From the trough the dough descends to the floor below and into the "dough divider." In this machine, on which alone a page might well be written, the dough is rammed into a series of cylinders, each exactly set to hold the necessary weight, tipped to a vertical position, then neatly cut off by the dough knife and flipped clear of the machine on to a rotary drum, round the surface of which it passes guided by semicular chutes into the elevator leading to the "first prover." Each lump of dough, now neatly circular in form drops into a separate canvas pocket and is conveyed through the prover, (heated when necessary) a journey occupying some half hour, and thence by traveller to the patent moulding machine where further shaping takes place. From here the loaves are again picked up by elevator and passed through the "second prover." This prover delivers the dough to the final machine which automatically rolls out the dough, re-rolls it in the familiar "Jam Roley Poly" fashion, to remove air bubbles, shapes the loaves and finally drops each loaf into the tin shape waiting to receive it.

The tins containing dough are then picked up by a "third prover" where steam is the agent employed, and from there they are delivered direct to the travelling ovens. These ovens are 60 feet long, and are run at a temperature of about 600 degrees, the trip of a loaf occupying about 35 minutes from end to end. At the far end of the journey the finished loaves are placed on wire racks to cool, the empty tins being run down an inclined roller slide, back to the baking room for further filling.

The delivery arrangements, and carter's checking devices are well thought out, but it must suffice to say that the actual delivery is done from house to house deliveries by the familiar horse and cart, while hotels, hospital and long distance deliveries are handled by up-to-date motor delivery vans.

We feel safe in saying that the ordinary householder who is privileged to inspect the care and scrupulous cleanliness attained by the use of these modern methods, will feel far less dissatisfied in paying his monthly bread bill, even at the present enhanced prices, than he had before his initiation.

University Grounds

How They Should be Planned

AN ATTRACTIVE IDEAL

Perched up on a hillside, surrounded by dwellings and public roads, we can hope for very little in the way of attractive and suitable grounds for Wellington's university, but broader ideas prevail in regard to the site for the new Auckland University College which is so badly needed, and the Northern educationalists will find encouragement and assistance in the plans of the West Australian University Senate for laying out the grounds of the university at Crawley.

Premiums of 100 guineas and 25 guineas for first and second prize designs are being offered by the Senate for the best schemes for laying out the grounds and gardens, including the disposition of the buildings of the University of West Australia. The site is at Crawley Park, two miles from Perth and four miles from the ocean, and is in full view of all river traffic passing between Perth and Freemantle.

As an indication of the enlightened mind of the Senate upon this important question, the Chancellor, Sir J. Winthrop Hackett K.C.M.G., M.L.C., LL.D, publishes the following notes in the conditions of the competition:—

It is surprising the demands made by what may be called the agrarian needs of a modern university, especially taken in conjunction with the latter day conception of advanced research. In planning such a University, provision has to be made for the buildings common to all, such as the Grand Hall, the General Library, the General Museum, Lecture and Examination Rooms, and the like. The School of Medicine will require special quarters—laboratory, dissecting theatre, etc. Then, there must be large provision for instruction in Biology, Bacteriology, *Materia Medica*, and a host of other subjects. Similarly, Mining and Engineering will have to be considered. Facilities will be required for dealing with Physics, Metallurgy, and Assaying. Then, there is the Agricultural Faculty. It is to be hoped that the gardens of old Crawley House will be preserved and improved, so that ample recreation grounds may prove a source of delight to all—students and visitors alike. But, besides these, special plots will have to be dedicated to the service of agricultural instruction. Moreover, there is need of a residence for the Vice-Chancellor, and, it may be, residences for the professors and lecturers will have to be borne in mind."

"Then, in a modern University, sports must take a foremost place, and much space will be demanded for tennis, football, and other forms of manly and healthful recreation. Above all, the deep water river front with which this beautiful area is favoured can be made, as regards boating, sailing, bathing, fishing, etc., one of the rarest attractions offered by any of the Universities of Australia. Finally, to quote words I have used before, I take it that provision for colleges will be demanded, on whatever basis they may be established. I am bold enough to believe that a University wholly divorced from the college system is calculated to impart but a meagre proportion of the full advantages which should be secured to our students from a University course."

A few official copies of the conditions, including contour survey of the sites and locality plan, are available upon application to the Editor of "Progress," 10, Willis street, Wellington, and we will be pleased to send them to intending competitors. The competition closes on May 31st next.

"The building that aims at being anything more than useful and strong must first be polite."—*Garbett.*