



The Royal Australian Naval College Magazine

Fourteenth Number
December, 1926



The Quarterdeck and General View of Buildings.

Royal Australian Naval College Magazine

FOURTEENTH NUMBER

DECEMBER, 1926

Notes and Comments.

ONCE again it is pleasing to record the enthusiastic support of the Magazine, particularly by the Junior years. Readers will find that First Year is well represented in this number.

The Editor is also pleased to be able to record the support of former Cadets. Last year a considerable amount of financial support was received from old J.B.'s, and we hope they will not forget us this year. That they have not, is evidenced by the fact that two contributions are from the pens of former Cadets.

Two letters were received during the year from former Captains of the College, and one of these, Admiral Chambers, is the writer of an article which appears in this number.

Admiral Morgan writes: ". . . I have read 'The College Magazine' with the greatest interest, and it gives me such pleasure to keep in touch with, and have news of, my old command. It is an additional pleasure to know that all goes well, and that its high reputation remains undimmed. I hear much good of the boys as they progress in the Service. . . ."

In a letter from Midshipman N. McGuire, we learn something of the doings of two of last year's Cadets. McGuire writes: ". . . Phillips and I arrived in England about six weeks ago, and, after a week in London, went to Gloucestershire and thence to Yorkshire. From York and Ripon we have toured, by car, practically the whole of the North of England, including the Lakes, etc. It has all been awfully interesting to see the places we learned quite a lot about in the old history room. We had two days on the moors, and I've

come to the conclusion that the heather-covered moors are the most beautiful sight I've ever seen, apart altogether from the excellent sport one gets on them. Phillips has already caught his first trout, although it took him three hours to do so. Last Friday we were introduced to the Manager of the L.N.E.R. Engineering Works, and were shown over the Company's Locomotive Works at Darlington. . . ."

We wish to express our sympathy with Lieut. C. A. R. Sadlier, one of the original entry, who has been invalided from the Service, and almost simultaneously lost his father.

Lieut. W. Reilly played a leading part in the recent strikes in England, being in charge of one of London's largest power houses.

Midshipman (E) R. D. Hancock gained his Navy Blue for Athletics. He is a member of the Keyham First XV., and has gained his "Cap"; also a member of the Devonport and Navy Athletic Team, and won the Navy Broad Jump.

We are told that Urquhart and Armitage took all before them in the swimming at the College Sports at Keyham last year. Urquhart (who is now Sub-Lieut. E) won the Navy 220 Yards Swimming Championship, and is also Keyham's star full-back.

Midshipman (E) R. G. Parker is a member of the Keyham First XV., in which team Sub-Lieut. (E) Wilson has been putting up some good performances with the bat.

Midshipmen G. Oldham and N. A. Mackinnon have been playing with one of the U.S. cricket teams, Oldham being an opening batsman,

Ex-Cadet-Midshipman Bridgeford has had a rather varied life since leaving the R.A.N.C., having gone first to the Commonwealth Line. He next became a bank clerk, after which he went jackerooing. We understand he is now doing well on the stage.

With great regret and sympathy for their families, we have to record the loss of more than one of our number.

On November 12 of last year Lieut. R. C. Casey, R.A.N., was lost when Submarine M1 went down off Start Point, Devon, with the loss of four officers and 60 men. Casey was one of the 1914 entry, and served in the "Australia" in the latter part of the War.

General regret was felt at the news of the death of Flying Cadet A. H. Percival, one of the 1919 entry, who was retired when Colledge reductions were made at the end of 1921. He was, perhaps, one of the Colledge's best athletes, playing with the First XI and First XV., besides being a champion athlete and diver. He was killed in a crash at Point Cook in June last.

Beveridge, who belonged to the 1920 entry, and was retired at the same time as Percival, also "passed over" during the year.

The illness of Cadet Midshipman E. H. Cardale cast a gloom over the Colledge at the end of the second term, and to those who had gone on leave thinking he had at last turned the corner the news that he had already received the Great Captain's call came as a shock. Cardale was a very promising cadet, whose place in class was always at or near the top.

Extracts from the Naval Representative's Report, July 22, 1926.

Officers of the Royal Australian Navy in England continue to be prominent in all branches of sport.

Engineer Lieut.-Commander L. J. P. Carr was a member of the Navy Lawn Tennis Team which recently won the Inter-Services Championship.

Sub-Lieut. Walsh won the Grand Aggregate Cup at the Athletic Meeting of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and subsequently won two second prizes at the Navy Championship Meeting.

Midshipman Handcock won the Long Jump at the Navy Athletic Meeting, the previous holder being Lieut. Fly, R.A.N.

Three of the Sub-Lieutenants at Greenwich represent the Colledge at lawn tennis.

Midshipman Lewis, serving in H.M.S. "Malaya," was in the final of the Middleweight Boxing Championship of the Mediterranean Fleet, and was considered to have won by many, the referee's decision being given under a misapprehension.

Lieut. Pearson has won the Javelin Throwing Championship of Hampshire, the previous holder being Lieut. Fly, R.A.N.

Lieut. N. P. Morgan is to be heartily congratulated upon his success in gaining first place in the examination for Lieutenants Specialising in Torpedo. The Ogilvie Medal for 1926, for which officers of the Dominion Navies are ineligible, has been awarded to W. M. Davis, R.N., who obtained second place on the list, the percentage of marks obtained being 89.05 and 81.5 respectively. The Navy Board have approved of the award of a special prize of books and/or instruments up to the value of ten pounds.

The Pantomime at the end of 1925 was a tremendous success, and we are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation, as we hear that another production of Gilsphenbert and Simpullivan is to be staged this year.

During the last year several notable features have been added to the Colledge. A cricket pavilion now adorns the northern end of the Quarter Deck; a clock golf green has been laid down alongside the Wardroom, and is beginning to look most promising; Captain Lane-Poole has demonstrated what may be done in the way of gardening, and the result has been a magnificent display of flowers at the back of his house during the Spring months of this year.

For two terms of this year a vacant place on the professorial staff was ably filled by W. Saunderson, Esq., who proved himself a most delightful companion. His "penchant" for amateur theatricals helped towards the entertainment of members of the Colledge on more than one occasion, when he and Lieut. Spencer co-operated with striking effect.

On the last night of the second term a very successful Fancy Dress Ball for Cadets was held in the Mess Room. The dresses were very varied, and only in two or three cases were two similar. Prizes were awarded, Letch being the winner of the first prize, while the second prize went to Gallehawk.

This year a Jazz Band was instituted by Cadet-Midshipmen Letch and George. It consisted originally of piano and drums, but became so popular that applications were received for positions as stringed instrument artists. Two banjo-mandolinists were enlisted, together with a Swanee whistle and flexitone. During the early stages Mr. Blundell kindly lent a hand, and for his help the band is much indebted.

The Editor wishes to thank those who, by their hearty co-operation, have made possible the production of the Magazine.

College Log.

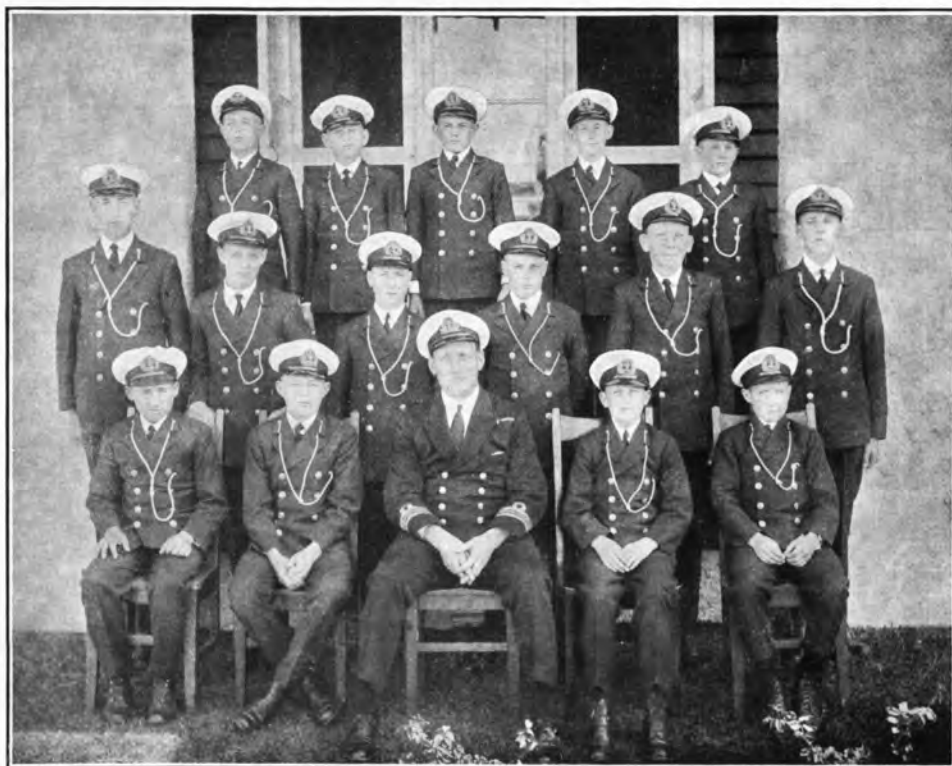
1925.

- Nov. 6—Flying Officer Murphy arrived from Richmond to seek landing place for the Governor-General's plane.
 7—Cricket match, Cadets v. Cranbrook. Cranbrook won.
 8—Arrival of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney to hold Confirmation Service.
 12—Loss of the M1 off Start Point. Lieut. R. C. Casey among those lost.

- 15—Arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General from Duntroon, by air. Pantomime.
 16—Passing out. Prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.
 17—Cadets proceeded on leave.

1926.

- Jan. 28—The Fleet, including H.M.S. "Delhi," arrived from Sydney.

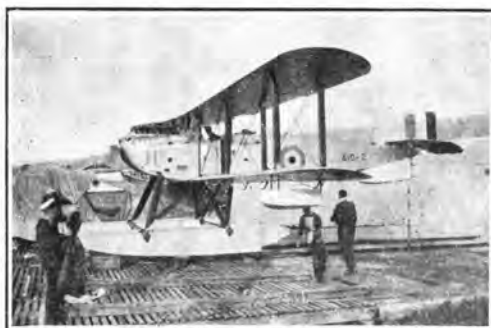


1926 Entry.

- 17—Captain R. H. O. Lane-Poole and L. N. Morrison, Esq., returned from Selection Committee's tour.
 21—Cricket match, Cadets v. S.C.E.G.S.
 28—Cricket match, Cadets v. S.G.S.
 30—Whole holiday.
 Dec. 2—Tennis match, Officers v. Cadets. Examinations began.
 Cricket match, Cadets v. Ship's Company.
 10—Examinations concluded.
 11—Cricket team departed for Duntroon.
 12—R.M.C. v. R.A.N.C. Army won by 4 runs.
 30.—Lieutenant Durnford joined.
 31.—Cricket match, R.A.N.C. v. H.M.A.S. "Sydney."
 Feb. 3—New Entry Cadets joined.
 4—Cadets returned from long leave.
 5—First Term commenced.
 7—Thermometer reached 110 deg. F. !
 10—Visit to the College by five Japanese Naval Officers.
 17—Bush fires !
 20—Cricket match v. H.A.C., won by R.A.N.C.
 27—Match against Cranbrook.

- Mar. 5—R.A.N.C. v. Trinity Grammar School.
 " 12—Arrival of team from Duntroon.
 " 13—R.M.C. v. R.A.N.C. The Navy won.
 " 14—Return of Duntroon Cadets.
 " 17—Swimming Sports. The usual cool, showery day!
 " 20-22—Mid-Term leave.
 Apr. 14—H.M.A.S. "Sydney," "Anzac," "Success," "Tasmania," and H.M.S. "Delhi" arrived.
 " 15 and 16—Cadets aboard H.M.A.S. "Anzac."
 " 17—Athletic Sports.
 May 6—Cadets proceeded on leave.
 27—Paymaster-Lieut. Bennett joined.
 June 3—Cadets returned from leave.
 " 5—First and Second Years v. Blue Mountain Grammar School.
 " 8—First football match, Cadets v. Western Suburbs.
 " 12—Cadets v. Sydney Technical College.
 " 19—First hockey match against a visiting team. College won.
 July 3—Cadets v. University.
 " 10—Cadets v. Barker College.
 " 17—Cadets went to Sydney for the N.S.W. v. N.Z. match.
 " 19—Hockey match in Sydney.
 " 24—Cadets v. The King's School.
 " 31—Cadets v. Cranbrook.
 Aug. 7—R.A.N.C. v. R.M.C.
 " 10—Ships arrived.
 " 14—Football match, A 1927 Team v. The Rest.

- " 21—United Services v. G.F.S.
 " 22—Seaplane arrived.



- Sept. 2—Cadets proceeded on leave.
 " 4—Engineer Commander Janion joined.
 " 10—Seaplane left for Point Cook.
 " 13—Death of Cadet-Midshipman E. H. Cardale.
 " 15—H. McLeod, Esq., joined.
 " 16—Cadets returned from leave.
 " 17—Lieutenant Commander (E) Moore departed for England. Third Term commenced.
 " 25—Rain. Lagoon broke out, stopping Regatta practice.
 Oct. 13—Regatta on the Bay, opposite the Lagoon.
 " 20—Gymnasium display.

An Echo of the Past.

With all sails set, and running before a light breeze, an old Spanish galleon sailed majestically into Jervis Bay, and dropped anchor just off Captain's Point. At that precise moment I was lying on the sand, lazing in the grateful sunshine, near the famous "Chateau," when this astounding thing occurred. Jumping up and pinching myself to ensure that I was not asleep, I raced over the sands, and at length reached the Second Year gun-room. To the sweet strains of the gramophone I related my story to the others, who greeted it with cries of derision. Walking to the door and beckoning them to follow, I pointed to the pier. A longboat from the vessel had just landed, and the pig-tailed sailors were regarding the building with looks of amazement and incredulity. The O.O.D., mounted on his green steed, just then came on the scene, and gave our visitors more food for thought.

The Spanish officers were escorted to the ward-room, where they were entertained. Glancing out from a ward-room window over the green Quarter-deck, one of our visitors was appalled at the sight of a rugby match in progress. A scrum had formed in mid-field. Drawing their swords, and utter-

ing strange oaths and maledictions, the Spaniards dashed into the fray, belabouring the unfortunate footballers. However, two or three cadets of a pugilistic nature soon persuaded them to cease. Friendship was again restored, and the strangers were shown round the College. Passing the French room, a babel of sound issued forth, and gleams of recognition showed on the countenances of those who had crossed the Pyrenees.

That night the Spaniards slept in "B" block, and their slumber was only disturbed by the sound of bugle-calls, and strange voices that spoke of "rounds chit" and other weird things.

The next day they made ready to depart, and were standing on the pier, bidding us "Adieu," when a mischievous First Year pushed the Spanish captain into the icy depths.

Splash! With a gurgling splutter I rose to my feet, and with sleepy eyes noticed that it was full tide. Then, thinking of the ancient craft, I gazed out over the placid waters, but no galleon greeted my eyes. Picking up my copy of "Captain Blood," I wended my way back to the College.

D. T. Gale

Passing Out, 1925.

"Passing Out" took place on December 15th, His Excellency the Governor-General having arrived from Duntroon by air the previous afternoon. As it had been found impossible to secure a landing place in the immediate neighbourhood of the College, the landing took place just out of Nowra, from whence His Excellency motored to the College.

The Captain, in making his report, said:—

"Your Excellency, I would like first to tell you how greatly the College appreciates the compliment you have paid it in coming down to present the prizes to those young officers who are now going to sea, and our appreciation is enhanced by the knowledge that in order to fulfil your engagements you found it necessary to travel by air, and I want you to believe, Sir, that had you not come down to-day personally to pass these young officers out from the terrestrial to the marine sphere they would have looked upon their "Passing Out" as incomplete. We take great pride, Sir, in the fact that our Commander-in-Chief is also the highest in the land, and we hope that we may rely on Your Excellency continuing to pass our young officers out.

"I would like to tell you, Sir, that we regret that Her Excellency was unable to accompany you on this occasion, and we hope that on the next occasion we shall be able to welcome Her Excellency to Jervis Bay.

"It is customary for me to make a report on this occasion on the progress of the Cadets during the year. A year ago I had great pleasure in reporting to Lord Forster that the officers trained at Jervis Bay, who were then undergoing courses at Home, were comparing favourably with the R.N. officers trained at Dartmouth. I am happy to report that that continues. Recently there have been several cases of Australian officers completing their courses and getting the full number of first classes, which is an extremely difficult thing to do.

"I am very happy to be able to report, Sir, that the conduct of the Cadets has been unexceptionable throughout the year, and that their progress in studies has also been highly satisfactory. My thanks are due to the Officers and Masters of the College for the devoted and zealous way in which they have carried out their duties. You could not have helped but notice when inspecting my few on the Quarter Deck just now the very small number of Cadets we have here. The small numbers are very much to be deplored, but in these depressing times I am afraid it is unavoidable. With full numbers, the College has more advantages with regard to games. But we have strenuously tried to overcome our disadvantages, and the record of the College for football and cricket has been very creditable. I would like now to present to you the Officer who has been awarded the King's Medal. This Medal is awarded by His Majesty for the Cadet-Midshipman

who is pre-eminent above his mates as a gentleman and as a leader. The Medal has been awarded this year to Mr. Carr."

The prizes were then presented by His Excellency, the prize winners being:—

King's Medallist.—P. E. Carr.

Governor-General's Cup.—P. E. Carr.

Seamanship (Otto Albert Prize).—1, A. W. R. McNicoll; 2, L. Gellatly; 3, P. E. Carr.

Engineering (Theory).—1, R. R. Phillips; 2, L. Gellatly; 3, O. H. Becher.

Engineering (Practical).—1, N. McGuire; 2, L. Gellatly; 3, A. W. R. McNicoll.

Grand Aggregate.—1, A. W. R. McNicoll; 2, O. H. Becher; 3, G. C. Ingleton.

Mathematics.—1, G. C. Ingleton; 2, O. H. Becher; 3, I. R. Pearson.

Physics and Chemistry.—1, I. R. Pearson; 2, A. W. R. McNicoll; 3, O. H. Becher.

French.—1, A. W. R. McNicoll; 2, B. K. Phelan; 3, P. E. Carr.

History.—1, A. W. R. McNicoll; 2, O. H. Becher; 3, N. McGuire.

English.—1, A. W. R. McNicoll; 2, B. K. Phelan; 3, N. McGuire.

Navigation.—1, G. C. Ingleton; 2, O. H. Becher; 3, A. W. R. McNicoll.

[By regulation, no Cadet-Midshipman may take more than two prizes. The recipient of the prize is indicated by heavier type.]

New Chief Cadet Captain.—A. S. Storey.

Cadet Captains.—J. Denny, R. C. Robison, T. F. Percival, C. J. Stephenson.

TENNIS.

Singles.—A. W. R. McNicoll.

Doubles.—A. W. R. McNicoll and O. H. Becher.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

"I should regret very much if anything ever prevents me, during the time that I look forward to being here as His Majesty's representative, from being present with you on your prize-giving day, I should regret if only from a personal point of view, and also I should feel I was failing most in discharging one of the most important of the duties attaching to my post. There is no portion of His Majesty's subjects in which he takes greater interest than those who wear his uniform and observe the high traditions of his service, and there is no portion of which he is prouder than of the Royal Navy, of which the Royal Australian Navy is a part. I am rather glad that I have had the opportunity of availing myself of the services of the junior of H.M. forces to make this visit possible. I could not have done it otherwise.

"Of course you realise how fortunate you are in having decided, or having had it decided for you, to go into the Royal Australian Navy. You realise that this Navy is the younger branch of one of the greatest families that exist in the world.

You have got to realise the traditions of Drake and Rodney and Hood and Nelson, and down to these days of the many gallant officers whose leadership played so memorable a part in winning the last Great War. Now in that connection I would like to remind you of an experience I had myself many years ago, in the last century, before you were born, when we were on bad terms with nearly everybody in the world. I happened to be a member of a diplomatic mission that was serving at the court of a very powerful African chief. As was done in those days, the representatives of other nations were egging on this chief to attack us, which he could easily have done. They were telling him what large armies they possessed, and what a small army we had. The African potentate mentioned this to the chief of the mission, who said, "Yes, that's quite true; they have millions where we have thousands, but they cannot move a single man without our permission across the seas." Now, that was long before there was any idea of the Great War, but remember, gentlemen, it is not only a question of moving men across the seas, but the development of Australia, the existence of the Empire, depends entirely on the great trade routes being kept open and safe for commerce by the Navy. Now the Royal Australian Navy in the war played a typical part in that great contest. You are proud to be known as the great Silent Service. You do not get opportunities for taking part in actions of a sensational character as a rule. Day in, night out, night and day you have to patrol the seas and keep them open for commerce, and the fact that we were able to transport 8,000,000 British soldiers across the seas to all the various spheres of war was made possible solely by the Navy. The Australian Navy played a splendid part. It got its opportunity, which was a little more sensational than usual, so it captured the "Emden," and though you are the youngest of the family, the family is proud of you and looks to you in confidence to maintain the splendid traditions of your Naval forbears. Now, gentlemen, remember that the standard which you have voluntarily pledged yourselves to live up to in becoming Naval Officers is very high. You have to forego the possibilities of making a fortune. You have to be content with less income possibly than many of your friends; but money isn't everything, and don't think you estimate a man's importance by the size of his income. It is up to you to be a credit not only to your country, but to your families and your splendid Service to which I am sure you are proud to belong. You are fortunate in having this wonderful opportunity of education to start with, and I feel confident that just as the future of Australia depends on the unity of Australia, from the political point of view, so Australia can rely on its safety in the future because you will pull your full weight. You are coming in a difficult time, in a time when every man and woman in the world is rightly straining every nerve to devise some means for settling international disputes which does not involve fighting. Consequently you are confronted

by a long period of peace, which is not popular among you. But you can rely upon it that is what everyone will try to bring about. The maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in peace time is difficult. It is easy enough when war is on, but in time of peace we have to do a lot of things which might appear irksome, the reason for which may not be very apparent, but which experience shows are essential to the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency, which is necessary in war. Only one other thing I would like to say, and I got it first-hand at a time before the war when I happened to be attached to a cavalry regiment. We were inspected by Lord French, and he addressed the officers after the inspection, and he said, "**Remember your value in war is precisely your value in peace.**" Directly war breaks out there is no further time for training, and therefore you must get it all done in peace time, and you must be as efficient as it is possible to make you. That applies to the Regular Services. We Britishers are content to rely to a large extent on Auxiliary Forces which must be trained when war has broken out, but this is not the time to discuss the relative merits of that system. As far as you are concerned, your efficiency in war must depend on your efficiency in peace. Having the splendid record, the splendid traditions, and the knowledge that there never has been anything equal to the British Navy, we can rely in the future on you who are stepping into the shoes now of such splendid men as your forbears. I conclude by saying it has been a real pleasure for me to see you all. I was delighted to arrive at Duntroon in time to see those last three wickets kept up in first-class fashion, and it occurred to me if you treat your Service as you treat your cricket and put as much grit and gumption and pluck into everything from a service point of view, you will be doing the right thing. I wish you all the very best of luck, and remember there is no post in His Majesty's Navy which is not worthy of your best. This you may be certain of: you have embraced a calling of which any man, whoever he is, should be proud to be a member. You are entitled to be proud of it, and you will maintain the high traditions that responsibility entails.

New Publications.

- "From Wart to C.C.C." A story by J. Denny.
 "At the Base," by Jim Shoo.
 "Rose Marie—a Phantasy," by Percy Vale (with a foreword by G. Gosse.)
 "The New Courts," by C. Watson, J.P.
 "Gun-room Ballads." Popular melodies with music, arranged by J. M. Fly.
 "Lorry Lurchings—the Musings of a Traveller," by R. T. Power.
 "The Shingle—Talks of a Barbarous Barber," by S. A. Pidgeon.
 "The Pursuit of the Pallid Pill, by Sir John B.

Rugby, 1926.

A rather heavy engagement list of ten fixtures was arranged for the season. A very pleasing feature of these games was the absence of serious injuries. Eighteen cadets figured in the matches—a very slim number when it is considered that they were pitted against heavier teams.

For once we were short of battling forwards, and our pack was perhaps the lightest that College has ever fielded. The backs were also light, but they were a keener and brighter set than many lines we have had in the past, and the success of the season is largely due to them.

Storey, the captain, maintained a high level of efficiency at full-back, and marked his play by safe gathering and dogged, hard-tackling defence. He scored three tries by bustling runs. Gallehawk, the other colours man from last season, was invaluable in brilliant attack, and must be accounted one of the very few successful stand-off halves which the College has ever produced. All ten members of the Fourth Year represented the College on occasion. Storey, Gallehawk, Robison, Thompson, Rhodes and Denny were in all the games; Fogarty was excluded from the mixed team against Western Suburbs; Carter, Stewart and Letch figured in several matches from the reserve list. We feared somewhat that Letch's old injury would soon place him on the touch-line, but fortunately his knee held, and he was available when most needed. Five of the Third Year—George, Stephenson, Fly, Percival and Membery, were consistent players. Membery was a late starter in the series, owing to an injured foot. Percival was the team's hooker, and he scored seven tries out of the ten credited to forwards. Fly was the most prolific scorer of the fifteen, with fourteen tries, in addition to five conversions to his credit. George and Stephenson are also backs. These five have another season of College football yet, and will form a decidedly useful nucleus for the team of 1927. Of the Second Year, Morrison and O'Grady took the field in a majority of games, and Power, a promising full-back, was always available for selection. Morrison played in all games until he was excluded by sickness towards the finish of the season. Hutchison figured at times on the reserve list: a good kick and a fairly reliable tackler, he should have plenty to do next season.

In a stirring game against the heavy Western Suburbs combination, Lieut.-Commander Durnford led the pack, and Lieut. Spencer, with P.O. Millwood, A. B. Frazer, E. R. A. Butterworth and A. B. Guest strengthened the side.

Lieut.-Commander Keeling, Lieut.-Commander Durnford and Lieut. Spencer were included in the side against East Sydney Technical College, and Lieutenant Spencer, with P.O. Millwood, played in the team against University, Faculty of Agriculture. In addition to these engagements, Lieut. Spencer took an active playing part in many of our purely local games, and Pay.-Lieut. Bennett figured in two of them.

This keen interest and hearty co-operation of officers cannot but be of inestimable value to cadets in their games. In this connection, we wish to pay a special tribute to Lieut. Spencer. His unbounded enthusiasm, his hard-going, capable participation, not only in matches, but also in practice runs and stunts; his sheer optimism and encouragement have had their due effect on the team's individual and collective spirit and form, and have been largely responsible for the success of an exceedingly pleasant rugby season.

Lieut.-Commander Keeling and Lieut. Spencer were also willing to render service as referees in local matches, and Mr. Saunderson managed some of the fixtures in a notably capable way. C.M. Hutchison aided the compilation of the rugby record with clear and concise reports, and C.M. Mesley earned commendation for his efficient wielding of the touch-flag.

Our smaller players had a hearty game with Blue Mountains Grammar School; attempts to secure other matches for them were fruitless, as most of the schools consider that a trip away should be the privilege of grade teams only; the smaller preparatory schools who were invited could not conveniently accept.

The First Year took the field in a number of small matches, and most of them were quick to pick up the main points of the game. Some give promise of rugby ability: Menary in the backs, Macliver at half, and Marks, Rose and White in the van, are already considered as future College representatives.

The Second Year produced two first fifteen forwards and a reserve back during the year. Port v. Starboard and inter-year clashes provided the year with a good deal of football. Bracegirdle and Bourne showed out well in these games, while Bowden and Watson were less distinctive, with promise of improvement.

Of the Third year, who did not figure in the first team, Mesley and Hutchison were prominent.

Two full Starboard v. Port games were staged during the season, with Lieut. Spencer and Pay.-Lieut. Bennett participating. Hard, stirring games resulted, with the honours resting with the Port watch.

All cadets were given leave to witness a test match in Sydney between the All Blacks and New South Wales. The privilege, with incidental leave and a great game, was much appreciated. Unfortunately, we had to cancel our engagement with Associated Grammar Schools.

A mild epidemic of sickness necessitated the abandonment of the fixture with Trinity Grammar School, to the general regret.

Sickness also affected the personnel of the Services' team—Storey and Percival being rendered unavailable.

No rugby colours were awarded for 1926; the only two players thus distinguished, Storey and Gallehawk, received theirs last year.

During the season College 1st XV. gained 198 points to 109, and converted 12 tries out of 57.

Cadet Midshipmen v. Blue Mountains Grammar School.

In the opening game, the 2nd and 1st Years were represented in a special side to play the Blue Mountains Grammar School, a very light team on its second visit to College. The following players were selected:—Power, full-back; Rose, Grace, Bracegirdle and Cardale, three-quarters; Menary and Gale, halves; Watson, Marks, Bowden, White, Haynes, Roberts, Morrison and Hodgman, forwards. Lieut. Spencer managed the game in a very able manner.

The visitors kicked-off, and after a spell of even play, Cardale secured, ran strongly and transferred to Bracegirdle, who scored. The kick at goal was bungled and charged down. Navy now staged a number of bright rushes, and Power earned commendation for clean handling. A clever movement, featuring smart interchanges between Cardale and Bracegirdle, was successfully carried on by Watson, who made the count 6—nil. This player, by hanging-on unduly, nullified another good combining attack between Morrison and Cardale. Blue Mountains Grammar were shining in dogged defence, and a swift attack by Power and Watson was held up. The visitors now attacked hard to test Power's defence. Bowden made a great run, but Grace was off-side, and the effort went for nothing. A dinking rush saw all College backs handling in smart concert, and Cardale crossed. Navy 9—nil. College came again and only hard defence saved the visitors from dropping farther astern. Half-time, College 9—0.

Good tackling by the visiting full-back and a series of knock-ons checked Navy advances. The visitors now took a turn at attacking, and a free for a penalty held them up in an advantageous position. From a scrum, Gale whipped into an opening and swerved merrily across. Power was at last successful with a kick, and the tally read 14—0. After an interchange of rushes, Navy staged its best bit of play for the day. Grace intercepted a lobbing pass, sending out to Morrison; the forward passed to Bracegirdle, who sent back to Grace. The latter returned the ball to Bracegirdle, who invited Cardale to carry on. At a critical moment the attackers were penalised, and a great movement collapsed. The visitors shone in a rush, showing neat handling, but a centre hesitated, and a good chance was lost. Morrison made another dogged run, but was not supported. Jessup, who had played a star forward game for B.M.G., now obliged Power to force. The same player, who was showing great tenacity, dived across from a line-out and opened an account for his side. He crowned the effort with a wonderful kick from near the touch-line. Scores, 14—5. College continued the attack to the end. Haynes was conspicuous in a fine run, and Watson added another try. Menary, at stand-off half, played a heady game, and kept his backs moving nicely. Final score, College 17—5.

R.A.N. College v. Western Suburbs of Sydney.

Taking into consideration the hollow victory of Wests last season, on account of their all-round superiority in weight and pace, we made due provision on this occasion to make a more even game. Our team was considerably stiffened by the inclusion of officers and some members of the Ship's Company team. College was represented by C.C.C. Storey, full-back; C.M. Gallehawk, P.O. Millwood, A.B. Guest and E.R.A. Butterworth, three-quarters; Lieut. Spencer and C.M. George, halves; C.C.C. Denny, A.B. Fraser, C.M. Morrison, C.C. Rhoades, C.M. O'Grady, C.C. Percival, C.M. Thompson and Lieut.-Com. Durnford, forwards. Mr. Hannay refereed a hard game, featured by hammering attack and stern defence.

The visitors showed the greater initiative, but were foiled as much by their own anxiety and consequent mistakes in the second half, as by the dogged tenacity of the local defence. In ten minutes' play the visitors scored, but the resultant kick failed. Successive waves of attack by their backs were grimly contested, the Ship's Co. representatives tackling vigorously. Storey was sure, and repeatedly used his line to clear menacing situations. Lieut. Spencer followed his own kick and his persistence was rewarded: two defenders failed on the slippery ground and the Navy skipper gathered the ball and put it under the cross-bar. He also converted, and Wests fell astern. However, the black brigade forged ahead by scoring a somewhat scrambling try. Wests, 6—5. Just at half-time, Gallehawk effected a spectacular save by flashing across the field and scooping the ball from the very feet of a Western rush. The local pack, with seven cadets in it, had performed extraordinarily well, and had held the solid visiting vanguard.

After the resumption, the same vigorous pace was maintained, and the visitors staged many cohesive back rushes. Time and again, they missed success by inches only. Eventually, after a five minutes' pitched battle right on the line, a player hurtled across and Wests led, 9—5. At long last, College invaded Western territory. Percival, who had been dazed previously by a collapsing scrum, broke away from a ruck, kicked, followed, secured and galloped fast to notch a very meritorious success. Lieut. Spencer was again accurate and College led, 10—9.

There was no further score, but for the remainder of the snell, Western Suburbs confined the play to the College twenty-five. The struggle was now stark, with the College rearguard defending like demons and the pack contesting valuable inches of ground. On one occasion, Millwood held up a black wave only a yard from the line; on another, Guest booted the ball literally from Western hands in the very act of grounding. Penalties were now numerous, and hard knocks held up the play occasionally. Thus the Navy team had a few "breathers" and the visitors sacrificed successive valuable opportunities. Lieut.-Com. Durnford, leading the pack, rendered notable service.

R.A.N.C. v. East Sydney Technical College.

The visitors turned out to be heavier than we anticipated, and, by arrangement, Lieut.-Comdr. Keeling and Lieut.-Comdr. Durnford strengthened the pack, and Lieut. Spencer played as stand-off half. Referee: Mr. Saunderson.

The Naval College kicked off from the north end, but the opposing forwards soon took the game into our twenty-five, where Hutchison gathered and kicked. His kick, however, was returned and only Gallehawk's prompt action saved a score. The local forwards outweighed their opponents in the scrum, but the ball came out too slowly and Fogarty was apt to stand too far back. The result was that passing movements were retarded. Storey relieved pressure occasionally by good line kicks. An excellent tackle by Robison averted a dangerous attack, and the forwards cleared in a rush. Technical College charged again and scored, converting the try.

Storey was conspicuous in defence and Denny put in some good following-up. A penalty kick in opponents' twenty-five was almost successful. Robison was tackling well. Naval College were making repeated efforts, but the backs were inclined to run too far before passing, or to kick instead of passing, the result being that attack was frequently turned into defence. Gallehawk was running strongly, and nearly scored, an off-side by Percival relieving the pressure on the opposing goal-line when a try was imminent. However, from a good follow-up by Robison and one or two forwards, Percival made amends and scored forcefully. Tech. then scored from a forward dribbling rush—a lucky try almost on the touch-in-goal line. Half-time scores, visitors 8—3.

The second half saw our opponents' forwards playing harder in the loose, although N.C. still held the advantage in the scrum. Soon after Robison made a mark, following an excellent effort by Storey; he kicked a goal. Score, 8—6. Here and there individuals showed occasional spurts and Fly distinguished himself by two overhead kicks to the line, which proved effective reliefs to the pressure. Gallehawk was playing a good, defensive game, and running strongly to attack, generally holding the ball just too long. Another try was scored by the visitors; their kick hit the cross-bar. There were many free kicks owing to off-side play on the part of Technical College. Storey picked up cleverly and made a good run, but again no real passing movement was sustained. An excellent piece of individual work by Lieut. Spencer, who was now playing at full-back, resulted in a try. Keener following-up, better observation of the ball, especially in the scrum, quickness at half-back, rapid short passing by backs and forwards alike, with less effort to shine individually, would probably have made the result of the match different. The game was not open enough. In the end the visitors were again successful, and the final score showed Technical College victorious by 16 to 9.

W. Saunderson.

R.A.N.C. v. Newington College.

Navy kicked off into the wind and sun. Our team was the faster, and the forwards more aggressive, the scrum securing the ball regularly for Fogarty. At first his transfers were inaccurate; however, Gallehawk gathered adroitly, and the backs were frequently under way. From such a movement Fly scored early. Time and again the three-quarters line invaded, and Newington had to tackle hard and evenly to limit the scoring. A smart pick-up by Stephenson relieved a pressing situation, and Storey's vigorous defence frustrated frequent rushes. Gallehawk's gathering was accurate. Stephenson was noticeable in successive neat, swerving runs, which were held up with difficulty. Then Storey gathered and catapulted irresistibly through. Score, 6—0. A smart cross-kick by Fly kept the ball going; Gallehawk dribbled it on fast, picked up and notched the third try. An almost identical attack by Fly was again crowned by Gallehawk, and the half-time score was 12—0. Our attempts at goal were certainly feeble.

Gallehawk almost succeeded from a long dribble, which attack was foiled by a timely kick. The visitors' territory was now almost continuously assailed. Morrison secured cleverly and, executing a neat dummy, cut out the defence and sent Denny across. Robison piloted a kick, 17—0. Storey sent the drop-out well back and almost immediately resumed possession. He ran hard and transferred to Fly, who scored his second try. The kick was poor. Navy forwards were prominent in successive rushes. From a long kick and unhappy bounce, the visiting full-back was caught; he extricated himself, but our forwards smothered his kick and Gallehawk scored. Then Fly gathered from a weak "speculator," but over-ran the dead-ball line. However, he secured again from the drop-out, and sent out to George, who scored; the kick hit the bar. Then Newington staged a back rush, but Robison intercepted and flashed through. Again, the attempt to convert was fruitless. Score, 29.

Newington were playing a brighter game, with passing rushes. Gallehawk intercepted and ran across. Stephenson landed the goal, 34. Then Fly converted a speedy success of Robison's, and the score mounted to 39. Fogarty, who had been shaping well, now slowed up, and the scrum play deteriorated. From a ruck, the ball went to Stephenson, via Gallehawk. The back line carried on until George fumbled. From loose play, however, George secured, cut in and invited Robison to finish the episode. Another kick hit the bar and limited the score to 42. The forwards were aggressive. Stewart secured and sent to Thompson, who almost succeeded. Repeated passing rushes then ruled until Fogarty sent to Morrison, and so to Gallehawk, who registered his fifth try. Storey made a great run, almost the length of the field; Percival was grassed near the line, and the final whistle went. Score, 45—0.

J. D. S. Hutchison

College v. University (Faculty of Agriculture.)

To counteract some of the visitors' advantage in weight, Lieut. Spencer and P.O. Millwood were included in our back division. However, playing a vigorous and very open game, featured by constant over-lapping and backing-up, and accuracy in handling, University piled up 44 points to our nine. It was a very good exposition of bright football, and the visitors revelled in the opportunities provided by unwontedly small opponents. But at times the defence was dour and University casualties held up the game occasionally. The College scores resulted from prettily executed movements, and three or four almost certain scores were missed through anxiety or momentary flurry at a critical point.

In the second half the game was very even, College securing their nine points against nineteen; our condition was really better than the opponents' in this spell. The first local score resulted from a bright three-quarter rush, which Robison finished. The second came from a typical cross-kick by Fly; Gallehawk secured and swerved across. In a few more minutes, following a long kick by Percival, Gallehawk secured, ran prettily, and transferred to Robison. He made ground, and sent on to Millwood, who scored in a spectacular dive. During this quarter of an hour, the College were superior to the opponents; University scoring diminished remarkably, and the touch-line was greatly used to clear their attacks. Storey's tackling was remarkably good. He stood up grimly time and again, and missed his man on only one occasion.

The pack played consistently and with determination. It is gratifying that the forwards held the opposition in the scrum, though they failed to secure the ball generally. Membroy made his first appearance for the season, and showed commendable headiness and vigour.

Altogether, the fixture was speedily contested, clean, fast, and open. Storey and Gallehawk again justified their growing reputation, and the Second Year youngsters in the pack marked out their claims as permanent 1st XV. forwards.

R.A.N.C. v. Barker College.

On this occasion the visitors were lightened by the inclusion of some of their seconds. Following the kick-off, Navy returned a long kick and attacked very strongly; an off-side player lost the advantage. A little later Robison picked up neatly, ran, and transferred to Fly, who opened the local score. Storey was the outstanding player next; with a magnificent blind-side run he scored, and Navy led, 6—0. The home three-quarters staged several fine movements, but a tendency to be off-side spoilt some of these. Barker's attacks were seldom reaching their opponents' territory. After some mid-field play, George secured and scored in a good individual effort. Yet again the kick went wide. Navy 9—0. Gallehawk was the next scorer; he followed well and secured nicely, to place the ball between the posts. The kick was muddled. Just before the bell, George secured, and with a neat, swerving dash, scored under the bar. Ste-

phenson now varied the usual failure with an accurate kick. Navy 17—0.

After a minute or two of desultory play, Storey scored his second try from full-back. The attempt at goal was as usual! Barker then attacked, but Gallehawk, in a long, brilliant run, outwitted the opposition, to score; the kick was bungled, and Navy were 23—0. Both teams were showing a tendency to handle in the ruck, and many penalties were given. From a scrum the ball reached Gallehawk, who made ground and sent out to Fly. The winger scored and followed it by a bad kick, 26—0. Five minutes later, Fly was again conspicuous, and sent Stephenson to score. The kick failed. Gallehawk made a long run to the corner, and in-passed to Fly, who ran round and scored. The easiest of kicks was a grubber. The home pack was now dominating the visitors' vanguard. Percival, Membroy, Rhoades, and occasionally Denny and Morrison showed good form. Stephenson scored next, and then Percival added a try for the pack. Then Robison intercepted and quickly transferred to Fly who scored handily. This time a goal was kicked! After a good effort by Stephenson, Fly secured and notched his fifth try; his kick hit the bar. Navy had now converted two tries out of fourteen. In the last minute the visiting skipper dashed through and scored. Final score, Navy 46—3. J. S. Mesley

R.A.N.C. v. The King's School.

The Kings fourth XV kept this engagement, and a good game resulted, marred by heavy showers and some hail, which made footwork uncertain and handling difficult. The visitors kicked into a high wind, and Storey was prominent early. From a handy ruck, Percival sent to Gallehawk, to George, to Fly, who scored. A passing rush immediately afterwards was spoilt by a forward pass. King's forwards broke through, the ball was carried over at the toe and a try registered; the kick succeeded and Navy was 3 to 5. Membroy showed fine form, and nearly succeeded individually. Navy stormed the opposing line, and Fly lost the ball in a determined dive; however, Percival was there to complete the measure. Fly added the extras. Passing rushes became erratic and fruitless, and for a while Storey had a deal of defending; he acquitted himself with credit. Stephenson and Robison broke almost clear, and a knock-on saved the opposition. Again Storey's fine tackle saved a followed-on rush, and from an easy position a penalty kick nearly swelled King's score. A deal of ragged scrum work followed; Fogarty was bothered by the slippery ball, and few back movements were executed. The forwards got way on, and Percival gathered near the line and transferred to Carter, who scored. College 11—5.

Individual play marked the opening ten minutes of the second half. Then a forward rush saw Percival succeed with a scrambling try. For a while the visiting vanguard attacked hard. Fogarty was noticeable in successfully going down on

the ball—most of the defenders were disinclined to do so. Then a bright King's rush was nullified by a knock-on over the line. From a mid-field ruck Percival secured and sent to Gallehawk, who ran strongly and scored. King's came again, and the backs nearly let them through by weak attempts to tackle. Eventually their forwards interchanged short passes, scored, and made the count 17—10 in our favour. Again Storey saved by heavily attacking the winger, who had evaded Stephenson's high attempt. George, by weak passing, let down a couple of smart back movements. Fly gathered in a clear space, and ran hard to the posts. Score, 20—10. Storey nearly succeeded in one of his hard gallops. (To date, the full-back had notched three tries by his strenuous running.) Percival nearly succeeded by characteristic forcefulness, and the King's back cleared. The visitors now nearly added a try by hard forwards' play, when Fly cleared by a good kick to touch. A line-out followed and Fly dashed to intercept, run and score. Shortly after, the same winger got away with the ball at toe, failed to gather and knocked on. The bell sounded for time, and from the scrum King's kicked to touch. Score, Navy 23—10.

R.A.N.C. v. Cranbrook School.

Another easy win was registered in this game, the visitors fielding their second fifteen. Playing with the wind, College soon scored; from a ruck Denny broke away and gave to Gallehawk. Fly took a neat pass and scored. The winger was almost successful a minute later, when he elected to kick across instead of going on. Storey gathered and ran to the line, but lost the ball. From a close scrum, Fogarty secured and dashed goalwards, but he was held up on the line. The forwards packed round, took the ball across and a couple fell on it to make the score 6—0. After a few minutes, Fogarty secured neatly in the loose, and sent Gallehawk swerving swiftly to the posts. This try was converted by Fly, 11—0. Fogarty was serving the back division very well, and Gallehawk was playing brilliantly. Many passing rushes, however, were marred by forward passes or inaccurate lobs, and Fly was often pulled up by wild shots from the centre. Storey was playing safely and running more than usual—this was rendered possible by the weakness of the visitors' attack. Gallehawk kicked hard up-field, the backs swept hard on the ball, Fogarty secured nicely, cut in and scored. Robison's kick was accurate, 16—0. A penalty to Cranbrook was the occasion for a well-placed kick, 16—3. From the kick-off Percival secured, made ground, and sent to Membery. The latter fumbled to touch and from the line-out Percival went over. Almost immediately, Gallehawk obtained, burst through and sent to Denny to Robison. Another shot at goal was fruitless, and the count read 22—3. Bell.

Cranbrook attacked and Storey cleared. Our backs were now somewhat disjointed, and Gallehawk was not adequately supported. The visitors failed narrowly in an attempt at a penalty goal.

From a scrum the ball reached Fly, and he scored, 25—3. Storey got possession, ran, and sent to Gallehawk. The latter fumbled, and Cranbrook broke through to score and convert, 25—8. Then Gallehawk added three points through a fine, tricky run. Stephenson was next on the list: he took a pass from Fogarty, eluded a tackle and went over. Fly piloted a goal, 33—8. The forwards broke away, Fly collected and sent Gallehawk across, 36—8. Fly was playing a fine attacking game, and from a line-out in Cranbrook twenty-five, he dashed through and swelled the total to 39—8. Then George was prominent; he kicked across, Stephenson fielded and in-passed to George, who crossed over. The former added the extras, and the score mounted to 44—8.

A short period intervened before the final bell, and saw College pressing hard. Four tries out of twelve were converted.

A 1927 Team (Red) v. The Rest (Green).

From the kick-off, green secured, and attacked hotly. Gallehawk made a fine run, but was brought down before he could score. Robison became prominent, and followed Gallehawk's example, but failed to score. Red were becoming hard-pressed, but the situation was relieved by Marks, who broke away from a line-out. An excellent dribbling rush by the green pack was rewarded, the ball being touched down by Rhoades. Robison converted, and made the score 5—0 in green's favour. Gallehawk again broke away, and passed to Robison, who scored between the posts. This was converted, and brought the count to 10—0.

The tide turned in red's favour. Stephenson secured and cross-kicked to Fly, who in turn passed to George, who opened red's account. Stephenson put the ball through, and the score stood at 10—5. Green attacked from the kick-off, and Gallehawk made a brilliant individual effort by running from half-way, and scoring. The kick was successful, and the score was 15—5.

The green forwards became prominent; Stewart intercepted a pass, and gave the ball to Rhoades, who made a good run and passed to Robison. Red defended stubbornly, and at last relieved. Gallehawk gathered, and as evidence of his skill, made a fine run and scored in the corner. Score, 18—5.

Red now attacked, and Percival, taking the ball at his feet, gave his side three points, 18—8. Red's territory was again invaded, but Fly relieved by touching down. From the kick, Stewart secured and passed to Gallehawk, who crossed over near the touch-line, and ran round and touched down between the posts. The kick was unsuccessful, and the count stood at 21—8.

Membery now shone out, and made a good run up the wing, but Robison relieved. Red continued to attack, but failed to score before the final whistle. "The Rest" won a hard match by 21 points to 8. Members of the 1st and 2nd Years were conspicuous by bursts of good play.

D'A. T. Galz.

R.A.N.C. v. Royal Military College.

The annual fixture with Duntroon is always one of great interest, and this year the usual hard game was staged. Colonel Heritage and Mrs. Heritage, with Major Lee, Captain Broadbent and military members of the projected United Services team, accompanied the junior side from the Military College. The local team made their best showing for the season, and with a superior three-quarter line and a hard-working pack, prevailed during the first spell. In the second half, however, the visitors' weight gradually told, and their rear division blended more efficiently, so that they won a keen struggle by a comfortable margin. The first score resulted from a fast break-away by Percival. Nearing the R.M.C. full-back he punted; George followed up, gathered well from a low bounce, and went over. Army attacked in waves of forward rushes, Dewar conspicuous in clever dribbling. Storey had to use the touch-line continuously and his tackling was accurate and decisive. From a scrum, Fogarty secured and sent to Gallehawk; he went determinedly through a press and crossed. The second goal was missed, too, 6—0. There followed a long forward struggle with Membery shining. An Army attack reached the Navy twenty-five. George secured and essayed to pass; a visiting forward intercepted and grounded the ball over the line. A good kick followed and a margin of one point separated the scores. Later, from a scrum, the leather went across-field, where Fly secured and scored, steering a perilous course along touch. A third attempt to goal was bungled and Navy led, 9—5.

The second half saw the local defence weaken; Duntroon forwards broke away, and one of them actually crossed, but lost the ball. O'Grady, who was handy, kicked weakly towards touch, and the Army winger got possession to flash over and add three points. Then the visiting vanguard swept down on Storey, who took his man; however, the attack was carried on, and Army led, 11—8. Navy assumed the lead a little later, when Percival secured and galloped, to reach the line just as he was tackled. The fourth try was also unconverted—the attempts were lamentably weak. (The great kickers of the early days of College football set a standard which the successive years have never approached, though in a single game in 1923, M. J. Clark placed six conversions and a penalty.) Navy, 12—11. The Army added two more tries and converted one. Dewar went over from a handy ruck, Storey being temporarily injured against a goal-post in his effort to tackle. Then the visiting stand-off scored from a very neatly executed intercept. Final score, 19—12. The game was played with traditional vim and keenness, and was governed by a clean sporting spirit throughout.

On the following day the Ship's Company fielded a fifteen to try out the team, which, in the main, was to represent the United Services at Sydney against the Combined Greater Public Schools. With four places filled temporarily, the Services played

a rather unconvincing game, and the Ship's Co. made a very good showing, with some sparkling back movements.

United Services v. G.P.S., at Sydney.

Within a few days of the event, radical changes were necessarily made in the Services' side. The untimely illness of Storey and Percival precluded their participation, and an accident to Flying Officer Charlesworth (the sturdy, speedy winger of Services' victorious 1923 team) deprived us of his services. The courtesy of the G.P.S. rugby officials permitted the inclusion of two College graduate officers, in addition to actual resident officers, staff cadets of the R.M.C. and Cadet-Midshipmen of the R.A.N.C. It has long been quite evident that the handful of available players which each College can produce nowadays could offer no serious opposition to the formidable combination selected from hundreds of senior boys in the big schools of Sydney. It must be conceded that the College cadets, strengthened by five playing officers in this game, made a very good showing. After the hollow defeats of 1924 and 1925, it is decidedly gratifying to have fielded a team which gave the schools a thoroughly good game, and extended them to some purpose. We were under no delusions concerning the capabilities of the G.P.S., especially after their memorable game against University. In congratulating our victors on their splendid exposition of Union Rugby, we look forward optimistically, and hope that the tide of fortune will enable us to field an even better side next season.

We were represented by S.C. Johnstone (full-back), Gunnery Officer Gee (who played in 1922), C.M. Gallehawk, S.C. Walters and P.O. Millwood (three-quarters); Lieut. Buchanan and Lieut. Spencer (halves); S.C.'s. Chessels, Hancock, O'Connor, Watson, Dewar, Barham, Peters, Capt. Macgillcuddy and the reserve C.M. Membery (forwards).

At half-time Services led 3—0, through the agency of a penalty goal by Chessels. The period was marked by hard play, and Lieut. Buchanan was temporarily incapacitated by a slight concussion. In the second spell, Gee fielded a cross-kick and flashed over. Schools' back division got going in this half and registered three tries, converting two, thus winning by 13—6.

The Services' skipper was Lieut. Spencer. A party of officers from College went up to witness the game, and they speak highly of the spirited play of our representatives. Lieut. Buchanan played last for College and Services in 1920; he gained distinction in after years in England, crowning his achievements by playing stand-off half for Royal Navy.

In concluding the rugby tale for 1926, we wish to say that we expect to hear bright reports in future days of players whose names have figured prominently in these pages. And, with a promising set of seven experienced players to build on, we look forward to the College rugby of 1927.

The Brave old Ballad of Sir Stewarte Walle.

THE THIRD YEAR.

Now lithe and listen, gentles all,
A tale I shall unfold
Of that stout wight hight Stewarte Walle—
A knight both true and bold.

He girded on his armour bright,
His charger he bestrode,
And thus fared forth that noble knight
Where tumbling waters flowed.

And proudly shone his spear on high
And proudly tossed his crest;
To circling seagulls' shrilling cry
Still on his way he prest.

The gloomy cliffs at Telegraph
Reared up their caverns high;
He sprang to earth with lightsome laugh—
He thought of good Sir Fly!

For good Sir Fly, with comrades three,
Here once made merry cheer,
Till gluttony, with fiendish glee,
Had changed their mirth to fear.

The courtly knight, Sir Stewarte Walle,
He tied his horse near by,
Where swirling floods o'er rocks did brawl
To the sea right lustily.

The treacherous rocks the knight essayed—
He clambered safely o'er;
The crossing dangerous he made,
And reached the farther shore.

He left the place of running streams,
He gained a gloomy wood—
There came a sound of shrilly screams
That froze his genial blood.

Then beat of good Sir Walle the heart—
He knelt him on the sand,
And when the damsel turned to part,
He took her lily hand.

"Oh, damsel fair, I must declare,
This day I'll dearly rue
Or an thou swear'st my lot to share
And be my lady true."

Her eyes were bright: "O good Sir Knight,
A knight thou art and leal!
O man of might, thou art my knight,
Come ever woe or weal!"

Then gat Sir Walle to his noble steed;
He chanted loud and gay;
The gentle steed gave gentle heed
To pace his homeward way.

And lo! the shining sun came out,
Nor moaned the weary sea,
But laughing waves 'gan chase and shout
And sing unendingly.

Anon there came Sim Membrey,
And with him too he saw
Sir Percivale with wondrous tale
Of fishes, many score

And eke there came Sir Hutchison,
Sir Mesley, stout and strong,
Sir Saunders and Sir Stephenson
Who dragged a giant long.

A loathsome churl went scuttling by,
Behind him went the hangman,
Then came the shields of good Sir Fly,
Sir Amott and Sir Strangman.

But stout Sir Walle hummed yet his tune,
His heart within him singing—
Nor marked Sir George nigh a lagoon,
A dragon's neck awringing.

He ran along the darksome way,
Full swiftly did he run
And came upon the open bay,
Grey in the veiled sun.

Hard by the bank of vivid green,
Whence wild black duck did honk,
Was a monster grim, of dreadful mien,
The foul marauder wonk!

A lovely damsel cowered near,
A damsel tall and fair;
Her lovely face was pale with fear,
And streamed her golden hair.

With weighty strokes the knight drove in
On the evil one that prowls;
The woods re-echoed with the din
Of the creature's savage howls.

The gallant knight pressed on the foe,
He pressed him undismayed;
At length he dealt a dreadful blow
With edge of trusty blade.

The evil one with anguish roared
And sprang to a darkling glade;
And good Sir Walle put up his sword
And turned to the lovely maid.

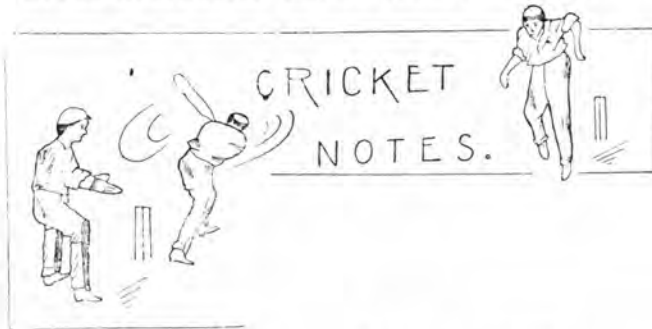
And lightly her he lifted high,
And lightly trod the turf;
And lightly reached the strand anigh
The troubled, foaming surf.

Anon he found a little bay
Where a little skiff was moored
To take some lords and ladies gay
A pleasure-barge aboard.

They pressed about the noble knight,
Acclaimed his gallant deed;
The damsel praised his wondrous might
In her most direful need.

A stately courtelage he gained,
Haven of lords benighted,
And there the trusty steed he reined
And softly he alighted.

Ah! blithe Sir Walle: he joyous marked
A golden moon uprising,
And friendly stars that twinkled and sparked,
His gladness solemnising.



Cadets v. The King's School.
(17th October, 1925.)

This was the opening match of the season. The outfield was in great trim, and the wicket played splendidly. A gale, which raged from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., made it unpleasant for players as well as onlookers.

McNicoll won the toss, and decided to bat, but apart from his own noble effort of 58, the batting was decidedly poor, and the innings closed at 94.

The King's then took charge and provided a merry leather hunt for the cadets. The feature of the batting was the evenness of the scoring—all getting double figures. Pye, with 63, batted splendidly. Robison, Power, and Gallehawk shared the bowling honours. King's declared at 221 for seven wickets. College second innings was a repetition of the first, McNicoll batting very well for 44; Robison 12, and Hutchison 23. The home fielding was patchy. Phelan was very slow and weary on the field, and Percival much too slack.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, h.o.w., b. Raffan	8
McNicoll, c. Boydall, b. Johnson	58
Carr, c. Neednam, b. Raffan	1
McGuire, b. Raffan	0
Robison, b. Johnson	7
Becher, b. Johnson	0
Foggarty, run out	0
Phelan, b. Johnson	7
Hutchison, not out	4
Percival, b. Johnson	2
Power, b. Johnson	0
Sundries	6
Total	94

Bowling.—Johnson, 6 for 38; Raffan, 3 for 16; McFarlane, 0 for 29.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Needham, b. Raffan	4
McNicoll, b. Johnson	44
Carr, b. Raffan	3
McGuire, b. Raffan	0
Robison, b. Raffan	12
Becher, b. Raffan	1
Foggarty, not out	6
Phelan, c. Halliday, b. Johnson	0

Hut chison, not out	23
Sundries	8

Total 101

Bowling.—Johnson, 2 for 10; Raffan, 5 for 45; McFarlane, 0 for 23; Needham, 0 for 14.

The King's School.

Seven for 221.

(Innings declared closed.)

Bowling.—Percival, 0 for 38; Power, 2 for 25; Robison, 3 for 72; Gallehawk, 2 for 58; Hutchison, 0 for 5; Foggarty, 0 for 13.

Cadets v. Hawkesbury College II.

(October 24th, 1925.)

A more perfect day for cricket could not be imagined. A complete contrast to the howling gale of the previous Saturday. Agricultural College batted first on a good wicket. McCathie, not out for 30, and Marshall 20, were the main contributors to a final score of 117. The Naval College fielding was not first-class, Foggarty being a particular culprit. Denny, who was on the alert and fast in the out-field, saved many runs. Gallehawk, as usual, was excellent in the field. Naval College effort realised 234 runs; Gallehawk made 25. He made some perfectly beautiful shots just behind point. McNicoll and Carr, who showed good form in previous matches, failed completely. Becher, with 93, was the star performer. It was unfortunate to get so near the century and then fail. He was painfully slow over the first part of his innings, and many loose balls were allowed to go unpunished. Later his cover hit was in evidence. Foggarty batted soundly for 16, but his poor fielding must be set off against this. Denny, with 23 in his first match, did very well. Hawkesbury's second attempt brought 103 for 9 wickets. Robison was far and away the most successful bowler. He mixed them well. He still bowls too many loose balls, and McNicoll kept him on far too long. In the second innings Hutchison might have been given a chance.

R.A.N.C.

Gallehawk, h.o.w., b. Chaffey	25
Robison, b. Robertson	9
Carr, b. Chaffey	0

McNicoll, h.o.w., b. Robertson..	1
McGuire, run out	7
Becher, b. Chaffey	93
Fogarty, b. Cox	16
Hutchison, b. Chaffey	12
Denny, c. Chaffey, b. Cox	23
Percival, b. Robertson	8
Power, not out	14
Sundries	26

Total 234

H.A.C.

First Innings	Total 117
(Bowling records not kept.)	
Second Innings	9 for 103
Bowling. —Robison, 6 for 64; Percival, 2 for 6; Gallehawk, 1 for 17.	

Cadets v. Cranbrook.

(October 7th, 1925.)

Splendid weather, a good wicket, and a sound thrashing was our lot on the 7th.

Gallehawk and McNicoll gave the home team a very good start for 41 for the first wicket, and we were still sailing along merrily with 4 for 99, and then came the crash—all out for 123. McNicoll and Gallehawk both batted well for their runs.

After lunch, Cranbrook set out to put up the highest total ever made against us, namely, 326. Penzer, Maxwell, and Walker all got into the sixties, and all batted soundly. Our bowling was atrocious. More than half the stuff sent down was short and on the leg side, and received the punishment it deserved. The fielding was good, with the palm going to Percival, Fogarty and Fly, as usual, being uncertain.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, b. Maxwell	27
McNicoll, c. Elder, b. Walker	56
Carr, c. Spier, b. Smith	4
Robison, b. Maxwell	0
Becher, c. Stacey, b. Walker	8
McGuire, run out	11
Fogarty, c. Maxwell, b. Walker	7
Hutchison, b. Maxwell	3
Hogan, c. Stacey, b. Walker	1
Fly, b. Walker	0
Percival, not out	0
Sundries	6

Total 123

Bowling.—Smith, 1 for 46; Maxwell, 3 for 25; Walker, 5 for 24; Ord, 0 for 22.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Walker, b. Smith	0
McNicoll, c. Spier, b. Smith	6
Carr, c. Spier, b. Smith	4
Robison, b. Walker	19
Becher, c. and b. Walker	5
McGuire, b. Walker	2

Foggarty, stpd. Spier, b. Walker	3
Hutchison, b. Walker	2
Hogan, not out	4

Eight wickets for 52

Bowling.—Smith, 3 for 9; Walker, 5 for 12; Maxwell, 0 for 25.

Cranbrook School.

First Innings 326

Bowling.—Percival, 1 for 36; Robison, 2 for 86; Hogan, 2 for 67; Gallehawk, 2 for 64; Hutchison, 1 for 33.

Cadets v. S.C.E.G.S.

(21st November, 1925.)

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, b. Watters	12
McNicoll, b. Watters	8
Carr, b. McKay	20
Robison, b. Watters	4
McGuire, b. Watters	4
Becher, b. Watters	3
Morrison, not out	10
Hutchison, b. McKay	0
Percival, b. McKay	1
Fogarty, b. Watters	2
Fly, b. Watters	2
Sundries	11

Total 77

Bowling.—Middleton, 0 for 25; Watters, 7 for 29; McKay, 3 for 12.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. and b. McCausland	20
McNicoll, c. and b. Watters	20
Carr, l.b.w., b. Watters	0
Robison, c. Lyne, b. Watters	0
McGuire, b. Coffin	18
Becher, b. Middleton	8
Morrison, b. Middleton	8
Hutchison, not out	6
Percival, not out	7
Sundries	17

Total, 7 for 104

Bowling.—Watters, 5 for 24; McCausland, 1 for 11; Coffin, 1 for 13; Middleton, 2 for 19.

S.C.E.G.S.—1st Innings.

Total	275
Bowling. —Percival, 2 for 47; Robison, 5 for 105; Gallehawk, 2 for 76; Hutchison, 0 for 13; Carr, 0 for 13.	

Cadets v. Sydney Grammar School.

(November 28th, 1925.)

Cadets got the fine score of 307 for 4 wickets. Gallehawk's century included many fine strokes,

and he thoroughly deserved his success. He was well supported by all those who batted. Morrison's 22 was a good effort.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Arnott, b. Bolton	121
McNicoll, run out	20
Carr, b. Bolton	77
Robison, b. Walder	47
Morrison, not out	22
Sundries	18

4 wickets for 307

(Innings declared closed.)

Bowling.—Bolson, 2 for 76; Walder, 1 for 17.

S.G.S.—1st Innings.

Total	81
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Bowling.—Percival, 3 for 35; Robison, 4 for 36; Gallehawk, 2 for 2.

S.G.S.—2nd Innings.

Total	3 wickets for 70
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Bowling.—Gallehawk, 0 for 8; Robison, 3 for 20; Percival, 0 for 9.

R.A.N.C. v. R.M.C.

(12th December, 1925.)

The Navy's fielding, with a few exceptions, was poor. Four fairly easy chances were missed. Cardale had a "life" early, Becher letting him off. With 117 against them, Navy began with McNicoll and Gallehawk. McNicoll went the first over, and Gallehawk also failed. McGuire improved the situation with a useful 22. Six wickets were down for 59, and the prospect was not bright, Morrison and Hutchison played a sound and plucky game.

Fly and Power, who followed, also hung on with great determination; and in the end Navy was only four runs adrift. It was a most exciting finish, and the honours were easy.

R.A.N.C.

Gallehawk, c. Geddes, b. Jenkins	11
McNicoll, c. Gilchrist, b. Jenkins	0
Carr, c. Geddes, b. Jenkins	5
McGuire, b. Geddes	22
Robison, c. Hancock, b. Jenkins	10
Morrison	20
Becher, b. Geddes	0
Hutchison, c. Geddes, b. Jenkins	13
Percival, b. Hancock	9
Fly, b. Geddes	13
Power, not out	0
Sundries	10

113

Bowling.—Jenkins, 5 for 23; Geddes, 4 for 45; Hancock, 1 for 15; Gilchrist, 0 for 17.

R.M.C.

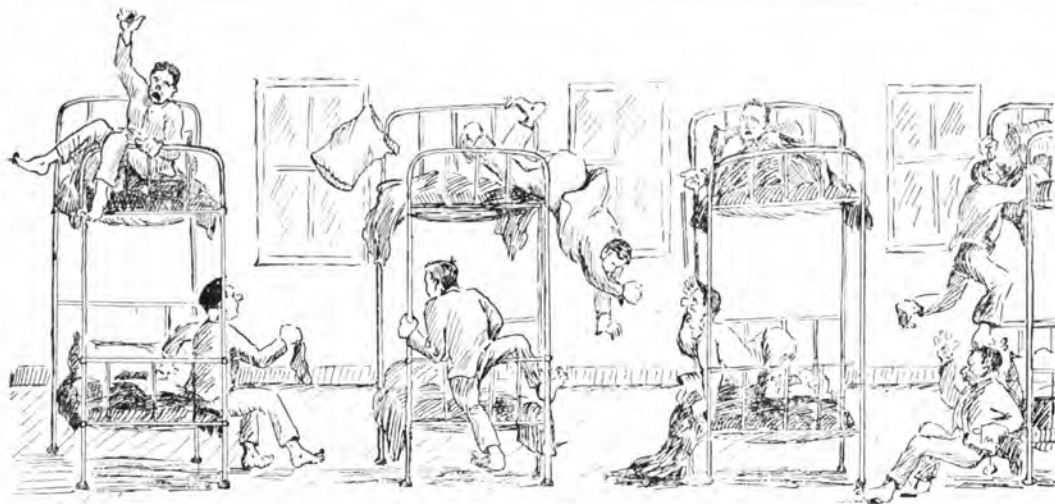
Total	117
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Bowling.—Percival, 2 for 35; Robison, 5 for 40; Gallehawk, 1 for 18; Power, 2 for 19.

Cadets v. Hawkesbury College.

(20th February, 1926.)

Mr. Perry and Gallehawk opened, and gave the side a magnificent start by putting on 109 for the first wicket. Both batsmen cracked the ball hard and often. Eighteen boundary strokes were included in the first wicket partnership. The rest of the side, however, with the exception of Fogarty



2 MIDNIGHT FIRE ALARM.

and Hutchison, failed to do much, and the side was out for 208. Cox and Hawkesbury made a great effort, but had little help from his team mates. Power bowled very well in this match.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Allen, b. Sorby	56
Mr. Perry, c. Jugwell, b. Sorby	54
Robison, c. Stanton, b. Sorby	16
Fly, b. Cummins	1
George, c. Jugwell, b. Cummins	7
Percival, l.b.w., b. Cummins	0
Foggarty, b. Cummins	21
Hutchison, c. Allen, b. Miller	12
Denny, c. Allen, b. Godfrey	0
Stephenson, b. Cummins	11
Power, not out	5
Sundries	15

Total 208

Bowling.—Miller, 1 for 26; Godfrey, 1 for 31; Sorby, 3 for 40; Cummins, 5 for 11.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Miller, b. Hodgins	31
Robison, not out	53
Fly, b. Sorby	10
George, c. Kjar, b. Allan	0
Hutchison, l.b.w., b. Hodgins	5
Stephenson, not out	1
Power, b. Allen	0
Sundries	4

Total, 5 for 104

Bowling.—Sorby, 1 for 28; Allan, 2 for 11; Hodgins, 2 for 9.

H.A.C.—1st Innings.

Total	190
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Bowling.—Mr. Perry, 2 for 47; Power, 4 for 50; Robison, 1 for 45; Percival, 2 for 32.

Cadets v. Cranbrook.

(27th February, 1926.)

Smith's fast stuff was altogether more than our side could manage. He secured the very fine figures of 6 for 16, and the side was out for 64.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Elliott, b. Smith	8
Robison, b. Smith	3
George, b. Smith	6
Fly, b. Walker	9
Hutchison, b. Smith	11
Percival, c. and b. Smith	0
Letch, b. Smith	3
Foggarty, run out	5
Denny, c. Smith, b. Elliott	8
Stephenson, c. Smith, b. Elliott	2
Power, not out	0
Sundries	9

Total 64

Bowling.—Smith, 6 for 16; Ord, 0 for 11; Walker, 1 for 24; Elliott, 2 for 4.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, b. Smith	0
Robison, b. Elliott	0
George, b. Elliott	7
Fly, b. Ord	1
Hutchison, b. Ord	8
Percival, not out	24
Letch, c. Walker, b. Ord	3
Foggarty, b. Ord	6
Denny, c. Cake, b. Ord	11
Stephenson, b. Smith	0
Power, b. Ord	0
Sundries	15

Total 80

Bowling.—Ord, 6 for 18; Smith, 2 for 1; Elliott, 2 for 20; Walker, 0 for 18.

Cranbrook.—1st Innings.

Total	147
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Bowling.—Percival, 2 for 22; Power, 3 for 42; Robison, 4 for 46; Gallehawk, 0 for 35.

Cadets v. Trinity Grammar.

(5th March, 1926.)

Gallehawk's 63 in the second innings was a bright spot in otherwise drab proceedings. Morrison's double figures in both innings again show his consistency. His defence is very sound.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, b. Forsyth	13
Robison, b. Forsyth	0
Foggarty, b. Forsyth	4
Morrison, b. Wherrett	12
George, c. Wherrett, b. Neild	17
Fly, b. Forsyth	7
Percival, c. Wherrett, b. Berry	15
Hutchison, run out	12
Denny, c. and b. Neild	3
Grace, c. Neild, b. Forsyth	4
Power, not out	4
Sundries	4

Total 95

Bowling.—Forsyth, 5 for 20; Wherrett, 1 for 33; Neild, 2 for 20; Berry, 1 for 14.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Berry, b. Wherrett	63
Robison, c. Grant, b. Burns	14
Foggarty, run out	10
Morrison, not out	19
George, l.b.w., b. Berry	1
Percival, not out	5
Hutchison, c. Berry, b. Wherrett	20
Sundries	7

Total, 5 for 139

Bowling.—Wherrett, 1 for 19; Neild, 0 for 27; Wherrett, 1 for 18; Burns, 1 for 23; Berry, 1 for 8.

Trinity Grammar.—1st Innings.

Total	65
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Bowling.—Percival, 4 for 21; Robison, 6 for 37.

Trinity Grammar.—2nd Innings.

Total 117
Bowling.—Percival, 1 for 14; Robison, 3 for 24; Power, 2 for 14; Gallehawk, 1 for 34; George, 2 for 10.

R.A.N.C. v. R.M.C.
 (13th March, 1926.)

This return match was played at R.A.N.C. Gallehawk, Fly, Denny, and Letch got 77 out of the 101 total for College. It was a poor score, but Duntroon was to fare a very great deal worse. An utter rot set in, and Power and Robison had a glorious half-hour. The wickets fell as follows:—1 for 1, 2 for 2, 3 for 2, 4 for 2, 5 for 2, 6 for 5, 7 for 5, 8 for 12, 9 for 19, 10 for 24.

At one stage, Power had five wickets for one run.

R.A.N.C.—1st Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Hancock, b. Scoullar	23
Foggarty, b. Tansing	9
Robison, b. Jenkins	1
George, b. Jenkins	1
Fly, c. Jenkins, b. Tansing	19
Hutchison, b. Scoullar	0
Denny, not out	21
Percival, c. and b. Menare	4
Letch, b. Tansing	14
Power, not out	7
Grace, b. Tansing	3
Sundries	6

Total 101

Bowling.—Jenkins, 3 for 17; Tansing, 4 for 31; Scoullar, 2 for 32; Menare, 1 for 24.

R.A.N.C.—2nd Innings.

Gallehawk, c. Hancock, b. Tansing	19
Foggarty, b. Tansing	2
Robison, b. Tansing	42
George, c. Hancock, b. Menare	35
Fly, l.b.w., b. Jenkins	20
Hutchison, b. Jenkins	0
Denny, c. Tansing, b. Jenkins	0
Letch, c. and b. Scoullar	0
Power, not out	7
Sundries	4

Total, 8 wickets for 139

Bowling.—Jenkins, 3 for 13; Tansing, 3 for 44; Scoullar, 1 for 43; Menare, 1 for 18.

R.M.C.—1st Innings.

Total 24
Bowling.—Power, 6 for 15; Robison, 3 for 8.

R.M.C.—2nd Innings.

Total 124
Bowling.—Robison, 4 for 23; George, 2 for 15; Percival, 1 for 23; Gallehawk, 2 for 28.

PERSONALITIES.

Gallehawk.—In the main, led his side very well. Rather a tendency to bowl his star bowlers too

much at the beginning, and not bringing them back later on. Bowled himself too much in one or two matches. A splendid batsman, with nearly all the strokes at his command. A fine field, especially in the country.

McNicoll.—Captain of side during 1925, and did very well. Played several useful innings. Knows the virtue of the straight bat. Keep wickets well. Tremendously keen.

Carr.—A much better batsman than his figures indicate.

Robison.—A lion for work. A good all-round cricketer, and one whose place will be hard to fill.

Becher.—A fair bat when thoroughly set, but very nervous and uncertain at the outset.

Foggarty.—Perhaps has the soundest defence of any in the team, makes a good opening batsman. His batting is discounted to some extent by his slack fielding.

McGuire.—Quite a useful field, and at times helped his side out of a tight corner with a useful score.

Denny.—Did well with the bat in one or two matches, but shines best in the longfield.

Percival.—Useful bowler and has done some good work in the slips.

Hutchison.—Fair bat and bowler; would get more wickets if he put some ginger into his bowling.

George.—Useful bowler, and gives promise of developing into a more than useful bat.

Fly.—Improved a great deal behind the sticks. Can bat well, but too impetuous and chooses wrong ball to hit at.

Power.—Very good bowler.

Morrison.—Strong point is batting. Has done very well indeed. Expect him to be one of the best run-getters in the team.

AVERAGES, 1925-26 SEASON.

BATTING.

Batsman.	No. of Innings.	No. of Runs.	No. of N.O.	No. of Matches.	Average.
Morrison	7	97	4	5	32.3
Gallehawk	18	486	—	11	27.0
McNicoll	10	232	—	7	23.2
Becher	8	118	—	5	14.8
Robison	18	240	1	11	14.1
Carr	10	118	—	7	11.8
George	8	84	—	4	10.5
Denny	8	68	1	6	9.7
McGuire	9	87	—	6	9.6
Fly	11	92	1	7	9.2
Hutchison	17	125	3	10	8.9
Percival	13	77	4	10	3.6
Foggarty	14	97	1	9	7.5
Power	10	30	6	7	7.5

BOWLING.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Wkts.	Runs.	Average.
Power	49	3	19	209	11.0
Robison	140	14	53	630	11.9
Percival	102	18	21	326	15.5
Gallehawk	68	5	7	367	21.6

Tennis.

The tennis courts have been used freely during the year, and more than the usual number of inter-year matches and informal singles and doubles matches between Cadets and Officers have been played. Robison has carried out the duties of Captain of Tennis ably and successfully. The two new courts which have so often been heard of, have at last matured, and will be ready for play in the summer term. They have been built next to the old courts, but run in the opposite direction, which should be a decided improvement.

Results of matches and tournaments are as follows:—

Officers v. Cadets, December, 1925.

- Lt.-Cdr. Keeling and Mr. Morrison v. C. M. McNicoll and Becher, 6-3, 6-5.
- Mr. Cowan and Mr. Simpson v. C.M. McGuire and Hogan, 6-2, 6-3.
- Dr. Wheatley and Mr Eldridge v. C.M. Carr and Phelan, 6-4, 6-5.
- Lt.-Cdr. Moore and Pay.-Lt.-Cdr. Sharp v. C.M. Robison and Letch, 6-5, 0-6, 8-6.
- Surg.-Lt.-Cdr. Prentice and Mr. Mehan v. C.M. Ingleton and Phillips, 5-6, 0-6.

- Pay.-Lt. Perry and Mr. Nicholson v. C.M. Carter and Denny, 4-6, 2-6.
- In.-Lt.-Cdr. McGrath and Lt. James v. C.M. Storey and Stewart, 2-6, 0-6.
- Officers: 4 matches, 8 sets, 63 games.
- Cadets: 3 matches, 7 sets, 75 games.

Officers v. Cadets, April, 1926.

- (The five pairs of Officers owed 15.)
- Mr. Morrison and Mr. Simpson v. C.M. Carter and Denny, 5-6, 6-5, 6-1.
 - Lt.-Cdr. Keeling and Pay.-Lt.-Cdr. Sharp v. C.M. Storey and Stewart, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.
 - Dr. Wheatley and Mr. Eldridge v. C.M. Morrison and Grace, 2-6, 0-6.
 - Lt. Durnford and Mr. Saunderson v. C.M. Stephenson and Percival, 6-4, 6-5.
 - Lt.-Cdr. Moore and Lt. Spencer v. C.M. Saunders and Fly, 4-6, 3-6.
 - In.-Lt.-Cdr. McGrath and Mr. Nicholson v. C.M. George and Mesley, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6.
 - Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Mehan v. C.M. Rhoades and Gallehawk, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.
 - Officers: 4 matches, 9 sets, 83 games.
 - Cadets: 3 matches, 9 sets, 84 games.

SUMMER TOURNAMENTS, 1925.

Singles Championships (32 entries.)

Letch	Ingleton	Becher	} Becher 6-4, 6-5 } McNicoll 5-6, 6-4, 6-3
Ingleton	.....	6-2 5-6, 6-2		6-1, 6-0	
Hodgman	.....	Becher	.....		
Becher	.....	6-0, 6-2			
Denny	.....	Hogan	.....	Robison	.....
Hogan	.....	6-3, 6-1		6-1, 0-6, 6-2	
Grace	.....	Robison	.....		
Robison	.....	6-2, 3-6, 6-1			
Bracegirdle	.....	Carr	.....	McGuire	.....
Carr	.....	6-4, 6-4.		6-0, 6-4	
McGuire	.....	McGuire	.....		
Rawlinson	.....	6-0, 6-0.		McNicoll	.....
Morrison	.....	Morrison	.....	6-1, 6-0	
Phillips	.....	6-0, 6-4			
Phelan	.....	McNicoll	.....		
McNicol	.....	6-3, 6-4			

Doubles Championship (15 pairs.)

McNicoll-Becher	} McNicoll-Becher 6-1, 6-4 Morrison-Grace 6-0, 6-0 McGuire-Hogan 6-3, 5-6, 6-2 Phelan-Carr 6-5, 6-0	McNicoll	} McNicoll-Becher 6-1, 6-1
Robison-Letch		Becher	
Harding-Bath		6-0, 6-1	
Morrison-Grace		Phelan	
McGuire-Hogan		Carr	
Carter-Denny	0-6, 6-5, 7-5		
George-Fly			
Phelan-Carr			

Singles Handicap—Open to First and Second Years (24 entries).

Saunders	Owe 15	George	}	Stephenson	}	Morrison
George	Owe 30	5-6, 6-2, 6-4				
Stephenson	Owe 30	Stephenson	}	5-6, 6-2, 6-3	}	6-5, 6-4
Fly	Owe 15	3-6, 6-4, 6-3				
Grace	Owe 15.3	Gale	}	6-4, 6-1	}	
Gale	Owe 3/6	6-2, 6-1				
Morrison	Owe 15.3	Morrison	}	6-4, 5-6, 6-4	}	
Mesley	Owe 15	6-4, 5-6, 6-4				

Mixed Doubles Handicap (14 pairs.)

In.-Lt.-Cdr. McGrath—C.M. Phillips	Rec. 15	Mr. Cowan—McNicoll
Mr. Cowan—C.M. McNicoll	Owe 15.3	6-3, 6-0
Lt.-Cdr. (E.) Moore—C.M. Phelan	Owe 3/6	Lt.Cdr. (E.)—Phelan
Lt.-Cdr. Keeling—C.M. Becher	Owe 30.3	6-3, 6-5

(Owing to bad weather, the final was not played.)

AUTUMN TOURNAMENTS, 1926

Singles Handicap, Div. A. (19 entries).

Morrison	Owe 15	Morrison	}	Saunders	}	Robison
Percival	Owe 3-6	6-5, 6-5				
Saunders	Scr.	Saunders	}	6-0, 5-6, 6-4	}	6-3, 6-3
George	Owe 3/6	w.o.				
Denny	Owe 30	Denny	}	6-2, 5-6, 8-6	}	
Carter	Owe 15.3	6-3, 6-2				
Robison	Owe 30	Robison	}	6-1, 5-6, 6-3	}	
Grace	Owe 3/6	6-1, 5-6, 6-3				

Singles Handicap, Div. B. (16 entries).

Palmer	Owe 15.3	Mayo	}	Gale	}	Marks
Mayo	Scr.	6-0, 6-5				
Gale	Owe 30	Gale	}	6-2, 6-2	}	6-5, 6-3
Hodgman	Owe 3/6	6-1, 6-5				
Marks	Owe 15.3	Marks	}	6-4, 6-5	}	
O'Grady	Owe 15	6-5, 6-3				
Rose	Owe 15	Hutchison	}	6-4, 4-6, 6-1	}	
Hutchison	Scr.	6-4, 4-6, 6-1				

Doubles Handicap, Div. A (8 pairs).

Rabison—Letch	Owe 15.3	Carter-Denny	}	Morrison-Grace
Carter—Denny	Owe 30	w.o.		
Morrison—Grace	Owe 3/6	Morrison-Grace	}	3-6, 6-2, 6-1
Stewart—Storey	Owe 15	6-2, 6-4		

Doubles Handicap, Div. B (7 pairs).

Webster—Marks	Owe 3/6	Webster-Marks	}	Webster-Marks
P. Smith—Palmer	Rec. 3/6	6-3, 6-5		
Rose—Hinton	Rec. 3/6	Power-Gale	}	6-1, 6-1
Power—Gale	Owe 15	6-3, 6-2		

Supplementary Handicap.

Haynes	Rec. 3/6	Gallehawk	}	Thompson
Gallehawk	Rec. 15	6-2, 3-6, 6-4		
Stephenson	Owe 30	Thompson	}	6-4, 6-4
Thompson	Scr.	6-0, 6-4		

Mixed Doubles (15 pairs).

Mr. Blundell—C.M. Stewart	Owe 3/6	Pay.-Lt.-Cdr. Sharp—C.M. Stephenson	}	Dr. Wheatley—C.M. Denny
Pay.-Lt.-Cdr. Sharp—C.M. Stephenson	Owe 30	w.o.		
Dr. Wheatley—C.M. Denny	Owe 30	Dr. Wheatley—C.M. Denny	}	6-4, 6-4
Mr. Eldridge—C.M. Fly	Owe 30	6-5, 6-1		

The Cross-Country Run.

The cross-country run took place on August 25th, over a portion of the usual course. The Fourth Year started from the one-mile bridge, and ran along the road to the usual turn-off, and then continued as in the past, except that a cut-across was made from the Speechley's-Summer Cloud Bay Road to the Summer Cloud Bay College Road, thus shortening the course a couple of miles, making it about two-thirds of last year's run. The Third Year were allowed 350, the Second Year 770, and the First Year 1240 yards from the Fourth Year.

Hutchison ran a particularly good race, and came in first for the second time, and Robison ran pluckily, but found the handicap too big. Last year's winner, Grace, finished fourth, being separated from the winner by two First Year—Rose and Macliver. The Second Year won the Shield, and Hutchison was presented with Captain Lane-Poole's Cup for first cadet home.

Full details are as follow:—

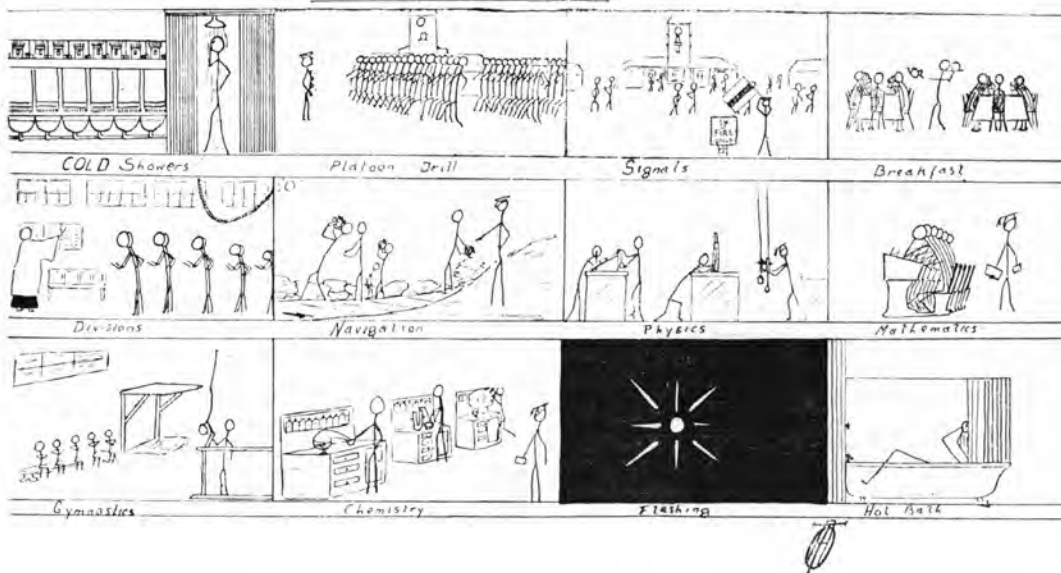
Cadet-Midshipman	Year.	Place.	Time.	
			Min.	Sec.
Hutchison	3	1	33	42
Rose	1	2	34	1
Macliver	1	3	34	46
Grace	2	4	34	47
Haynes	2	5	35	25
Mayo	1	6	35	42
O'Grady	2	7	35	49
Power	2	8	36	2
Watson	2	9	36	8
Robison	4	10	36	9
Bowden	2	11	36	17
Pidgeon	1	12	36	19

Hodgman	2	13	36	35
Cooper	1	14	36	39
Denny	4	15	36	49
Palmer	1	16	36	57
Marks	1	17	36	58
Langford	1	18	36	59
Webster	1	19	37	7
Purves-Smith	1	20	37	9
Gosse	1	21	37	9
George	3	22	37	14
Mesley	3	23	37	14
Hinton	1	24	37	34
Carter	4	25	37	54
Rattigan	2	26	38	4
Saunders	3	27	38	13
Gale	2	28	38	16
Roberts	2	29	38	16
Amott	3	30	38	48
Membery	3	31	39	4
Fogarty	4	32	39	32
Gerrett	1	33	39	36
Bourne	2	34	39	48
Menary	1	35	40	20
Fly	3	36	40	28
Storey	4	37	42	—
Gallehawk	4	38	44	50
Letch	4	39	44	50
Thompson	4	40	44	50
Stewart	4	41	45	58
Strangman	3	42	46	2

Results.

Second Year, average place	15.8
First " " "	17.1
Third " " "	26.5
Fourth " " "	30.8

LIFE AT R.A.N.C.



The Regatta.

The regatta was held on October 13th. Unfortunately the lagoon broke out ten days before, and all heats and the finals had to be rowed in the Bay. On the regatta day itself, a westerley was blowing, and the races were held along the shore, just east of the Captain's house. Amongst the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Albert, who came from Sydney to be present. Mr. Albert kindly donated prizes for the Open Sculls and all the skiff races, and Mrs. Albert presented all prizes after the races were over.

Results are as follow:—

Open Sculls (21 entries).

Fly			
Rhoades	Fly		
Hodgman		Fly	
Gallehawk	Gallehawk		
Storey			Fly
Bracegirdle	Storey		
Amott		Storey	
Hutchison	Hutchison		

Fly won the final comfortably in 2 min. 42 secs.

Open Skiffs (5 crews.)

Mesley		Gale	
Fly		Dine	
George	defeated	Morrison	
Amott		Power	

The Third Year crew won by two lengths from the Second Year crew. Time, 2 min. 6 sec.

First and Second Year Skiffs (5 entries).

Gale		Webster	
Dine		Marks	
Morrison	defeated	White	
Power		Gosse	

The Second Year crew won after a good race in 2 min. 17 secs.

Junior Skiffs, open to First and Second Year Cadets who were not in the Gigs.

(5 entries.)

Haines		Hodgman
Gale	defeated	Bourne
Roberts		Watson
Bowden		Rattigan

Time, 2 min. 24 secs.

Fourth Year v. Third Year Gigs.

The Third Year crew, consisting of Mesley (cox), Amott, Percival, Hutchison, Fly, George, Stephenson, won fairly easily. Time, 2 min. 26 secs.

First and Second Year Gigs, Port v. Starboard.

The Starboard crew, consisting of Purves-Smith (cox), O'Grady, Hodgman, Bracegirdle, Menary, White, Pidgeon, won easily in 2 min. 38 secs.

Officers v. C.P.O's. and P.O's. Gigs.

The Officers (Lt. Spencer, Lt.-Cdr. Durnford, Lt.-Cdr. Keeling, Chaplain Oliver, Pay-Lt. Bennett, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Blundell (cox), won by two lengths in 2 min. 24 secs.

Cooks v. Stewards, Gigs.

The Stewards won easily. Time, 2 min. 31 secs.

Cutter Race.

C Block (Years IV. and II) v. A. Block (Years III. and I.). C Block won comfortably and took the special prize of much cake.

Our Wireless.

On a never-to-be-forgotten day in the second term, our wireless set worked! That is to say, it used a good deal of current and gave forth gratings and whistlings. The experts got busy, and soon out of a mass of atmospheric, we detected a muffled voice, which came from Sydney. The experts assured us that it would improve in time. Here ended the first phase.

The second phase was far the most interesting, and the most dangerous to the set. A crowd of "experts" arose from the ranks of the erstwhile listeners-in, and volunteered suggestions in profusion. The chief expert coped with the situation perfectly, ignoring all suggestions and cajoling the amateurs to confine their enthusiasm to suggestions, and not to wreck the set entirely. After a week or two, however, interest waned, and the

chief expert breathed more freely.

The third phase is still in peaceful duration. The chief expert gives us music every night. Occasionally a daring "amateur" attempts to work the set, but the main trouble seems to be that he forgets to switch off the batteries when he has finished. The chief expert rates him soundly, but we revenge ourselves on the expert by reviling him when the music is interrupted by atmospheric. However, we manage to extract good amusement from the set, and in reality, though we never admit it, all are perfectly satisfied. Even the chief expert let himself go so far as to say it is "Not too bad," reminding us, however, that there is no doubt about the capability of the chap who works it.

A. S. Storey

The Gymnastic Display.

On Wednesday, 20th October, the Annual Gymnastic Display was given. There had been numerous interruptions to the training for the display, but the performers showed their usual high level of efficiency. A striking feature of the display was the fact that the programme was not a mere repetition of performances of former years.

First and Second Years executed their Swedish drill with a success and finish that was highly com-

plays.

The best performance of the evening was probably the high horse display given by 3rd and 4th Years, in which Letch and Thompson were particularly good.

Our thanks are due to Professor Stuart, who brought a party down to give several displays of fencing. The three methods—foil épée, and sabre were demonstrated in first-class style, and fully



The Gymnasium from the East.

mendable. The rope-climbing, horizontal and parallel bar displays were all well up to standard. The numerous tableaux were very effective, and in the Final Grand Tableau all cadets took part.

The quality of the work was of a remarkably even standard, but perhaps the most outstanding features were Strangman's excellent rope work, Letch's horizontal and George's parallel bar dis-

played. The performance terminated with a speech by the Captain, in which he congratulated P.T.I. Millwood for his able management and the cadets for their creditable display.

merited the sustained applause with which each was greeted. A humorous note was introduced by a display of Ken-Jitsu, the Japanese two-handed sword duel.

THE CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

One Wednesday past, at ten to three,
We started off as fresh could be;
The race was long, the others strong,
But never so with me!

On, on! cried they, as they crashed past,
But I could not go quite so fast.
They passed the marks like electric sparks,
But never so with me!

And soon they came to the College bounds,
Leaping along like great wolf hounds,

Along they went, not one was spent—
But never so with me!

Around the Quarter Deck they tore,
And sweat streamed out of every pore:
They all flashed past the goal at last—
But never so with me!

After the race was lost and won,
Prizes were given to everyone;
Rewards at last came thick and fast—
But never so with me!

W. B. Marks and D. E. Webster

The Athletic Sports.

The Athletic Sports were held on the 21st April, which, despite previous wet weather, was a clear, sunny day. At ten minutes past two, the cadets fell-in and were inspected by the Commodore. To avoid overcrowding of events on the day, several events were held on the previous Monday and Tuesday. These latter included the inter-watch relay races, and the open mile.

Commodore T. E. Wardle then presented the prizes. Cadet-Midshipman Robison won the Championship Cup, with a total of 18 points. Cadet-Midshipman Gallehawk and Fly received miniature cups for second and third best performances respectively. The Open Mile Shield was won by Cadet-Midshipman Hutchison. The Grimwade Cup was won by Fourth Year, who defeated Third Year by the narrow margin of seven points. The best performance of 1st and 2nd Years was gained by Watson, with Cardale second. The Commodore then said a few words to the Cadets, in the course of which he intimated that there would be no preparation that night. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the Commodore, and "God Save the King," played by "Sydney's" band.

The results were as follows:—

Championship Cup.—Robison, 1; Gallehawk, 2; Fly, 3.

Grimwade Cup.—Fourth Year.

First and Second Year Best Performance.—Watson, 1; Cardale, 2.

100 Yards (open).—Gallehawk, 1; Stephenson, 2; Fly, 3. Time: 11 secs.

100 Yards (under 14).—Cooper, 1; Mayo, 2; Palmer, 3. Time: 12 4-5 secs.

100 Yards (under 15).—Cardale, 1; Gale, 2; Bracegirdle, 3. Time, 11 3-5 secs.

100 Yards (Ship's Company).—Butterworth, 1; McHardy, 2.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Gallehawk, 1; Fly, 2; Percival, 3. Distance, 90yds. 1-c. 11ins.

100 Yards Fleet Entry.—Marchant, 1; Dale, 2; Fisher, 3. Time, 11 secs.

100 Yards (under 16).—Watson, 1; Cardale, 2; Dine, 3. Time, 11 3-5 secs.

Hurdles.—Robison, 1; Percival, 2; Stephenson, 3. Time, 20 secs.

High Jump (under 5ft. 4in).—Strangman, 1; Webster, 2; Mesley, 3. Height, 4ft. 3in.

School Girls' Race (Rule Cup).—Perryman, 1; Speecheley, 2; Jarman, 3.

220 Yards Handicap (under 15).—Haynes, 1; Cardale, 2; Bracegirdle, 3. Time, 27 3-5 secs.

Fleet Obstacle Race.—Gibbons, 1; Fisher, 2; Cake, 3.

Open High Jump.—Robison, 1; Denny, 2; Stewart, Bracegirdle, George, 3. Height, 4ft. 9in.

Obstacle Race (under 5ft. 4in).—Mesley, 1; Fogarty, 2; Strangman, 3.

Open Obstacle Race.—Storey, 1; Stephenson, 2; Fly, 3.

440 Yards.—Denny, 1; Gallehawk, 2; Percival, 3. Time, 57½ secs.

220 Yards (Ship's Company).—Butterworth, McHardy, 1.

School Boys' Race (Rule Cup).—Simpson, 1; Hannay, 2; Maxwell, 3. Time, 13 2-5 secs.

880 Yards Handicap.—Stewart-Wall, 1; Grace, 2; Amott, 3.

Officers' Race.—Blundell, 1; Sharp, 2; Moore, 3.

Tug-o'-War.—Won by Fourth Year from Third Year.

Relay Race.—White, 1; Green, 2; Red, 3.

Long Jump (open).—Fly, 1; Gallehawk, 2; Percival, 3. Distance, 19ft. 3in.

Long Jump (under 5ft. 4in).—Mesley, 1; Fogarty, 2; Strangman, 3. Distance, 16ft. 7½in.

Open Mile.—Hutchison, 1; Robison, 2; Watson, 3. Time, 5 min. 11 secs.

A First Year Holiday.

Three First Year set out, their spirits were high,
A hut they were going to build.

There wasn't a speck of a cloud in the sky,
And with food they were soon to be filled.

They arrived at the spot and began cutting wood,
And others were looking for tin.

A breeze then sprang up, and it felt soft and good,
To work any more was a sin.

They collected the wood, and erected a shack—
The tin they put over the top;

Gusts of wind came along and blew it all back,
And the shack just fell down with a flop.

Clouds came in sight, they scudded along
In front of a sixty-mile gale,

Rain first came down, it was heavy and strong,
And after the rain, came the hail.

Quite quickly it stopped, a few objects appeared,
And they were bedraggled and wet:

Their ardour was damped, and I am affeared
The shack and the food were upset.

Three First Year set back, their spirits were low—
And slowly were College-ward treading,

The water from off their wet clothes dribbled so,
That they wished for their hard but dry bedding.

C. R. Purves-Smith

The Aquatic Sports.

The aquatic sports were held on March 17th, the day being marred by the usual shower of rain.

The hundred yards championship for the Colin Creswell Cup was won by Cadet Midshipman George in 73 seconds, but this time was not indicative of the true form of any of the competitors, as the water was very cold. Cadet-Midshipman George also carried out the 50 yards championship, and the 50 yards breast stroke.

The diving was good, but was not up to the excellent standard of last year's performance.

A humorous diversion was created by the greasy pole and the fifty yards handicap with its large number of entries. The handicapping of the latter event was very good, as a close finish resulted.

The results were as follows:—

100 Yards Championship (Colin Creswell Cup).—George, 1; Rhoades, 2; Robison, 3. Time, 73 seconds.

50 Yards (1st and 2nd Years).—Grace, 1; Power, 2; Cooper, 3. Time, 36 3-5 secs.

50 Yards Championship.—George, 1; Rhoades, 2; Fogarty, 3. Time, 29 2-5 secs.

50 Yards Championship (Ship's Company).—Smith, 1; Twomey, 2; Allchin, 3. Time, 34 secs.

Diving.—Letch, 1; Rhoades, 2; Robison, 3.

Greasy Pole.—Mesley, 1; Letch, 2; Robison, 3.

50 Yards Breast Stroke.—George, 1; Storey, 2; Grace, 3. Time, 37 2-5 secs.

50 Yards Handicap (Ship's Company).—Smith, 1; Twomey, 2; McHardy, 3. Time, 33 2-5 secs.

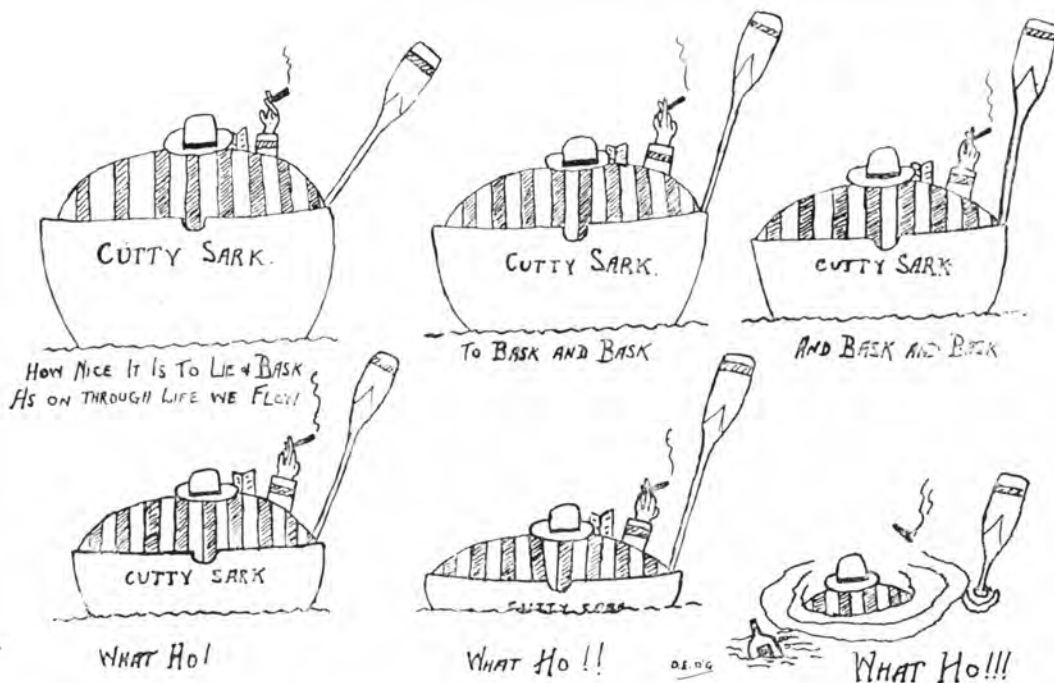
Schoolboys' Handicap (50 Yards).—Cannon, 1; White, 2; Johnson, 3. Time, 40 3-5 secs.

Obstacle Race.—Rhoades, 1; Membery, 2; Hinton, 3.

50 Yards Handicap.—Stephenson, 1; McLiver, 2; Gerrett, 3. Time, 27 1-5 secs.

Diving (Ship's Company).—Smith, 1; Twomey, 2; McHardy, 3.

Schoolboys' Greasy Pole.—White, 1; Johnson, 2; Cannon, 3.



— A STORY WITHOUT WORDS. —

Hockey.

The usual inter-part-of-the-ship contests took place this year, but the chief interest lay in the matches which were played with outside teams, three such being played during the season.

Hockey Colours were awarded as follows:—

Gallehawk.—As centre-forward, he is clever with his stick work, and is always dangerous in the circle.

Denny.—A very sound full-back and a hard-working wing-half. He must learn to get rid of the ball more quickly, to some definite forward.

Storey.—A very hard-working and reliable centre-half.

Fly.—With more experience, a very good inside forward or outside right. He shoots hard and straight, and scored many goals.

Power.—A very plucky and resourceful goalkeeper. He should learn to kick more when hard pressed. He made some spectacular saves against the Metropolitan team.

It is unfortunate that leave could not be granted, as two of the above were selected for Inter-State trials, and are undoubtedly up to the Standard of country representative players.

OUR FIRST HOCKEY MATCH.

Shortly after two o'clock, the two teams could be seen practising on the ground. College supporters, after watching the brilliant stick-work of the visiting team for a few moments, protested that the team was too good for us, and prophesied disastrous defeat. At 2.15 play was commenced, and our first surprise was experienced when it was found that the ball had gone into Metropolitan half. Soon, however, our worst forebodings seemed to be realised, for the visitors' forwards came down field, passing accurately. For some moments it seemed as though they must score, but solid defence by the College backs staved off the attack. The game was at this time almost wholly in the hands of the visitors, but soon our forwards got moving, and with long passes made a good deal of headway. After some hard pressing at our

opponents' goal, Gallehawk scored with a well placed shot.

This was the turning point in the game. From this time the College forwards realised that they could overcome the visitors' defence, and the morale of the team rose at once. Our forwards, with their long passes, made the game extremely fast, while the visiting forwards' movements were muffled by the backs, who sent the ball hard up the field. Our two wing men, fed by the backs, were playing well and centering accurately. Our visitors, however, were by no means accounted for, and play was at times dangerously near the College goal. The Metropolitan forwards gave us a display of stick-work which considerably enlarged our idea of hockey, and half-time interrupted one of their many attacks.

The visitors were obviously feeling the effect of the fast game, and at the opening of the second half we found that they were playing with three backs and no goalkeeper. This certainly did have the effect of slowing up the game, as our forwards found that the three backs were a difficult problem to handle. Our forwards, however, combined excellently, and after a good deal of attacking, managed to break through the defence. A slow but straight shot by Gallehawk resulted in a goal, College thus leading by two goals to nil. Metropolitan still played without a goalkeeper, and for some time they dominated the play. College backs were constantly defending, but were clearing well. On the few occasions on which the Metropolitan team pierced our defence, their shots at goal were ably saved by Power. After a short time, our forwards again obtained control of the ball and scored again. The visitors now placed a man in goal, and reverted to their original disposition.

The latter part of the play was a fierce struggle between the two teams, but in spite of some narrow escapes, the whistle sounded without the visitors having scored. The game was very even throughout, and the final scores do not indicate the evenness of the play. The attendance was good, and interest taken in this, our first match, very gratifying.

A. S. Storey.

Whale Shooting in the Pacific.

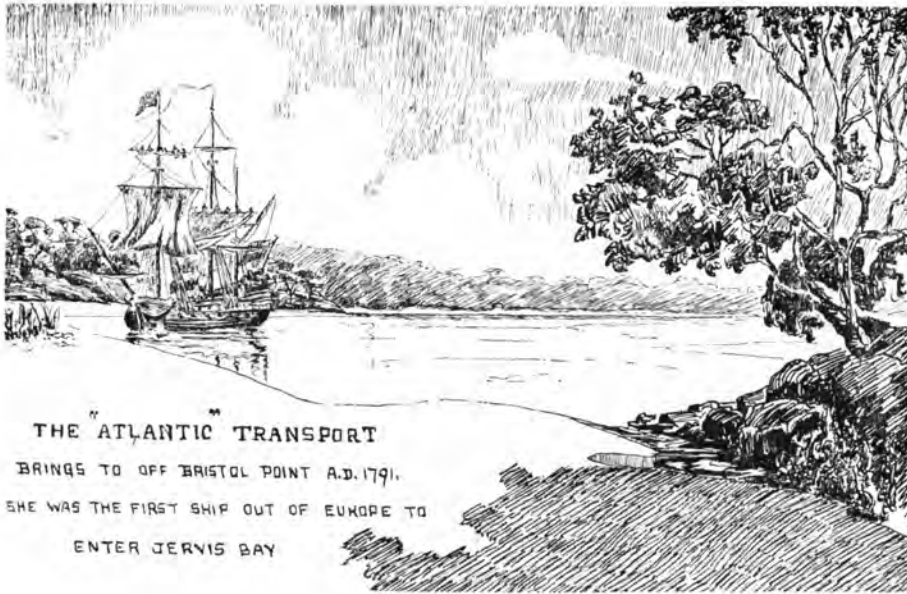
By Vice-Admiral B. M. Chambers, R.N.

In the year 1883, I was a midshipman in H.M.S. "Satellite," a sloop of 1,400 tons, on the Pacific Station. We were one of the earliest ships in the British Navy to sport an armament of breech-loading guns. They were thought to be very novel and wonderful in those days. Visitors from other ships would often come on board, on purpose to see the new guns, which were considered to be of abnormal length, though they would look very

stumpy indeed to modern eyes. Sometimes we would go out for target practice. On one occasion we found ourselves in the centre of a school of whales—some of them must have been near one hundred feet in length. The men at the guns were quite unable to resist the temptation of taking potshots at them as the great gleaming backs rose above the water near the target. Fortunately their aim was no better than usual, and no hits

were made. It was customary to end the practice by blowing up the target. Canisters of gun-cotton were lashed to the ends of the lower studding sail booms—the booms were lowered into the water, and the ship steered to bring the charge immediately under the target, when the firing key was pressed and the charge exploded. The idea was that if a ship tried to ram, though she might fail actually to do so, she might yet get close enough to get the charge under her adversary's bottom. Everything was in readiness, when a whale, one of the largest of the lot, came to the surface, and, keeping almost the same speed as the ship, it slowly forged ahead, and in passing almost touched

the explosive charge. I was standing alongside the captain, and begged him to press the firing key. He only shook his head. On drew the great dark bulk, and when it was sufficiently far from the ship the charge was detonated. As the column of water raised by the explosion subsided, something black rose from the sea ahead of the ship, and kept on rising as if it would never stop. At the summit of this mountain waved a great forked tail. The monster was practically standing on its head; then slowly like a sinking ship it plunged back again into the depths, and the whole school disappeared and we saw no more of them.



THE "ATLANTIC"
BRINGS TO OFF BRISTOL POINT A.D. 1791.
SHE WAS THE FIRST SHIP OUT OF EUROPE TO
ENTER JERVIS BAY

Jervis Bay.

Jervis Bay—usually and more correctly pronounced "Jarvis Bay"—is to the R.A.N. what Britannia or Dartmouth is to the R.N. It is expedient, therefore, as well as interesting that we should know something of its history. There are few places in Australia that can as yet be credited with history, and these few are situated on or near the coast. How far must human records go back before we can speak of them as history? Jervis Bay can, at any rate, claim a place in Australia's earliest records, for Captain Cook, in his voyage up the coast of New South Wales in 1770, sighted and named the Bay. It is not recorded that he entered, but he evidently appreciated the shape of the headland now known as Perpendicular Point, for he named the bay, Long Nose Bay. Later,

Captain Phillip reported to Secretary Stephens that he had received information about the Bay from Captain Wetherhead, who on 18th November, 1791, on board the s.s. "Matilda," called in at the bay for repairs. Previously, Lieutenant Bowen, on 8th November, 1791, in a ship called the "Atlantic," had re-discovered the bay, and his name is perpetuated in the island so familiar to us. The name "Jervis" was then given it in honour of Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl Vincent), and the country in which the foreshores of the bay is situated was called St. Vincent. This was an extremely large tract of territory, and included a very great proportion of what is now known as the South Coast. Huskisson, in the north-western corner of the bay, was at one time a town of considerable

proportions, as towns went in those early days. The old town, now non-existent, was convict-built, and the well-known sailor, merchant, and whaler, Ben Boyd, endeavoured to get concessions at Huskisson, from which centre he desired to trade. However, failing to obtain his demands, he moved further south to Twofold Bay. And so the years rolled on, and Huskisson, the possible port, at which a breakwater was built, and where hotels (!) existed, faded out—be it known, largely because of the jealousy of Sydney merchants, who feared any opposition to their established Port Jackson. Is history going to repeat itself? How long will the strong tentacles of the octopus of vested interests hold back the progress of one of the only three natural harbours New South Wales possesses?

It has remained for the Australian Navy to "put Jervis Bay on the map." As year by year Cadet-Midshipmen pass out to swell the increasing Australian personnel of the Navy, so does the fame of Jervis Bay soar, we hope, to justifiable heights.

The R.A.N.C. Stage Car.

During the course of last year, I found it necessary to travel by night from Nowra in one of the College cars. It was the occasion of a brief visit to the R.A.N.C. on a matter of business. The car was crowded on the inside with noisy Cadets, while the outside was overloaded with their baggage. From the ingenuous chatter of the young gentlemen, I gathered that, after a magnificent leave, they were returning to the dull drudgery of the College routine. The remarks of the boys were most illuminating, and I learned many points on the best method of spending a healthy and an enjoyable vacation. It was truly delightful to hear the artful scheming of the young officers, and to listen to the innumerable impracticable feats they were planning to perform during the term. They seemed full of unpleasant anticipations of the interview with the Medical Officer, and the possibilities of the untimely discovery of the forbidden treasures with which their pockets were crammed. Most of all, they seemed to dread the events of the following morning, when work started in real earnest in preparation for the approaching examinations.

The chauffeur was one of those unusual beings met at the Naval College, whose sole work is to drive the car to and from the city of Nowra. He was attired in the style peculiar to his office, and had the manner, the language, and the air peculiar to the fraternity, so that, wherever he might be met he could not be mistaken for one of any other craft or mystery. He had a broad, full face, with firm mouth and iron jaw; his shoulders were square and massive, and altogether he was of robust and healthy proportions. He seemed a person of no small importance, and was acquainted with almost every person we met or passed on the way through the town.

Its associations, from the earliest known times, have been naval, and it is in our hands to maintain the high and true British traditions those associations inspire, as we pass out to take our places side by side with the men and officers who serve and sail under the same flag as Jervis, Cook, and Phillip. Geologically, the rocks of the bay belong to the Permo-carboniferous period, and the sandstones that outcrop along the South Coast are of the Upper Marine series of these strata. This sandstone extends inland for a considerable area. The bay may have been formed by a folding process, rather than by a general subsidence, hence Perpendicular Point of the Long Nose effect as noted by Captain Cook.

Unfortunately for the garden lovers and agriculturalists, the volcanic flow of these ages did not extend to Jervis Bay. Had such a thing happened—who knows—Captain's Point might never have been a Naval College, but a port for dairy and agricultural produce—such is the long arm of bygone ages: historic and prehistoric. Discimus.

"Comrade"

Leaving Nowra, we sped into the country, and the darkness was full of sounds of the Australian bush—the rustling of the wind in the gum-tips, the hoot of the lonely owls, the scurrying patter of tiny feet, or the thud of kangaroo tails. These sounds gave place to the moaning of the Cadets on the verge of incarceration as we passed the College gate, after about an hour and a half in the car. The College, a picturesque collection of tiled roofs and red and white buildings, was situated on high ground, and the splendour of the moonlight on the bay was superbly evident. I was impressed by the neat system of lighting, and was amazed to find that the brightness was almost akin to that of day. I particularly noticed the Cadet's block, which, to the casual observer, seemed indeed adequate for the most exacting individuals, but to my companions they were buildings utterly devoid of attraction, both inside and out. I was immediately shown to my room, and as I retired, I could still hear, from the neighbouring block the confused hum of many voices.

Gradually the sounds lessened, and eventually gave place to the sighing murmur of the surf.

J. S. Mesley.

A peregrinating black orpington, belonging to Mr. Hamlyn, was recently disturbed in the rough near the second tee; its cosy nest yielded up three Silver Aces, four Dunlops, two Spaldings and four Chemicos Bobs. Naturally, Lieut. Durnford was very pleased to recover his lost property, and the bird was spared the mortification of disillusionment.

The Panama Canal.

Early in the sixteenth century, India had a great attraction for the navigators of that time. A voyage to India and back to Spain, Italy, or England, meant a huge profit for those who undertook it; but the absence of charts and the very crude methods of navigation were great drawbacks to the success of such an undertaking. Numerous ships set out, but until the route was better chartered, very few came back. The route taken was via the Cape, as the Suez Canal had not then been built, and hence the voyage was a long one.

Christopher Columbus had set out with the intention of finding a passage to India by sailing West, and not South and East. He argued that as the earth was round, he ought to get to India by

was with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific) prepared plans for building the canal. The actual cutting was never carried out, but from that time onward every nation gave the problem considerable thought.

The first actual work on the Canal was started by the French in 1882. They started to cut through the mountains where the Culebra Cut now is. This project failed in 1889, after seven years hard work. In 1894 the company was re-organised and started excavating again, but their rights and property were purchased by the United States, under the authority of the Act of Congress of 28th June, 1902. The Americans started operations in 1904, and after overcoming enormous difficulties,



Gatun Locks, Atlantic entrance. The six locomotives which towed us through can be seen in the picture.

a shorter route if he sailed West. On his first voyage he found the Bahamas Islands, and thought it was Asia. Later he found the coast of South America at what is now Venezuela. On his fourth voyage, in 1502, he was exploring the coast of the Panama with a view to finding a passage through to India. He explored Linon Bay, which now forms the Atlantic entrance to the Canal. Later, in 1513, Vasco de Balboa started looking for "the secret strait," as it was called. Balboa journeyed inland, and from a mountain top he could see the Pacific. He went towards this sea and came to the Pacific at a gulf which he called the Gulf of San Miguel (or St. Michael). Four hundred years later, almost to the day, the first operation of Gatun Locks took place.

The Strait of Magellan was discovered in 1520, but no strait or opening could be found further north than this. Some people conceived the idea of cutting a strait through the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1529 Alvaro de Saavedra (who

such as disease and labour problems, the canal was finished eleven years later.

The Canal is 42 miles long from beach to beach, and approximately 50 miles from deep water in one ocean to deep water in the other. The valley of the Rio Chagres on the Atlantic slope was of great assistance to the canal builders. It was very narrow at a point a few miles from the Atlantic shore, and a project was put forward to build a dam across this valley, and so bank the water up against the continental divide. This plan, if successful, would save a large amount of excavation; the great dam was started, and it has proved entirely successful. Gatun Dam (as it is now known) extends completely across the valley—a distance of over one and a half miles at the top; the width is half a mile at the base and one hundred feet at the top. The effect of the dam was to bank up the water to a height of eighty-five feet above sea-level, thus conserving the water that would ordinarily have flowed down the river to the sea. A

spillway has to be provided in the dam to allow the artificial lake to keep its normal level. The waste (spillway) water is utilised in the generation of electricity necessary for the operation of the canal, such as for lighting, power for towing locomotives, coaling stations, refrigerating plants, etc. Thirteen thousand kilowatts are at present generated with the waste water, equal to 10,000 horsepower. Gatun Dam has an area of 163 square miles, and is the largest artificial lake in the world—(naturally, having been built by Americans).

The width, of course, varies. In the sea-level positions, the width is 500 feet, from 500 to 1,000 feet in the Gatun Lake, and in the Culebra Cut the width is not less than 300 feet. It is 42 feet deep in the Atlantic Sea level end, 45 to 85 feet in the Lake and Culebra Cut, and 45 feet at mean tide in the Pacific sea-level section.

The normal variation between high and low tide

has been paying well—the annual running cost of the canal is two millions; but here it must be noted that the canal is not entirely commercial, having been built for defence purposes as well; that is, in time of war, the American Fleet in one ocean could be transferred to the other ocean many days earlier through the canal. The cost of a cargo ship going through the canal is about equal to the expense of running her for six days at sea, therefore, if she can save six or more days on her voyage, it will pay her owners to travel through the canal.

At Balboa (the American town at the Pacific entrance to the Canal, and about three miles from the old City of Panama) a pilot and a small gang of black seamen are taken on board. On approaching Miraflores, locks lines are passed from the ship to each side-wall of the lock, and towing wires are then passed from the electric locomotives to the



Stem of "Repulse" and Gatun Locks, Panama.

on the Atlantic side is about one foot, while on the Pacific side it is about twelve feet, with an occasional rise of twenty-one feet. The average level of the Pacific at the Isthmus has been found to be about eight inches higher than the mean level of the Atlantic.

Both entrances to the canal are protected by breakwaters. A very good system of buoys and lighting enables the canal to be used at night as well as by day. The largest ships afloat at present can go safely through the canal; forty-eight ordinary ships can pass through in a day, or 17,000 in a year. It would, perhaps, be of interest to note here that H.M.S. "Hood," which was safely navigated through the canal on 24th July, 1924, was the largest ship to pass through the canal to date. In the lifting locks, H.M.S. "Hood" had only seventeen inches clear of her "blisters" each side.

During the first four years the canal did not pay expenses, owing to land-slides, but in later years it

ship. (Three of these locomotives each side were used for towing the "Adelaide" through—arranged one on each side ahead, one each side amidships, and one each side astern.) The ship is then towed into the lock, and huge double gates are closed behind electrically. Water is then admitted from the level above, and the ship rises (is lifted) at the rate of five feet a minute. The ship is raised approximately thirty feet; another set of gates are opened ahead, and she is towed into the second lock, where the same procedure is followed. From the second lock the ship is towed into Miraflores Lake, across which she proceeds under her own power. She then passes into Pedro Miguel Lock, and is lifted to the level of the lake—eighty-five feet above sea level. For the next nine miles the ship steams through the Culebra Cut—tugs are utilised in cases of large ships to assist in rounding the bends. This was the most difficult part of the canal to construct, owing to the sliding nature of the ground, and nowadays numerous dredges and

pumping plants are continually working to keep way clear. After passing through the Cut, the lake is entered. Here one first of all notices a large number of small islands—really the hill tops of former times, the land having been submerged by the damming of the Rio Chagres.

Gatun Locks are reached after crossing the lakes, and here the reverse procedure is carried out. The

ship is lowered to the level of the Atlantic in three stags by allowing the water to flow out into the Atlantic. All the locks are duplicated so that two ships going in opposite directions can be accommodated at the same time. After passing through Gatun Locks, the ship passes through a short canal and so into the deep water of the Atlantic.

H. Sheppard.

Autobiography of a Pair of Dungarees.

I first saw the light in America, on a cotton plantation, and after being nourished there I was sent by my owner, a swarthy Southerner, to the mills. It was my misfortune to be in one of the centre bales in the truck, so I saw next to nothing of my country on the journey. At the mills I felt very homesick, this being my first time away from home; but I was given little time for medication. I was put through all sorts of processes. Here I performed a feat which no human (nor even the leopard) has ever done—I changed colour. In the end I was made, with many of my fellows into a beautiful roll of blue cloth. I was then packed, ready for export to Australia, and lay for some time in a warehouse with many of my kind. Here I fell to wondering what would happen to me. It was during one of my reveries that the huge box I inhabited was hoisted aboard. I had heard that on the first voyage most people suffered from mal-de-mer, but strange to say I never felt any ill effects. From scraps of conversation I heard before we left port, I managed to find our destination—Melbourne.

Eagerly I looked forward to the day when I should be unshipped and should see the light again. You see, I was brought up in the beautiful sunshine and hated the darkness and dreariness of the hold. I shall pass over the next few days before I found myself being let out of my box in the Government clothing factory. Soon I was cut and hacked about, and had needles pushed into

me by a rattling machine, till my beauty was indeed spoilt. My new name, I noticed on the outside of the neighbouring pile as I was being fastened in mine, was "dungarees."

At the clothing issue store at the R.A.N.C. I was given to one of a new entry. How I remember the expression on his face when he first saw himself with me as clothing! I was far too big for him, and yet he was too timid to say anything. Within a week I changed hands and my new owner was a larger fellow. Many curses were rained upon me because I was a source of annoyance—the blue dye rubbed off me on to him. If he only knew how I, too, hated it! I was torn often and many patches were put upon me. I was worn long after I should have been on the retired list, till in the end I was too thin to hold patches.

It was a fateful day when I was thrown away! The stewards collected me, and the rest of my days were the most miserable of all. The smell of "Bluebell" and brass was sickening! How I detested it! What a come-down—from a beautiful plant of the finest Virginian cotton to a dirty cleaning rag! Nevertheless, I had served many, travelled a good deal, and seen many different characters and types. Some of my fellows might have been worse off than I, and few, surely, had been privileged enough to shield an Admiral that is the rank to which the First Year to whom I was issued rose.

J. Denny

The Seaplane.

It was Sunday morning, the time about 10.15. The cadets grew restless. The hum of the seaplane was heard in the distance. First the gunner, then the Commander went out, the cadets looking after them with longing eyes; but the sermon went on. Immediately chapel was over a rush was made to the embankment to see the plane. Some of the more curious went down to the boat-slips, where the object of their curiosity made an impressive sight on the slips, her white wings glittering in the sunlight. Cameras of all sorts and descriptions were produced and photos were taken from all possible positions.

It is some time since a plane was at the Col-

lege, and she was the object of much interest during the following days. She often broke the monotony of studies as she droned overhead. Those cadets who were lucky enough to be near the windows craned their necks to see her go by.

Lieutenant Kennedy gave a very interesting lecture on the mechanism of the plane, which was appreciated by all who were listeners. Among other things, he showed us how to juggle with the controls, and we had visions of soaring aloft to dizzy heights. When the Cadets proceeded on leave the plane was still on the slips, but before our return from leave she had departed for Point Cook.

T.K.M. & G.M.H.

A Dog's Day.

7.30 a.m.—Awoke, feeling very tired. Found a cat skulking in the garden. Chased her to the fence, where she turned at bay and scratched my nose. Horrid things, cats!

8 a.m.—Entered kitchen, where breakfast was waiting and cook absent. Tried some porridge, which was standing on the table, and burnt my tongue.

8.30 a.m.—Caught a small black dog slouching outside the front gate. Pursued the same from the premises. Found a large ditch of mud in some adjoining gardens. Had a glorious bath in it and returning to the dining room dashed around it, jumping thrice upon the waistcoat of the slumbering Mr. Brown, my master. He awoke and called Miss Brown, a sweet young thing, who was ordered to castigate me severely. She castigates me (not severely), and I yelp and make much noise to make her think it hurts. She then gives me a sugar-loaf and tells me I should not worry "papa" as he goes to the city every day, and works hard to earn bones for me. I pretend to be very humble.

9 a.m.—I am washed by the cook. A horrible occasion! When released I dash to my mud bath and from there to Mrs. Brown's bedroom, where I have a glorious romp. Under the bed I find an old hat with coloured flowers adorning it! I eat the flowers. They give me a stomach-ache. The

world treats me very badly. I go to my kennel where I am sick.

9.30 a.m.—I have recovered from my attack. I decide to sleep until dinner-time. (I sleep.)

12 noon.—I awake and devour the kittens' dinner. Their mother objects strongly and, furiously attacking me, puts her claws in my face, scratching it badly. I run yelping to Miss Brown. She comforts me and puts a bread poultice on my wound. I return to my kennel, where I decide to eat the poultice. I eat the poultice and sleep once more.

7.30 p.m.—I am awakened by a noise. It is dark and the family has just finished dinner. I investigate as to the cause of the noise, and discover a man climbing through one of the back windows. He is very kind to me, and gives me a piece of meat. I like him. He begins to put silver in a small handbag. When he has finished he climbs back through the window and steps on my toe. It hurts me so I bite him hard and decide to yelp. I yelp. The man yelps also, and, dropping the bag, runs limping out of the gate. The family, disturbed by the noise, come out and see me by the bag of silver. They understand what has happened and I am the hero of the hour. A ribbon is put around my neck, and I am allowed to sit by the drawing-room fire. Mr. Brown's good opinion of me is once more re-established. I am contented and go to sleep.

L. B. Hodgman.

The Compleat Angler.

With apologies to Izaak Walton.

My honest scholar, let us wend our way towards yonder boatshed, where haply we may obtain a barque to bear us to a place suitable for the catching of fishes. Now, first, I would impress upon you the necessity for choosing a ground where fishes do abound. I warrant you many an angler has returned empty-handed because he has tried to catch that which is not there. Truly an impossible thing!

Having arrived at a suitable spot, we will now cast our lines and try to catch some fishes. Look you, how I affix my bait, and do you likewise.

Marry! What is this I have caught, that has a body like a pancake and a tail like a scorpion? A sting-ray, you say? It is indeed a loathsome monster.

The sight of this fearsome thing has recalled to my mind an experience which a friend of mine had. After partaking of some light refreshment, he set out with his tackle, and, on his return late in the afternoon, solemnly stated that he had caught a fish which was green-spotted, had wings, and barked like a dog! Scholar, since that day I have partaken of no refreshment while fishing.

Yet another of my friends, a master angler, was given to walking for miles to reach a suitable

ground, and from these expeditions he and his solitary comrade would come back laden with rock cod and groper, which would provision his neighbours with fresh fish at no expense.

What? You say you have lost a fish from your line! How can that be? You cannot lose that which you have not. Now I have lost a sinker and hook. Verily, I think the leather-jackets in this bay are unduly whimsical, and not like unto the amiable trouts of my own land. Their only use is for cat's meat—or perhaps for the re-viv-tualing of the R.A.N.C.

But the sun is sinking below the horizon. We will return homewards, and after satisfying our hungry longings will go to the Third Year gun-room to pass the evening with hearty choruses. Wherefore, scholar, let us depart.

T. F. Percival.

Philosophical.

"A jollier co. has Colyer Joe
Than those that go by lorry;
But the Jarman Co. beats Carman Joe,
So, after all, why worry?"

Airy Notions.

Will the Admirals of the future direct their fleets from a specially protected plane, many thousand feet above the battleship, surrounded by protecting squadrons of fighting planes to keep enemy aces at bay?

Though this view was expressed by one of Australia's finest air authorities, one doubts if the risk entailed in exposing the Commander-in-Chief would be justified. Still his staff officers will surely take up a position where they can best keep him informed of movements, and direct gun and torpedo attacks for which the air offers an unrivalled scope.

off the surface, probably scattering a few gas bombs as well, then fly off again. Some will doubtless hit and be hit, but the risk of the latter is small compared to the chances of hitting a battleship already busy attending to the opposing fleet and the bombers higher up.

This scene of frightfulness is, however, not the only one in which aircraft can take part. Fitted with a camera, the aeroplane can photograph areas inaccessible or full of danger and tedious labour to people on the surface ("dust puffers") such as has been done over the jungle of Malaya, the vast forests of the Irrawaddy in Burma, and on the



One of the Machines used at Bowen.

Imagine an enormous blue chart spread out below, and on it the model ships used in learning the equal speed or compass signals. Clouds—which from the inside are exactly the same as a London fog—occasionally block the view. A fierce blast of wind, a deafening noise and discomforts in the way of machine gun bullets from enemy fighters or shrapnel from the H.A. barrage remind one that the battle is taking place over the sea as well as on it.

Air sickness? The rare occurrences of this are probably due to a dislike for the smell of castrol or general nerviness. There is no nauseating rolling as in a surface craft. "Bumps," which are sudden vertical currents of air, may occasionally buffet, lift, or drop the machine, but they rarely produce any feeling of sickness.

Perhaps an aerial torpedo attack is to be delivered. Squadrons converge from various directions and in succession fire their shots a few feet

myriad reefs of our own Great Barrier, or it can act as a fire patrol similar to those which now warn the Canadians of forest fires.

For the photographic survey, the pilot climbs to a fixed height, say 10,000 feet, flies along parallel lines over the desired area, while the observer exposes the plates at ascertained intervals, and the reef, jungle, or whatever it may be, is covered with a series of photos, which when printed are pieced into a "mosaic" which forms the map later on. The scale is accurately determined by the ratio of the distances apart of known marks on the surface to their distances apart on the prints.

This is but one of the many useful ways in which aircraft may be used, others being ambulance work, as regularly practised on the Amazon, and of course the more familiar mail lines.

But what will make aeroplanes absolutely safe? Parachutes? Not entirely. The parachute with which aviators are now provided, fitting in a small

knapsack and attached by harness to the body, is as perfect as is humanly possible; but it takes a drop of a hundred feet to open it. One has but to step overboard into space, drop a few feet, and then by pulling a toggle, release the parachute, which flies from its pack and lets one down at a rate of sixteen feet or so per second.

Still the majority of accidents—except the rare ones of fire, breakage, or collision in mid-air—occur through the machine, not the engine being allowed to “stall” at a low elevation, i.e., lose its flying speed, when it can no longer support itself in the air, nor answer its controls until it has dropped a distance sufficient to regain flying speed, usually about 150 feet. A fatal crash is generally caused by “stalling” happening a couple of hundred feet from the ground, when

there is not time to regain control nor utilise the parachute.

So the great aerial problem of to-day is to devise a non-stalling machine, one that will remain in the air at as low a speed as possible. There are hopeful signs of its solution from amongst the recent inventions of Creiva—the auto-gyro helicopter—the slotted wing of Handley Page and Fokker, or the Pterodactyl, a new type of tailless plane, all of which have been illustrated and commented upon in the press.

These remarks may give some idea of the ups and downs of flying, its possibilities and difficulties. Naval officers are wanted for their special service knowledge, to fill many of the jobs mentioned, so who is for joining the Fleet air arm? Per Ardua ad Astra.

V. E. Kennedy.

The Mystery of the Missing Socks.

It was night at Jervis Bay. The old gym clock struck twenty-seven as it usually does, once a fortnight. The steady crunch of feet on the gravel, told one that the night patrol was on watch. The white pyjama-clad figure of a Second Year cadet sat upright in bed. Not a sound could be heard save the muttering of Bracegirdle in his sleep. The white figure made up its mind to slip down and solve the complex mystery that had been puzzling everyone for so long. He glided along the dormitory, slipped on a piece of soap, bounced down the stairs, and landed in a fire-bucket at the bottom. He decided that there was a heavy dew that night.

A great mystery overshadowed the College. The socks of several cadets had disappeared. The strange part about it was that each one had belonged to the right foot. The Second Year amateur detective, known to his more intimate friends as Garibaldi, was on the trail. He already had a clue, for a “Minty” paper had been found near one of the chests on the preceding morning. This proved that the culprit must have possessed a very powerful set of teeth, for it is a well-known fact that only such a person would be able to eat the “Minties” provided at the cadets’ canteen. As the amateur detective was crossing the Quarter-deck he beheld a spectacle which, brave man as he was, made his blood freeze. A headless ghost stalked out of the cricket pavilion. Its long sinewy hands were raised above its shoulders, and it had a knife between its teeth. The detective bolted for the gymnasium as fast as he could run, and climbed half-way up the big rope. The spectre entered through the keyhole and flitted up to the top of the gym. With its horrible knife it began to cut through the rope just above the victim’s head. He descended with a crash and bounced seventeen times on the deck beneath. Sitting up, he beheld the ghost playing softly on the organ. In his dazed condition he thought it was the regular organist, but as the spectre did not arise quickly on sitting on the customary pin which was

placed in the cushion, he soon realised that it was something more supernatural. Then, to his astonishment he noticed that the spectre was wearing a pair of socks both of which belonged to the right foot. He crept up stealthily behind the nocturnal organist, who, unconscious of his impending peril, was playing that grand old tune, “When my caramel’s digested.” With a quick lurch he seized him by the right and left feet respectively, and drew off his socks. At this bold action the ghost dropped to his knees and cried for mercy, but Garibaldi’s heart was as hard as the toast issued for breakfast at R.A.N.C. Snatching the knife from the pleading victim, he plunged it into its misty bosom. Then he woke up and realised that he owed the chief steward five shillings and sevenpence for a new pillow.

D. E. O’Grady.

Bright Passages from our Young Authors.

“If he was really to be tested in a duel, he was one of the first to fly.”

“This sent him mad, and while he was in an asylum he wrote four sonnets.”

“A gay and smart young naval officer dined heartily at breakfast next morning.”

“He sank into a cosy bed that had been warmed by a steward.”

“Sometimes a last moaning groan would escape from a bullock that had spoken his last.”

“Then, with a fish supper, he went to bed.”

“Competent, though ponderous, he penetrated the impenetrable forest.”

“He caught cabs for bait.”

“From the head of the table, the fond father’s truculent face beamed on his family.”

“He saw a dark triangular fin skimming through the water.”

A Sunday in College.

Many papers, have spoken about a College Sunday at Jervis Bay, and its tranquilising effect on the busy land and seascape; but where is its sacred influence more strikingly apparent than in the very heart of that great Babel, the gunroom? On this sacred day, the gigantic monster "Routine" is charmed into repose. The intolerable din and struggle of the week is at an end. The canteen is shut; the fires of the forges and workshops are extinguished; the sun, no longer obscured by



Cadets' Messroom.

murky clouds of smoke, pours down a blinding radiance into the quiet verandahs and balconies. The few Cadet-Midshipmen we meet, instead of hurrying forward with anxious countenances, move leisurely along; their brows are clear, smoothed from the wrinkles of study and many No. 9's; they have put on their "number ones" and are cleansed in mind as well as body.

A WET SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN FIRST YEAR GUN-ROOM.

After dinner it has cleared up slightly, so the leave-chits being signed, the more adventurous bloods set forth with high hopes and burberies; but the wiser section of the fraternity shake their heads, and, after propping up settee cushions and blocking up all apertures, settle down to read. Thus, for some two hours the Gun-room is left in a state of glorious peace, disturbed only by the gentle rustle of pages and occasional munching of biscuits. But it is written that this tranquil state of affairs shall be broken up, for about three the clouds begin to form, and soon there is a regular downpour, dimming the distant view and wetting the unwise one who has left his coat behind. Presently cadets seem to stream in continuously, oozing moisture from every pore. They are greeted with muttered curses from the recumbent ones, and coldly interrogated as to whether or not they live in a tent. Later, the distracted sweeper, ten minutes behind time, may be observed rushing to and fro making futile attempts to put the gun-room

And now the melodious clangour of a bell from the tower summons its flock from the gunrooms and library. Forth issue from their blocks the "Years" of Cadet-Midshipmen, followed by Cadet-Captains and "sweepers," some with small morocco-bound prayer books skilfully concealed in the folds of their pocket-handkerchiefs.

The ringing of the bell is at an end, the crunching of the car-wheel has stopped; the pattering of feet is heard no more; the cadets are folded in the college chapel. For a time everything is hushed; but soon is heard the deep, pervading sound of the organ, rolling and vibrating through the empty "covered way"; the hearty chanting of the Cadets resounds in a semblance of melody and praise.

The morning service is at an end. The paths are once again alive with the congregation returning to its particular dormitory, but not to relapse into silence. Now comes on the Sunday dinner, which to the cadet is a meal of importance. There is much time for social enjoyment at the board. Members of the mess secure large quantities of bread and try to abstract a promise of some tea or milk from an already overwhelmed steward.

On Sunday afternoon the college pours forth its inhabitants to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the inconveniences of dug-outs or huts. Satirists may say what they please about the enjoyments of hut-holders on Sunday, but it enables them to throw themselves upon the broad green bosom of nature. They are like children restored to the mother's breast, and those who first started these innovations, have done at least as much for undiluted health and pleasure, as if they had expended their energy in concocting plays, or in instituting ping-pong parties.

O. T. Amott.

into some semblance of order. Suddenly out of the chaotic din is faintly heard the half-strangled note of the bugle. Immediately there is a tremendous stampede for the door, a faint shriek from the sweeper, as someone treads in his pile of dust, and all is quite once more.

S. A. Pidgeon

"Le Château" has been opened for the summer season. Messrs. Hodgman and Haynes, the genial hosts, will be pleased to receive their friends at this popular resort. In its charming sylvan setting, the stately edifice, of fanciful and vigorous design, varied and dignified in composition, commands enchanting views; it is conveniently situated near the main track to Telegraph Creek. Mr. Haynes is an ardent naturalist, and is consequently well versed in the habits of the wild things near his forest dwelling. Mr. Hodgman is a culinary expert, deft and generous in the production of al fresco refectations. A successful season is assured.

Happy Moments Day by Day.

Eye-witness writes:—"The natural aptitude of our stand-off half for finding openings and avoiding obstacles was happily demonstrated in a practical way recently. Seeing the Nowra-bound train pushing off without him, he streaked down a crowded platform with incredible agility; large ladies, demonstrating damsels, and chattering children were skilfully side-stepped, but an unduly officious porter was handed-off with sweet conviction. Panicky shouts and warnings were unheeded—the objective was gained and defeat narrowly averted. Meanwhile, his erstwhile companions, a prosaic forward and a phlegmatic full-back, were left behind. "Truly," said Mr. Gallehawk, when he had recovered his breath, "Mr. Spencer's training for runs is priceless in this running for trains."

* * *

M...ary had a little lam!
And, oh! it hurt him so,
And everywhere M...ary went
The mark was sure to go.

* * *

Mr. Pidgeon writes: "There was a distinct flavour of 'Brasso' in the porridge; however, we polished it off."

been stilled, and Mr. Purves-Smith temporarily subdued.)

Mr. Gerrett (amiably): "Let's have a general brawl."

Mr. Menary (agitating a broom): "You'd better not! Look out, you stiffs! Here, Vera, quit throwing that stuff about the deck. What? You Mutt! Is'nt he a boob, Mayo?"

Mr. Mayo: "Oh, indubitably! An eminently appropriate soubriquet!"

Mr. Gerrett: "Ah-hah, ha, ha! Yah, yah!"

Mr. Langford: "Last up to the notice-board!"

(The sweeper is submerged, and Mr. Marks almost horizontalised; he struggles.)

Mr. Langford (in pain): "Look out, Marks! One of these days, Marks—yes, one of these days, I'll—"

Mr. Palmer: "You were last, Lucy!"

Mr. Hinton: "Oh, hang! By Caesar, Pop, I sure guarantee I wasn't last!"

Others: "Oh, quit bubbling, Lucy! Shut up, Governor! Somebody sit on Vera!"

Mr. Gosse: "Look here, Webster, that pen's worth 12/6, and the ink in it—"

Distant strident voices: "F-I-R-S-T Y-E-A-R!!
(All exit hurriedly, except the sweeper; he strokes his ruffled plumage and surveys the scene ruefully. Then he recommences his job with fierce energy. A smile flits over his face, and he bursts into song: "Somewhere a voice is ca-haul-ing—")

* * *

The Extremists are organising! "He became agitator-general of the army."

Mr. Stephenson reads aloud from his essay: "All were very cheerful and talking of what they would do on leave—hoping that their loved ones would be at the station to meet them." (Applause and hearty expressions of assent.)

* * *

A thoughtful young N.O. named Mayo,
Threw down his ship's biscuit with "Heigh-ho!
I greatly deplore
That my weakness of jaw
Precludes the despatch of this Sao."

* * *

Mr. Macliver is picturesque: "Most of us were white about the gills. P—was the first to succumb, and he lurched to the lee side. Alack!—amid revolting scenes we arrived and anchored off Bowen Island. Our recuperative powers were astonishing, and very soon each 'lack' was filled."

* * *

Gun-room Amenities. (A massed attack has silenced the high-velocity, armour-piercing, hub-bub of Mr. Mark's gramophone; the Gossalino has

* * *

The Old Chronicler: "In June, every lusty heart flourisheth and bourgeaneth; for men rejoice and gladden of lusty winter with his rough winds and blasts. So in this season it befell a great hap that stunted not till the flower of chivalry was like to be slain. For they were condescended that Sir Storre and the Knight of the Plain should meet, and every each of them should bring fourteen persons . . ."

"Then they blew beamous and shouted grimly, and so both hosts dressed them together. And never was there seen a more dolefuller battle in no-Christian land; for there was rushing and foining and striking, and many a grim word was there spoken either to other, and many a dismal stroke. But ever Sir Galle ran throughout the battle, and he did full nobly, and at all times he fainted never; and Sir Storre that day put him in devoir and in great peril; and ever they fought still till it was near night . . ."

"Then heard they people cry in the field and gladly they cried and in great joyance of their marvellous prowess. Then came divers of their fellows, and they bore them to a sanctuary, both Sir Storre and Sir Galle, and all their following for to heal them of their wounds; and nigh the sanctuary, was a little chapel and nigh the chapel lay a great water."

* * *

A First Year Cadet named Macliver,
In a dream was appointed a diver;
Near tees three and four,
He found balls by the score,
With a mashie, a niblick, and driver.

* * *

Q: "Where is coal found in New Zealand?
A: It is mined, or dug out of the ground."

A First Year Cadet, known as "Blanc,"
 Who is "fort, fier, frappant et franc,"
 Says, in years two or three,
 That Rose, Cooper, and he
 Will be scoring great tries for the Ranc.

* * *

S.A.P.—"The champions went to their allotted places in the lists; then the heralds blew a loud blast on their trumpets, announcing that the coming encounter would be a friendly one, and that they need not kill each other as much as they would otherwise."

* * *

"Third Year."

"When the gong goes then go I,
 From the study blocks I fly;
 To the mess-room doors I lie
 After Saunders merrily;
 Merrily, merrily shall I dine now,
 So hasten, O steward, and bring in the chow."

Mr. Dine writes: "I admire keenness in youth regarding studies; but those French students are surely over-doing matters when they insist on giving me "a circumflex over the eye."

* * *

The White Rose Song Book.—Melodies old and new. A collection of selected songs, arranged by C. R. Purves-Smith, with gossalino accompaniment. The numbers include "The Angel's Whisper," "Who's dat a-callin' so sweet?" "Micky, Ring dat Bell," "I'm a-rolling through an Unfriendly World," "Shoo, Fly! Don't Bother Me," "I'll hear the Trumpet Sound." A feature of the work is the new popular ballad, "Happy Childhood," by E. E. Mayo, which begins thus:

Our Gun-room re-echoes its musical notes;
 But that which is richer and clearer,
 And joyously in sweet cadences floats—
 Is the warbling of Lucy and Vera!

SPORTS RECORDS OF THE COLLEGE.

100 Yards (Open) —	
F. T. Rorke (1915), 10 4.5 secs	1918
A. H. Percival (1919)	1921
A. H. Green (1920)	1923
A. H. McGuire (1922)	1924, 1925
100 Yards (under 16) —	
F. T. Rorke (1915), 10 4.5 secs	1917
100 Yards (under 15) —	
A. H. Percival (1919), 11 2.5 secs	1920
D. A. Menlove (1920)	1921
100 Yards (under 14) —	
J. Q. H. Rubie (1918), 12 1.5 secs	1918
A. H. Percival (1919)	1919
D. T. Gale (1925)	1925
440 Yards (open) —	
R. R. Dowling (1915), 53 secs	1918
Mile Open —	
E. L. Macdonald (1918), 4 min. 59 11.5 secs	1918
Broad Jump (open) —	
N. McGuire (1922), 20ft. 9½ins.	1925
Broad Jump (under 5ft. 4in.) —	
R. F. Hatherell (1919), 18ft. 7in.	1923

High Jump (open) —	
R. D. Handcock (1920), 5ft. 3½ins.	1925
High Jump (under 5ft. 4in.) —	
A. D. Cairns (1915), 4ft. 9in.	1917
Throwing the Cricket Ball —	
R. C. Pockley (1916), 102yds. 1ft. 10in.	1919
Hurdles (open) —	
R. D. Handcock (1920), 17 3.10 secs	1923

AWARD OF COLOURS.

- (1) 1922 Entry.
 Boating—McNicol.
 Tennis—Becher.
- (2) Cadets at present at College.
 Cricket—Gallehawk, Robison.
 Athletics—Gallehawk, Denny, Robison, Hutcherson.
 Hockey—Gallehawk, Storey, Fly, Power.
 Tennis—Denny, Robison.
 Boating—Rawlinson.
 Aquatics—Rhoades, George.

EXCHANGES.

The Editors wish to take the opportunity of thanking all those who, during the last twelve months, have been so good as to forward copies of contemporary magazines.

**OFFICERS AND CADETS AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, END OF SECOND TERM,
1926.**

Naval Staff:

Captain	.....	RICHARD H. LANE-POOLE, O.B.E.
Lieutenant-Commander	.....	(X) EDWARD O. T. KEELING.
"	.....	FREDERICK J. DURNFORD.
Lieutenant	.....	RODNEY M. SPENCER
Engineer-Commander	.....	RALPH P. JANION
Chaplain	.....	Rev. FRANK L. OLIVER, M.A., A.K.C.L., Th.L.
Surgeon Lieutenant	.....	WILLIAM L. BROOKES.
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander	.....	ALFRED E. SHARP.
Paymaster Lieutenant	.....	HUBERT W. E. BENNETT.
Instructor Lieutenant-Commander	.....	BRIAN J. McGRATH, B.A., B.Sc.
Commissioned Gunner	.....	GEORGE A. J. BLUNDELL.
Commissioned Shipwright	.....	WILLIAM E. E. NICHOLSON.
Warrant Engineer	.....	THOMAS TURNBULL, M.S.M.
Warrant Supply Officer	.....	JOHN P. MEHAN.

Professorial Staff :

Headmaster	.....	FREDK. W. WHEATLEY, B.Sc. (Oxon.), B.A., D.Sc. (Adelaide).
Senior Master	.....	LEONARD N. MORRISON, M.A.
"	.....	FRANK B. ELDRIDGE, B.A.
Master	.....	KEITH HANNAY, B.A. (Sydney).
"	.....	ROBERT F. COWAN, B.A.
"	.....	HUGH D. SIMPSON, B.A., B.Sc.
"	WILLIAM SAUNDERSON, B.Sc., L.C.P., F.C.S.

Civilian Staff:

Nursing Sister	Miss CARRIE SAUNDERS.
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Chief Cadet Captains, 1923 :

A. S. Storey.	J. Denny
Cadet Captains :	
1923	
R. Rhoades.	R. C. Robison.
1924	
T. F. Percival	C. J. Stephenson

Cadet Midshipmen :

1923	
G. C. Carter	F. K. Fogarty
S. K. Gallehawk	A. G. F. Stewart
1924	
O. T. Amott	J. M. Fly
J. D. S. Hutchison	E. A. Membrey
F. S. Saunders	G. D. Stewart-Wall
1925	
C. C. F. Bourne	L. B. Hodgman
H. D. Bowden	T. K. Morrison
W. S. Bracegirdle	D. E. O'Grady
D'A. T. Gale	L. N. Dine
G. M. Haynes	R. T. Power
1926	
H. A. E. Cooper	L. Macliver
H. B. Gerrett	W. B. M. Marks
G. Gosse	E. E. Mayo
S. M. Hinton	J. K. Menary
C. Langford	A. N. Palmer
	S. A. Pidgeon
	C. R. Purves-Smith
	A. G. Rose
	D. E. Webster
	R. L. White



The Lagoon Beach and Captain's House.