



An all-plastic cake-mixer made in New Zealand

insignificant quantity of plastic articles. Even such articles as plastic shell-cases were on the list. Before the war, she produced plastic wireless cabinets, electrical fittings, door knobs, finger plates and various other smaller articles.

Prospects for the plastic industry in New Zealand are bright in that the Dominion has almost unlimited supplies of the essential materials. Casein, a product of milk, is a major one. To-day, our greatest industry is dairying, and our leading export has changed from wool to butter and cheese. The dairying industry is unlikely to be adversely affected by the manufacture of synthetic products. In fact, it is likely to benefit from their manufacture. Casein products are easily manufactured, attractive and strong. Knitting needles, wireless cabinets, etc. manufactured from casein have long been familiar on the market.

New Zealand's coal industry is a large and thriving one. The products and by-products of coal provide a great variety of synthetic and plastic products from benzene to an aspirin—probably the widest variety of articles in production from the one raw material today.

But New Zealand's greatest opportunity of exploitation and expansion in the plastic industry probably lies in her 750,000 acres of trees. From these trees, 400,000 acres of which are owned by the State, can be produced that all-important substance for plastic production—cellulose. Limitations to the manufacture of goods from this article scarcely exist.

Another field for development in the Dominion is the chemical industry. New Zealand has some of the processing chemicals; those which she lacks Australia has. This industry has increased until it is now a major one and is still increasing. The future looks as good for it as for the plastic industries.

It depends on the foresight and initiative of the New Zealander himself whether the Dominion can meet threats to her present industries and keep abreast of the times in the development of her plastic manufacturing resources.



ANSWER TO CHESS QUERY

In answer to a correspondent here is the rule for taking "en passant." A pawn, standing on the fifth rank, has the power to capture a pawn moving two squares passing it. e.g., a pawn on K5 can take pawns moving from Q2 to Q4 or B2 to B4. The capture is made as if the pawn had moved only one square and that square is occupied by the capturing pawn. This is only valid for the move immediately succeeding that of the pawn captured.
