

The School Magazine

OF THE

McCABE
COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL

MAIDSTONE



Vol. 2 No. 7



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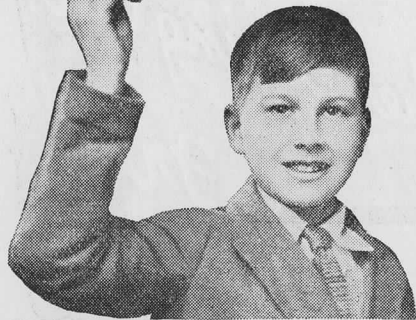
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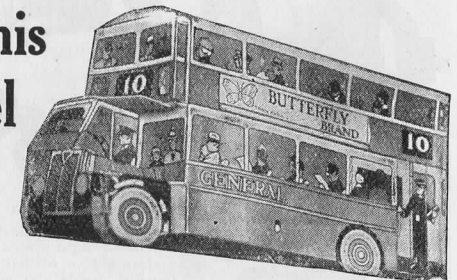
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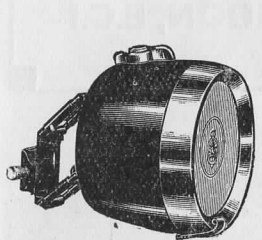
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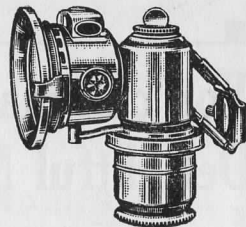
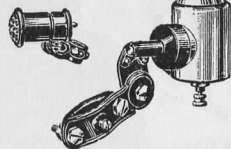
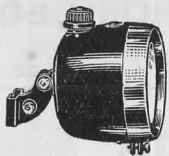
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LUCAS

"KING OF THE ROAD" LAMPS

McCABE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

VOL. 11. No. 7.

DECEMBER, 1932.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The following is the School Calendar :—

Thursday, 12th January.—Easter Term begins.
Wednesday, 18th January.—Old Boys' Dinner.
Tuesday, 31st January.—Old Boys' Meeting.
Wednesday, 15th February.—Old Boys' Social.
Monday, 27th February.—Half-term.
Tuesday, 28th February.—Old Boys' Meeting.
Tuesday, 28th March.—Old Boys' Meeting.
Wednesday, 12th April.—End of Term.
Wednesday, 3rd May.—Summer Term begins.

* * * *

The following new boys entered the School this term :—

No. 96.—R. D. Corke, III (St. Augustine's).
No. 97.—E. C. Rowcroft, Upper IV (St. Augustine's).
No. 98.—F. G. L. Noakes, Upper IV (St. Peter's).
No. 99.—D. R. V. Noakes, Upper IV (St. Peter's).
No.100.—K. Y. Noakes, III (School).
No.101.—B. A. Ball, Upper IV (School).
No.102.—R. Relfe, Prep. (School).
No.103.—T. H. Joyce, V (St. Augustine's).

* * * *

This term S. Reynolds left School to go to a post with Messrs. Lovell and Christmas, Wholesale Provision Merchants, Smithfield, E.C. 2. B. W. Finn has obtained a post at Mr. Hembrey's Estate Office, and W. Beale has been placed with Messrs. Rootes, Ltd. All the above boys have passed right through the School from the lower forms. W. G. Apps, who has only had four years at school, has obtained a post with Messrs. Bunyard's, Ltd., and H. Philpott has been placed in a clerical post with Messrs. Rootes, Ltd.

* * * *

No boys who have left school during the last seven terms are out of employment. Of all boys leaving, posts have been found by the School for 45 per cent; 30 per cent have found posts for themselves (including some who have gone into

their fathers' businesses), and 25 per cent are due to removals from Maidstone, this last figure including the only two boys who have left us to attend other schools within a ten-mile radius.

* * * *

Congratulations to the following boys upon their examination successes:—B. W. Finn, H. Philpott and J. Elbourn, Pitman's Shorthand, Elementary Certificates; S. Reynolds, London Chamber of Commerce, Junior Commercial Certificate; J. H. E. Piper, London Trinity College of Music, Honours Certificate, First steps; E. C. Locke, London Trinity College of Music, Honours Certificate, Initial Examination.

* * * *

The School was delighted to hear of the wonderful success of P. E. Hinten in his Civil Service Open Competition Examination for entry into the Royal Air Force. Out of 385 candidates from all over the country, Hinten was placed third on the list. This is indeed a great feather in his cap and that of the School. Our other candidate, R. W. H. Bodiam, was placed 80th and marked as having passed.

* * * *

About 50 boys attended Capt. Knight's film "Monarchs of the Air" at the Central Cinema in aid of the R.S.P.C.A.

* * * *

The outing to London proved a tremendous success. Two special Maidstone and District coaches took the party of 46, including several parents, direct to the Houses of Parliament. After a brief external inspection the party explored Westminster Abbey. Mr. Williams proved an admirable cicerone, and the famous tombs, the Coronation Chair, and the wax effigies were objects of much interest. After lunch we proceeded via Buckingham Palace, the Cenotaph, Trafalgar Square, the Law Courts, and Ludgate Circus to St. Paul's Cathedral, where Wren's Masterpiece was visited. The numerous varieties of marble around the High Altar were especially admired. The next call was at the Tower, and after visiting the White Tower, the Bloody Tower, and the Wakefield Tower, the axe and block, the Crown Jewels, and the beefeaters were all objects of special interest. A peep at the shipping on the Pool of London and then tea paved the way for a visit to Madame Tussaud's. The day's pleasure was enlivened by one or two minor tragedies owing to the injudicious mixture of cream-buns and chocolate wafers, but everyone arrived at Terrace Road soon after 10.30 thoroughly cheerful and in excellent spirits.

A visit has been paid to Messrs. Fremlin's Brewery, in addition to the visits described in the Industrial Geography article.

* * * *

Every boy in the Upper School has learnt to play chess this term, and the chess club includes some very good players, notably P. Hinton and F. Tolputt. A House Tournament is being arranged.

* * * *

This term we have to welcome Mr. E. G. A. Bettle on the staff as an additional master, in charge of Form III. Mr. Bettle has shown very keen interest in the School, and has already become very popular with the School. A gift of a silver-mounted walking stick was made to him on the occasion of his birthday last week.

* * * *

The last portion of the physical exercise class for the senior section is still devoted to boxing for those boys who are interested. The class has several enthusiastic boxers.

* * * *

Several good speeches were delivered on the motion that the League of Nations has proved a failure. The motion was carried by a small majority, but in the debate Tariffs *v* Free Trade the Free-traders lost the motion by 17 to 4. Future debates include the questions of Gas *v* Electricity and Road *v* Rail. We are expecting the county organizer of the League of Nations Union to lecture on the last Monday of term, and if the debate on this subject is repeated next term possibly the motion may be decided the other way.

* * * *

Good progress is being made in the German class, and a number of boys prefer this language to French. R. Harle has a remarkably good accent.

* * * *

The House Competition continues to arouse great interest. The final position will be announced at the concert.

* * * *

A paper-chase was held one recent Wednesday, but the weather proved unkindly. A few boys lost the track and arrived back considerably behind time and very wet, but perfectly happy. Potts and Hinton were the hares, and a course of about six miles wound itself among the hills.

* * * *

The usual collections for the West Kent Hospital, R.S.P.C.A., and tin foil for the Ophthalmic Hospital have been continued. About 15s. has been subscribed for the Dunk

Memorial Fund. The figures for all these will be published in the next issue. The Armistice Day poppies realized 16s. 3½d. The School attended the short service at St. Peter's on that day.

* * * *

An exhibition of Meccano models was held in the School on 14th December, when Mr. Barker, who kindly adjudicated, placed the winners in the following order:—P. Hinton, J. Piper, M. Higgins.

* * * *

Over 30 volumes have been presented to the Library this term: Edgar Butler (10), J. Pierce (8), D. Jones (4), D. Colinese, W. Tucker, S. Farman, Mr. Bettle, R. Bodiam, D. Winder, R. Relfe and E. Knott. The duties of Librarian have been carried out by J. Elbourn and W. Apps with efficiency.

* * * *

We wish all our readers a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

THE EDITOR.



OLD BOYS' NOTES.

This last term the Association has made astounding progress, and all the events and functions have proved exceedingly popular and successful.

* * * *

The school-room was very tastefully decorated for the unveiling of the War Memorial on Armistice Day, when Mr. Bossom, M.P., and the Rev. Martyn (St. Peter's) very kindly attended for the unveiling ceremony. The tablet, in white marble, is the generous gift of Mr. Elbourn, and reads as follows:—

CS

MAIDSTONE COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL

In Proud and Loving Memory of
the Boys of this School
who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918

H. D. BURR	A. E. HONOUR	C. WHITE
L. F. ELEY	E. H. HINTON	A. WALLS
W. R. ELEY	K. KEELEY	R. A. WADKINSON

A representative gathering of Old Boys, parents, pupils and Staff joined with friends and relatives of the fallen in the impressive ceremony, and the tablet remains now as a permanent record of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

* * * *

The Social Evening at the Central Café attracted over 50 visitors and the strenuous efforts of the committee resulted in a small profit accruing to the funds after meeting the expenses. An excellent evening's entertainment was provided, not the least enjoyable being the items rendered by the Association's Band under the leadership of Mr. Jack Whibley. The band is open to accept further engagements. The committee appreciate the use of the fast car which was loaned on various occasions when speed was imperative.

All Old Boys of the School are invited to apply for tickets for the dinner arranged for Wednesday, 18th January, at the Cannon Restaurant. Tickets obtainable at School, price 4s., morning or evening dress. The number of seats is limited, and early application is advised. Particulars of further events will be announced at the School concert and at the dinner. This will include a further social and a dance to be arranged by Mr. Whibley.

* * * *

We are glad that at long last we have secured a football pitch at Coldharbour Lane, near Preston Hall, although it is not available every Saturday. The team is getting well together, and we hope to record a long list of victories in the next issue. Will other playing members kindly get into touch with any of the committee and thus further strengthen the team?

* * * *

Hearty congratulations to D. W. Bishop upon his marriage to Miss Edith M. Latter, of Tunbridge Wells on 8th October, also to S. F. Dixon upon his marriage to Miss E. M. Walker on 20th August; also to F. Whiffen upon his investment as a Rover Scout.

J. BIRCHALL.



FOOTBALL.

So far this season seven football matches have been played. The results are as follows :

- Oct. 5th—Church Army, at Penenden Heath. Won, 4—1
Oct. 12th—Old Boys, at Penenden Heath. Lost, 6—4
Nov. 9th—Tovil Boys, at the Old Boys' Ground. Won, 6—0
Nov. 12th—Boxley Juniors, at Boxley. Lost, 8—0
Nov. 19th—Wanderers F.C., at the Old Boys' Ground.
Won, 2—1
Nov. 30th—Old Boys, at the Old Boys' Ground. Drew, 2—2
Dec. 3rd—Boxley Juniors, at Boxley. Lost, 4—1

The total results for the term are :—Played 7, Won 3, Lost 3, Drawn 1. Goals for 19, goals against 22.

The Captain is P. Hinton, R. Bodiam is Vice-Captain, and A. Baxter, Secretary.

Three House matches have been played, as follow :—

- Oct. 18th—St. Peter's v. St. Augustine's. St. Augustine's won 10—1.
Oct. 26th—St. Peter's v. School. School won 17—0.
Nov. 2nd—St. Augustine's v. School. School won 13—1.

INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY.

There have been two visits this term—to Messrs. Albert E. Reed's paper mills at Tovil, and to Messrs. Sharp's Toffee Works in Peter Street, Maidstone.

At the first visit, to Reed's paper mills, we saw the waste paper being re-ground to pulp; and, later, mixed with the main wood pulp supply.

The pulp is ground in beaters, a sort of bath in which a fan revolves at high speed, thus separating the fibres. This is done until the pulp is of the required consistency. In this process it may be required to go through several beaters. When it is fine enough for paper-making, china clay is mixed with it to fill up the spaces between the fibres, and also size to give it hardness.

The result, a watery pulp, is led on to the paper-making machine by means of a long slot. It spreads out over copper gauze, through holes of which drops surplus water. This copper gauze is shaken from side to side, and travels along

at 325 feet per minute. Steam is then blown on the pulp to help rid it of moisture.

The paper then goes through a series of 21 rollers, mounted in two layers, so that the paper goes over the top roller and under the bottom one, and so on. These rollers are steam-heated. The paper is then rolled up. If a smooth surface is desired, a fine spray of water damps it before it is rolled up, and it is passed through the "calendering" machine. This machine consists of steam-heated rollers under pressure. This action, the same as ironing, gives the paper a smooth surface.

We were also shown the cutters, which cut the rolled paper into any required width, or into sheets.

There was a large boiler in which waste paper was boiled, and a huge transformer for converting the town supply of electricity for their own use. The converted current is fed to the mill by means of two large switchboards.

The pulp, while waiting to pass on to the machines, of which there are five, is stored in tremendous drums, and kept from settling by means of two large arms, which revolve and stir the liquid.

The visit to Messrs. Sharp's proved very interesting, partly due to the nature of the factory. Here we saw the ingredients being put into little metal basins and mechanically stirred. The mixture is then poured out on metal tables, which are water-cooled, spread out and left to harden. The slabs are then cut into the familiar little pieces, wrapped and packed.

One curious sight was to see the bulls-eyes being made. A huge portion of bulls-eye mixture, about eight inches thick and four feet long, was placed in a machine, which turned it and pulled it lengthwise. The result was a gradual lengthening and decrease in the thickness of one end.

When it reached the required diameter, about half an inch, it was fed into a machine, which cut it into little pieces.

We saw the departments in which peppermints, chocolate "fancies," Turkish delight, and other similar sweets were made.

The toffees themselves were packed at lightning speed by means of machinery, a continuous stream of toffees shooting out of the side. We were shown the stores, where a huge quantity of practically every known sweetmeat is kept, and the hospital for dealing with small cuts and burns, and similar minor accidents.

P. HINTON.

Careers for Boys.



KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

IT is a well-known fact that animals are incapable of counting more than two or three. The missionaries who first went to work among the Australian blackfellows—the last survivors of really primitive mankind—found that they also suffered from this disability. The blackfellow could distinguish between one, two, and three, and had words to express those numbers. After three, the only word he had was one indicating "several", "a lot", or some similar idea.

Man the world over was once in the mental and social state of the blackfellow of Australia. How, then, has the human race developed, not merely the faculty of counting, but the whole science of mathematics?

The next stage from the really primitive is a slight extension of the words indicating number. In other words, man learns to count to a higher number than three, and finds words to distinguish four and five. Then he finds further words meaning "two fours", "five threes", and the like, and so, in a rather roundabout way, he can indicate number accurately.

The art of writing enables man to keep a record of his thought and speech. Space is too small to give details of the history of writing. Let it suffice that writing began with the pictorial representation of the object it was intended to describe. The final stage in writing is when the signs come to represent, not syllables, but basic sounds. From this stage derive the Phœnician, Greek, and Roman alphabets. The last is now used everywhere, except in Greece, Russia, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

It is obvious that number can be recorded by writing down a word for the number in question. But arithmetic must present enormous difficulties. If a man wishes to add seven and five, all he can do is to take seven stones, and then five stones (or any other convenient objects), place them together, and count them. The Romans improved matters by using certain letter signs to represent numbers. Thus, in

Roman figures, the sign I means one, V means five, X means ten, L means fifty, C means one hundred, and so on; and other numbers could be written down by combinations of these basic figures. But arithmetic is still a long business. Suppose you have the three figures DCXV, LXII, IX (= 615, 62, 9). You cannot place them one under the other and add up each column, as in the case of our own numerals.

Arithmetic and the other branches of mathematics only became possible in the 13th Century, when the Arabic system of numerals was introduced into Europe. It is well to remember that in the 13th Century the Arabs, especially in the south of Spain, were far more civilized than our own ancestors of the same period, and that modern mathematics owes everything to them, including the very names arithmetic and algebra, which are both Arabic words. The Arabic system of numerals gave us a separate sign for each number from one to nine; it introduced the "zero" sign (0), and it made its figures run from right to left in regular order, so that, for example, 615 means six hundreds, one ten, and five units; 62 means six tens and two units; 9 means nine units. By adding first the units, then the tens, then the hundreds, we can give the total in a few seconds, while the Roman would have needed a considerable time.

The Roman, and his successors who used his numerals, could record isolated figures, but could only add them by a long process of counting. How, then, did they keep accounts? Let us suppose that Marcus, a Roman merchant, receives during the day DCXV sesterces from Julius, LXII sesterces from Balbus, and IX sesterces from Terentius. He writes down each of these amounts, and at the end of the day wishes to know how much he has taken. In order to find this out, he makes use of an instrument known as the abacus.

Most of us remember as small children being taught to count with coloured beads strung on wires inside a wooden frame. The abacus was just such a wooden frame, with beads strung on wires, the first wire being labelled I, the second V, the third X, the fourth L, the fifth C, the sixth D, and the seventh M, these being the Roman numerals for one, five, ten, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand respectively. Marcus moves all his beads to the top of the wires. He then looks at his account book and sees three I's. One of these, being just to the left of an X, does not count. He moves two beads to the bottom of the I wire. Then one to the bottom of the V wire. When he comes to the X's, he sees that one of the three has an I to its left, so he moves

three X's down and one I up; he then brings down a bead on the L, C, and D wires. At the bottom he now has D, C, L, three X's, V, and I. These give him DCLXXXVI sesterces (686), the correct answer.

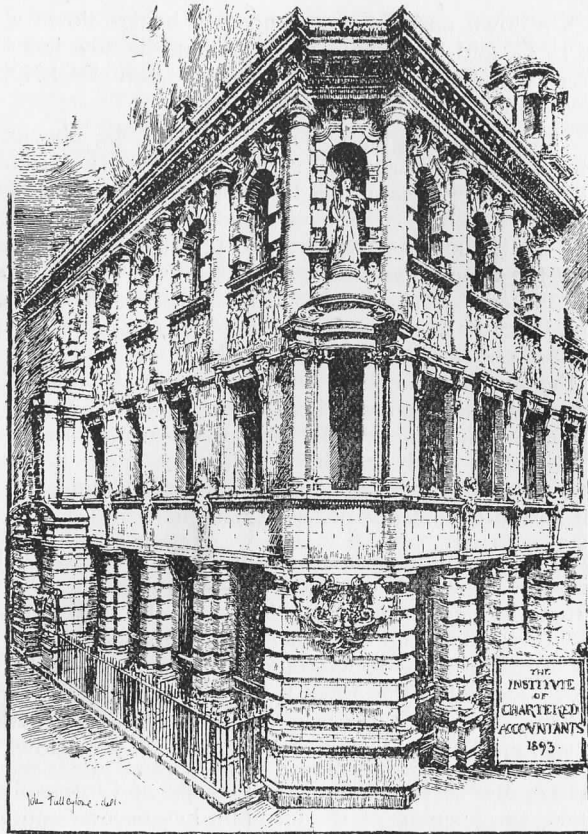
In mediæval England the principle of the abacus was used for the same purpose. A sheriff of Henry II, coming to pay in the royal taxes he had collected, would meet the royal officials before a table covered with a checked cloth. On this cloth counters were moved in the same way as the beads in the abacus, and the amount the sheriff had brought was computed. A short stick would then be marked off in the same way as the abacus, and notches cut in each section to indicate the amount paid in. The stick was then split down the middle, one half being given to the sheriff as a receipt, while the other was kept in the royal treasury. The department which carried out this work was known, from the check table cloth, as the Exchequer, and hence the minister who is in charge of the nation's finances is still known as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

With the coming into use of the Arabic numerals all this cumbersome apparatus was swept away. Once the principles of arithmetic were properly understood, the way was clear for the great financial and mercantile houses of the later Middle Ages and the Renaissance, such as the Medici, the Fuggers, and later the East India Company. They could never have recorded their transactions by the old methods, and development would necessarily have been very slow.

As commerce has extended its scope and intensified its activities, the keeping of its accounts has become more and more of a specialized job. Every business now keeps at least one clerk with special qualifications in book-keeping. And for examining and checking the accounts of all and sundry who require his services, the needs of modern industry have created a professional specialist, the accountant.

ACCOUNTANCY AS A CAREER.

It goes without saying that accountancy is a career for the boy who is fond of figures. It offers prospects of success superior to the majority of professions. It is not too crowded for a young man of average ability to do well, while at the same time competition is sufficiently keen to make him give of his best if he wishes to make progress.



The famous frieze in the beautiful headquarters of the Institute of Chartered Accountants illustrates the wide range of interests served by the accountant. Each panel represents one of these interests and cover the following:—Arts, Sciences, Crafts, Education, Commerce, Manufacture, Agriculture, Mining, Railways, Shipping, India, and the Dominions. The last five can be seen in the above drawing. The figure in the centre is the Institute's coat of arms.

The Boy who is Wanted.

The Hon. George Colville, Secretary of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, has summarized the principal duties of an accountant as follows: "Those who seek to follow accountancy as a profession must acquire the knowledge necessary to audit the accounts of commercial, financial, municipal and utility undertakings. They must be able to act as liquidators, trustees and receivers under the courts,

and to discharge the duties of arbitrators and act as financial advisers to their clients. These duties involve a knowledge not only of advanced accountancy, but also of company, bankruptcy and commercial law, general taxation, the customs of business, and the law relating to arbitrations and awards, together with the ability to grapple with the intricacies of foreign exchange—a subject of great importance in these days, when the currencies of the world are liable to violent fluctuations of value."

Most of the knowledge necessary to perform the above duties is, of course, acquired by practical experience. But the would-be accountant, while of course paying special attention to mathematical subjects, should aim during his school-days at acquiring a good general education, in which such subjects as foreign languages, literature, history, should be included. Whatever profession you adopt, you will come into contact with men of wide reading and experience, and ignorance of subjects outside the actual scope of your job will tend to make people consider you a dull fellow, which is a grave professional disadvantage. Your school work, then, should be planned on these lines, and it will be well, for a reason to be stated later, that you should pass London Matriculation or an equivalent examination before you leave school.

Professional Training.

Unlike the professions of medicine and the law, accountancy has no legal powers to regulate entry into and practice of the profession. Any person is entitled to offer his services as an accountant. But it will be obvious that unless he can produce evidence of his qualifications he will stand no chance whatever of having his services accepted. One's first step, therefore, is to qualify for membership of one of the accountant societies. Membership of any of the following, which can be obtained by passing the necessary examinations, carries with it the right to the designation "Chartered Accountant": The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh; the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow; the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen; the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. Full information concerning the examinations held by these societies can be obtained by writing to their respective secretaries. Their addresses will be found in the London and provincial directories.

Before joining a chartered institute, it is necessary to serve as an articled pupil with a member for five years. If the student has graduated at a University, the period is reduced to three years. It is usual for the firm taking the pupil to charge a premium varying from 100 to 300 guineas. The amount depends largely on the standing of the firm. During this probationary period it is unusual for the pupil to draw a salary, although some firms now return part of the premium as a small salary during service. No pupil is taken unless he has passed either an examination set by the Institute as a test of general education, or a public examination in the approved subjects. London Matriculation is an examination recognized by the Institute, and that is why it will save considerable trouble if you have passed it before leaving school.

When this preliminary examination is safely negotiated, the student can commence his articles. He will begin to learn the practical details of his work by helping his employer with his audits. After serving half his term he must tackle the first of his professional examinations, the intermediate, which is in purely professional subjects. He then begins work for the final. Here he will be re-examined in many of the subjects of the intermediate, but will be expected to show a more advanced knowledge of them. In addition, he will be examined in bankruptcy, company and mercantile law and either (1) banking, currency and foreign exchanges, (2) economics. When he has passed the final and completed his articles he may apply for membership of the Institute.

Next in seniority to the Institutes already mentioned is the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. Members of this Society are entitled to the designation, "Incorporated Accountant". Similar examinations must be passed and articles served; but a long term of service as a salaried clerk in a firm of accountants entitles one to obtain membership without serving articles. By this means it is possible to obtain some professional status without having to pay the premium mentioned above.

Prospects.

By this time you will be saying "Accountants must be very hard-working folk!" They are. Success in the profession can only be obtained by real hard work. There is much to be learnt and very little time for play in the first few years. But for boys who have mathematical gifts and the orderly accurate mind, together with ambition and tenacity, few professions offer so much interest or such good prospects.

Whether one has a settled comfortable stay-at-home temperament, or a fondness for travel and change of scene, it is possible to find a suitable job in accountancy. An accountant of our acquaintance has held three important posts in the last five years, and these have taken him to the West Indies, to Brazil, and over the whole of Germany, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. There is so much to learn, such close contact with the intricate machinery of modern commerce and industry, that the accountant will find his work of absorbing interest.

Like most professions, accountancy does not offer large incomes in the first few years. After articles have been served, the young man should not have difficulty in earning £200 to £300 a year. If he is ambitious he will naturally hope to become the head of a firm either alone or in partnership, when he may well earn several thousands a year if he succeeds in working up a good connection. Should he prefer to remain a salaried employee, he may command a salary of anything from £200 to £500 a year, according to the importance of the work and his own capacity. In this respect accountancy compares favourably with other professions.

Conclusion.

It will be obvious that accountancy involves a great deal more than simply checking accounts and adding up columns of figures. When Low drew a fancy picture of a chartered accountant inserting currants in Messrs' Lyons' bun factory, he was indulging in that wild exaggeration which is the essence of many jokes. But while no accountant is likely to be asked to do anything so ridiculous as Low suggests, he may be called upon to do many things beside audit the accounts of his clients. In a bankruptcy case he is often the most important person; his assistance in cases of embezzlement and forgery is obviously necessary to the discovery of crime; if he is at the head of his profession, he may be called upon to give advice on which may depend the future policy of a great industry and the livelihood of thousands of people. No one should reject accountancy as a career because he fears it will be dull, for to the right man it offers as much interest and indeed adventure as any other profession.

INTERESTING CAREERS " AT A GLANCE."

Land Surveying.

Description : Art of determining value of all descriptions of land, mineral and house property ; the practice of managing and developing estates ; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth.

Qualification : Membership of the Surveyors' Institute or the Land Agents' Society.

Period of Training : 3 years.

Commencing Salary : Abroad, £480 a year ; England, £200-£300.

Further Details : Surveyors' Institute, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

Teaching.

Qualification : University degree.

Period of Training : 2 to 3 years.

Commencing Salary : £234.

Salary Prospects : £480 with special allowances for high academic qualifications or special responsibility.

Commencing Age : 18 to 20.

Civil Service (1) General Clerical Class.

Age of Entry : 16 to 17.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exam. by Civil Service Commissioners.

Cost of Exam. : £2.

Initial Salary : £60 plus Bonus. Latter approx. 50%.

Salary Prospects : £250 plus Bonus.

General : Can sit for "Executive Class" Exams. at 18 years of age.

Civil Service (2) Executive Class.

Age of Entry : 18 to 19.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exam.

Cost of Exam. : Fee £4.

Initial Salary : £100 plus Bonus (50%).

Salary Prospects : £400 plus Bonus (50%).

Civil Service (3) Post Office.

Age of Entry : 17 to 23.

Method of Entry : Competitive Exam.

Cost of Exam. : Fee £2.

Initial Salary : £150 plus Bonus (50%).

Salary Prospects : £400 plus Bonus as assistant engineers.

General : Standard of Exam. is Inter B.Sc. Engineering.

" CHEESE."

[Notes of a Science Lecture delivered by Prof. Cowslip, F.R.H.S., C.O.D., at the Appalling Research Station on All Fools'Day, 1932.]

Cheese is the only vegetable in the world which belongs to the mineral kingdom. The word "cheese" is derived from the ancient Peruvian word "chiz," meaning "a perfect odour."

Cheese is manufactured by dairy-maids from the surplus milk from cows. In times of shortage, condensed milk replaces cows' milk. It is made by putting the liquid into one pan; you must then rennet into another, and keep looking at it till it turns sour. When it curdles, it gets in your whey, which is a signal that the lactic acid bacilli are squabbling. When the riot has stopped, pour the liquid down any convenient drain and squeeze the remainder. Test it with a hot iron, and when thoroughly fireproof you have cheese.

The principal varieties of cheese are Cheddar, Gorgonzola, Kruger, Lindberg, Loud, Louder, Loudest, Backfirer and Vindictive. The majority of these come under Schedule A of the Dangerous Drugs Act, and many shop-keepers, including jewellers and boot-repairers, refuse to sell them.

Cheese is used in a variety of ways. In addition to its utility as the raw material for the production of nightmare and cheese-straws, it is employed for baiting mouse-traps and the breeding of Welsh rabbits. The less choleric varieties, after disinfecting, may be given with impunity and great gusto to any passing tramp. Astronomers also use it for replacing disused moons.

The Government are taking a strong line with regard to cheese, and the day is drawing when pipes will be laid on to every dwelling for a municipal supply of cheese in the gaseous state. This method is anticipated to be cheaper than building, for the provision of empty houses. The technical difficulty is the design of sufficiently strong cheese-meters registering British Thermal Units.

As an article of diet, navvies have been known to eat cheese with avidity and beer, but they have all died sooner or later, and there is no doubt that cheese-eaters of to-day are running a grave risk, especially if they meet with a motor accident. Statistics show that of all the people who died in the Isle of Wight during the period 1920-1930, over 99.76 per cent. were consumers of cheese, and of the remainder the relatives had tasted cheese in some form or another.

It is not without good reason that high-brows, deep thinkers, heavy eaters and light sleepers have coined the phrase, " Oh, cheese it ! "

AIRMAN JOHN.

It was a glorious day in June, and John Brooks was watching the 'planes go up from the aerodrome and wishing that he was an airman instead of taking meat round in a basket for his father. John was never able to pass the aerodrome without having to stop to watch. One day he put his cycle against the hedge, and was so interested in the little moth 'plane that he forgot all about the meat until the clock struck twelve, when, going back, he found two dogs eating the meat. When he reached home he was thrashed with a strap, which made him very bitter, and he decided to run away from home and join the R.A.F.

At first he got on very well working in the sheds, but he always wanted to fly. One day his chance came. He saw a moth 'plane in the field with no one about. In he got and touched the self-starter; he pulled the joy-stick back, and then found himself rising off the ground. " This is great," he thought, and managed to circle round, watching all the faces looking up at him. " But, great scott ! What do I do to get down ? "

After touching all the controls, he pushed the joy-sick forward and found the earth rushing towards him. The next thing he remembered was a big bump and someone pulling him out of the 'plane. He had nose-dived to the ground and smashed the propeller ! John was taken before the Air Marshal and severely punished, but this day he is a brave airman carrying air mails to and from foreign lands.

D. REYNOLDS, age 10.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At the present moment the qualities of the League are being discussed widely owing to the aggressive situation which has developed between the great yellow nations. Before jumping to the unsatisfactory conclusions which seem to be advocated by the less responsible of our public newspapers, who have used every method known to the hysterical journalist to prejudice the public, let us examine briefly the constitution and history of the League.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the League in the eyes of the defeated nations of the World War was that the League owed its origin to the Versailles Treaty. This Treaty was made when the nations were inflamed with all the vindictive passions of war, and the League at first seemed but a confederation of Victory Powers, but with the entry of Germany into the League in 1926 this feeling ceased to exist.

There are five main sections of the League :

(1) *The Assembly* of 45 nations, in which it is hoped America will soon be included. Even now, America and Russia both send representatives to some of the most important conferences.

(2) *The Council* of 17 members, which sit to deal with any emergencies, and can meet anywhere.

(3) *The Secretariat*, or permanent staff of trained international experts, who collect information on innumerable subjects, and whose observations often result in the prevention of the causes of national difference. No finer body of men and women exist so devoted to the ideals of Peace.

(4) *The International Labour Office*, which is the arbiter between employers and workers throughout the world. It aims at preventing " sweated " labour, the employment of women in unsuitable occupations, and the abolition of child-labour. The importance of this body, whose work is often unknown, cannot be under-estimated in securing decent conditions in all fields of labour, and preventing the worst form of international competition—the lowering of wages.

(5) *The Permanent Court of International Justice*. Quite apart from the atmosphere of Geneva, this institution considers the judicial differences of the nations. There are 12 judges, whose knowledge of international law is unrivalled. These experts are giving decisions every day, not one of which has ever been questioned by the parties concerned.

So much for the organisation of the League. This machinery has settled over 30 major disputes, and in eight cases of which war had actually commenced. But perhaps the greatest strength of the League is that it enables nations to get together and know each other. It may well be that all the acts of all the European Parliaments, taken together, were of less importance than the meeting between Stressemann and Briand at a little Alpine inn outside Geneva. In their shirt-sleeves one hot Sunday afternoon, after a good meal, these statesmen were able to chat, quite free from the frigid formality of their diplomatic offices, and did more to remove the feeling of revenge and antagonism which have so long characterised Franco-German relations.

And now to the Chino-Japanese War. It is true that the League did no prevent this conflict, *but* it was limited and ended by the Council. Further, it was the first war in China in which outside nations did not seize some port or point of strategical advantage. The attention of the whole world was focussed on the dispute by the League.

The above exegesis does not pretend to be complete; no mention is made of the League's activities in health, finance, drug-traffic, etc., but it may perhaps show that the League is the only machinery for organising Peace. Sometimes the League doesn't do all we should like it to, but is that its fault? Do *you* support it? The League needs a large body of well-informed public opinion behind it to be efficient. If we want Peace the League can obtain it. The alternative—war, and the ultimate extinction of our civilisation.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.



CHESS.

Chess is probably the most ancient of all games of skill. It was undoubtedly invented in the Far East, passing from India to Persia, and then to Europe. The word "Chess" is supposed to have been derived from the word "Shah," the Persian word for king. This game is a warfare in miniature. The object of the game is to get our opponent's king in such a position that it cannot be moved. The pieces are drawn up in battle array, the two "castles" being placed on the two extreme ends; then the "knights" and the "bishops," next to which come the "king" and "queen," the queen being on its own colour.

In front of these is a row of eight "pawns." These are of the least value in the game. The fascination of this game is that there are so many different moves. This game has been recommended for the development of the brain, because it is necessary to think out your moves beforehand, and also to try and imagine what move your opponent is going to make. It is possible to get your opponent "checkmated" in a few moves; that is to say, get your opponent's king in such a position that it cannot move. It is also possible for the game to last several hours. This game has a certain fascination that is unexplainable, and influence that, once you know the game and become interested in it, attracts you. The excitement that can be derived from this game rivals all others.

You cannot play the game? Why not learn?

F. VIDLER.

CHRISTMAS MINCEMEAT.

The ingredients in this mixture were supplied by G. Stone, K. Morgan, J. Piper, E. Shaw, M. Betts and R. J. Randall. Mixing and cooking by the Editor.

"Do you think I ought to put more fire into my verse?" asked the poet.

"No!" replied the editor, grimly, "you ought to put more of your verse into the fire."

"More jelly, Bert?" asked the hostess. At the moment someone shook the table and the jelly quivered.

"No, thanks," said Bert, nervously, "I don't think it is quite dead yet."

Can February March?
No, but April May.

What business never goes ahead?
The stationery business.

How many days belong to a year?
Only 325, because 40 are lent.

Finger-prints were first made by the police about 30 years ago. They are graded into loops, arches and whorls. On a light surface they are made visible by applying powdered graphite, but a preparation of French chalk is used for a dark surface. Scotland Yard holds the record number of finger-prints, and to defeat observation criminals have adopted the use of rubber gloves, but eternal vigilance is the price of safety, and few criminals succeed in keeping on the sunny side of the prison walls.

You can save a lot of time in finding punctures if you place a little bit of washing blue on the outside of your inner tube before inflating the tyre. When a puncture occurs, the blue works out of the hole and easily reveals its position.

Two inches of ice will bear men on foot. Four inches will bear men on horseback. Six inches will bear cattle. Ten inches will withstand a pressure of 1,000 lbs. per sq. ft.

When is an original idea like a clock?
When it strikes one!

How many peas are there in a pint?
Only one, of course.

"Still alive, Bert, I see?" said Gerald.
"Yes, sir—yes, sir," replied the farmer's son, "and I'm going to live another year."
"How do you know that?"
"Why, sir, I allus notice that when I live through the month of October, I live through the whole year."

A workman digging at Slough has discovered nineteen bronze battle-axes in a perfect state of preservation, although about 4,000 years old. The County Museum at Aylesbury will house these axe-heads, which, according to British Museum officials, were made in a foundry once existing on their site of discovery.

"My hen laid a three-inch egg."
"I've got something that will beat that."
"What is it?"
"An egg-beater."

"You don't 'arf look cold, you don't!"
"Oo do?"
"You don't!"

"Where yer going, Bill?"
"Baint going nowhere."
"Yus, yer must be."
"I baint. I be a-coming back."

A boy of 8 should weigh 4 st. 4 lb.; of 10, 4 st. 13 lb.; of 12, 5 st. 9 lb.; of 14, 6 st. 8 lb.. A man of 5 ft. 6in. height should weight 10 st. 5 lb.; of 5 ft. 9 in., 11 st. 8 lb.; of 6 ft., 12 st. 10 lb.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were the Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana, the Tomb of Mausolus, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Statue of Jupiter, and the Pharos of Egypt.



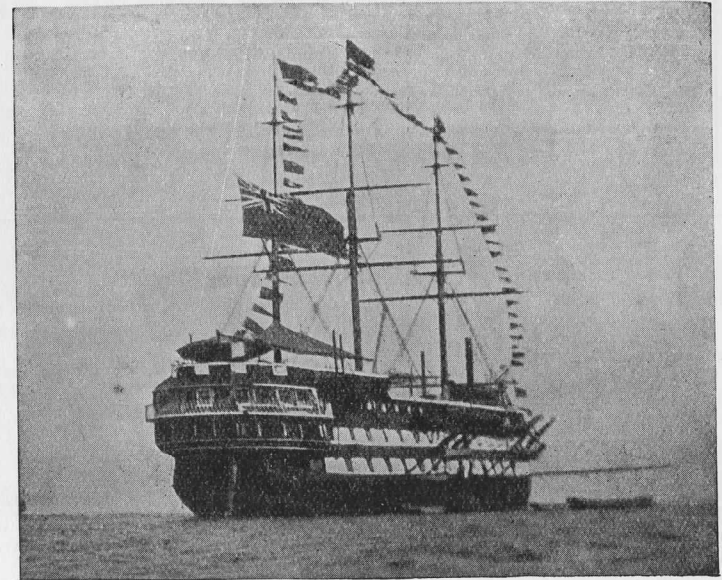
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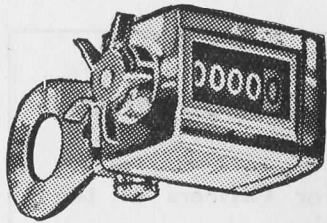
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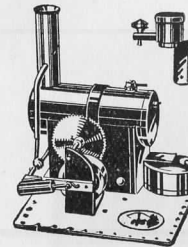
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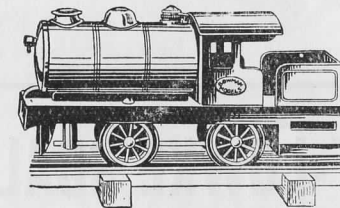
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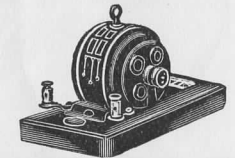


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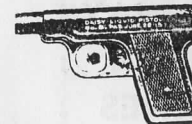
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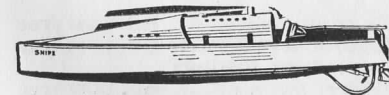


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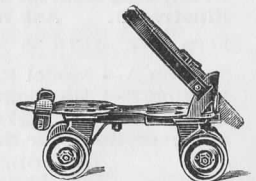
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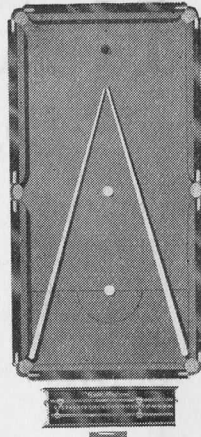
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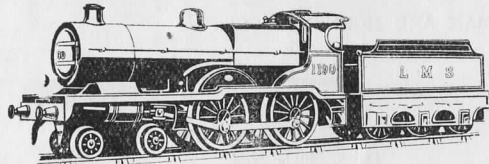
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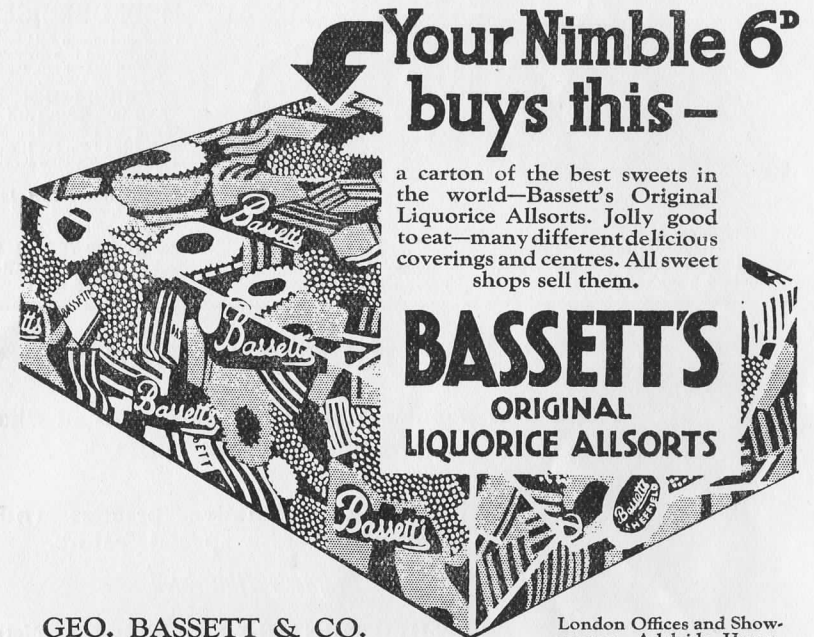
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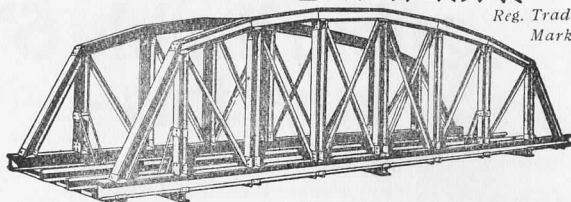
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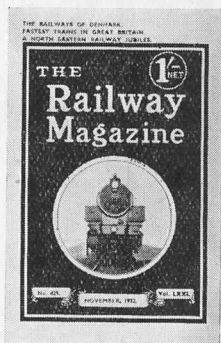
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