

The School Magazine

OF THE

McCABE
COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL
MAIDSTONE



Vol. 2 No. 6

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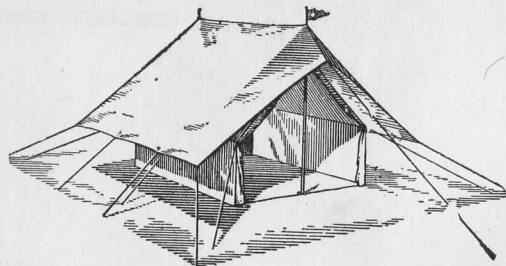
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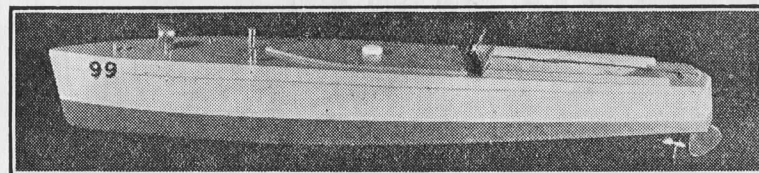


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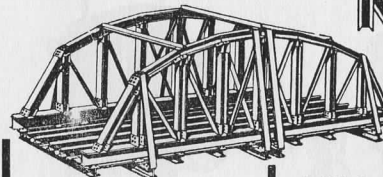
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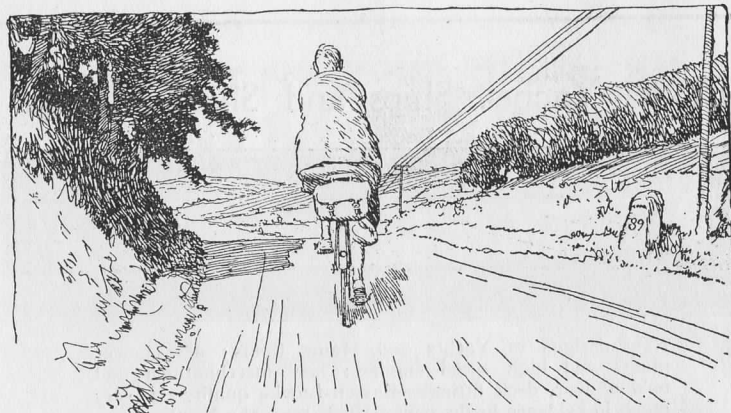
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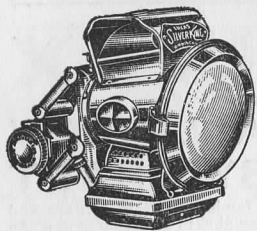
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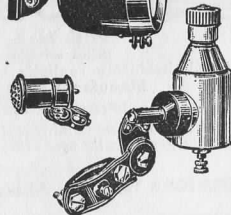
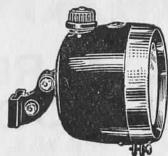
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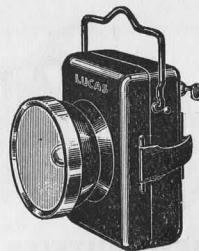


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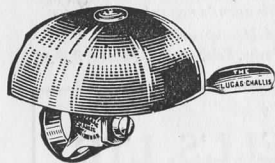


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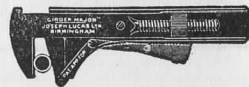
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"KING OF THE ROAD" CYCLEALITIES

McCABE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL MAGAZINE

VOL 11. No. 6.

JULY, 1932.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The School Calendar is as follows :—

Tuesday, 20th Sept.—Christmas Term begins.

Monday, 7th November.—Half-term.

Wednesday, 21st December.—Term ends.

* * * *

The following are the new boys for the term :—

No. 90. D. C. Jones. Prep. (School).

No. 91. J. N. Marshall. Prep. (School).

No. 92. R. J. Webb. Prep. (St. Peter's).

No. 93. E. G. Knott. Prep. (St. Peter's).

No. 94. D. S. Edmed. III. (St. Augustine's).

No. 95. M. G. Higgins. III. (St. Augustine's).

* * * *

R. H. Ashby left School this term to take up duties in his father's business in the High Street. Walter Beale has also gone into his father's business. E. B. Bowler has obtained a good post at the electric light station. N. O. Brooker has taken up an apprenticeship in the grocery trade. J. W. Hammond has gone abroad with his parents to Chili.

* * * *

In the typewriting examination, T. C. George obtained his Intermediate 2nd Class Certificate, H. Philpott Intermediate 2nd Class, and F. Harman Elementary 1st Class.

* * * *

S. Reynolds took the summer examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate. B. Finn, H. Philpott, and J. Elbourn are awaiting the result of their shorthand examination.

* * * *

Out of 460 candidates for the Aircraft Apprentice examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, P. Hinton obtained the 69th place and R. Bodiam was 217th. The number of candidates accepted was 77, but Hinton has not yet been called up as over 20 places were reserved for service candidates.

J. Piper and E. Locke have been entered for the first examination for pianoforte of the Trinity College of Music, London. The official result is not yet published, but the examiner expressed himself as satisfied with their work.

* * * *

Among the Old Boys, hearty congratulations are due to Norman Dearing upon obtaining his Fellowship degree with the International Accountancy Corporation.

* * * *

Congratulations to Victor Frederick Whibley upon his marriage at St. Faith's Church to Miss Doris Adgie. Mr. and Mrs. Whibley are now living at 25 Charles Street.

* * * *

Two more innovations have been undertaken this term, the division of the School into three Houses and the holding of a Sports Day. The Houses are:—St. Peter's: Captain, R. Bodiam; Vice-Captain, S. Reynolds; colours, red. St. Augustine's: Captain, P. Hinton; Vice-Captain, B. Finn; colours, dark blue. School: Captain, D. Potts; Vice-Captain, F. Tolputt; colours, light blue. Points are being counted for cricket, football, tennis, athletic sports and School work. Other activities will be included as the scheme develops.

* * * *

The results of the sports at the Athletic Ground on 13th July will be found elsewhere. The meeting was a great success, and it was estimated that an attendance of about 300 witnessed the 35 events. The Old Boys' Association rendered yeoman service in acting as starters, judges and stewards. The Married *v* Single Tug-of-War among the Old Boys' events provoked a good deal of interest. Perhaps the Secretary was pointing the moral when he—a bachelor—exclaimed, "I told you so!" when the married men lost. The losers are going to turn the tables next year—even if they call in their wives to assist them.

* * * *

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Cyril Hart for a handsome challenge cup for the champion athlete, won this year by H. Pearce. P. Hinton, however, was an excellent runner-up and was constantly and literally at the very heels of the winner.

* * * *

The School Dramatic Society presented a cup as a result of their concert last winter, and this is now held for the year by R. Bodiam on behalf of St. Peter's House as the champion cricket house.

The other cups are both held by W. Beale, the first, presented by the original Old Boys' Society, is the challenge trophy for the best boy in the School, and the second for the winners of the Town *v* Country football match. This will probably become the House football challenge cup in future. This latter cup was presented by Mr. McCabe. We understand that Mr. Piper is presenting a cup to the School at Christmas, which will be the House Challenge Cup, to be held year by year by the best all-round House. This brings the total number of cups held by the School up to five.

* * * *

The usual summer outing was not held this year, as it is planned to replace this by an organized trip to points of interest in London, similar to the trip to Bournville and Birmingham at Whitsun.

* * * *

The alterations at the back of the large school are rapidly nearing completion. The brickwork across the centre has been removed, and the steep slope so far levelled that the new playground now has an almost level area of about 40 feet by 20 feet. The only remaining items towards completion are the covering of the surface and the erection of a fence at the side. We hope that it will be completed in time for the use of the Physical Exercise classes this autumn.

* * * *

The wireless mast has been dismantled and repainted. It now makes an excellent flag-staff in the front courtyard. We are indebted to Mrs. Piper for a flag in the School colours bearing the School badge.

* * * *

During the winter it is hoped to hold a number of lantern lectures and debates at School. Particulars will be given during the term, and some of them will be open to Old Boys, parents, and friends.

* * * *

Very hearty congratulations to Miss Stubbs upon her forthcoming marriage to Mr. R. L. Standford on 6th August at All Saints' Church. We wish them a very happy and prosperous future. The work of Miss Stubbs in the Preparatory Department has been a great asset to the School and deserves every appreciation. The pupils who have taken pianoforte lessons under Miss Stubbs at School have made rapid and thorough headway, and reflect great credit upon her work. We are very fortunate in retaining her services next term as Mrs. Standford.

The usual collections for the R.S.P.C.A. and the Royal West Kent Hospital have been held this term. The suggestion has been made that if every boy put at least one penny a month regularly in one of the boxes, we should be able to help both these two good causes considerably, and what is more important, the boys would be learning the lesson of helping those less fortunate than themselves. We are of opinion that the only dissentients will be tuck-shop proprietors. The totals in the boxes will be announced in our next issue, together with the weight of tin-foil collected for the Ophthalmic Hospital.

* * * *

Although it is the Summer Term the School Library has been very well supported, and many volumes have been borrowed each week. B. Finn has made an efficient librarian. We have to thank the donors of the following 37 volumes:— F. Tolputt (12), Miss Stubbs (7), J. Elbourn (7), Mr. Williams (5), P. Randall (3), R. Westbrook (1), D. Spencer (1), G. Goodchild (1). A number of the older books have been taken out and given to the children's wards of the hospital.

* * * *

The Old Boys' Association have adopted an official tie, to be obtained at Mr. Birchall's shop in Bank Street. The tie consists of the School colours, light blue and dark blue, separated by a narrow maroon stripe. There are two qualities, priced at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

* * * *

The School ties of light and dark blue can be obtained from Mr. Mayor in Gabriel's Hill, who also supplies the caps and badges. Messrs. Leavey & Co. supply the blazer badges at a price of 1s. 6d.

* * * *

Several boys have attended the baths with great regularity this summer, and a number have learnt to swim. The lessons are given by qualified instructors, and no charge is made to the boys, the cost, except for admission, being defrayed by the School.

* * * *

Reference to the War Memorial will be found elsewhere in the Magazine. The work is being carried out through the generosity of Mr. Elbourn, and will be executed during the holidays. Definite information as to any further names to be added to the list will be welcomed.

* * * *

The date of the School Concert and Prize-giving has yet to be fixed. Wednesday, 21st December, has been suggested as a convenient time.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome the reformation of this Association. An inaugural meeting was held on 20th April, and about 20 members launched the scheme. Since then several meetings have been held, and the present membership is about 60. The affairs of the Association are managed by a strong and representative Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Beale, with Mr. R. A. Woollard as vice-chairman. Messrs. A. M. Williams and J. W. Solman are the joint honorary secretaries, and Mr. K. Fowles is honorary treasurer. Mr. H. I. Piper has been appointed as president, while the list of vice-presidents includes all present and past members of the Staff, together with the family of the late Mr. McCabe.

A minimum subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum has been fixed, but this is reduced to 1s. for boys who have recently left School. An additional 2s. 6d. per annum entitles them to a copy of this Magazine each term. The principal objects of the Association are to bring together all those connected with the School, to strengthen by their support any advantage for the welfare of the School, to record all honours gained by present and past members of the School, to hold social and athletic gatherings, and to keep in touch with all Old Boys overseas or who have left the town.

A special appeal is made for all Old Boys to join the Association. Several activities are already under way. A swimming team has been entered in the *South Eastern Gazette* competition, a cricket match has been arranged with the School, and plans adopted for replacing the present School War Memorial. Three events at the Sports were open to Old Boys, and also a decorated car was entered in the Cricket Week Carnival in the "Tableau" Class. The Association also acted as official collectors for local charities on the same occasion.

During the coming winter it is hoped to organize a football team, and also a number of socials events. The Committee are sparing no effort to make these activities both enjoyable and successful. The Association is fortunate in possessing several enthusiastic members who are determined to make the association a very live and attractive organization.

The Association meets at School at 7.30 on the last Tuesday in each month during term time, and all Old Boys will be made welcome. Correspondence, news of Old Boys, items of interest, contributions for this Section of the Magazine, subscriptions and enquiries should all be addressed to the School, and they will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following were the results:—

100 Yards.—Class I: H. Pearce 1, P. Hinton 2, D. Potts 3. Class II: C. Jessup 1, R. Wood 2, M. Higgins 3. Class III: R. Pearce 1, J. Beale 2, R. J. Randall 3. Class IV: B. Westover 1, R. Webb 2, D. Winder 3.

220 Yards.—Class I: H. Pearce 1, P. Hinton 2, R. Bodiam 3. Class II: J. Beale and G. Goodchild 1 (tie), R. Wood 3.

440 Yards.—Class I: H. Pearce 1, P. Hinton 2, G. Stone 3. Class II: G. Goodchild 1, L. Beale 2, A. Hunt 3. C. Jessup 2.

Half-Mile.—Class I: H. Pearce 1, P. Hinton 2, A. Baxter 3. Class II: R. Wood 1, R. Pearce 2, F. Youens 3.

80 Yards.—Class IV: D. Jones 1, R. Webb 2, D. Winder 3.

100 Yards, Old Boys.—J. Whibley 1, J. Birchall 2, W. Welch 3.

220 Yards, Old Boys.—J. Whibley 1, J. Birchall 2, W. Beal 3.

High Jump.—Class I: D. Potts and H. Pearce (tied), 4 ft. 6 ins., 1; P. Hinton and S. Beale (tied), 3.

Long Jump.—Class I: H. Pearce (14 ft. 10 ins.) 1, S. Beale 2, P. Hinton 3. Class II: R. Wood 1, G. Goodchild 2, L. Beale 3.

Cricket Ball.—Class I: H. Pearce 1, A. Baxter 2, H. Philpott 3. Class II: L. Beale 1, J. Pierce 2, N. Stevenson 3.

Obstacle.—Class I: S. Reynolds 1, G. Stone 2, H. Pearce 3. Class II: J. Barker 1, R. Wood 2, E. Locke 3. Class III: J. Beale 1, A. Hunt 2, R. Pearce 3.

Egg-and-Spoon.—Class I: S. Reynolds 1, S. Beale 2, P. Hinton 3. Class II: K. Morgan 1, E. Locke 2, R. Yuill 3. Class III: A. Hunt 1, D. Reynolds 2, N. Stevenson 3. Class IV: B. Westover 1, J. Marshall 2, E. Knott 3.

Potato.—Class I: S. Beale 1, S. Reynolds 2, D. Potts 3. Class II: K. Morgan 1, J. Piper 2, R. Yuill 3. Class III: A. Seymour 1, J. Beale 2, R. J. Randall 3. Class IV: E. Knott 1, R. Westbrook 2, D. Jones 3.

Hoop Race.—Class IV: R. Westbrook 1, R. Westover 2, D. Jones 3.

Cycle Race.—Class I: P. Hinton 1, D. Potts 2, J. Beale 3.

Three-legged.—Class I: B. Westover and J. Marshall 1. Class II: J. Piper and E. Locke 2.

Consolation.—Class I: R. Bodiam 1, B. Finn 2. Class II: D. Edmed 1, P. Randall 2. Class III: R. J. Randall 1, C. Jessup 2.

Tug-of-War.—Old Boys: Single beat Married. Classes I to IV: B team (Capt., R. Bodiam).

Relay Race.—St. Augustine's (P. Hinton, A. Baxter, W. Apps and A. Croucher) 1.

Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Piper, who, after a few appropriate remarks, distributed the prizes. Mr. Williams, with the assistance of Vidler, Hinton and Finn, put in a great amount of valuable secretarial work, while Mr. Allen proved a very efficient starter. Miss Stubbs and Finn also assisted in training the preparatory boys for the events.

The Victor Ludorum Cup points were as follows:—H. Pearce 35, P. Hinton 17, R. Wood 9, D. Potts 7, G. Goodchild 7, S. Beale 6, L. Beale 6, A. Baxter 5.

The House points were:—St. Peter's 188, School 155, St. Augustine's 118.

CRICKET RESULTS.

5th June.—*v.* Willington. Away. Lost, Willington 51, School 11 and 5.

18th June.—*v.* Boxley. Away. Draw, Boxley 117, School 27 and 119 for 8.

25th June.—*v.* St. Michael's. Away. Lost, St. Michael's 41, School 11 and 16.

6th July.—*v.* Boxley. Away. Lost, School 34 and 37, Boxley 107.

27th July.—*v.* Old Boys. Athletic Ground.

House Matches.

7th July.—St. Peter's *v.* School, at South Park. St. Peter's won. School 37, St. Peter's 88.

9th July.—St. Peter's *v.* St. Augustine's. St. Peter's won. St. Peter's 67 for 3, St. Augustine's 48.

16th July.—School *v.* St. Augustine's. School won. School 27, St. Augustine's 19.

House Points.

House	Played	Won	Lost	Points	
St. Peter's	...	2	2	0	4
School	...	2	1	1	2
St. Augustine's	...	2	0	2	0

THE SCHOOL ROLL.

Admission No.	Name.	Address on Entry.	Date of Admission.
121	Thomson, Leslie ...	43 Western Terrace ...	Mar., 1909
122	Wray, Harry ...	40 Church Road, Tovil ...	Apl., 1909
123	Harvey, Leslie Gordon ...	38 Jakleford Road, Hitcham ...	May, 1909
124	Clemetson, John ...	66 Bower Mount Rd. ...	Sept., 1909
125	Dixon, Sidney ...	8 Cornwallis Road ...	" "
126	Dunkin, Hubert ...	38 Cornwallis Road ...	" "
127	Carpenter, William ...	Offham ...	" "
128	Howland, Lawrence ...	Post Office, Offham ...	" "
129	Nesbit, Charles Henry	Enfield ...	" "
130	Smith, Stuart ...	Bower Mount Road ...	" "
131	Wood, Horace ...	Brewer Street ...	Oct., 1909
132	Barling, Dudley ...	Hollingbourne ...	" "
133	Barling, Harry ...	Hollingbourne ...	" "
134	Weedon, Frederick	Maidstone ...	" "
135	Charlton, George Edgar ...	Fern Villa, London Rd. ...	Nov., 1909
136	Hyland, Gerald ...	32 Albion Place ...	Jan., 1910
137	Epps, Edward ...	Cornwallis Road ...	" "
138	Hebbs, Jack Leslie ...	Bower Mount Road ...	" "
139	Hebbs, Alan ...	Bower Mount Road ...	" "
140	Richards, Stanley Douglas...	25 Buckland Hill ...	" "
141	Mott, Roland ...	128 Union Street ...	" "
142	Filmer, Henry Clifford ...	34 Broadway ...	" "
143	Clemetson, Charles Percy ...	Bower Mount Road ...	" "
144	Barkaway, William Alfred...	High St., W. Malling ...	May, 1910
145	Boardman, William Harry	92 Salisbury Road ...	" "
146	May, Frederick George	82 Bank Street ...	" "
147	White, Charles ...	280 Upper Fant Road... ..	" "
148	Cope, Frederick Rushton...	33 Old Tovil Road ...	Sept., 1910
149	Mannering, Robert ...	36 Cornwallis Road ...	" "
150	Obee, Richard ...	"The Bungalow," Bower Mount Road ...	" "
151	Martin, Hector Stuart ...	"Glengyle," Bower Mount Road ...	Jan., 1911
152	Richards, Archibald Percy...	25 Buckland Hill... ..	" "
153	French, Herbert ...	Coxheath ...	" "
154	Williams, William George	Schoolhouse, Linton ...	" "
155	Hoile, Thomas William ...	60 Bower Street ...	" "
156	Waight, Francis Charles ...	61 Week Street ...	May, 1911
157	Dunkin, Douglas ...	38 Cornwallis Road ...	" "
158	Coveney, James Frederick	1 Holland Road ...	" "
159.	Wood, Kingsley Charles ..	10 Ommaney Road ...	" "
160	Down, Kenneth ...	Park Cottage, E. Malling ..	" "



COMBING THE WORLD FOR PEOPLE'S NEEDS. COMMERCE AS A CAREER.

THOMAS once collected conkers. These he exchanged with another small boy for a pen-knife. The pen-knife he bartered for a fountain pen; this he sold for 3s. With his 3s. Thomas purchased from another small boy a stamp album. Extracting the stamps one by one, he sold them for quite a large sum of money, with which he made some very sound bargains with his fellow students. By the time Thomas left school he was worth quite a lot of money and set up in business on his own. He died a millionaire.

He sounds a very go-ahead young fellow—and was probably a great nuisance to his teachers! But he showed “sound commercial instinct!” He relieved people of things they did not want and provided them with things he was able to persuade them that they did.

In fact, he was doing in a small school community what the man of commerce does in the larger sphere of world trade. And very useful work it is too.

The man of commerce makes it possible for the dweller in or near the town to satisfy with a minimum of trouble his needs for an easy and comfortable existence. A new summer suit is required; he walks down the High Street, stops at a clothing store or a tailor's shop—and there is just the suit he needs. What a nuisance it would be if, instead, he had to go out to Australia, collect the wool himself, take it to Yorkshire to be made into cloth, collect the cloth and pass it on to a tailor to be made into a suit . . . only to find he must make another extended world tour to provide himself with the necessary buttons. What a fag! What a waste of time and money!

Fortunately an extremely complicated but efficient system of commerce has been evolved that relieves us of any such trouble.

Let us now take a peep at the workings of this organization.

The Scope of Commerce.

Commerce and industry being so closely interwoven are often spoken of as if both terms mean the same thing. But this is not so. The function of industry is to turn raw materials into marketable goods; commerce concerns itself only with the buying and selling of them; their warehousing, insurance and transport.

Those engaged in commerce are the import and export, wholesale and retail merchants; transport and forwarding agents; stock and share brokers; bill brokers; ship and insurance brokers; warehousemen and bankers. To these might be added the control of mines, forests, farms, cotton fields, tea, cocoa, coffee, rubber, sugar and coconut plantations, quarries and fields of mineral deposits.

Thus the passage of commodities from the producer to the consumer provides work for a very large number of men and women.

The complexity of this vast business organization can best be realized by noting what takes place at one of the world's largest ports.

If you were to stand on London Bridge you would see stretching before you on both sides of the Thames docks, wharves, warehouses, customs offices and ordinary business offices, while passing up and down the river would be the most diverse assortment of vessels—steamships, barges drawn by self-important looking tugs, ocean going liners, sailing ships, lighters—all engaged in the commerce of this great port. Their cargoes will consist of almost everything the people of London need—wines, spirits, spices, toys, silks, carpets, provisions, tobacco, wool, timber, fruit, drugs, ivory, chemicals—and have been produced and drawn from all parts of the world.

Most of these goods are bought or sold before they begin their journey overseas. In most large ports it is usual for those concerned with the buying or selling of any one type of article to become centralized in the same locality. In the same way, those concerned with insurance will be found mostly in the same district, and those engaged in banking and its kindred pursuits will tend to group themselves round the central bank.

Some Important Markets.

Most of these specialized areas have their own "markets" where those with the same commercial interests can meet together to do business. As these "markets" play a very important part in commerce and provide employment

for a large number of commercial men, we will glance at the more important of them and see what are their functions in this complex business of distribution.

Lloyds Shipping Exchange.—Members of "Lloyds" are interested primarily in insurance. If you are a merchant and wish to export, shall we say, a sewing machine to China, you will wish to cover yourself against the possibility of loss during the voyage. Members of "Lloyds" will be happy to cover this risk for a small consideration. They will cover



Part of the King George V and Royal Albert Docks. The vessel with three funnels is the s.s. *Belgenland* (27,000 tons).

many other "risks" as well. They will indemnify you against the possibility of a knock on the shins at cricket or a kick on the ankle at soccer. . . . A very accommodating lot of gentlemen.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange.—If you have taken to shipping as a career you will probably spend many hours a day on the "Baltic." It is here that owners of cargo vessels go to sell space in the holds of their ships. The

Baltic is also an important market for wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, linseed, turpentine, groundnuts, and a host of miscellaneous seeds, oils and fats.

The Stock Exchange, known in the city as the "House."—This is where the stocks and shares in all those companies, railways, municipalities, governments, etc., you will find enumerated on the "city" pages of your daily paper are bought and sold. Those who meet here are called "jobbers" (if they do business only with other members) and "brokers" if they buy or sell to the general public.

Markets for Foodstuffs.—The London markets provide foodstuffs for 9,000,000 people. The meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world; its sales amount to nearly 500,000 tons a year.

Other important foodstuff markets are:—Leadenhall Market (meat and poultry); Billingsgate (fish); Spitalfields (fruit and vegetables). Similar markets are to be found in most of the large seaport towns.

Other Markets.—Situated in the Mincing Lane and Mark Lane districts are smaller markets, where rubber, metals and tea are bought and sold.

These are only the more important commercial centres of London. They are an indication, however, of the complexity of the world of commerce, and of the many and varied openings that commerce offers to those seeking careers.

Choosing a Branch of Commerce.

We have now seen what is the nature of the work covered by the term "Commerce." Let us now examine the various careers that commerce offers the ambitious youth.

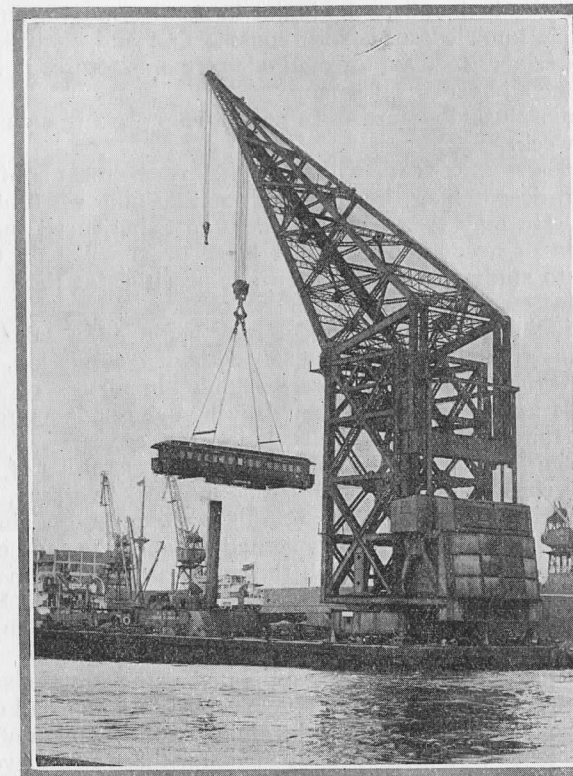
The Merchant and Broker.—The duty of the merchant is to share or distribute the producer's risk, which he does in co-operation with banks, finance and discount firms, and insurance companies. He also assists the producer to sell his products and arranges for their delivery to the consumer.

Merchants are graded roughly into three groups according to the class of goods handled. They are as follows:—

(1) *General Merchants*, who deal largely with the export trade and handle a wide range of goods. Their chief home centres are London and Liverpool. Most of the larger ones have overseas agencies or depots that offer sound prospects to the youth anxious to go abroad.

The commencing salary varies from £50 to £100 a year according to the standing of the firm and the age and educational qualifications of the junior.

The first years with a general merchant will be occupied with such routine jobs as book-keeping, postal clerk, shipping clerk, invoice clerk and transport clerk. The tasks of buying and selling will come later.



Floating Crane, "London Mammoth," 150 tons lifting capacity, shipping railway coaches for South Africa.

It is not usual to be sent abroad below the age of 22. Salaries for service overseas usually range between £300 and £600 a year with commission on whatever business is obtained, with six months' leave every three years.

(2) *Textile Merchants* deal principally in cotton or wool, and have their centres at Manchester, Bradford, or Leeds.

The textile merchant carefully studies possible fluctuations in the market, both from the cost of raw material point of view and from that of changing fashions. He buys from

the producers and sells to the consumers. Some textile merchants work on a commission basis only; others buy when they think the material is cheap, and seek to make a profit on an expected rise in value.

Unlike the general merchant, who often never sees the commodities he handles, the junior in textiles must acquire a very wide knowledge of cloth construction and analysis, of raw materials used, and of methods of manufacture, if he is to become a buyer or salesman.

Juniors usually start at 16 with a commencing salary of 15s. a week.

The first two years will be spent in learning about the packing, despatching, invoicing or book-keeping work of the office. He may then be put under an experienced buyer, salesman or accountant. Most large firms will help their juniors to study the textiles they handle either at their own mills or at technical institutes in the locality.

A junior salesman or buyer may begin on a salary of £150 plus commission or on £250 without commission.

(3) *Produce Merchants* are mainly importers of raw materials and foodstuffs. They deal in such goods as grain, coffee, fruit, timber, seeds, oils, hides, tea, etc.

Owing to the fact that many of the larger firms of produce merchants have important trade interests overseas, it is this branch of commerce the recruit wishing to go abroad should adopt. Many such firms actually finance the sources of supply of the goods in which they deal; these are mostly centred in the East and West Indies, Africa, India, the Near East, South America and Jamaica. Others will have important branch offices in these districts.

It is usual for juniors to be appointed at the age of sixteen to seventeen, and they will not be expected to go abroad until they have had five or six years' training in the London office. Appointments abroad are usually made for three or four years with six months' leave in England on completion.

For those who do not wish to go abroad there are, of course, opportunities in produce merchants' offices in England. Here the work will take him on to the various produce exchanges to study the markets in which his firm is interested. Salaries for such "market clerks" range between £350-£600 a year, with or without commission.

Actual market work is a reward for efficiency, intelligence and personality. Those who do not display these characteristics must be content with ordinary routine work in the office. Although there is a strong tendency for the increasingly powerful combines to throttle the small merchant, it is still not uncommon for the experienced "market

clerk" to obtain financial backing and to start in business on his own—alternatively, to obtain a partnership in an established organization.

Methods of Entry.

Whilst a high standard of education is required, commercial firms rarely demand that recruits shall have passed qualifying examinations. Such examinations as those set by the Royal Society of Arts or the London Chamber of Commerce should not, however, be ignored. Their certificates are valuable as a proof of general intelligence.

The usual method of recruitment is through private nomination or recommendation. Where no such means are available, valuable introductions can usually be obtained from the special Employment Committees operating under the auspices of the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters of Public Secondary Schools or through the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment.

Failing these, a suitably worded letter addressed to trading firms might be considered. Any good commercial directory would be suitable, although great care should be exercised in choosing firms of some substance.

School Days.

Steady work for the School Certificate, Matriculation or Higher Certificate should be undertaken by the student preparing himself for a commercial career.

During the last year or two particular attention might be paid to mathematics, geography, English, economics and foreign languages.

The Boy who is Wanted.

Competition is keen and only the most efficient can hope to succeed. The boy entering commerce must be prepared to work very hard. Owing to the importance of cables from overseas, which often do not arrive until the late afternoon, the merchant is usually the last to leave the city.

Competition is becoming increasingly keen, and success can go only to those who show intelligence, initiative and keenness.

Personal contacts are extremely important in commerce—especially for the market clerk. Personality is therefore of considerable importance.

For the boy who is anxious to go abroad, a high standard of physical fitness is necessary, and many large

companies give preference to one who has a good sports record as well as a good education.

With these, commerce offers a lucrative, interesting and useful career to those who, like Thomas, obtain a thrill from the old, old business of buying and selling.

INTERESTING CAREERS AT A GLANCE.

Civil Service and Local Administration.

Civil Service (1) General Clerical Class.

Age of Entry : 16 to 17.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exam. set by Civil Service Commissioners. Fee, £2.

Commencing Salary : £60, plus Bonus. Latter about 50 per cent.

Salary Prospects : £250, plus Bonus.

Remarks : Good opportunities if Executive Class Exam. taken at 18.

Civil Service (2) Executive Class.

Age of Entry : 18 to 19.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exam. Fee, £4.

Commencing Salary : £100, plus Bonus.

Salary Prospects : £400, plus Bonus.

Civil Service (3) Post Office.

Age of Entry : 17 to 23.

Method of Entry : Competitive Examination. Fee, £2.

Commencing Salary : £150, plus Bonus.

Salary Prospects : £400, plus Bonus as Assistant Engineers.

The Municipal Services (1) London County Council.

Age of Entry : 17 to 19.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exams. (Glasgow and Manchester also by Competitive Exams.).

Commencing Salary : £50 to £80.

Salary Prospects : £800 to £1,000.

Remarks : Those interested in Finance should take Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants Examination. Others should take examination of the Technical Association of Local Government Officers.

The Municipal Services (2) Provincial Councils.

Age of Entry : 15 to 17.

Methods of Entry : School Leaving Certificate or its equivalent.

Salaries : Depend on status of municipal body.

INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Industrial Geography has been continued this term, and our first visit was to the Medway Milling Co. Here we were shown the grain used, which is Canadian, Russian, Australian and a little English. This was being unloaded from a barge by means of a bucket dredger.

The corn is then washed and passed between ribbed rollers, which travel at different speeds, thus separating the corn from the chaff. The chaff is then blown away. This operation is performed several times, and the wheat is washed again. It is now ready for the grinding rollers. There are several sets of these, each grinding smaller than the one preceding it.

After each rolling operation, the flour is sifted through silk. The silk is hung in large boxes, which are oscillated by an eccentric. There is a room full of these, all oscillating alternately. It makes you think at first that the room is moving. The flour is then graded and packed. Our thanks are due to Mr. Earl, who kindly showed us round.

The next factory visited was that of Messrs. Cadbury at Bournville, which naturally included an interesting train journey.

We were shown the cocoa beans being washed and winnowed. They are then squeezed to remove the superfluous cocoa butter, baked and ground.

The cocoa is now measured out mechanically into tins, which are made at the factory.

We then saw the chocolates being made. The centres are cut out by a press, and are dipped in a bowl of chocolate. They are lifted out and a little twirl of chocolate neatly placed on the top.

Next was the packing department, where all the different sizes and amounts of chocolate are weighed and packed, the paper packing, when being weighed, goes on the side opposite to the chocolates.

We saw the department in which the boxes are made. This is a huge room, at one end of which is flat cardboard, which gradually progresses towards the other end, and assumes the final shape. At the extreme other end are several printing machines, which print the familiar blue "King George V" covers, etc.

We were driven round the village by charabancs, and noted the various places of interest, such as the sports grounds, the schools, the war memorial, etc.

After seeing the showrooms, in which were models of their cocoa bean plantations and various factories, we had

tea, and each received a box of chocolates. We spent a little time exploring Birmingham, and very nearly missed the train to Euston!

The next visit was not so far afield, being to Messrs. Bourne and Hilliers' Bakery at Chatham.

We were first shown the original bakery, housed in one room, which was started by Mr. Bourne.

The flour, yeast, etc., is mechanically kneaded in huge machines, and then allowed to stand in troughs for "proving," or the necessary action of the yeast.

The dough is mechanically weighed and rolled, is "proved" again, and then drops on to a machine which can be adjusted to cut one-third off, for cottage loaves.

The loaves are rolled again and taken to the ovens, which have sliding floors. They are left here for about thirty-five minutes, steam being admitted just before their removal, in order to make them glossy.

We saw the "fancy" department next; and here, as at Bourneville, little twirls of icing and almonds, etc., were being placed on cakes.

We saw the experts at work on the wedding cakes; here the twirls were continued all the way round, there being hardly any perceptible difference in symmetry.

We were then shown the storehouses, garages and stables, all being in fine order. Our guide was their Mr. Williams.

The last visit was to the Agricultural Show at Maidstone, where we saw the various farming implements, tractors driving reaping machines, small pumps for out-of-the-way places, hay-stacking machines, heavy duty lorries, etc., and in the display ring the 2nd Dragoons and others giving displays of horsemanship.

P. HINTON.

CHIMNEYS.

A towering mass of bricks—clouds of smoke pouring from the top of them. Perhaps it is ninety feet high, or even two hundred feet. It serves just the same purpose, that of clearing the smoke from the ground. A chimney is not an easily constructed piece of work, for in its construction a great amount of skill and science is needed. Getting the slope of the chimney is a thing in which a workman must have good judgment and be skilled at his trade. This slope is made by having a piece of perfectly straight wood with the

top at right angles to one side. The other side is made to slope. This slope is made to correspond to that of the chimney to be made. The workman holds the straight side horizontal, and in so doing gets the required building slope.

The thickness of the foot of the chimney is surprising; it may vary from eighteen to thirty-six inches thick, according to the height of the chimney. Most chimneys are built in ten-foot sections, the bottom section being lined with fire-bricks. These sections can be seen from the inside, for the top of each section makes a ridge of approximately three inches. One would think that a chimney varying from sixty to two hundred and fifty feet would require sweeping after a certain period, because of the enormous clouds of smoke which pour from them, but this is not so, for these massive "stacks" are never swept.

In rough weather a ninety-foot chimney sways as much as one foot six inches. The amount of draught required to send the smoke to the top of these chimneys is enormous. For this purpose large "dampers" are used. The smoke on leaving the furnaces has to travel from one tube to another. These tubes or tunnels are as large as five feet, so that it is quite possible for a man to travel through them. After travelling along these tubes the smoke proceeds through some smaller ones, and then through the "dampers," and so into the chimney. In this way the required draught is gained.

With a new stack it is necessary for a man to travel along the tunnels with a flaming torch, so as to clear a passage through the air for the smoke. If this is not done, the smoke will be blocked. It is possible to see the wall of smoke which is at a standstill, simply because it cannot find a passage through the air.

F. VIDLER.

IN DEFENCE OF PRESENT-DAY CIVILIZATION.

The usual things argued against present-day civilization are: Noise and gases of propulsion, causing neurotic diseases; the economic crisis, and the general antagonism of one country to another.

The noises of propulsion are greatly exaggerated, engines of cars are now almost silent, the only noise being that of tyres on the road. When there are many of them, as in a large city, the resulting noise is a subdued roar. This roar might be likened to a waterfall, but I have never heard of cave men, etc., having neurotic diseases through being in the proximity of a waterfall.

The old type of propulsion could not have been very silent, unsprung ramshackle carts clattering along wooden streets.

Again, the gases from a car are a very small quantity, almost impossible to be smelt unless standing close to the exhaust. What are they, to the ghastly odour of decaying fruit, filth, etc., that used to pervade every street?

Germs thriving everywhere, causing bubonic plague, as in the seventeenth century, sickness and ill-health of every description.

There always have and always will be money troubles. Certainly there is at present a crisis, more widespread than before, but what is it chiefly caused by?—the Great War, which in itself was a relapse from civilization.

Also, in Great Britain, the most civilized country, things are in a better condition than elsewhere, whereas in China, one of the least civilized, thousands die from lack of food and clothing.

Nowadays the various nations are much more friendly, the people learn one another's language and tour one another's country. How different from the time when the Tartars, etc., used to roam over Europe, pillaging villages, or later, when the Saxons and Danes fought England. All the petty feudal lords that every now and again would tour the country around, and kidnap some poor villager, amusing themselves by pouring molten lead over him, or some similar thing. The doting old women, who were labelled witches and ostracized by everybody.

The happiness of a country really depends on individual happiness.

Individual happiness is greatly helped by the comfort of to-day, the sanitary and hygienic way in which houses are built, food kept in shops and at home, the many other small things that go to make the whole.

P. HINTON.

THIS CIVILIZATION!

I notice one of your contributors has been most eloquent in defence of our present civilization, and in putting the other side of the case. I want to point out that I am not necessarily affirming that any other age in the evolution of man is more satisfactory, although there is little doubt that individual happiness reached a very high standard during the Tudor period. My object is simply to tear away the drappings of

self-satisfaction and soi-disant complacency which surround your correspondent, and to hope that the future inhabitants of the earth will make of their civilization the delightful world they imagine. Before discussing the trifling arguments of our friend, let us just study the measure of the world's defects. On the earth there are roughly 2,000 million people; according to competent authorities, of these there are anything up to 100 million without employment. Is your correspondent proud of this? Can he justify the unfortunate fact that while there are suffering millions with barely enough to eat, wheat is being burnt in Canada, coffee in Brazil, food supplies are being cut down? That while our means of production have increased fifty-fold, our rate of consumption per head of the world population is less than in 1910. All over the world great debtor nations are on the verge of defaulting. International trade is paralysed. Our money systems are so mysterious that even the great nations working on the gold standard of exchange find their gold useless. With a world so disorganized, can your correspondent believe that individuals can be permanently happy; for, remember that ultimately the strain of this chaos falls on them.

Individually our health and happiness is appalling. Five out of every eight recruits for the Army were refused as being medically unfit. The average length of life is being shortened every year. Millions of our fellow-citizens look forward to nothing but years of toil in factory or workshop, at work of a routine character, with no prospects but comparative destitution at the end. The general level of intelligence is amazing. There is an excessive demand for cheap and vulgar books, plays and films, and effeminate crooning jazz singers. Culture is sneered at, learning despised. But to your correspondent these world-shaking symptoms are nothing. He glorifies in the friendship of nations without seeing the merciless internecine economic warfare; the health of people, without realizing the fearful new mental diseases which result from noise, and which are increasing our lunatic population by leaps and bounds; the new methods of transport, heedless of the concomitant loss of life through fatal accidents. Of course if your correspondent really believes that the shrieking of klaxons, the piercing yell of hooters, the incessant reverberations of engines, and the noise of brakes and gears can be compared to the dull-soothing roar of a waterfall, I have nothing further to say, except to express my regret that the lunatic population seems due for a further increase at a very near date.

ARTHUR SKEFFINGTON.

THE "OMNIBUS" SECTION.

Operations are now in full swing at the Paddock Wood Fruit Canning Factory. Large storehouses are being constructed, and the whole factory is now at least three times its original size. A new chimney-stack of ninety-feet is replacing the old sixty-feet one. Other factories of a similar nature are springing up with amazing rapidity all around. Let us hope they continue to prosper.

F. VIDLER.

An Upper Boy informs us that a Bishop has to be invested with his pall, his ring and his razor. Another tells us that the Pope issues Papal Bulletins. On the analogy of "mouse" having "mice" as plural, we learn that the plural of "trout" is "tripe."

A teacher had caught a small boy drawing his portrait in school. "Oh," said he, "if you're an artist in black-and white, I will be one in black-and-blue."

F. E. M. BETTS.

A fond mother, after detecting her son in a lie, asked if he knew what happened to such boys. "Yes, mother," he replied; "they travel for half-fares on the 'bus."

A good example of wasted energy is telling a hair-raising yarn to a bald-headed man.

J. BEALE.

Europe first learned to make paper about the year 700 A.D., the secret having come from the East, where the Chinese had known of the process for perhaps two thousand years. So long ago as 1102 A.D. the King of Sicily set his seal to a deed engrossed on hand-made paper. That deed is still in existence.

Watermarks, which originally were crude pictures of animals, came into use about 1300 A.D., and it was not until late in the Fourteenth Century that paper-making was introduced into England. From that time until the beginning of the Nineteenth Century all paper was hand-made.

The best paper is still made by hand, and the watermarks now used in bank-note papers help to stop forgeries.

R. WOOD.

There was silence in the large room. He glanced at his taskmaster and then at his fellow-prisoners. Escape he knew was impossible. He noticed the height of the windows and the strength of the locks on the door.

Should he make a desperate effort? He would surely be caught almost immediately. His clothing, his hat, the arrow pattern on his suit, and a policeman just outside the gates in the stone wall!

His fellow-prisoners were all working obediently. "Ten years more," rang out the sharp voice of his taskmaster.

His heart quaked with fear. He knew what it meant. The same routine all over again to-morrow. He was heartily sick and tired of life. "Ten years more."

"The answer should be 30 years instead of 20 years, but I will work the sum to-morrow," and the teacher dismissed his class.

The Middle School were recently asked to discuss the life and character of Henry VIII. These are some of the gems:—

"Henry VIII wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, but the Catholic Church would not let him, so he became Head of the Church of England and did as he pleased."

"Henry VIII was a splendid king when he was young, but when he got old he got shabby."

"Henry VIII was very popular; he had six wives and was rather a flirt."

"Henry VII went about with feathers and a lot of diamonds."

A boy, asked where Joan of Arc was burnt, put "All over."

Another boy told us "Cardinal Wolsey introduced underwear."

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

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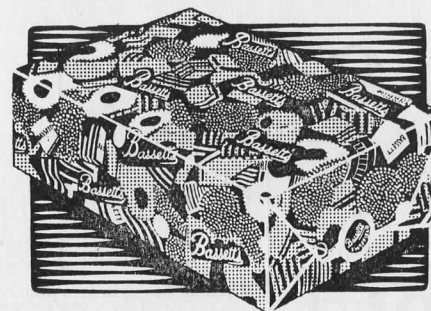
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A. M. WILLIAMS, *Hon. Treasurer.*
Certified as correct,

P. HINTON,
 F. VIDLER.

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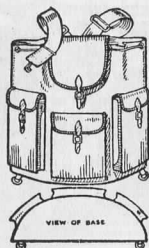
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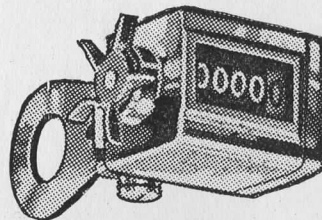
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