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Official Organ Canterbury Agricultural College

Students' Association

VOL. 10, No. 6

AUGUST 9, 1954

STOP PRESS!

THE BALL

The students social committee welcomes you to the first Lincoln College Ball. This ball we hope will be the predecessor of an annual ball, which in future years will be held in our new Refectory Hall, which should be a dancers' paradise, with its plastic floor covering.

Why are we holding this ball? In previous years the Rugby Ball had been the social highlight of the College year, but after much discussion and thought we have decided to hold an annual ball where old students can remeet their old lecturers, and where students can mingle with the Board of Governors and staff and show them how a student really does behave.

To everybody present we wish you a happy and enjoyable night of dancing. May you make many new friends and meet many old ones. We hope everyone present will pass the word on to other old students so that this may be a successful annual function. The success of future College Balls depends on the dancers here tonight.

Next year "Caclin" hopes to extend its circulation to old students and to cater for them with a special column.

ROUND THE WORLD

CHILE

by G. Friedli

Chile was discovered by the Spanish explorer, Pedro de Valdivia, in the middle of the 16th century. In those days the Spaniards owned most of South America, with their headquarters in Peru, where rumours began that between the Andes mountains and the sea, there was a country of wealth, with enough gold to satisfy the King and every noble of Spain.

The first expedition that was sent to Chile consisted of about 200 white men and about 5,000 Peruvian Indians. Most of the Indians died crossing the mountains, as they were used to the heat of central Peru, and were treated cruelly by the Spaniards, who used them as beasts of burden. When the expedition finally reached its destination, it found a poor country with unfriendly Indians, who wanted nothing of Spanish treaties. Thus the reports Pedro de Valdivia made about the country were not at all favourable.

A few years later more expeditions were sent. They were larger in number, so that they would be able to build cities and prevent the English from settling in any part of South America.

The early days of the country's history is mainly concerned with the fights between Indians and white people. The most important natives were the Araucanos, who never surrendered and always fought till the end. Although all other tribes of Indians surrendered after a few years of fighting, the Araucanos continued to fight, raiding farms, attacking and burning cities. They signed their first friendly treaty with white people about 25 years ago, and now are a hard-working, faithful race, although they continue practising their old customs and religions, and do not show any signs of changing.

Chile broke away from Spain on the 18th of September, 1810, with the help of the Argentine. From then onwards, it has had its own administration, the head man being the President.

The country is now divided into eleven provinces for administration purposes. The provinces are divided into departments, the departments into delegations and the delegations into sub-delegations. Provinces which have a population of less than 75,000 people are only divided into departments.

The whole population of the country is about 7,000,000. As in most South American countries there is nobody who can be called a Chilean, as

History and Future of the Crest.

Prior to the period 1938-40, the College crest was not heraldically correct. Professor Hudson, in association with Mr Johnson of the Canterbury University College School of Art, during this period, redesigned the crest and despatched it to England. There it was approved by the Royal College of Heraldry as being heraldically correct. It was not, however, registered since this entailed a fee of 130 guineas. The Board of Governors of C.A.C. subsequently adopted this as the official crest of the College—the crest that now appears on all College publications.

In 1943 the Students' Association adopted the College crest as the crest of the association. Since, however, a discrepancy has crept in. If one studies the crested monogram on the pockets of various blazers, it will be found that there are two variants. In addition, the definition of the figures in the crest are not good. The C.U.C. crested blazer pocket is much superior. Executive has decided to try and rectify these two points. One way of doing this would be to obtain the crests for blazer pockets from England. Apparently the English product is much superior to any at present made in New Zealand and is the same price. In addition, this action would ensure a standardised crest.

Blazer Colours.

Until recently the colour of the blazer was stated as royal blue. Depending on the manufacturer and the dye, there are various shades of royal blue. As a result, there was no uniformity in the actual colour of our blazers, there being at least two shades in existence.

At a recent meeting of the Executive it was decided to rectify this, since it was held that a standardised blazer colour was most desirable. Consequently the Royal Yacht Club Blue cloth, No. 2315, manufactured by the Timaru Woollen Mills, has been specified as the cloth to be used for the C.A.C.S.A. blazers.

nearly everyone's ancestors were Spanish, or from other European countries. About 2,000,000 are found around the capital city, Santiago. This is by far the largest city in the country, as well as the oldest. It was founded between two arms of a river, for protection against natives. It is also important from the educational point of view, having two universities, which are attended by students from surrounding countries.

The next biggest town is Valparaiso, with a population of about 700,000. It is the main port, and was attacked twice by Drake during his trip around the world. Although it does not have a good harbour, it has been important because it is midway along the coastline; this being of special value during the wars between Chile and the Peru-Bolivian confederation.

Other less important ports are: Talcahuano, at present the main naval base. It is also the best naturally protected harbour in the country. Concepcion, the third biggest town, is famous because of its technical university. It is one of the best laid out cities in the country, and would have a greater population if it did not suffer from earthquakes. The worst of these catastrophes occurred at the beginning of the century, when the whole city was destroyed. It was rebuilt about 10 miles north and given the same name. Where the city was previously, is now a village called Penco, famous because of its pottery, which is produced entirely by Chileans and natives. Another town which used to be important before the opening of the Panama Canal, is Punta-Arenas, which lies in the Straits of Magellan. It was originally founded as a prison for political convicts, but later became of great economical importance as a refuelling port for ships travelling from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. It was only founded 100 years ago, and now has a population of 50,000 people.

Chile's main source of income is Salt Petre, which is found in the north. It supplied two-thirds of the government's revenue, until the First World War, when the Germans, who were surrounded and needed Salt Petre for their explosives, started taking it from the air. Since then it has only been used as a fertilizer, and it cannot be produced cheaply enough for export to European countries, which were the main importers.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE CHALLENGE OF SYNTHETICS

Dr Melville, Director of the Grasslands Division, provided what must have been one of the most interesting and important lectures of the present series when he summarised the progress of the main synthetic industries threatening New Zealand agriculture and commented on the prospects for the future.

Natural fibres have been used by men since pre-historic times. It was not until recently, in fact since the production of the first synthetic fibre, that they have been recognised as molecular chains strung together. Plant fibres being cellulose, and animal fibres protein molecules. The first so called synthetic fibres were made by dissolving a natural substance and forcing it through a very fine nozzle into a coagulating liquid. The necessity for a commercial fibre are:

1. Great length in relation to diameter.
2. Molecules must be parallel to the fibre axis.
3. Adequate internal bonds to bind molecules together.

Wool fulfils these conditions admirably.

In globular proteins such as egg globulin the long chain protein molecules are bent round. These molecules can be straightened and there are available cheap proteins of this type, such as blood and feathers. Use has been made of such proteins in the production of re-orientated protein fibres. Ardl from peanut proteins, Aralac from milk casein, and a number of others.

In 1937 the first true synthetic fibre was produced by the Dupont Company in U.S. Nylon appeared on the markets in that year. It has a linkage in polymerisation, very similar to proteins as in wool but lacks the adaptability of wool in that there is not the variation resulting from different combinations of alkyl groups in the natural fibre. Research was resumed after the six year break resulting from the war and in 1947 Dupont put orlon on to the market. A different linkage in this case still has nitrogen in a nitrile group. In the same year I.C.I. were responsible for the appearance of dacron, the first non-nitrogenous fibre and which includes benzene rings in its structure.

In what way do synthetics threaten wool? The desirable features in which they can equal or surpass wool include strength, resistance to abrasion, elasticity, warmth, bulk, ease of care and resistance to creasing, in different synthetics. They can be given the appearance of wool by stapling, crimping and spinning in the conventional manner.

In some properties wool has not as yet been duplicated. It dyes well, is non-inflammable and has the properties of felting and shrinkage. When anyone walks from a low to a high humidity a woollen jacket produces a considerable amount of heat.

The world wool production is about 2,400,000,000lbs. and in 1954 synthetics are expected to reach one sixth of this figure. However, only a small portion of this is directly competing with wool and in many cases their uses are complementary. At present a bottle-neck in raw material availability is maintaining the price artificially at 10/- to 12/- per lb. When removed it will result in a substantial fall.

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Editorial

Experiments in Chaos

The soils cum organic and biochemistry laboratory of Lincoln College must be unique among New Zealand, if not world teaching laboratories. If there is a popular conception of the scientist's laboratory it envisages a long haired man in a white coat and dark rimmed spectacles, peering mieotically at a test tube from which fumes are issueing and surrounded by bottles, stands, beakers and burners until he can barely turn around.

The opinion that our laboratory approaches closer to this than the normal orderly laboratory of the University is belied only by the absence of the Frankenstein. There is an amazing lack of orderliness in the equipment and chemicals in the laboratory. It appears that no one is responsible for equipment and it is consequently a shocking commentary on our organisation of such matters. To most of the Degree students who have been used to working in a well-equipped laboratory, it comes as something of a shock to find that there is not a burner for each student working in the lab., many of the benches have an incomplete supply of reagents, and when they run out it is only with difficulty that stock bottles can be found to replenish them. Such frequently used pieces of equipment as separating funnels are in short supply even for one class, and the supply of stands and test tube racks is woefully short.

Whether some of the students and staff who use the laboratory are trying to emulate the long-haired chemist is not clear, but that they make efforts towards leaving the laboratory in chaotic disorder is obvious to anyone who tries to work there. It is discouraging to say the least to find one's bench filled with containers of every description and have to clear it before attempting to set up any experiment. Surely the officials in charge, or if not them, the students themselves, can take the responsibility of leaving the laboratory in an orderly condition for following classes.

The first step in remedying the defect is to appoint someone, or some persons who are in charge of equipment for the laboratory and are responsible for replacing broken equipment and recommending purchases when necessary. The second must concern laboratory disciplining of students and research workers. Each student should have a locker and be issued with a "FULL" set of equipment at the beginning of the year, should report all breakages for replacement and have to hand in a full set at the end of the year. This would not only reduce breakages but do away with the necessity to search all lockers for a piece of equipment which someone has borrowed.

Perhaps we cannot expect the chromium, glazed tile and glass of the modern laboratory but please can we have the equipment and the room to do a simple experiment conveniently.

Fulbright Award

Up to July of this year, a total of 49 travel grants had been awarded by the U.S. Educational Foundation in N.Z.; 23 to New Zealanders and 26 to American citizens.

Among the latest group of recipients was Mr Michael Nelson, M.Agr.Sc., of C.A.C., who has an award to enable him to take up a research assistantship at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

An old student of note, A. D. L. Tapley, getting married this month.

A blue and gold scarf even worn to bed, excuse, something to do with aroma.

Uses and Mis-Uses of Psychology

Dr. Crowther, head of the Department of Psychology at C.U.C., commenced his talk at the College recently by pointing out some of the activities of psychologists. Psychologists derive the basic laws of learning from simple organisms, and then find whether they apply to man. Experiments with earthworms and rats are sometimes used to investigate these laws.

Psychology was originally defined as a study of the human mind. The early psychologists derived a system of how the mind worked by observing their own, and instead of carrying out experiments, reflected and argued. The physiologists, in their study of the sense organs, came up against the sensations of hearing and seeing (including those of colour). They suggested that the sensations of the human mind be studied. On investigating these sensations, the psychologists were soon confronted with the problem of the basic feelings. It was suggested that these could be classified into three types—one ranging from pleasantness to unpleasantness, the second from strain to relaxation, and the third from excitement to quiescence. Another theory was proposed in which there was only one basic feeling, that of pleasantness-unpleasantness.

Whereas in the other sciences an experiment can be designed to show which theory is correct, this cannot be done in psychology, for the simple reason that no one has any direct access to human consciousness. All evidence obtained is second hand. In 1909 Watson put forward the idea that psychologists should confine themselves to the study of behaviour, which is perfectly observable. As a result, psychology now does not care whether people have minds or not.

Accidents may be cited as an interesting aspect of human behaviour. During the 1914-18 war, the distribution of accidents in factories was studied, and it was found that there was a definite liability to accidents—people have accidents because they are made that way. During the Second World War the individual differences, which might cause accident proneness, were investigated, and it was shown that most of those who had accidents were emotionally unstable.

Turning to the activities of the psychotherapist, the speaker cautioned against too much value being put on the work of Freud. Freud was interested in curing minor mental disorders by means of analysis, in which he attached more importance to what people said, rather than to their behaviour. The results of his work had the effect of frightening people on how to bring up children. Freud said that half the mental ills of the world were the result of maltreatment of young children. American mothers consulted their psychology books on how to bring up children, and as the theories and the books changed from week to week, so did the treatment. As inconsistency is a sure cause of neurosis, the

CHILE

(Continued from Page 1)

At present the main source of income is copper, which is exploited by American companies. These copper mines are the second biggest in the world and are found in the central and central northern parts of the country. This mineral is exported mainly to U.S.A.; although other countries, which includes Russia, have been trying to buy it and have offered very good prices.

There is also a less developed iron and steel industry, which supplies the needs of the country. The steel is mostly of low quality, as high quality steel cannot be produced cheaply enough, although attempts have been made.

Another less important product is Iodine, which is obtained during the separation of Salt Petre from the other minerals with which it is found. Chile supplies 80 per cent. of the world's demands for Iodine. Coal is also found in the central south region, which supplies all the needs of the country and is sometimes exported.

Although the Central Valley of Chile is famous for its fertility, agriculture has stayed more or less stable during the past 50 years, and is very backward compared with other countries. This has been realised by the government, and in recent years a National Society of Agriculture has been founded to try and remedy the situation, but few of the people seem to take an interest in it. There is no doubt that the country could produce enough wheat, meat, dairy products, etc., to satisfy its own needs. The reason for this is that rich landowners, who own the land in the best cropping districts, do not care to produce much on their farms, and at present the only uses for these properties are as summer resorts, where all kinds of sports are practised—shooting, fishing, camping excursions, etc. Another reason is that the government controls all prices, to such an extent, that farmers prefer to sell just enough to live on under these conditions. The means of transport are not very efficient, although great sums of money have been put into roads and railways during the last ten years.

In spite of all these disadvantages, products such as beans, wine, wool and timber (from natural forests) are exported.

What Chile lacks in world fame, is made up by hospitality, which every tourist receives, together with the attractiveness of the scenery, such as in the lake district, which impresses everybody who visits this land.

children suffered more than they would if brought up in the old tradition.

The psychiatric field later threw doubts on Freud. There was no direct scientific proof of the success of the psychiatrist's treatment, as the rate of recovery under treatment was not much better than the rate of recovery without it. The beneficial effect might be due to reassurance and the bottle of pink medicine. In consequence, psychology tends to confine itself to the study of the working of mental processes by observing the behaviour of the simpler animals.

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Film Society Review

Figuring prominently in the college student recreation life this year, are the fortnightly film evenings. According to records, this is the most successful year the Film Society has had, due mainly to the efforts of a hard working committee.

Previous efforts to have the society operate on a sound basis have proved fruitless, and at the beginning of this year it was decided, among interested students, to have things operate successfully. Therefore, an executive was set up, consisting of two staff advisory members, a Chairman, Secretary and four Committee men. Type of film to be screened was discussed openly, and it was decided to hold strictly entertaining films, giving place to educational films, as time permitted.

An Auckland firm was approached as to film hire conditions and costs, and it was with much optimism that sixteen films were booked for the year, giving a wide choice of variety, from the hilarious comedy type, such as "Worms Eye View," to the dramatic type, such as "Odd Man Out."

Hire charges are great, quoting £3/11/- for black and white, and £4/3/- for technicolour films. How to arrange finance proved to be one of the major obstacles of the Committee. Careful consideration was given to suggestions brought forward, and it was decided to have a subscription invitation card printed, levying charges at 1/3 for adults and 6d for children, and to quote from the minute book, "Increased if need be." This scheme overcame all contract and local difficulties regarding finance. It has worked successfully up to the present. Let it be hoped that it continues to do so.

Owing to the bad acoustic properties of the Old Memorial Hall, a deputation was sent to the Director with reference to the use of the new Y.F.C. Memorial Hall. Permission was granted, and until recently this hall has been the venue for the film evenings. The last two films have been screened in the games room of Hudson Hall, proving to be most satisfactory. It is to be hoped that we may be able to continue to use this hall. (Hall Council, please note!)

Of interest to readers, incorporated within the new Dining Hall, which is at present in the completion stage, there are facilities for 35 mm. projectors. It has a standard two-projector fire-proof projection unit, with points around the hall, allowing the use of five speakers in unison. However, serious complications have arisen. The throw from box to screen is in the vicinity of 182 feet; quoted to be further than any theatre in Christchurch. (What chance has the present 16 mm. projector got.) Other than this, each projector and equipment are at a cost price of £3,000, meaning a total of approximately £7,000 required to equip this hall completely for screenings. Who is going to finance this lavish building?

On behalf of the Committee, I wish to thank all those who have patronised our evenings and helped to make the Film Society a success. We sincerely hope they will continue to attend in good numbers.

To our projectionist, Mr R. C. Blackmore, go our most grateful thanks. We are indebted to him for giving up his valuable time to help us in making these evenings a success.

J. W. Fitzgerald,
Chairman, L.C.F.S.

CHALLENGE OF SYNTHETICS

(Continued from Page 1)

At present synthetics do not appear to be very seriously displacing wool. When it is considered that eleven years of research (excluding the war period) has yielded three true synthetics and several reorientated protein fibres the position may be very different in twenty or thirty years time.

Margarine

As yet chemists cannot convert vegetable fats into a product which is indistinguishable from good butter, but they are getting very close. As compared with the fibre chemist the margarine chemist starts from fairly complex materials in the form of vegetable oils or some animal oils, whale or fish oils or possibly some mutton or beef tallow.

The production of these different fats per unit area gives an interesting comparison. Whereas the best efforts with butter fat production may yield 400lbs. per acre up to 2000lbs. from coconuts and 600lbs. with peanuts can be obtained. Plants are more efficient producers of fats than are animals. It appears that from now on there will be no shortage of vegetable oils in the world.

Nutritionally margarine can be made the equal, possibly the better and certainly more uniform than butter. With our present knowledge of essential vitamins and fatty acids these can be included in the required amounts. However the "long softening" quality of butter has not yet been duplicated. This is very important in the way in which it spreads.

The optimism displayed by farmers organisations in their ability to withstand the challenge is probably justified at present, but when we consider the success in relation to the extreme youth of the synthetic industry we must watch the future of the products concerned very carefully.

OPERATION LANDSCAPE

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors it was decided to allow the Student Body, at our request, to undertake the general landscaping around Hudson Hall and the Refectory block on the understanding that if every student did a minimum of 8 hours work, at his own convenience, the Board of Governors would hand over to us the estimated cost of the job, £200, this money to go towards the construction of the new canteen. In addition, if we are still unable to meet the full cost of the new canteen, the Board has very generously offered us a grant of £100. However, this is only forthcoming on the completion of a satisfactory job of landscaping. It is gratifying to find that the students are 100% behind the scheme. It will be recalled that at the S.G.M. at the beginning of the year, the motion to support this scheme was passed unanimously.

The Horticultural Department are doing the supervising and the Executive are organising the labour. The work is to be done by batches of 8-12 students, mainly on Saturday mornings, Sunday mornings and Sunday afternoons. It is suggested that the hours worked be 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

As the V.F.M. and Degree Students are approaching, the period of examinations, it has been decided to allow these faculties to undertake their share immediately. However, if these faculties are unable to supply

labour at any stage Dip. and 8 months' students may put in their time. All class representatives on Exec. have full particulars and if you are in doubt, consult them.

It may appear that we, as the present students, will not derive any direct benefit from the work that we are undertaking, but it is to be hoped that no one will take this attitude. A hostel is a living organisation and we should consider future students in the same way that past students have considered us, by providing such things as the bulk of the furnishings of Hudson Hall and the facilities for the present canteen. Don't let it be said that the students of 1954 broke this tradition.

LINCOLN PICTURES

EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

Coming Attractions :

August 13th—Battle Circus

August 20th—Dream Wife

August 27th—Sound Barrier

September 3rd—Marshmallow Moon

September 10th—Quo Vadis

September 17th—California Conquest

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In this lively autobiography Mrs Barr draws on her experiences in New Zealand Schools. 10/6.

Stronach, Bruce: Musterer on Mofesworth.

A first hand account by the author, a musterer, on what was formerly one of the largest sheep stations of New Zealand. 10/6.

Wild, L. J.: Life and Times of Sir James Wilson on Bulls.

The story of Wilson's development of the Ngaio station in the Manawatu and his advocacy for an adequate system of agricultural education. 21/-.

Guthrie-Smith: Tutira—The Story of a New Zealand Sheep Station.

The author presents the natural history of elements of the countryside, erosion, ways of the Maori, flora, fauna and other interesting aspects of nature on a New Zealand farm. 42/-.

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WINTER TOURNAMENT

The N.Z.U. Winter Tournament is being held in Wellington from the 16th to the 19th of August. Lincoln College is sending teams in Golf, Table Tennis and Miniature Rifle, to this Tournament. Concurrently, the N.Z.U. Ski Tournament is being held at Temple Basin and we are sending a further team to this tourney. Both venues will be the scenes of great competition during the day, and much jollification at night. The teams are hopeful of success in their various sporting activities and the best wishes of the student body, for their success, goes with them. The following are the names of those attending the Tournament:—

N.Z.U.S.A. DELEGATES

MAX WILSON (Senior)—Previous experience as a N.Z.U.S.A. delegate. Capable of a few quiet snorts in obscure hostels.

BRIAN CAMERON—A veteran Tournament-goer. He has been pensioned off as a Tournament delegate and now has resorted to the whiles of a N.Z.U.S.A. delegate, and obeyed the call of the Drinking Horn contest.

TOURNAMENT DELEGATES

PAT VOWLES (Senior)—Always sober and quiet; will attend Drinking Horn with avid interest only!!

DON KENNEDY (Junior)—Turned in his N.Z.U.S.A. badge for Tournament delegate's job.

NEWSPAPER DELEGATES

ALAN HARWOOD (Senior)—Should represent our newspaper with considerably ability.

ERIC STONYER—Will aid and abett Alan when not representing Lincoln at golf.

MINIATURE RIFLE

BRIAN CAMERON—Also a N.Z.U.S.A. delegate and a likely candidate for the "bibber's" race at the end of Tournament. Has represented C.A.C. in shooting previously.

MIKE BARTON—With the uncanny eye of a "blackfeller," he should do well.

LARRY KINNAIRD—As well as being a consistent scorer, Larry shows considerable social prowess.

BARRY JORDAN—Capable of hooking a finger around a trigger and a pewter with equal facility. May make Drinking Horn team.

DICK THORPE—Quiet, but a dependable scorer—should do well.

GOLF

ROGER GILLET—Has previous Tournament experience and has quite a chance of carrying off the honours.

ERIC STONYER—Should enjoy the fairways at sunny Paraparaumu Golf Course.

BILL WILSON—Though out of practice he is willingly helping out the C.A.C. team.

OWEN JONES—Not too many late nights over Tournament, Owen!!

TABLE TENNIS

DON NEWMAN—Has represented M.A.C. We expect good results from him.

JOHN DEAN—Will surprise many V.U.C. types with his play.

MIKE CROOKS—Speedster in Table Tennis; ditto in "Drinking Horns."

JOHN MORTON—Equipped with guitar and Table Tennis bat, he is a valuable asset.

SKI TEAM

JOHN TOTHILL—An experienced representative at Ski Tournament. Should do well.

TOM WITHERS—May win if his ankle stands the strain.

STAN JONES—Smooth and graceful; stands a good chance of winning.

SAM CHAFFEY—A demon on skis and Tim Liz. Should provide some good entertainment.

We have high hopes of these team members carrying off some trophies, but the value of the Tournament lies in their taking part, rather than their winning. We wish them the best of luck in their visit to Wellington and hope that their impact on the "windy city" will not be too great!!

P. G. Vowles.

SNOW BALL

The College was exceedingly well represented at the Snow Ball held at the Caledonian Hall in Christchurch. This Ball again proved very popular, mainly due to the comfortable apparel worn and the natural conditions witnessed.

One party of Lincolnites, I believe, were led astray early in the evening by a certain Degree student who certainly "picks a punch."

The C.A.C. Rugby Club were also to the fore and showed that they were as much at home with Snow Balls as they are with footballs.

Among the many items not on the programme was the presentation of a V.F.M. duet, this looked good even if it was inaudible, which perhaps might be just as well.

Another item was an exhibition fire-fighting act by Lofty, who we feel sure from now on will fill the gap in the Lincoln College fire brigade.

P.S.—If anyone would like an interesting half hour they should go and look at the proofs of the photos taken at this Ball.

SPORTS NOTES

RUGBY NOTES

The Ellesmere Rugby competition is all but finished, and Lincoln College, once again, have done exceedingly well. Our Senior XV, with two more games to play, are almost in an unassailable position, with a lead of 1½ points over Southbridge. And to the dismay of Ellesmere Rugby fans, the College "B" team will be third in the top half of the competition.

Our Junior team were unlucky not to be included in the top section of the junior competition. We feel sure that they would have excelled themselves if they had been. However, they had to be content with winning the second section of the competition.

The first fifteen travelled down to Dunedin on July 20th, to play against the renowned Otago University football team. On the Wednesday, the Otago boys became aware of a second reminder that Lincoln College teams are not to be treated lightly. Otago narrowly won, 12-9, and even the Otago newspapers considered them very lucky to take the honours of the day.

Fincham, Mauger and Moffat are to be congratulated on selection for the Probables' team in a Canterbury trial game held at Rugby Park on July 28. Thus we have a chance of being represented in the Ranfurly Shield games this season.

Inter-faculty games are organised to be played early next term, and should provide final excitement for the Rugby season of 1954.

ALPINE SPORTS

This club, though called the Alpine Sports Club, caters mainly for skiers, with tramping and mountaineering taking a secondary place, mainly due to the lack of capable people to lead parties of inexperienced people into the mountains. We do, however, have equipment available for hire, by such people as trampers and deerstalkers.

The Committee, this year, decided to raise the standard of gear to the highest level which is financially possible. All old skis, without edges and good bindings, have been discarded and at present we have twelve pairs of edged skis with cable binding, available for hire. With a grant from the Students' Association added to our takings from last year, we have purchased four pairs of new skis, complete with bindings. These skis are from war surpluses and should be strong enough to stand up to plenty of use.

The hiring charges have been raised to 6/- this year, on a recommendation of Executive, to try to make the club self-supporting. This should be possible if you take care of equipment. If you don't—the breakage charge has now risen to thirty shillings.

The first weekend's skiing, during the weekend of the 17th July, was quite enjoyable; though the weather was pretty bad for the first two days it cleared on the Monday, and conditions for skiing were good. From the weekend's effort we were able to pick a team for the tournament, which should hold its own against the other colleges. The members are: John Tohill, Tom Withers, Sam Chaffey and Stan Jones.

Trips each weekend can be arranged, through Tom Withers. You travel with C.U.C.S.C., leaving the Bush Inn at 6.15 p.m. on Friday night and returning on Sunday night. These trips are well organised and the total cost of the weekend is around £2.

Finally, College Championships are to be held on the first weekend of next term. There will be room for thirty chaps on this trip which, if up to usual standards, should be very good. We hope the weather will be kinder to us this year than it was last!

Training College Tournament

RUGBY

When asked his opinion of the Rugby game, held in Christchurch, a certain well-known character, leaning against the goal posts, hands in pockets, and a cap over his eyes, muttered, "Worst god-damned display its been my misfortune to see." Such criticism should be taken with a grain o' salt. As the person in question had seen the college team in their outstanding performances against Prebbleton and Otago, and was therefore rather biased.

The fact that the college won 8-0, shows that if they were not up to scratch they certainly were not overshadowed by their opponents. Don Kennedy scored for college—the only try of the game. The Teachers' College team put up a grand display of football in the face of relatively strong opposition.

The college table tennis team were defeated by their guests, by 7 games to 3, and our harrier team also had an unsuccessful day.

DEBATING

The Lincoln team, comprising N. S. Hall (leader) and D. Self, were again successful in winning the annual debate, held in conjunction with the tournament.

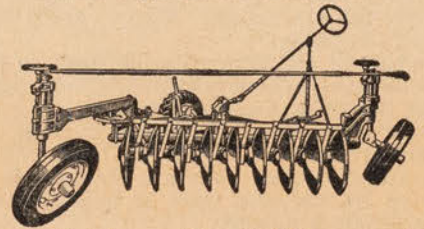
The subject, a topical one, was "That immigration, in the best interests of New Zealand, should be stopped." The Lincoln team, in debating the affirmative, had obviously had much more speaking experience, and were more impressive to the audience.

The judge, Mr Beaumont, in summing up the content, attributed the excellent delivery and presentation of the Lincoln team to the fact that they were accustomed to controlling sheepdogs at some distance.

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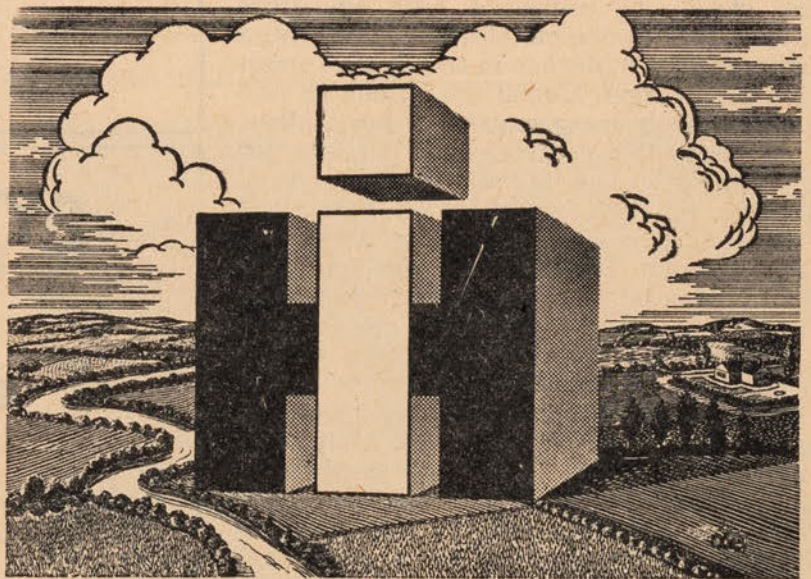
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