



LEGACY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 9 No. 3

MELBOURNE

DECEMBER, 1956



TWO OF THE DELIGHTS OF CHILDHOOD
SANTA AND A FIREMAN



LEGACY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 9, No. 3 Melbourne, Dec., 1956

Issued from time to time for private circulation among the Sons and Daughters of Deceased Ex-Servicemen and Merchant Seamen who served their Country during the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

Address:

THE EDITOR,
Legacy "Newsletter,"
45 Market Street, Melbourne.

MELBOURNE LEGACY

Founded 1923 by The Late
Lieutenant-General Sir STANLEY SAVIGE,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria,
GENERAL SIR DALLAS BROOKS,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.

PRESIDENT:

Legatee BOB GAYLARD.

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5 Willsmere Road, Kew. Phone: WA 8520.

LEGACY DENTAL CLINIC

110 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.
Phone: MF 4310.

GIRLS' GROUPS

Senior Girls' Group (16 and over) Club Rooms,
Tuesday, 6 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.

Junior and Intermediate Girls' Groups Club
Rooms, Friday, 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30
p.m., 7.30 p.m.; Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.

BOYS' GROUPS

Junior Legacy Boys' Club, Club Rooms,
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday Boys, Y.M.C.A.: Swimming, 7 p.m.;
Games, 7.30 p.m.

PHYSICAL TRAINING GROUPS

Auburn: Hawthorn Boys' Club Hall, cr. Auburn
Road and Caroline Street, Auburn, Friday,
7.30 p.m.

Central: Drill Hall, Sturt Street, Sth. Melbourne,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Coburg: Drill Hall, Reynard's Road, Coburg,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

East Brighton: Drill Hall, Landcox Street,
Brighton, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Fitzroy: Cr. Brunswick and Reid Streets,
Fitzroy, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Footscray: Drill Hall, cr. Gordon and Barkly
Streets, Footscray, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Kew: Drill Hall, Cr. High Street and Highbury
Grove, Kew, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Malvern: Drill Hall, Maben Place, Armadale,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Editor: Legatee KEN FIELD. **PRICE: 3d.**

Cities of the Commonwealth

No. 1 of a Series :

LONDON

IF ANY CITY can claim to stand at the centre of the Commonwealth, it is London. In this, the largest city in the world, with its nine million inhabitants and its 2,000 and more years of recorded history, you may see on every hand the solid monuments of British traditions and beliefs—traditions and beliefs that have profoundly influenced the modern history of mankind and that underlie the ways of thought of a Commonwealth that contains a quarter of all the world's population.

Here, at the head of the broad drive called The Mall, stands stately Buckingham Palace, the London residence of Her Majesty the Queen.

Here, on the banks of the Thames, are the Houses of Parliament, symbol and centre of Britain's historic regard for the rights and liberties of mankind. Within its buildings is embodied the timbered hall where in 1265 the first parliament met; and rising above them is the tower of Big Ben, the deep-voiced bell whose chiming of the hours goes round the world wherever the broadcasts of the B.B.C. are heard.

Here, by the same open square, is ancient and majestic Westminster Abbey, where Britain's Kings and Queens are crowned and where many of her greatest men lie buried.

A mile or two away, round a great curve of the River Thames, that other famous church, St. Paul's Cathedral, raises its huge dome from the open spaces where buildings destroyed during the war have still not been replaced.

So one could continue with this recital of historic buildings—historic not simply because of age but because of what they have come to signify in almost every sphere of human activity.

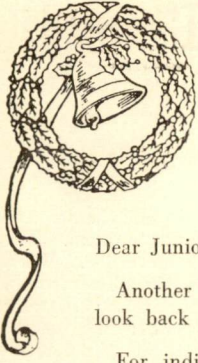
Twelve hundred years ago a writer called London "the mart of every nation resorting to it by sea and land." So it is today. Every important firm in the world has its representative in London. The Bank of England is here, focal point of the whole sterling group of nations. Here, too, is Lloyd's, once a coffee-house where brokers met to chat over their business, now by far the biggest insurance organisation in the world. Here are the markets and exchanges in which merchants deal, and have dealt since the Middle Ages, in every world commodity.

Go east from the City and you will come to the Port of London, whose historic connections with the Colonies are commemorated in the name of the great West India Dock. Go west, and you will find yourself in the shopping streets of the West End, whose very names—Piccadilly, Bond Street, Regent Street, Oxford Street—call to mind the high reputation that British goods enjoy.

Britain is rich in great cities: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester and Canterbury, each has something outstanding to show. But London, at once old and new, ugly and beautiful, is still the "flower of cities all."

OUR FRONT COVER . . .

The delightful picture on the front cover was taken at the Annual Christmas Party provided by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board at the Children's Hospital.



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

From the President

Dear Junior Legatees,

Another year has gone and the time has arrived to look back upon what 1956 has brought to us.

For individuals, if we have been busy and our time fully occupied with work or school and well organised leisure it has been much like a turbulent stream, sometimes bounding along, sometimes over and around every obstruction, taking each one joyfully in its stride and at others flowing smoothly through clear pools of the days when all goes well. For those content to drift along, ambitionless, in a disinterested fashion, it has probably been a long year for time drags when one has nothing much to do. It is obvious therefore that if we are to get the best out of life we must endeavour to take a live interest in all that is going on around us.

A few weeks ago the people of Australia, and in particular those of the City of Melbourne, saw the culmination of years of planning when His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, declared open the XVIth Olympiad. Our city had been granted the honour of playing host to the world, and in accepting this honour became the first city of the Southern Hemisphere to be asked to shoulder this tremendous responsibility. We feel proud that our achievement has received world-wide acclaim.

Since the advent of the modern era of Olympics, twelve major cities have been awarded this high honour, and only

one — London, the centre of the British Commonwealth — has held the Games more than once.

Australians will, we are sure, feel proud that one of their cities has so successfully carried out the task entrusted to it, for without doubt the high status of Australia has been enhanced by the manner in which Melbourne, on behalf of this Commonwealth, has fulfilled its obligations.

But for the world in general 1956 has not finished up as well as was desired. The peace and understanding so eagerly sought by most people and captured so magnificently in our now famous "Olympic Village" has not materialised in the world at large. Why? Because unlike their athletes, swimmers, gymnasts, etc., Nations have not yet learned to be unselfish, to consider the other fellow's point of view and to work together as a team. If only everyone would realise this, how much happier and successful we all would be. If only all the peoples of all the nations could have shared our personal experiences of the past few weeks then 1957 would surely mark the beginning of the grand new world so universally sought.

I wish every one of my young friends a Happy Christmas and the greatest joy and success in the coming year.

Yours very sincerely,

BOB GAYLARD,

President.

LEGACY'S NEW HOME—289 Swanston Street

Shortly after its inauguration in 1923, Melbourne Legacy secured a lease of its present Market Street accommodation for work among the widows and children of deceased servicemen.

The premises were reasonably satisfactory for those early days, but with the vast expansion of Legacy's activities, the accommodation has been for years hopelessly inadequate and the work has suffered thereby.

Moreover, the present premises cannot be occupied much longer in view of the Melbourne City Council's plans for the demolition of the Western Market site.

The new Headquarters building at 289-299 Swanston Street has been purchased by a generous donation received from the U.S.A. in 1944, the donors stipulating that the moneys must be allocated for the provision of Legacy Headquarters, the building to be named "The David H. Dureau Memorial Building."

The location of the building is ideal for Legacy's work. It is only three city blocks from Flinders Street station, whilst trams from practically every suburb pass within a few yards,

making it readily accessible for children attending classes, and to the widows who visit Legacy H.Q. in large numbers seeking advice on various matters.

Plans for converting and equipping the new building are far-sighted and carefully conceived.

Everything that Legacy can do for those whom we serve will be connected in some way or other with the new headquarters.

Here, widows seeking assistance, advice or companionship can meet conveniently.

Here children can come for physical training classes, to learn creative dancing, borrow books from the library, widen their interests in art or music, discover something of the idea of service or simply meet and mix with others.

Legacy's administrative staff will work in the building, Legatees will gather there for committee meetings, organisational work or to interview the widows and families.

A free dental service for Junior Legatees from the ages of five to seventeen years will be provided in the building. There will be gymnasiums, classrooms, medical and optical examination rooms.

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

A Christmas Story

By RACHEL FIELD

O, what mean these voices singing

All through the night?

O, what mean these bells a-ricing

All through the night?

OLD CAROL

ALL that day the Inn Yard had been thronged with people coming to pay their taxes in the town of Bethlehem. The small sturdy watchdog who slept in the stable and picked up what food he could find had never before seen such a crowd of travellers.

When night fell he was tired from barking at so many strangers and their beasts, and with scurrying out of the way of feet and hoofs. But for all the barking and running about it had been a good day. The Inn had overflowed into the yard. There had been a fire there with meat roasting over it and pots that sent out clouds of savoury steam. Many a rich morsel had fallen his way, so he felt well content as he crept into his corner of the stable near the oxen's stall.

He and they greeted each other and exchanged news of the day.

"Yes, we, too, have been busy," the oxen told him. "Heavy loads for us since daybreak and the roads round Bethlehem so choked with carts and caravans and herds and flocks we could hardly move sometimes."

"And rude, stupid creatures they were to meet!" the ass put in from her corner. "With no manners at all or sense enough to follow their own noses. Some even dared to dispute the right of way with me, but I held my ground."

"I have no doubt you did," said the dog, for he knew the ass was not one to be persuaded against her will. He turned himself round and round in a pile of straw to make himself comfortable and fell to licking a bruised spot on his leg.

"There must have been many sheep," the old ewe joined in from her pen. "I could not see them because I was shut in here with my two lambs, but I could tell by their voices that some came from places farther away than Judea. I should have liked to see them."

"Well," the dog told her, "I found them a dusty, frightened lot. I was thankful not to have their herding in my charge. And the goats were no better," he added, that the bearded grey goat might be sure to hear. He and the goat were not upon friendly terms and took pleasure in tormenting each other.

"Peace and quiet. Peace and quiet at last," the doves cooed from the rafters. "Peace and quiet till morning, that is all we ask."

The hens made soft clucking sounds to show that they were in complete agreement.

But the cock with his scarlet comb and burnished tail feathers, stepping about in search of stray kernels, was of a different mind. "I like noise and bustle myself." He voiced his opinion loudly. "Peace is all very well for those who haven't the spirit for something better. Now I can hardly wait for morning."

"Everyone to his own taste," the mild-eyed cow put in her word, shifting her cud deftly and flicking her tail as she did so. "If it were always day or always night we should not all be satisfied."

"Well said. Well said," the doves agreed in drowsy unison from the dimness of the eaves.

Darkness gathered there first. The swallows were already seeking their nests, while the bats were beginning to stretch and unfold their lean, black wings.

Night was coming fast and all the birds and beasts and insects of the stable knew that it belonged to them. The world was theirs as the world of day could never be. When the sun rose man would be their master again. They would carry his burdens or feed or serve him according to their different gifts. But night was their own, when they might move or fight to take counsel together without man's interference. It was good that this should be so, the little dog thought, as he burrowed deeper into the straw.

His sworn enemy the cat slid by. She moved like a shadow with fiery-green eyes ready to pounce upon the mice who were already squeaking and scampering at their play. But the dog was too tired and comfortable to give chase, so for once he let her pass unmolested. All about him crickets chirped in rusty chorus and sometimes a bat swooped so low he could feel the stir of its wings. The darkness was warm and alive with the familiar scents of fur and feathers and grain and straw.

"Rest well. Rest well. Rest well." The doves cooed sleepily, making a soft sound in their throats that was like the bubbling of a well-filled pot over a fire.

Night had come to Bethlehem. The Inn had been full hours ago. The dog could hear late travellers being turned away. The stable door was securely bolted against intruders and the wind was rising, frosty and keen. Through an opening in the roof a star shone bright as purest silver.

"I have never seen a star look so large or so near," the cock observed as he moved about with his spurred, high-stepping walk. "Somehow it makes me very restless; and there is something strange in the air. Perhaps you have felt it, too?"

But the dog made no answer. He yawned and laid his pointed muzzle on his paws and prepared himself for sleep.

He woke at the sound of voices outside and roused himself to bark. But though the hair rose along his back, no sound came rumbling from his throat. The bolt was drawn and the stable door opened to lantern light and the dim shapes of two men and a donkey on whose back a woman sat, wrapped in a heavy cloak.

"Well"—the voice of the Inn Keeper sounded short and impatient—"if you cannot go on, there is only the stable to offer. Coming as you have at such an hour, you are fortunate to have this shelter till morning."

"The roads were crowded," the Man answered him, "and our pace was slow because of my wife. You can see that she is nearly spent."

"Yes, yes." The Inn Keeper was already shutting the door. "I am sorry for your plight, but I tell you there is no room left."

The dog was on his feet. He could hear the other animals rising about him, yet not one of them uttered a sound. Their throats were as silent as his own.

In the flickering lantern light he watched the Man lift the Woman from the donkey's back and set her upon her feet. She was so weary she would have fallen but for the Man's arms.

"Joseph," she said, "you must not be troubled for me, even if it should be that the time has come." . . . She rested her head on the Man's shoulder and sighed so softly it might have been one of the doves in the rafters drawing closer to her mate.

"But, Mary," the Man went on, "it is not right and fitting that it should be here—not in a stable among the beasts."

"Who knows," she comforted him, "what is to be? These beasts are more kind than men who kill and hurt one another."

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT—Continued

I am glad to be here. Their warm breath comforts me. Their straw is clean and soft to rest upon."

Everywhere beyond the ring of light that the lantern made, bright eyes were upon the strangers. Furry ears and quivering noses pointed, alert and watchful.

The strange donkey, freed of his load, found a place beside the ass. He sank down, too tired to drink water from the trough or reach for a mouthful of hay.

A hush was on the stable. Not only were all throats silent, but no wings stirred; no claws scratched and not a hoof pounded. And in that hour nothing died. The young swallows and mice were safe from their enemies, for a mystery greater than death held them all in its power.

The lantern flickered and went out.

"Our oil is gone!" the Man cried out in distress.

"There will be light enough." The Woman spoke in a faint voice, and as if in answer the star in the roof gap shone brighter than before.

How long it was after that the little dog could not tell. Morning was still far off, yet the cock suddenly lifted up his voice, so shrill and clear it seemed he would split himself in two. It was not like any other cockcrow since the world began and it rose higher than the rafters and mounted to heaven itself. At the same instant each creature found voice and joined with him. Every living thing in the stable had a part in that swelling chorus of praise. Even the bees hummed till their hive throbbed with music, sweeter than all its store of honey.

"What manner of place is this?" the Man cried out. "What beasts are these who have the tongues of angels?"

But the Woman answered him softly out of the shadows. "It was they who gave us shelter this night. Let them draw near and be the first to worship."

She drew aside the folds of her cloak and light filled the stable even to the farthest corners. The dog cowered before such strange brightness. When he dared to look more closely he saw that it encircled the head of an infant, new born.

"There is no bed for him to lie upon," the Man sighed. "Only this"—and he pointed to the manger.

"Bring it here," the Mother said. "My heart tells me there will be nights when he will have no place at all to rest his head."

So the Child lay quiet in the straw-filled wooden manger and all the animals came to view him there—the oxen, the cow, the ass and the donkey, the ewe and her lambs, the grey goat, the dog, the hens and the proud cock ruffling his feathers. The cat left off her prowling to join them and the mice ran beside her without fear. The crickets came, too, drawn from the comfort of their warm straw; the bees, from their snug hive. The tireless ants and spiders left their toil to draw near. The swallows in the eaves flew down; the bats bent low on their dark wings, and the doves came closest of all with their soft murmurs above the manger. When they had all seen the Wonder they returned to their places and were quiet again.

All but the dog. He could not rest as he had before. He stretched himself beside the manger and lay with his head on his folded paws, his eyes wide and watchful as the hours passed.

Long before sunrise the door opened without sound of bolt being drawn and a band of Shepherds came in. They bore a strange tale on their lips and they also worshipped on bended knees. One carried a lamb in his arms and the Child answered its bleating with a smile.

"Behold the Lamb of God," they said one to another as they turned to go back to their flocks on the hills.

The star grew pale and through the gap in the stable roof morning showed rosy in the east. Even before the cock hailed it, the dog knew that the sun was up. But he did not move lest he rouse the three in his care. It was then that he saw a strange thing.

The rafters high above cast their shadows as the rising sun struck through. Two of the beams crossed in sharp black bars that fell directly across the sleeping Child. The little dog could not tell why the sight should make him cower in sudden fear.

Then the cock crowed three times and the first sounds of people stirring in the Inn and yard began.

He watched the Man and the Woman preparing to go. He saw the donkey being watered and fed and the blanket fitted in place. He saw the Mother wrap her Son warmly against the cold before the Man set them upon the donkey's back and lifted a heavy bundle on his own.

"Come," he said and opened the stable door. "We must make haste."

Stiff from his long vigil, the dog rose and followed them to the door. He watched them cross the Inn yard in the early light and join other travellers who were already thronging the roads leading to and from Bethlehem. Soon they would be lost to his sight, those Three whom he had guarded through the hours of darkness.

"Ah," cried the cock, preening his burnished feathers, "what a morning!" He strutted over to where bits of food and grain lay scattered and began to forage for stray morsels.

The dog lifted his head and sniffed hungrily. He could tell that pots were already on the fires. The sharp morning air brought the savoury news to him and he knew that by keeping close to the kitchen he would soon be well filled. He remembered a bone he had buried yesterday in a secluded spot. Yet he did not seek it. He trotted past the kitchen doors, and though his nose twitched at the smells that he was leaving he kept it pointed straight ahead.

"Wait. Wait." His bark rang out sharp and determined and his paws clicked over the stones as he ran.

He did not pause till he had caught up with the Man who led the plodding donkey and his burden along the dusty road.

"Here I am!" He barked again as he fell into step beside them. "Let me come with you."

BOYS' GROUP—BASKETBALL FINALS

Friday, 10th August, saw the culmination of the Junior Legacy Basketball Competition—Junior and Senior Divisions—at Kew Class.

The standard of play in both games was particularly high and teams were very well matched. At no time in either game could any team relax, so the spectators had a most entertaining, if exhausting, evening.

The Junior finalists, Auburn and Fitzroy, played the first match, Fitzroy winning 18-14. The Seniors—Malvern and

Central—played a hard game, Malvern leading till literally the last 30 seconds. The scores 24 (Central) and 23 (Malvern) adequately describe the quality of play.

The chairman of Boys' Group introduced President, Legatee Bob Gaylard, who congratulated all teams and presented the trophies to the winners. He also welcomed members of the 24th Battalion Association and thanked the referee, Mr. Tom Hodgson, and his assistant for the excellent (and impartial) job done.

Boys' Group—Annual Sports Day



Legatee Clarrie Owen presenting the Sir Stanley Savage Memorial Shield to Malvern Class.



The Track Managers!

Despite the unpleasant weather the sports were held, as scheduled, on 6th October at the Melbourne High School Oval. To the onlooker, there seemed to be something going on all the time, like the three-ring circus, and the Legatee at the microphone was kept busy marshalling the competitors for the next events.

A team of Legatees, most of whom had left their own school-days behind them by only a mere 20 years or so, acted as stewards, starters, judges, referees and what not and were fully occupied at that.

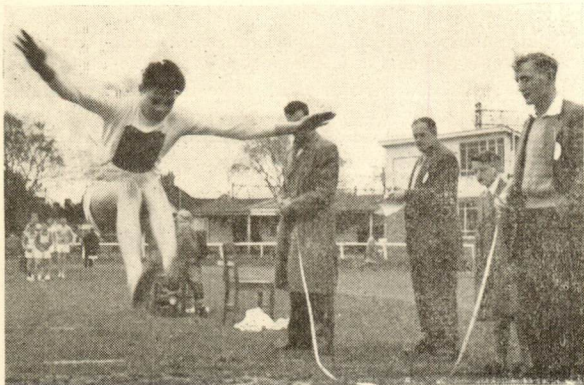
Tactful enquiry revealed that no records of world significance had been broken—Landy's time for the mile still stands and no one beat 9 secs. for the 100 yards, but this was not due to any lack of energy or enthusiasm, as these commodities, unlike potatoes, were in plentiful supply among the competitors, and who shall say that there may not be a future John Landy or a Hector Hogan among them.

In addition to the orthodox athletic events were others such as kicking the football and throwing the cricket ball for

distance, while there was also a competition in throwing the basketball, which, to the uninitiated, looked like tossing an absurdly large ball in an effort to drop it through a ridiculously small iron ring—however, it appeared that it could be done by those sufficiently skilful.

The Inter-Class Competititn for the Sir Stanley Savage Memorial Shield, presented to us by Mr. Bunsell, President, on behalf of the 24th Battalion Association, was won by Malvern and the results are as under:—

1. Malvern	99 points
2. Coburg	96 ..
3. Auburn	75 ..
4. Kew	57 ..
5. Fitzroy	55 ..
6. Central	49 ..
7. Footscray	43 ..
8. East Brighton	37 ..



Broad Jump — Under 12.



First Lap — Open 880 Yards.

Boys' Group—Annual Sports Day

FULL RESULTS

<i>Event 1:</i> 40 Yards — Under 8. 1st.—Auburn: Andrew Reed. 2nd.—Brighton: Kim Farrer. 3rd.—Coburg: Ian Roy.	Time: 7.4 secs.	<i>Event 22:</i> 220 Yards — Under 15. 1st.—Kew: Ian Phillips. 2nd.—Auburn: John Wessel. 3rd.—Brighton: Robin Cocks.	Time: 26.2 secs.
<i>Event 2:</i> 40 Yards — Under 9. 1st.—Malvern: Gregory Hartung. 2nd.—Auburn: John Shallard. 3rd.—Brighton: Allan Dove.	Time: 7.3 secs.	<i>Event 23:</i> 220 Yards — Under 16. 1st.—Coburg: Robert Cruise. 2nd.—Auburn: Terry Coyne. 3rd.—Brighton: Edward Lowe.	Time: 26.7 secs.
<i>Event 3:</i> 40 Yards — Under 10. 1st.—Malvern: David James. 2nd.—Brighton: Peter Russell. 3rd.—Footscray: Ron Miller.	Time: 7.1 secs.	<i>Event 24:</i> 220 Yards — Under 17. 1st.—Malvern: Doug. Ogden. 2nd.—Kew: Jim Hill. 3rd.—Central: James McIlroy.	Time: 27.0 secs.
<i>Event 4:</i> 50 Yards — Under 11. 1st. Coburg: Ron Anchetl. 2nd.—Auburn: Brent McDonald. 3rd.—Brighton: David Farrer.	Time: 7.7 secs.	<i>Event 25:</i> 220 Yards — Open. 1st.—Kew: Gary Thompson. 2nd.—Malvern: Rob Brown. 3rd.—Coburg: Graham Creed.	Time: 27.2 secs.
<i>Event 5:</i> 75 Yards — Under 12. 1st.—Central: Robert Low. 2nd Kew: Bruce Reed. 3rd.—Coburg: Ian Gould.	Time: 10.4 secs.	<i>Event 26:</i> Football Kick — Under 16. 1st.—Fitzroy: Brian McKeon. 2nd.—Malvern: George Thorp. 3rd.—Auburn: Denis Harrison.	45 yds. 40 yds. 38 yds.
<i>Event 6:</i> 75 Yards — Under 13. 1st.—Central: Peter Dingle. 2nd.—Malvern: Tony Cormack. 3rd.—Kew: Gordon Thomson.	Time: 11.0 secs.	<i>Event 27:</i> Football Kick — Open. 1st.—Malvern: John Harley. 2nd.—Fitzroy: Brian McKeon. 3rd.—Central: John Alford.	51 yds. 48 yds. 46 yds.
<i>Event 7:</i> 75 Yards — Under 14. 1st.—Central: Gordon Spong. 2nd.—Malvern: George Thorp. 3rd.—Fitzroy: Peter Drummond.	Time: 10.2 secs.	<i>Event 29:</i> Basketball Throw — Open. 1st.—Kew. 2nd.—Malvern. 3rd.—Auburn.	52 50 40
<i>Event 8:</i> 100 Yards — Under 15. 1st.—Kew: Ian Phillips. 2nd.—Auburn: John Wessel. 3rd.—Brighton: Robin Cocks.	Time: 12.0 secs.	<i>Event 30:</i> Broad Jump — Under 10. 1st.—Malvern: Warren Hartung. 2nd.—Coburg: Don McDermott. 3rd.—Fitzroy: Lin Scully.	11 ft. 6 ins. 9 ft. 8 ins. 8 ft. 6 ins.
<i>Event 9:</i> 100 Yards — Under 16. 1st.—Coburg: Robert Cruise. 2nd.—Auburn: Terry Coyne. 3rd.—Brighton: Edward Lowe.	Time: 11.9 secs.	<i>Event 31:</i> Broad Jump — Under 12. 1st.—Coburg: Ross Dowsett. 2nd.—Central: Robert Low. 3rd.—Brighton: Roger Morcom.	10 ft. 2½ ins. 10 ft. 2 ins. 9 ft. 8½ ins.
<i>Event 10:</i> 100 Yards — Under 17. 1st.—Malvern: Doug. Ogden. 2nd.—Central: John Alford. 3rd.—Footscray: Kevin Bartils.	Time: 12.0 secs.	<i>Event 32:</i> Broad Jump — Under 14. 1st.—Central: Gordon Spong. 2nd.—Malvern: Peter Cormick. 3rd.—Coburg: Kevin Thomas.	13 ft. 7 ins. 13 ft. 6 ins. 12 ft. 9 ins.
<i>Event 11:</i> 100 Yards — Under 18. 1st.—Central: William Hood. 2nd.—Coburg: Geof. Todd. 3rd.—Malvern: John Kerley.	Time: 12.2 secs.	<i>Event 33:</i> Broad Jump — Under 16. 1st.—Coburg: Bob Cavise. 2nd.—Kew: Ian Phillips. 3rd.—Brighton: Robin Cocks.	17 ft. 1½ ins. 15 ft. 6½ ins. 14 ft. 5½ ins.
<i>Event 12:</i> 30 Yards — Under 6. 1st.—Footscray: Bruce Miller.		<i>Event 34:</i> Broad Jump — Open. 1st.—Malvern: Doug. Ogden. 2nd.—Coburg: Geof. Todd. 3rd.—Footscray: Kevin Bartils.	15 ft. 11 ins. 15 ft. 1¾ ins. 14 ft. 8½ ins.
<i>Event 13:</i> Junior Tunnel Ball — 10 Years. 1st.—Coburg. 2nd.—Footscray.		<i>Event 35:</i> Relay (4 x 110) — Under 14. 1st.—Malvern. 2nd.—Coburg. 3rd.—Central.	Time: 1 min. 2 secs.
<i>Event 14:</i> Intermediate Tunnel Ball — 14 Years. 1st.—Coburg. 2nd.—Fitzroy. 3rd.—Malvern.		<i>Event 36:</i> Relay (4 x 110) — Under 16. 1st.—Fitzroy. 2nd.—Auburn. 3rd.—Malvern.	Time: 56 secs.
<i>Event 16:</i> Cricket Throw — Under 16 Years. 1st.—Fitzroy: Brian McKeon. 2nd.—Auburn: Denis Harrison. 3rd.—Kew: Ian Phillips.	65 yds. 2 ft. 64 yds. 1 ft. 58 yds.	<i>Event 37:</i> Relay (4 x 110) — Open. 1st.—Malvern. 2nd.—Kew. 3rd.—Coburg.	Time: 52.6 secs.
<i>Event 17:</i> Cricket Throw — Open. 1st.—Auburn: Colin Elsey. 2nd.—Kew: Gary Thompson. 3rd.—Coburg: Geof. Todd.	85 yds. 74 yds. 71 yds.	<i>Event 38:</i> 880 Yards — Open. 1st.—Auburn: Terry Coyne. 2nd.—Coburg: Graham Creed. 3rd.—Central: Ken Peel.	Time: 2 mins. 56.7 secs.

More Advice from Our Legacy Dentist

The two previous articles have shown you how you can care for and preserve your dental health, i.e. by eating the right kind of foods and then thoroughly cleaning your teeth.

Now herein are some facts concerning eruption of various teeth and their importance and also some reasons why you should care for your dental health.

First teeth, milk teeth, baby teeth or as your dentist knows them — deciduous teeth — 20 in number, normally commence eruption at 5-6 months and all 20 should be fully erupted at the age of two years. During the years from about six to ten, these deciduous teeth are gradually replaced by permanent teeth, which, with proper care and attention, should last most of a person's lifetime

Now you will see that some of the deciduous teeth must remain until the child is 9-10 years old to maintain his masticatory efficiency and his general health.

These teeth are probably more important in many ways than permanent teeth.

The most important reasons for caring for these teeth are:—

1. Whilst deciduous teeth are present in the mouth they are stimulating the jaw bones to normal growth, thus affecting the child's appearance. Irregular facial appearance and ugly and irregular permanent teeth may be due directly to early loss of these teeth and may lead to a sense of inferiority in the child thus affecting his school-work when nicknamed on this account by his school-mates.
2. Whilst present they are also maintaining space into which the permanent teeth can erupt. Early loss of deciduous teeth allows this space to close by permitting the back teeth, especially the six-year-old molars, to drift forward. This causes irregularities in the permanent dentition and usually more dental decay as these irregularities help to retain food debris. Early loss also may allow the jaws to come too close together so that the lower front teeth bite up into the palate.
3. The child's general health can be affected by loss of masticatory efficiency caused by loss of these teeth and also by decayed teeth since these may become too painful for the child to chew his food properly.

4. Proper care of these teeth teaches the child to develop good habits which will be beneficial to his permanent teeth.

The teeth which are most important and often the most neglected in a child's mouth are the six-year-old molars.

These teeth are *permanent teeth*. They erupt at approximately six years of age behind the 20 deciduous teeth, i.e. one in each side of each jaw.

These teeth are the most important for maintaining the distance between the jaws whilst the permanent bicuspids are replacing the deciduous molars at about 9-10 years of age.

Early loss of these teeth allows the jaws to close together and allows the lower anterior teeth to bite into the upper palate behind the upper ones.

Now a very brief word on the process of dental decay.

A tooth consists of an enamel cap over dentine and in the centre of the dentine is the pulp which contains the nerves and blood vessels which keep the tooth alive.

Dental decay commences with damage to the enamel of the tooth by acid action of food debris which is permitted to remain around it.

The next stage is the eroding or decay of the dentine.

If this decay is not stopped by proper filling of the tooth at this stage then the decay progresses until the pulp is reached when prolonged aching of the tooth is the usual sign accompanied by death and infection of the pulp and the formation of an abscess and loss of the tooth.

There is no basis for the assumption that, since a parent has lost his or her teeth at an early age, the child should also be committed to wearing dentures when, with proper care and proper filling before decay has progressed too far, these teeth can last the rest of one's life.

So you will see that proper cleaning of your teeth will reduce or prevent damage to your teeth.

Therefore clean your teeth after meals and especially before going to bed and remember that whilst dentures serve a useful purpose they can never replace your own teeth with anywhere near the same masticatory efficiency nor with the same maintainance of facial appearance.



Intermediate Legacy Ladies' Club

We are very pleased to be able to let you all know that Legacy has grown a little larger over the last year. This is because so many of the girls have not been able to keep away from the Club, even though they have other interests. It was indeed a very proud moment when we became recognised as the Intermediate Legacy Ladies' Club.

We have a job which helps Legacy in a different way to that which we did as juniors. Probably you know about us and what we do — but in short this is our story.

Many of the girls — some who attended the first girl's classes in Legacy — found that family commitments prevented them from attending classes each week, and as there has been such a strong desire to keep in touch with Legacy, and one another, we decided to meet each month and do such jobs as would be required of us by the senior club. Following this, the idea of a fete to raise money took shape — and as a

result Legacy received a cheque for £400. This was the combined effort of the Intermediate Legacy Club (known as "The Boys") and our Club. Next year we will hold another fete in the Lower Town Hall on the 8th September.

We hope to increase our membership and we are sure that there are many who have not heard of our Club and its doings. Our meetings are held on the third Wednesday in each month, at which we have speakers on a variety of subjects. The Secretary would be pleased to hear from those former Junior Legatees who would like to remain in the Club but may not be able to attend the Tuesday night classes. They may like to join our ranks and serve in some way. Even if not resident in Melbourne and only an occasional visitor they would be most welcome. We have a member in America and one nearer home in Sydney.

Our feelings are that as Legacy has done so much for us we want to help Legacy, so come along and be one of us.

The Harris Train: A Legatee Honoured

We all certainly felt very proud of one of our fellow Legatees and incidentally a Past President of this Club, when we learned that the State Government had named our very fine new blue trains Harris trains in honour of a former Chairman of Railways Commissioners, Legatee Norman Harris.

It was a happy coincidence too that the Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary, representing the Premier, should be called upon to perform the "christening" ceremony on behalf of the State Government, for he is himself a worthy Legatee of this Club also.

For the benefit of those who may have missed the report of the naming ceremony in the press we reproduce the report as published in the columns of the Melbourne "Herald."

"Our New Harris Trains Honour Man Who Built Up Railways."

Norman Charles Harris, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.Sc., M.Ins.T., father of the greatest building programme in Victorian railway history, was feted this week by the men whom he once led.

Yesterday the Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Mr. Rylah, named Melbourne's new electric trains after him.

This softly-spoken retired railwayman, whose quiet charm and dignity cloak great strength of will, drive and tenacity, belongs to a select band of men who rose from the ranks to the highest position in the State's largest industry.

Norman Harris joined the service in 1913 and after a brilliant career in the mechanical engineering branch, became Chairman of Railways Commissioners in 1940.

He held this position during the trying period of the Second World War. During the war trains handled great movements of troops, carried millions of tons of munitions and war materials and at the same time shifted most primary produce and provided adequate transport for civilians.

All this was achieved despite the switching of the great railway workshops to the production of vast quantities of equipment and material for the fighting forces.

For his war work alone Norman Harris is recognised by top men in the service as a railwayman with the touch of a genius.

There are many young engineers who specially remember the railways' wartime chief.

As a member of the Legacy Club he took these young men—boys in those days—to his Brighton home and helped them with private tuition to pass important examinations.

Norman Harris comes from railway stock. His father, the late Mr. C. J. Harris, was a former chief clerk of the rolling stock branch and the first superintendent of the refreshment services branch.

Norman Harris was educated at Scotch College and did his early engineering training in Canada. He is a graduate of the McGill University, Montreal.

He worked in Canadian Pacific Railway workshops and was an assistant engineer in the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission before joining the Victorian Railways."

John Gellibrand Memorial Scholarship—1958 Award

The award for 1958 under this scholarship will be made to a Junior Legatee of a Victorian club and applications for this scholarship will close on 31st March, 1957.

Council will presently forward to Melbourne Legacy copies of the conditions and application forms which Melbourne Legacy will distribute amongst Victorian clubs.

Applications, which must be on the prescribed form (Form J.G.M.S./1958) should be lodged with the Honorary Secretary of Melbourne Legacy.

The successful candidate should be ready to travel to England in July or August, 1958.

The value of the scholarship is not less than £900 (Australian) for each of two years, payable in instalments from time to time as required.

Scholars have already been selected as follows: 1948, Tasmania; 1950, South Australia; 1952, Queensland; 1954, Western Australia; 1956, New South Wales.

SAFETY FIRST : Code for Cyclists MORE HOLIDAY HINTS FOR JUNIOR LEGATEES

1. Always keep as near to the left as practicable unless overtaking other traffic. Cycling on footpaths is against the law.
2. Always keep a good lookout, especially when riding with dropped handlebars. Always remember that the faster you are travelling, the smaller is the margin of safety should an emergency arise, and the more serious then must be the result of any accident.
3. Always remember that special care is necessary when light is bad or when roads are wet, slippery or otherwise dangerous.
4. Always remember that you cannot be certain of the movements of pedestrians. Be ready for children who may suddenly run on to the road and for people who may step from a safety zone or footpath. Make allowances for the hesitation of the aged and infirm and for the blind.
5. Always be prepared to meet pedestrians and led animals coming towards you on your own side of the road.
6. Always keep a straight course and always ride in single file whenever road or traffic conditions require it and never more than two abreast. Avoid riding between tramlines

- whenever possible. Don't attempt to gain a forward position in a traffic block by riding along the narrow spaces between stationary vehicles.
7. Always avoid riding close behind fast moving vehicles. Always leave enough space to allow for their slowing down or stopping suddenly. Never hold on to another vehicle.
 8. Always take special care at crossroads, corners and bends. Never cut corners when turning to the right. When turning from one road into another, go slow and give way to any pedestrian crossing the roads out of which or into which you are turning.
 9. Always avoid overtaking if by so doing you are likely to inconvenience or endanger any other road user.
 10. Never overtake at crossroads or at a blind corner or bend or at or when approaching the brow of a hill. Before you stop, slow down or change direction, give the appropriate signal clearly and in good time.
 11. Always be assured that your bicycle is equipped with efficient front and REAR lamps, good brakes and a bell.
 12. Always remember that the SAFETY of the Public comes FIRST.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS — THE

Anyone over the age of sixteen years may join a class or classes by filling in an enrolment card and sending it with fee to the Adult Education Centre, 114 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I. As enrolments for many classes will not be accepted once a certain number is reached, make sure of your place by enrolling early. Enrolment is not complete until the fee is paid.

Membership of a class entitles you to use the library at the Adult Education Centre without further fee. The Library, which comprises about 10,000 books, is open from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. (Mondays to Fridays) when classes are in session, and until 5.30 p.m. when they are not. Non-members of classes may join on payment of an annual fee of 10s.

1 — BOOKS

TO READ AND TALK ABOUT

These form one section of the Council of Adult Education Group Library. Books are available in sets so that they can be used by groups of people all of whom want to read the same book. There are usually twenty copies of each book available, but the number sent to the group tallies with the number of subscriptions paid.

Suppose, for example, that ten people decide to form a discussion group. They decide to meet in each others homes and take turns to provide a fire and a cup of tea. They send for an enrolment form and a catalogue of available books, decide on the kind of books they would like to read and the day of the month on which they plan to meet. Then they send their ten subscriptions at 10s. each to the Council of Adult Education Group Service with a list of the books they would like or a general request for books of a certain type and information about their meeting dates, name and address of secretary, address for despatch of boxes, etc. They then receive each month a set of books and discussion notes — one book and one copy of the notes for each financial member of the group — and at each monthly meeting they discuss the book in hand and then hand back the copies of books and notes and receive copies of the books and notes for the next month's reading.

The minimum number of members accepted is six. The maximum number of copies of any one book is twenty. Experience has shown that a group of between 8 and 15 people is a comfortable and practical size for a discussion group. The subscription of 10s. per member per year entitles members to a set of books and notes every four weeks. On payment of a double subscription (i.e., £1 p.a.) the group may receive a box every fortnight, but the alternate boxes must be from another section of the Group Library.

2 — RECORDS

TO LISTEN TO

These form the second section of the Council of Adult Education Group Library.

The records are in set "Music Boxes" with commentaries and reference books and cannot be borrowed individually. All kinds of records are available — programme music, opera, ballet, chamber music, major orchestral works.

If you are interested in forming a listening group, write to the Director of Discussion Groups for the catalogue of music boxes, which gives the details of the records in each box, and for an enrolment form. Then send the completed enrolment form and subscriptions (10s. per member, minimum six members) to the Council of Adult Education Group Service. You will then receive each month on the agreed date a box of records (eight to twelve records in each box) and a copy of the commentary for each financial member. Boxes are despatched two weeks before the date of the group meeting so that the group leader can have plenty of time to become familiar with the records and notes.

Some Long Playing records are available, but groups must supply satisfactory evidence of having the correct equipment.

Only one music box may be obtained in four weeks. If a group wishes to meet fortnightly members may, on payment of a double subscription (i.e., £1 per member per year), receive a box from another section of the Group Library for alternate meetings.

Music boxes may be borrowed under special circumstances by groups or organisations which do not pay the regular membership fee. The casual borrowing rate varies. Details on request.

Teacher: "Really, Dan, your handwriting gets worse all the time."

Dan: "Well, sir, if I wrote any clearer, you'd be finding fault with my spelling."

"Mama," called out the little boy left in charge of his small brother, "say something to Herbie."

"Why? What's the matter with Herbie?" the mother wanted to know.

"He's sitting on the flypaper," came the response, "and there's a lot of flies waiting to get on."

COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION

Members of classes are welcome to use the students' lounge and reading room at the Adult Education Centre. This room has been furnished by the Adult Education Association.

Schools will be conducted during the year in psychology, music, films, writing, painting, and current topics.

Write to the Director of Classes, Adult Education Centre, 114 Flinders Street, or ring MF 5568.

N. D. ANDERSON, B.Com.,

Director of Classes.

3 — PLAYS

TO READ AND ACT

These form the third section of the Council of Adult Education Group Library.

There are hundreds of plays of all kinds, long and short, and up to twenty copies of each play. The plays may be borrowed by reading groups or acting groups. Groups which want to use a set of plays every month should fill in an enrolment form and pay their subscriptions (10s. per member per year, minimum six members). Groups which want to borrow a set of plays occasionally may do so on payment of a weekly borrowing fee (5s. per fortnight per set).

A detailed catalogue of plays is supplied free to each group secretary. Additional copies may be bought for 1s. 6d. a copy, 2s. posted. The catalogue gives a synopsis of each play and shows the number of characters and sets. It also gives full details of casual borrowing rates for sets and single copies.

Many of the plays make excellent reading for discussion groups. Discussion notes are provided with these plays.

There is a special club fee of £6 p.a. for theatre groups. This entitles the group to borrow plays for reading and production and to use the technical section of the library.

The Drama Library contains plays with discussion notes for groups which like to read and discuss plays, all kinds of plays for acting and a wide range of books on acting, production, lighting, costume, make-up, etc.

4 — PICTURES

TO LOOK AT AND DISCUSS

These form the fourth section of the Council of Adult Education Group Library.

The art section of the Group Library contains some thousands of prints and film slides in colour. These are available in standard sets in much the same way as the discussion books, records, and plays.

The subscription for membership of an art group is the same as that for any other type of group—10s. per member per year with a minimum of six members. This entitles the group to receive one set of art material every four weeks. A "set" means a group of twelve or more prints with a commentary for each financial member, or a group of film slides with commentaries for each member.

Projector for film slides (35 mm.) and screen must be provided by the group.

A catalogue of prints and slides is sent free to every group secretary. Additional copies are available for 1s., post free.

The catalogue gives the size of prints. All are mounted and most are of a size to be easily handled by informal groups. Some prints are very large and make excellent display material.

Sets of prints or slides with notes may be borrowed by groups or organisations which have not paid the membership fee for regular borrowing at the casual borrowing rate of 5s. per set.

YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE—Continued from page 12

"Proficiency" standard in his annual examinations, he is then entitled to receive an increased rate of pay during the following year.

On completion of the term of apprenticeship, if the apprentice has passed the school course, the Commission issues to him a "Certificate of Proficiency," the hall-mark of the craftsman.

Working Conditions in the Trades

Employment is not seasonal, as the level of employment in the engineering industry is determined by the rate of general industrial activity. In conditions of reasonably full employment, constant employment is assured to the competent tradesman. Naturally nearly all the work is carried out in the factory where the machines are located.

The standard working week in the industry is of 40 hours, worked in five days.

LEGACY NEWSLETTER

Prospects of Advancement

Opportunities, depending upon the personal qualities and expert knowledge of the tradesman, are available for promotion to supervisory or instructional positions. Post-apprenticeship courses are conducted in most technical schools for advanced work, such as toolmaking, milling and gear-cutting and production engineering. The apprentice who is prepared to study hard has the chance of ultimately attaining executive rank.

Further Information

For further information and forms of application for the Certificate of Qualification (Form 3) apply to—

The Secretary, Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, 103 Russell St., Melbourne, C.I. Telephone: MU 9581.

The Principal of any Technical School.
Any District Employment Office of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

No. 2 of Series

The mechanical engineering industry is concerned with the manufacture, and the subsequent maintenance and repair, of machines and other products of iron, steel alloys or other materials. A great many skilled trades are involved, but a general idea of the place of the main trades concerned may be gained from a simplified description of the processes involved in the manufacture of a machine. The order first passes to the drawing office, where the draftsmen prepare detailed drawings, from which blueprints are made for the guidance of the various tradesmen. In the pattern shop, the patternmaker makes the patterns for each part to be cast and the patterns are sent to the foundry, to be used by the moulder in making the moulds into which molten metal is poured for casting. The rough castings then pass to the machine shop, where they are machined and fitted to exact size, and finally the various components are assembled, erected and tested.

This pamphlet deals with the following engineering trades; Fitting, Turning, Machining, Patternmaking, Brassfinishing, Blacksmithing and Coppersmithing. There are separate pamphlets dealing with other engineering trades, such as Boilermaking and Steel Construction, Jobbing Moulding and Coremaking, Sheet Metal and Electroplating. Each of these tradesmen plays a very important part in the engineering industry.

The Work Itself

Following is a brief description of the work involved in each of the trades:—

Patternmaking: Although mainly a worker in wood, the patternmaker must think in terms of engineering—he is the link between the drawing office and the foundry. With the aid of hand and machine tools, and working from blue prints, he constructs the patterns which determine the shape of the castings to be made. This is one of the most skilled of the engineering trades.

Fitting, Turning and Machining is the work of cutting and shaping the metal to the exact size and shape required for each part and of fitting all the shaped parts together. The fitter's part of the job is that requiring the use of hand tools, while the turner and machinist work with the various types of lathes and other machines (e.g., milling, shaping and planing machines). While some firms may teach an apprentice all of this work, others concentrate on training a fitter, or a turner and machinist. The class of work undertaken by individual firms varies, but the fundamental skills are the same—knowledge of metals, ability to read drawings and to calculate, ability to use hand tools and machines to produce a finished job of the greatest degree of accuracy.

Brassfinishing: The brassfinisher does similar work to the fitter and turner, using hand and machine tools to produce the finished article in brass.

Blacksmithing: The engineering blacksmith must not be confused with the farrier. While the latter is concerned with the shoeing of horses, the former is concerned with the working of metal at a high temperature, and the aid of various hand and machine tools. Thus iron and steel alloys are forged and shaped into a great variety of articles required in the engineering industry. Blacksmithing is one of the most important of the engineering trades, as the industry depends on the smith for tools and forgings which he alone can produce. His work includes heat treatment.

Coppersmithing is altogether different from blacksmithing—the coppersmith is more of a sheet-metal worker than are the other tradesmen in this group, using copper plates, making bends, vessels, etc., for a wide variety of uses, with the aid of both hand and machine tools.

Entry into the Trade

Method: Entry into the trade is by apprenticeship to an approved employer. An applicant must obtain from the

Apprenticeship Commission a Certificate of Qualification to enter into apprenticeship, which is granted if the applicant has attained the minimum age and educational qualifications prescribed. He may then be employed on probation for a period not exceeding three months, after which, if all parties are agreeable, indentures are signed and registered by the Commission.

The employment of improvers in these trades is not permitted by law. (An "improver" is a junior employed at less than the rate of wages prescribed for a tradesman, learning a trade but not apprenticed.)

Qualifications.

Age: The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is fifteen years or 14 years and 6 months if in possession of the Junior Technical Certificate (subject to the Commission's approval).

Education: The minimum standard of education entry into apprenticeship is the satisfactory completion of the third year of the Junior Technical School course or its equivalent (for this purpose the Proficiency Certificate Standard in a Secondary School). However, the Commission may give consideration to the application of any boy who has not had sufficient opportunity to reach this standard. Most metropolitan technical schools conduct an "Apprenticeship Preparatory Course" in the evenings through which boys who have not attained the prescribed standard before leaving school may qualify for apprenticeship.

Aptitudes and Other Personal Requirements

To succeed in these trades, a boy should have a liking for work with tools, machines and metals and ability to read drawings and to calculate. The work demands great application and attention to detail and the fitter, in particular, should be skilled in hand control and be able to work precisely and rapidly. Good health and strength without defects of sight or hearing are essential. Blacksmithing requires greater physical exertion, although ability to think and act quickly are as important as good strength.

Conditions of Apprenticeship

The term of apprenticeship, including the period of probation, for a boy commencing below the age of 17 years is five years; for a boy commencing at 17 years or older, the term may be either five or four years, at the option of the contracting parties. Rates of wages payable increase from year to year of experience. (Owing to their frequent variation, rates of wages are not included here, but may be ascertained at any time from the Apprenticeship Commission.)

Apprentices receive the same benefits as to holidays and sick leave as are provided for journeymen and are provided during their apprenticeship with almost all necessary tools, except for patternmaking apprentices, who receive a tool allowance of 4/- per week.

Attendance at Technical School

There is a four years' course of training at a technical school, which is compulsory. In Melbourne and the larger provincial cities, attendance at compulsory classes is during the daytime only, on the basis of one full day a week during the first two years of the course and one full day per fortnight during the third and fourth years of the course, without loss of pay. In other parts of the State part day and part evening classes may be held. Where attendance at classes is impracticable, the apprentice is required to undertake a correspondence course from the Melbourne Technical College and receives time off from work without loss of pay for this purpose. Fees are paid by the apprentice at the beginning of each term but, if he attends well during the term, are refunded by the employer at the end of the term. If the apprentice attains the

(Turn to page 11)