

A VIEW OF THE NEW CLASS ROOMS FROM THE QUADRANGLE.

A Pressing Need.

A BIG PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR AUCKLAND—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN CHRISTCHURCH

By W. Wilson, M.Sc.

ONE of the largest secondary schools in New Zealand, King's College, situated at Remuera, Auckland, is on the eve of a development which will make it similar in nearly every respect to the great English public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. The scheme is an ambitious one, but is now on the way to achievement. In view of the present movement it will be of interest to glance over what has been done in this respect at Christ's College, Canterbury, an institution resembling closely the future King's, and one which has played no small part in moulding the characters of the men of Canterbury and in preparing them in mind and body for their place as citizens of a British country.

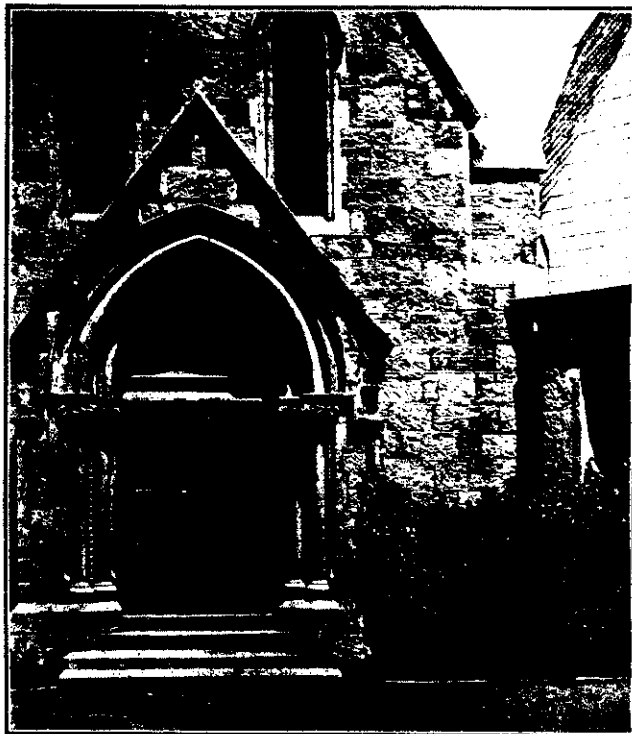
Unlike her northern sister, Christ's College is of quite a venerable age, for it was founded by the pilgrims on their arrival in 1850 and furnished with an ideal site and with the forerunners of the present buildings. The Canterbury community included an eminent architect, Mr C. J. Mountfort, whose splendid Gothic handiwork has done so much to dignify the older buildings of Christchurch. It was he that designed the original college, and also the later additions until the time of his death, about a dozen years ago, since when his son has carried on the work. Thus it will be seen that the school was assured of an appearance eminently in keeping with the noble function it was to fulfil.

There are altogether about two hundred and fifty boys attending the South-

ern college, so that the Auckland institution will be on a somewhat larger scale. However, the component parts and the general arrangement will very likely be much the same in the two cases. About twelve acres altogether are taken up by the school buildings and grounds, which are situated next the Domain and the Botanical Gardens, and washed by the river Avon. To this should be added the lower school, and also the cricket ground, which is distant about ten minutes' walk through the intervening gardens, and is one of the largest in the city.

The main entrance to Christ's College is in Rolleston Avenue, near the Univer-

sity College, and leads directly into the big quadrangle of about an acre and a half of the green turf, round which are grouped the principal school buildings. The most prominent of these is the new headmaster's house, a large three-story edifice of dark-bluish stone, erected about three years ago by the Old Boys at a cost of about £2000. This is the largest boarders' house, and contains not only the dormitories, but also the dining-hall, studies, and all the accommodation for between fifty and a hundred boys. On one side of it is another boarding-house, known as "Boorne," also complete in itself, while on the other side is the school library, followed by the big



A FINE BIT OF ARCHITECTURE: NORTH DOOR OF THE CHAPEL.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

"THE NIGHT BRINGS COUNSEL."

Nothing is truer, and if the counsel be wise the morning will bring with it ease and calm and a better frame of mind altogether. It is, however, only indirectly of the mind that it is desired to speak now; the counsel offered primarily concerns the body which cushions it, and whose joys and sorrows it shares to the full. But what affects one is inevitably reflected upon the other. Sleep, for instance, is indispensable to both, and who, having experience of insomnia, would ignore a valuable auxiliary in the wooing of sweet and natural slumber? It is just during the night that the mouth becomes a cavity ventilated only through the nose—not taking into account those who sleep with open mouths—and it is not washed by the recurring saliva bath as in the daytime. These conditions are most favourable to decomposition, and after a night's rest it is not surprising that the mouth should feel unpleasantly "stale."

But unfortunately very few people fully realise how serious this mouth stagnation is. We ought specially to guard against septic deterioration, and to begin early in life to guard against it, and the selection of the right preparation with which to effect the necessary purification is, of course, a very important matter. Tooth powders or pastes are inadequate for the purpose, because the parts most liable to attack, the backs of the molars and the fissures and interstices in and between the teeth—the

very parts where the harmful microbes live and thrive—are not purified, for the simple reason that they cannot be reached by such things as powders or pastes. Only a liquid dentifrice can penetrate these minute crevices, and to do its

work effectively it must be an anti-septic preparation whose action is gentle and continuous.

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Last thing at night, and—

work effectively it must be an anti-septic preparation whose action is gentle and continuous.



—first thing in the morning.

Odol, the well-known dentifrice and mouth-wash, is such a preparation, for during the process of rinsing it penetrates everywhere, reaching the cavities of the teeth, the interstices between them and the backs of the molars, destroying bacteria wherever generated. Odol alone can produce this effect, which is principally due to a peculiar property which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums so that they become impregnated with it.

The immense importance of this altogether unique property should be fully appreciated, for while all other preparations for the cleansing and the protection of the teeth act only during the few moments of their application, Odol leaves a microscopically thin, but thoroughly effective, anti-septic coating on the surface of the mucous membrane and in the interstices of the teeth, which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

It is this lasting effect that gives to daily users of Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected against the process of decomposition, which, if not arrested, inevitably destroys the teeth. It is well to remember that it is as necessary to protect and cleanse artificial teeth as it is to safeguard those provided by nature, and that Odol is just as effective in one case as in

them, not only is complete purification assured, but the gums are rendered firm, hard, and healthy. Smokers, too, find nothing so pleasant and effective as Odol for removing the colour of tobacco from the breath and cleansing the palate.