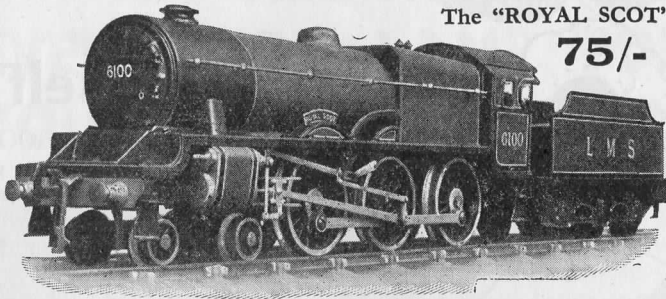


The School Magazine
OF THE
McCABE
COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL
MAIDSTONE



Vol. 4. No. 12.
September, 1934.

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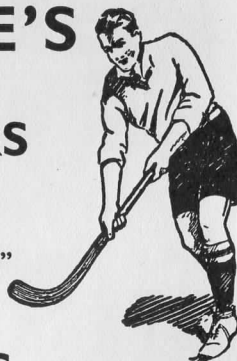
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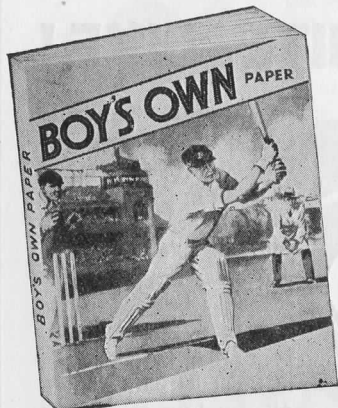
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McCABE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL MAGAZINE

Vol IV. No. 12.

SEPTEMBER, 1934.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The School Calendar is as follows:—

- Wednesday, 19th September.—Term begins.
- Thursday, 25th October.—Old Boys' Social.
- Tuesday, 30th October.—Old Boys' Meeting (visitor: Mr. Best).
- Monday, 5th November.—Half-term.
- Tuesday, 27th November.—Old Boys' Meeting.
- Monday, 3rd December.—Termly examinations begin.
- Thursday, 6th December.—Old Boys' Social.
- Wednesday, 19th December.—Term ends.
- Monday, 14th January.—Easter Term begins.
- Wednesday, 23rd January.—Old Boys' Annual Dinner.
- Saturday, 13th April.—Term ends.

The new boys during the Summer Term were:—

- No. 137.—A. A. Bradley, Up. IV (St. Peter's).
- No. 138.—A. A. Byam, Lr. V (St. Augustine's).
- No. 139.—A. D. Fraser, Up. III (St. Peter's).
- No. 140.—R. L. Richard, Up. IV (School).
- No. 141.—L. F. Rippengal, Up. III (School).
- No. 142.—P. H. Stearn, Prep. (School).
- No. 143.—P. Gibbs, Prep. (St. Augustine's).
- No. 144.—C. Larkin, Lr. IV (St. Peter's).

F. H. E. Vidler, who joined the School in 1926, has obtained a post with Messrs. Hobbs & Sons, Printers, Stone Street. H. G. F. Hogg has been placed with Messrs. Weekes & Co., agricultural engineers. L. F. G. Noakes has gone to Messrs. Bunyard's in a clerical capacity. G. W. G. Ashby has joined the staff of the "South Eastern Gazette"

and E. C. Rowcroft has obtained a position with Messrs. Chieseman's. The continued success of the School in finding posts is very gratifying.

Four more shorthand certificates have been obtained. They are H. Philpott, J. Elbourn (Theory, Stage ii), G. W. G. Ashby, J. H. E. Piper (Stage i). We hope for several more this term.

The School again staged an exhibition of work at the County Fair in June. In view of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Fair there was an exceedingly large attendance and the Independent Schools of Kent were able to fill a large marquee with specimens of work. The organization was undertaken by ourselves in conjunction with Miss Leaver, of the Girls' High School, and was designed to demonstrate the real educational value of the work done in efficient Independent Schools. The schools who assisted were: Herne Bay College; Bethany House, Goudhurst; Ashford High School; Gad's Hill School, Rochester; Queen's School, Cliftonville; St. George's, Tunbridge Wells; Mount Pleasant Preparatory, Maidstone; Tudor Hall, Chislehurst; Woodford House, Birchington; Stonar House, Sandwich; and the Ladies' College, Goudhurst. The stewards in charge report that a large amount of favourable comment was passed by the visitors to the marquee.

Our Secretary for the School Branch of the League of Nations, G. Goodchild, reports that our total membership is now 50, and members have read the numerous periodicals sent down to us. A number of our boys are in correspondence with members in California, Esthonia and Switzerland; the Esthonians and Swiss often write in German. Memo. for coming term: "I must start German." A party of boys accompanied Mr. Williams when he spoke at the Manor House, Detling, on Tuesday, 31st July.

During the holidays the sanitary arrangements have been greatly extended and the waste space at the bottom of the playground is being filled up. When this has settled down and the playground resurfaced, we shall have a good playing area.

A "snap" debate will be held early this term. Several motions will be debated; only two members on each side will be heard for each motion and the vote taken immediately.

Several boys already take Typewriting and Pianoforte as extra subjects. There are vacancies for further pupils and Mr. Piper will arrange the matter if names are given to him.

Mr. A. H. Wallace, B.A., and Mr. R. H. Marshall, M.A., both former masters in the School, have paid visits to the School recently. Several Old Boys have also called.

The amounts collected in the boxes have been as follows: R.S.P.C.A. 4/11, West Kent Hospital 7/3. About 7 lbs. of silver paper was collected, but this is being held over until Christmas, when we hope to make it into a good Christmas box for Kousin Mac's fund for the Ophthalmic Hospital. There have also been one or two "on the spot" collections by callers for various charities which have realized a few shillings each. We hope to sell poppies on Armistice Day and trust the School will give a generous amount to this good cause.

In the House Cricket, School beat both St. Peter's and St. Augustine's, and St. Augustine's beat St. Peter's. In the School games Boxley and Linton beat us, but we had our revenge in the return game with Linton whom we beat by a good margin. The victory over the Old Boys was marked by splendid innings by Goodchild and Byam.

Books have been presented to the School Library by R. J. Randall, Mr. Williams, C. Jessup, R. Westbrook, Mr. Piper. New volumes are very welcome to replace old ones which become worn out. D. Noakes and J. Piper are the present librarians.

UPPER SCHOOL NOTES.

Although there are many outside activities during the Summer Term, much work has been put in for the Public Examinations in December. The literature prescribed is as follows:—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "The Tempest," and Chaucer's Prologue.

We were pleased that the diagrams illustrating the Pictorial Statistics and Economics received favourable criticism at the County Fair.

After a year's useful instruction from "La France," we are making a change, and an adventure story "Le Scolopendre" has been introduced as a French text.

In spite of the attraction of outdoor pastimes, Chess is still popular, and the School Club is flourishing. Randall, D. Noakes, Goodchild and Whibley can all play an interesting game.

We learn that :—

A vacuum is a place where the Pope lives.

Napoleon was captured and exported to Elba.

Maidstone has a Mayor and Corporation with 42 thousand people in it.

The man was hit on the head by a brick walking along the street.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

We are indebted to the "Kent Messenger" for the following :—

"Great success attended the athletic sports of the McCabe Commercial School, held on the Maidstone Athletic Ground on Wednesday, 11th July, in ideal weather.

"There was an attendance of about 450 parents and friends to witness a long programme of keenly contested events. G. Goodchild won the Victor Ludorum Cup, and the house points were recorded as follows: St. Peter's 136, School 123, St. Augustine's 86.

At the close of the afternoon, Mr. H. I. Piper (Principal) thanked all who had contributed towards the success of the sports. Mrs. Piper presented the prizes, and was handed a bouquet by H. Mungham.

Mr. Haywood proposed thanks to the organizers and competitors, and G. Ashby called for cheers for the visitors and the School.

The officials were: President, Mr. H. I. Piper; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. M. Williams; Assistant Hon. Secs., Messrs. R. W. Randall and J. H. Piper; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. G. A. Bettle; Starter, Mr. P. C. Allen. Members of the Old Boys' Association acted as judges, stewards and recorders."

Results.

100 Yards.—Class 1: 1 G. H. Goodchild, 2 C. R. Jessup, 3 G. H. G. Ashby; Class 2: 1 R. R. T Rand, 2 R. J. Randall, 3 J. W. Beale; Class 3: 1 A. Hunt, 2 B. Westover, 3 C. Larkin; Class 4: 1 C. Beale and J. Stockbridge (tied), 3 H. Mungham.

High Jump.—Class 1: 1 G. H. Goodchild, 4 ft. 5 ins., 2 G. W. G. Ashby, 3 L. Beale; Classes 2, 3 and 4: 1 R. Rand, 3ft. 8ins., 2 J. Beale, 3 M. Froud, 4 A. Baker.

Potato Race.—Class 1: 1 K. A. Morgan, 2 D. Edmed, 3 J. H. Piper; Class 2: 1 T. Harrison, 2 R. T. Rand; 3 F. E.

M. Betts; Class 3: 1 C. Larkin, 2 E. G. Knott, 3 Stockbridge; Class 4: 1 C. Beale, 2 B. T. Wicks, 3 D. Colinese.

440 Yards.—Classes 1, 2 and 3, 1 G. H. Goodchild, 2 B. Ball, 3 L. Beale.

Egg and Spoon.—Class 1: 1 B. Ball, 2 E. C. Locke, 3 R. S. Brett; Class 2: 1 D. Fraser, 2 P. Mercer, 3 D. A. Black; Class 3: 1 B. Westover, 2 R. Westbrook, 3 J. Pearson; Class 4: 1 C. Beale, 2 B. T. Wicks, 3 A. J. Taylor.

80 Yards.—Class 4: 1 J. Stockbridge, 2 D. C. Jones, 3 C. Beale.

Long Jump.—Class 1: 1 G. W. G. Ashby, 14ft. 1in., 2 K. A. Morgan, 3 R. C. Jessup; Class 2; 1 J. Hooker 13ft. 3in., 2 J. Beale, 3 R. Rand; Classes 3 and 4: 1 C. Larkin, 12ft., 0½in., 2 M. Froud, 3 A. Baker.

Hoop Race.—Classes 3 and 4, 1 H. Mungham, 2 C. Beale.

Old Boys' Race.—1 J. Birchall, 2 J. Whibley.

220 Yards.—Class 1: 1 G. H. Goodchild, 2 J. D. Pearce, 3 C. R. Jessup; Classes 2 and 3: 1 A. Hunt, 2 J. W. Beale, 3 J. Hooker.

Obstacle Race.—1 G. H. Goodchild, 2 L. Beale, 3 K. A. Morgan; Class 2: 1 D. A. Black, 2 J. W. Beale, 3 D. Fraser; Classes 3 and 4: 1 M. Froud, 2 A. Hunt, 3 C. Larkin.

Three-legged Race.—1 R. T. Rand and J. Hooker, 2 K. H. Whibley and K. A. Morgan, 3 H. A. Berry and E. Hughes.

Slow Cycle Race.—1 E. Hughes, 2 C. R. Jessup, 3 R. D. Corke, 4 S. H. Farman.

Half-Mile.—Classes 1, 2 and 3: 1 G. H. Goodchild, 2 B. Ball, 3 L. Beale.

Sack Race.—Classes 3 and 4: 1, C. Beale, 2 R. Westbrook, 3 D. Colinese; Class 2: 1 L. F. Rippengal, 2 D. A. Black, 3 T. Harrison; Class 1: 1 M. G. Higgins, 2 K. A. Morgan, 3 J. H. Piper.

Old Boys' Race.—220 Yards: 1 J. Birchall, 2 J. Whibley, 3 C. Smith.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Class 1: 1 J. D. Pearce, 92 yards, 2 G. W. G. Ashby, 3 L. Beale Classes 2, 3 and 4: 1 N. Stevenson, 2 K. Bonner, 3 R. Westbrook.

Tug-of-War.—School beat Old Boys; G. Ashby's team beat J. Pierce's team in the final.

House Relay.—1 School, 2 St. Peter's, 3 St. Augustine's.

Consolation Race.—1 P. Gibbs, 2 A. Barham, 3 P. Sackrée, 4 G. Griffin.

forth. A skilled job this: to know by instinct what story should go on the front page with all the glory of a "streamer" right across the top of the page, what should be told in two lines on page 11 under the Cadbury advertisement, what relegated to the "spike" (the "spike," on which is placed "copy" that is of no immediate importance, is the most permanent institution of the sub-editors' room). The news editor, who presides over this department, is about the most "hot and bothered" man in creation—until he gets hardened to it.

The Composing Room.

Come down to the composing room. Here is another journalist, who possesses the faculty of reading mirrorwise from the type instead of the printed page. He hangs over the "stone," telling printers where to put articles, "making up"—that is, arranging the paper. An exciting life his, also. He must obey the instructions of the "subs" and the news editor, he must fit in the spaces allotted to advertising, he must fill the paper and no more. As his work progresses he must keep the "subs" informed of the amount of space he has left, so that they may work to it; and at any moment a reporter may burst into the news editor's room waving a "story" of first-class importance, and bang! goes your careful make-up and you have to begin all over again!

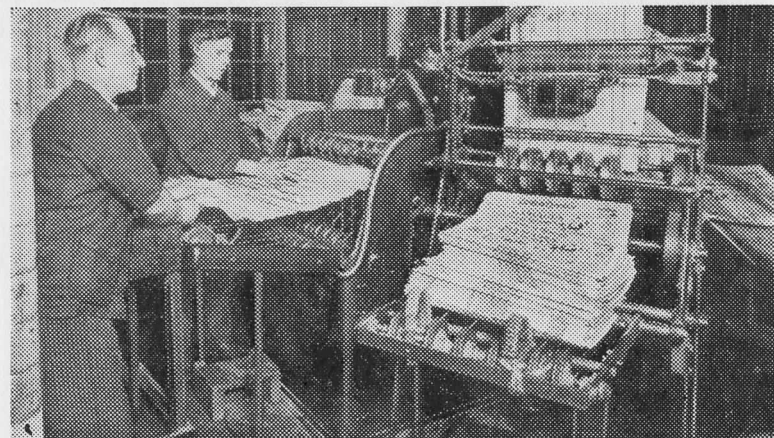
The Editor.

And now tread softly, for we enter the abodes of the great. Here is the leader-writer—the gentleman who says "We" and really makes you believe that it is the great British public, and not the proprietor of the newspaper, whose opinions are expressed. On a newspaper like *The Times* he is usually a very highly educated University man, but on the more popular newspapers he graduates from the ranks of the sub-editors. Here is the editor. He is still a very important man to his subordinates, but his real power has been much decreased of late. The almost legendary Delane, the great editor of *The Times*, really was a power in the land; but the present-day editor is usually glued to the end of a telephone to the proprietor, who, be it said with respect, is more often than not a prominent financier. Still, the editor is the executive head of the staff, and on many newspapers still has a big share in shaping policy.

These are only a few of the people concerned in the production of a newspaper, apart altogether from the swarms of printers. There are the press photographers and their

chief, the "Art Editor." There is the Book Page Editor, usually a literary critic of distinction. There is the Literary Editor, who handles the vast mass of "free-lance" articles that every newspaper receives. There is the very highly-paid cartoonist. There are the Sporting and City Editors.

From all of which the reader has perhaps formed the impression that newspaper work is done in a continual rush. Nothing could be further from the truth. Only when unexpected and supremely important news comes in is there any question of rush. Although the normal run of work has to be done at high speed, it is done to a time-table which experience enables to be worked out to the half-minute. Everybody knows when he has to finish his job and acts accordingly.



The papers emerging from the conveyor machines in quires, from whence they are placed on to a travelling belt to be packed into waiting motor vans and taken to the railway termini.

[By the courtesy of the "News Chronicle."]

Periodicals.

On weeklies and monthlies the work is altogether different in character. This is largely due to this important fact, that the main business of a newspaper is to give news, while the main business of a weekly or monthly is to comment on news and to supply opinions and criticism. The average man buys a daily newspaper to find out what has happened; he buys a weekly or monthly review to find out what certain people think about what has happened. For example, Mr. Smith reads in *The Daily Express* that Mr. Hugh Walpole has written a new novel. That is news. He turns to *The New Statesman* and reads Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's considered opinion of Mr. Walpole's new novel. That is criticism.

As with literature, so with other interests. Mr. Smith reads in *The Daily News* that the Government has fallen. If he turns to *The Spectator*, *The Outlook*, or *The National Review* he can read the opinions as to the why and wherefore of it of Sir Evelyn Wrench, Mr. Sydney Brooks and Mr. L. J. Maxse, all of whom will doubtless prove to his satisfaction that the event is a national disaster. In *The New Statesman* or *The New Leader* on the other hand, Mr. Clifford Sharpe and Mr. Fenner Brockway will argue equally convincingly that it is a very great pity that the Prime Minister did not resign years ago. Between the two the good citizen will no doubt get a pretty good approximation to the truth.

Of course, newspapers express opinions as well as give news. There are the "leader" columns afore-mentioned; there are the book pages; and much of what appears to be "news" is really disguised "opinion." But, to speak frankly, the wise man takes little notice of the opinions he sees in newspapers, unless conveyed in signed articles by men whose judgment he respects; he goes to the weeklies and monthlies for criticism and interpretation of events. From which it follows that the men who work on these are much better informed about politics, literature, recent history and so forth than the journalist who works on a newspaper, though not universally so. Their work is of a far less arduous type, but calls for a great deal more individual judgment, knowledge and capacity.

Besides the "serious" political and literary reviews, there are all sorts of journals catering for special interests: sporting papers, motoring papers, theatrical papers, and the numerous organs dealing with the affairs of some particular branch of trade or industry. It is impossible here to enumerate them all, just as it is impossible to do more than vaguely indicate the scope of a journalist's work. But readers may take this as certain: that there are very few days in the life of any busy journalist that are dull, and very few hours of his working day when he does not learn something new.

When asked for advice as to entering journalism, most journalists reply in all sincerity, "Don't." The reason for this is that the life is undoubtedly a hard one, and only the best brains, and be it added, the healthiest bodies, can stay the course and achieve success. Further, whereas every young man knows that he cannot be a doctor without a long and intensive training, many people whose school essays have been deservedly commended by the English master think they can become journalists right away. This is due to the regrettable common delusion that journalism simply consists in writing articles. It doesn't.

The Boy Who is Wanted.

The most essential quality in a journalist is to be interested in everything himself and to know what interests other people. The second most essential quality is ability to express himself accurately and vividly in good, clear, simple English. In spite of many sneers about "journalese," nobody who cannot write good English easily and naturally is any use in journalism. The sort of boy who should consider



The picture shows Mr. Vernon Bartlett, of B.B.C. fame, at his desk in the *News Chronicle* office, writing one of his authoritative articles on world affairs.

[By the courtesy of the "*News Chronicle*."

journalism seriously is therefore the boy with many hobbies and interests, and with special abilities in English literature and composition. The more wider his tastes in reading the better. He should most emphatically not be a person of the cautious, stay-at-home type. Your true journalist must be prepared for ups and downs, and at all times, in Browning's words, "Greet the unseen with a cheer."

Training for Journalism.

If his parents are able to allow him to enter a University, he cannot do better than take the Diploma in Journalism of London University. Full particulars of the conditions and course of study may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7. The great advantages of this course are that much of it is conducted by prominent journalists, and that quite often students are able to find employment through the authorities on receiving their Diploma. It may be combined with an ordinary degree course if desired.

There are also several reputable, and many disreputable, private schools of journalism. Care should be exercised in choosing a school.

Finding Employment.

Whether after leaving school, or after obtaining a Diploma in Journalism, the would-be journalist is faced with the necessity of "looking for a job." A word to the over-sanguine here. If you write to the editor of an important London paper and ask for a post, his reply, no matter how impressive your qualifications, will almost certainly be, "Have you any provincial experience?" Very, very few young men get straight on to a London paper. Your wisest course, therefore, is to write a letter, stating your qualifications and special interests and enclosing testimonials, to the editor of a provincial newspaper, and ask for an interview. Provincial editors are always losing their best men to London, and are always on the look-out for new talent.

As soon as you are successful you will be put on to the very dullest kind of reporter's work—christenings at the local church, presentations to the retiring borough surveyor, and so forth. But don't despair; it is the editor's business, in the interests of the paper, to find out your special abilities and make use of them, and you will soon get your chance. Once you are launched the rest depends on yourself—and Providence.

Pay and Prospects.

Journalism was formerly a grossly underpaid profession, and to some extent still suffers from the incursions of well-paid amateurs from other professions, notably the Church. But its general standards are high in comparison with the majority of professions. On London dailies, and on the better class provincial papers, a journalist is never paid less than £400 a year, and has prospects, if he shows ability, of rising to very highly paid posts.

"Free-Lancing."

"Free-Lancing," the name given to the practice of submitting articles and news matter to editors of papers without being on their staff, should not at first be regarded as a sole means of livelihood. The demand for "free-lance" material is limited. Every editor commissions the vast majority of the articles he prints. On the other hand, it is well to make a practice of submitting articles to other editors, where to do so does not involve being disloyal to your own editor. Once you are recognized as a working journalist, and not an amateur, your work will be treated on its merits, and may lead to very lucrative commissioned work. But it should always be regarded as a side-line to a regular staff post.

ADVICE FROM SIR MAX PEMBERTON.

(Sir Max Pemberton is both a distinguished Journalist and Director of Studies of the London School of Journalism.)

That Journalism as a career attracts the investigation of many young men is but the natural sequence to the modern desire for action. While it is true that certain phases of the profession are hum-drum and that every journalist is not necessarily a Robinson Crusoe or a Sherlock Holmes, the calling as a whole does demand action and movement. There is probably no body of workers which sees life so truly as a whole, no group of men more closely in touch with the great realities of the day than those brilliant writers who constitute the staffs of our Daily and Weekly newspapers.

There are many sides to this engrossing occupation, but in the main, he who is thinking of journalism as a career must contemplate also the early entrance into a newspaper office and a diligent apprenticeship there. It is true that there are many able writers who work wholly as free lances and make of such an occupation a permanence. That this choice involves also a certain measure of risk is not to be denied. Men who are specialists often write regularly for certain journals though they are not on any staff. Other writers of bright social stuff are regularly welcomed in certain spheres, while book reviewers and literary people generally make names for themselves if the ability be there, and form connections which are both permanent and valuable. In the main, however, a journalistic "career" implies at the outset, as I say, entrance to a newspaper office and some humble appointment there. This will have to be obtained in the provinces as London papers do not now invite novices to join their staffs though men with special knowledge and attainments may

receive such invitations. Especially are these given sometimes to brilliant women, who have won fame socially or in sporting arenas.

Naturally, all good education is sound preparation for the journalistic career. I would never hesitate to advise the aspirant to go to a University if he can : and I have welcomed from the beginning the sound educational Course which the London University now offers to students. Let us not forget, however, that while theoretical journalism is one thing, applied journalism is another. A man might know the Logic of Aristotle by heart and yet be quite unable to write a satisfactory article for a daily newspaper. The academical mind is often painfully slow in acquiring what we call a "journalistic" sense and a boy from a Stepney secondary school might easily write a better article about London street life than any Professor, however many his degrees.

Those who would choose journalism as a career are wise to begin to write directly the impulse comes to them. Their earliest efforts will be worthless to a newspaper but they will teach the author much : and if at this stage they can take a course of instruction in journalism, so much the better. It is a great thing that a young man should enter a newspaper office and already be able to write a good article. Such an acquirement will help him greatly at the very outset and may lead to his swift advancement. I have known a case recently where a young Oxford man entered the office of a London daily paper in the humblest of capacities and within a year was writing leading articles at a salary which was surprising in its generosity.

Let me add that young men also do well to travel whenever travel is possible. It is an education in itself and he who has seen many men and many cities can hardly fail to profit ultimately by his knowledge.

I am often asked whether I advise a young man to take up free-lance journalism as a profession. "Free-lancing" is the name given to the practice of submitting articles and news items to editors without being on the staff of any particular paper. As I have said, many men succeed in making a living in this way, but it has to be borne in mind that such a career is always a hazardous one. On the other hand, if the beginner feels attracted to writing and is not sure whether he has a real "flair" for journalism, he cannot do better than test his possibilities by practising as a free-lance first of all. The ability to write articles will always be an asset, whatever else he may take up as a profession, and it is always open to him later to train himself for a staff-position if he has a real success as a free-lance.

INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY.

We enjoyed a very instructive visit to the Aylesford pumping station, where we saw the boilers, working at a pressure of 85lbs. to the square inch, which drove the pumping engines for distributing the water over a very wide area. A set of pumps can raise 50 gallons for each revolution at the rate of 18 revolutions per minute.

Two very large old steam engines, over 30 years old, are also to be seen. The actual well is 260 feet deep, and pierces many different layers of soil. The water pressure at Barming is electrically recorded on a graph. There is a specimen of the old wooden water pipes which were formerly laid under London.

K. Whibley.

The Oil and Cake Works at Strood produce all kinds of cattle foods and also extract oil from imported grain. Storage rooms house rice meal, gluten of maize, rape meal, locust and soya beans, each of which are conveyed to 20 ton bins where appropriate quantities are weighed out and transferred to a mixer. On their next journey to the cooker they pass over a magnet which extracts all extraneous metallic matter. Treacle, from sugar-cane, is added, and when properly cooked the mixture is subjected to enormous pressure between wheels called "dies," and is then expelled as small compound cakes admirably blended for the correct nourishment of cattle, ready for despatch to the farmer after being automatically weighed and packed in sacks.

The treatment of Monkey Nuts gives an idea of the factory's work in extracting oil. The imported nuts are ground by heavy weights and then heated in "kettles." The nuts are then placed in hydraulic presses where the final crushing expels the oil which is collected in suitable pans. The partial and final crushing, together with the heating, breaks down the resistance of the nut and ensures an easy collection of the oil used for making lard and frying fish.

Cotton seed, similarly treated, produces soap and margarine oils, and is worth £25 per ton. The pressure of the presses is either 200 or 800 lbs. to the square inch according to the grain, which yields 45 per cent. of oil after treatment. The residue is in the form of a cake, and still contains 6 per cent. of oil. This is crushed and used as an ingredient of the cattle foods. The oil itself is refined by the addition of caustic soda and by pumping through filter paper.

The kernels of locust beans are extracted by "cutters," and a preparation of glue is obtained.

An interesting machine is used for beating and cleaning the dusty sacks which can be renovated to look as new.

The visit to Baird's Canning Factory at Barming proved very interesting, as we saw a comparatively new industrial process to Kent, and one which, provided marketing problems can be adequately solved, should prove remunerative.

Lorry loads of double-lacquered tins arrive at one end of the factory, where they are placed on small runners to be filled, corked and cooled en route. The cardboard packing cases are transported to the other end of the factory to be filled at once with the finished product.

The tins on the small runners are placed on separate lines according to the fruit to be packed. The large fruit is washed, but not the smaller, complete sterilization being effected by the cooking process. The line of tins passes by a long table loaded with cherries, for example. A row of girls pull the stalks out of the cherries and drop them into the moving tins. Pipes from tanks containing syrup, water and colouring matter then fill the tins, which are next conveyed to the "clicher," which secures the lid. The full tins then enter a cooker, heated at a temperature appropriate to the fruit, and remain there for a specified time.

The cans of cooked fruit are then automatically rolled on to a runner for cooling from 200 degrees F. to 90 degrees F. by jets of water, and then they enter a tunnel cooler, where a consistent air current reduces them in about 20 minutes to normal temperature.

The labels are affixed by an ingenious machine which can deal with a gross of tins every three minutes. The whole process is subjected to laboratory tests at all stages, and the loads of fruit can be received, canned and despatched in one day.

Some interesting items were furnished by our guide, Mr. Lewis, and we learned that the factory uses its own Artesian well. The cherry stalks are dried and sold for use as a flavouring. The strawberry plug is the only waste product. The tins travel on their rims to prevent damage. All bacteria is destroyed by the canning process. Black-currant stalks are removed by a machine. All metal used, as in the tanks, is Monel metal, a new wonderful non-corrosive substance. Smashed strawberries are not canned, but sold to the ice-cream makers for flavouring.

G. Ashby.

PHILATELY.

Stamp collecting is the King of Hobbies, as well as the hobby of kings. Our own King, George V, has been a collector since boyhood; in a letter to a friend he once wrote, "Stamp collecting is one of the greatest pleasures of my life." His collection now fills over a hundred albums, and fresh specimens are still being added.

The Prince of Wales is another keen collector, and recently he displayed a collection of Liberian and French stamps in London. Amongst other royal collections are King George's uncle, the late Duke of Edinburgh, King Alphonso XIII, King Leopold III of Belgium, Fuad I of Egypt, and Alexander of Yugo-Slavia.

The first stamp ever issued was the famous Penny Black of Great Britain in 1840, followed by Brazil in 1841. The most valuable stamp in the world is a dingy scrap of magenta paper in the centre of which is a small device of a ship and round the border the words "British Guiana Postage One Cent." The only specimen known was sold to a Mr. Hind, an American collector owning one of the finest collections in existence, for £7,343. In 1856 it cost 1 cent—to-day it is worth £10,000.

F. Betts.

THE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

The activities of the Old Boys during the past term were as follows:—

A Summer Social at the Central Café on 7th June, River Trip 5th June, School Sports 11th July, School versus Old Boys' Match 18th July.

All the events were successfully carried out. Miss Boorman was responsible for the Cabaret at the Social, and about 80 people were present. Dancing continued to 12.30, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

The river trip was made on a beautiful evening, and our only regret was that the numbers attending were somewhat small. However, those present had a delightful trip, and the return journey in the cool and silence of the evening was equally attractive. Special races were provided for the Old Boys at the Annual School Sports. Frankly, these were disappointed that so few Old Boys entered for these events, although a good number were present. The winners of the 220 yards and 100 yards were J. Birchall and J. Whibley, first and second in both events. The School were jubilant at their win over the Old Boys at the Annual Cricket

Match. Batting first, the School reached a total of 159 for 6. G. Goodchild not out 76, and Byam not out 41, being the principal scorers, although useful work was done by Pierce and Ashby. The boys managed to get the Old Boys all out for 59 in spite of herculean efforts by J. Birchall, W. Beale, Haywood and C. Smith. The game was much appreciated by both the Old Boys and the School, and we look forward to the return match next year. In addition the Old Boys have played several other teams. Congratulations to G. Goodman and N. Dearing on the occasion of their marriages. The Association sent telegrams of good wishes to both of them.

One of the Secretaries was recently walking along Victoria Street, London, when he was touched on the shoulder. He was just going to say, "All right, I will come quietly," when he looked up and saw a gorgeously dressed individual—an Air Marshal at least. It was P. Hinton home on leave from the Air Force. He is now touring in Belgium. We heard from Alan Baxter last at Baltimore, but no doubt he has encircled the world again since then. D. Potts is now living in Nottingham. The secretaries will be pleased to hear news from any Old Boy at home or abroad.

A. M. Williams,
J. W. Solman.

Since writing the above we learn that P. Hinton exhibited a model lathe, "not for competition," at the recent model exhibition in London. The authorities noticed the model and were so pleased with the work that a valuable Drummond lathe was presented as a complimentary prize to him.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.

A whale is not a fish but an animal, and if kept under water too long will drown.

A snail has thousands of teeth with which it crunches up its food.

The white vapour which you see coming out of the spout of a kettle is not steam. Steam is invisible.

The common frog is one of the fastest eaters in the world. Its tongue flashes out, catches the insect and back again in a fraction of a second.

Artificial silk is made from wood.

K. Whibley.

THE SCHOOL ROLL.—Continued.

Admission No.	Name.	Last known address.	Date of Admission
280	Hubble, Reginald ...	Gabriel's Hill ...	May, 1917
281	Perks, Eric Douglas Chas.	Buckland Hill ...	" "
282	Edwards, Margery ...	8 Tovil Road ...	" "
283	Adams, Irene ...	7 College Road ...	" "
284	Strick, Edward Richard ...	Burleigh Rd., Charing	June, 1917
285	Strick, Leonard George ...	Burleigh Rd., Charing	" "
286	Cook, William ...	High Street, Aylesford	July, 1917
287	Hubble, Norman ...	"Roseheath," Wrotham	Sept., 1917
288	Smith, Harry ...	Riverhead ...	" "
289	Harman, Stanley ...	107 King Edward Road	" "
290	Attwood, Robert ...	Canada ...	" "
291	Chandler, Bernard Kemp-	36 Cornwallis Road ...	Oct., 1917
	ford ...		
292	Wickens, Lawrence ...	Greenway Court, Hollingbourne ...	" "
293	Orford, Alfred Reginald ...	3 Sheals Crescent ...	Jan., 1918
294	Marshall, Alan George ...	37 St. Luke's Road ...	" "
295	Turk, Edward ...	River Farm, Hollingbourne ...	" "
296	Martin, Ralph ...	"Glengyle," Bower Mount Road ...	" "
297	Smith, Bernard Edwin ...	49 Loose Road ...	Mar., 1918
298	Wade, Bernard ...	Windmill Hill, Bletchley, Bucks. ...	May, 1918
299	Wade, Dennis ...	Windmill Hill, Bletchley, Bucks. ...	" "
300	Mitchell, Ernest Gordon ...	Home Court, Hollingbourne ...	" "
301	Bullman, Albert ...	48 Campbell Road ...	" "
302	Manwaring, Francis Cyri George ...	50 Week Street ...	" "
303	Reader, Donald William ...	"The Gables," Teston..	" "
304	Maskell, Wilfred ...	68 Bower Street ...	" "
305	Morgan, Frank Ernest Henry	43 Tonbridge Road ...	" "
306	Bacon, Herbert ...	47 Sheals Crescent ...	" "
307	Barber, Edwin ...	London ...	Sept., 1918
308	Burren, Leonard ...	Culand Cottage, Burnham ...	" "
309	Harcourt, Fred. ...	Australia ...	" "
310	Whibley, Victor Frederick...	22 Florence Road ...	" "
311	Ewins, Jack ...	19 Bower Place ...	" "
312	Hendley, Cecil ...	57 King Street ...	" "
313	Smith, Margery ...	5 Buckland Lane ...	" "
314	Packham, Eric ...	41 Victoria Street ...	Oct., 1918
315	Sendles, Leonard Walter ...	Coxheath ...	Nov., 1918
316	Beedall, Cyril ...	African Villa, Loose ...	Jan., 1919
317	Turnbull, James Macauley...	Ivy Hall, Wrotham ...	" "
318	Jervis, Herbert ...	14 Postley Road ...	" "
319	Packer, Albert ...	Shepway Avenue ...	" "
320	Huggins, Cyril Frank ...	Culand Cottage, Burnham ...	" "

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Why a kite flies?

A kite can fly only because air has a great power of holding things up. When the kite is spread out there is a wide surface under which the air can come and then hold it up. But the kite flies, not only because it presents a large surface to the air, but also because it is slanted in such a way that the wind pressure forces it to rise. If the wind pressure is not strong enough we run and pull the kite's surface against the wind, thus increasing the pressure and causing the kite to rise.



Why tailors' thimbles have no tops?

The reason why thimbles usually have tops is because in ordinary sewing the tip of the finger is used to push the needle through the material. But tailors sew through such thick material that they have to use the side of the thimble to drive the needle; so their thimbles need no tops.



How the milk gets into Cadburys milk chocolate?

Actually a glass and a half of milk is used in making every $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. block of Cadburys Milk Chocolate. And this is how it gets there. First of all, Cadburys collect every day from hundreds of farms the fresh, full-cream dairy milk. Then the water is driven off from the milk, leaving all the goodness and nourishment. This rich milk is then mixed with the chocolate—you can see the mixing machine in the picture. Then the chocolate is moulded into blocks, wrapped by machines and packed at the wonderful factory at Bournville, and finally reaches your sweetshop. So now you know that when you eat a piece of Cadburys Milk Chocolate you not only eat delicious chocolate, but you are actually eating creamy milk—quite likely from a farm you saw on your holidays.



How a snail gets its shell?

The snail makes its shell from its own skin in much the same way as, for instance, we grow our finger nails. If we look carefully at the snail's skin we can see how its outside cells are specially made so that they gradually get harder and harder, until they cannot be called skin at all—they have become shell. The same gradual change from soft skin to horns can be seen in such animals as the deer or the goat.



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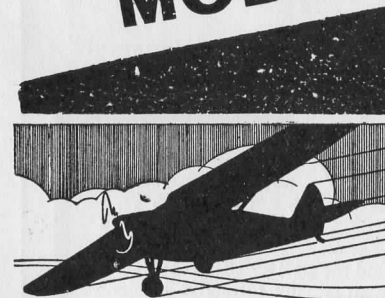
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