunk in the hut and that was not wide enough for the two of us. As the nights were very cold, and we only had two blankets, we did not want to separate. After some delay we hit upon the following plan, that we should put a pillow at each end of the bunk and lie different ways; in this manner we kept each other warm, as well as having the use of both blankets, the only drawback being that we woke up occasionally with our feet like icebergs. When we got up the following morning the ground was white with frost, and the snow was very low on the mountains. After breakfast we shot two fine wild turkeys, that were flying about near the hut. At eight o'clock we started off with Mr. Fanslow to go up the Darling river (which flows into the lake a quarter of a mile off) to muster some fat sheep, we took the gun with us, as this valley is noted for Paradise Ducks. After five hours hard walking over shingle beds, through bush, swamps, and rivers we arrived back with 800 sheep, but without having seen so much as a feather. We spent the remainder of the afternoon sailing on the Lake, which we enjoyed immensely. As soon as

tea was over, we got one of the turkeys ready to cook for the next day's dinner, and then played cards till ten-thirty. On waking up the following morning we found it was raining, so we did not roll out until eight o'clock. The first thing to be done was to set a batch of bread, to be ready to bake at night. During the morning we went out to try and get some ducks, leaving Mr. F. at home to roast the turkey and get dinner ready, but as the rain came on harder we were glad to return to the hut once more, and dry our clothes. At two-thirty the three of us sat down to dinner with the turkey and a big dish of potatoes in front of us; when we got up half an hour later, there were only the bones and about enough flesh for one fellow's breakfast. That night was about the coldest that any of us had ever felt, we spent all the evening baking bread, in a camp oven 2ft in diameter which would just hold four loaves. By twelve o'clock we had turned out a dozen as good loaves as anybody could wish to eat. The following day was Sunday. After breakfast we roasted the other turkey, and got everything ready to take our departure. We made our dinner off the turkey, but ate a little more sparingly, so as to have enough left for dinner the next day. At two o'clock we set sail for the other end of the Lake; Mr. F. accompanied us, as he wanted to get a man to help him muster the rest of the sheep. The Lake was very rough, and as Mr. F. shot some ducks we did not arrive at our destination until four o'clock: on arrival we made a billy of tea, and had some bread and butter. As it looked very much like rain, as well as being extremely cold, we decided to go on to the Tophouse Accommodation House, (four miles on our journey,) which we thought was just finished. On arriving there we found that the inside was not completed, so we gave Mr. F. our blankets to make a bed on the floor by the fire in one of the rooms; the foreman of the works having kindly lent us his tent and plenty of blankets, so we all turned in for the night. When we awoke the following morning it was raining hard, so we all had breakfast inside by the fire, during which we felt a severe shock of earthquake. As it did not show any signs of clearing up we strapped our blankets round our neck, to keep the rain off, and set out. At a short distance from the fifth mile stone we fell in with half a dozen men putting in a drain under the superintendence of Mr. Kerr; the latter pressed us to spend the night at his house, but as we wanted to reach Nelson the next day we were obliged to refuse; Mr. F. was here successful in getting a man. As it had stopped raining we put our blankets in our swags and having thanked both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Fanslow for their hospitality we set out once more for Belgrove. The roads were formed principally of yellow clay, which was very soft after the rain; the consequence was we plodded along ancle deep most of the way. Going up Kerr's Hill it was very hard to keep from falling, but after struggling on for an hour we reached the top and passed through the iron gate; going down was child's play, as we only had to put our feet together and slide for twenty yards at a time. At 12.30 we halted for dinner on the bank of a little stream about two miles from Stewart's. We had polished off the remainder of the turkey and were well on our way again by one o'clock. A mile and three quarters brought us to the Motuiki River. This time we both got into the cradle together; when we got half way the rope cracked and stretched until we began to think what we should do if it gave way and left us suspended fifty feet above the foaming river, nevertheless it hung on till we landed safely. We only waited at Stewart's to get a few more letters, which by this time had amounted to a small mail as the mailman does not visit this part of the country. Having crossed the swamp, and ascended the hill we got on the metalled road, so we were able to get on much faster. By the time we had got to within two miles of Waiiti it was raining, so we took advantage of the school porch to have tea in; when we had finished it was coming down harder, so we decided to hurry on to Belgrove, but the farther we went the harder it rained, and as it was dark by this time, we plodded on through puddles knee deep. At half past five we arrived at Belgrove, and after reading the paper were glad to turn into our feather beds, as we had travelled thirty eight miles that day. The waiter called us at half past six, to catch the seven o'clock train; by this time it had stopped raining, but it was very cold. On paying our hotel bill we were greatly surprised on being told it was only one shilling each. Two hours freezing in the train brought us to Nelson. We were not at all surprised to see the people stop and stare at us; to see two boys covered from head to foot with clay, swags on their backs, the "Blue and Black" on their hats, and carrying guns and billies, trooping through the town at half past nine a.m. is enough to make most people look. On arriving at home we knew how to enjoy a warm bath, clean clothes, and a hot breakfast.

MAITAI.

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