

THRIFT NEWS

Forecast!

**THRIFT
TODAY—
Clear Skies
Tomorrow**

New Park Opened for Schoolch



THIRTY BOYS
AND GIRLS
WIN PRIZES
THIS YEAR!

FREDDY
BOYS
SAV

SAR JAMES
AND LITTLE

JACK
TALK

Cultivate Saving Habit!

It's fun to save pennies





Scraps of KNOWLEDGE

CRICKET.

The **Ball** must weigh not less than 5½ oz. or more than 5½ oz., and measure 8 13/16 inches to 9 inches in circumference.

The **Bat** must not exceed 43 inches in the widest part, and not be longer than 38 inches.

The **Wicket** must be 9 inches wide and 28 inches out of the ground.

The **Bails** must each be 4½ inches in length.

Captains and Umpires have the right to check measurements, etc.

The programme of International cricket fixtures for the next five years is as follows:

- 1938—Australians in England.
- 1938-9—England in South Africa.
- 1939—West Indies in England.
- 1939-40—England in India.
- 1940—South Africa in England.
- 1940-41—England in Australia.
- 1942—Australians in England.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Length, 70 miles.)

The British Government, which owns seven-sixteenths of the shares in the Suez Canal Company, is the only Government with such an interest.

For its administration the Company is predominantly French, but no shares are held by the French Government. On the board of management there are 10 British representatives, one Dutch, and 21 French.

The concession granted to de Lesseps, promoter and engineer, in 1856 was for 99 years, so that in default of other arrangements the Canal will pass into the hands of the Egyptian Government in 1955.

THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

Inscription on the Tomb.

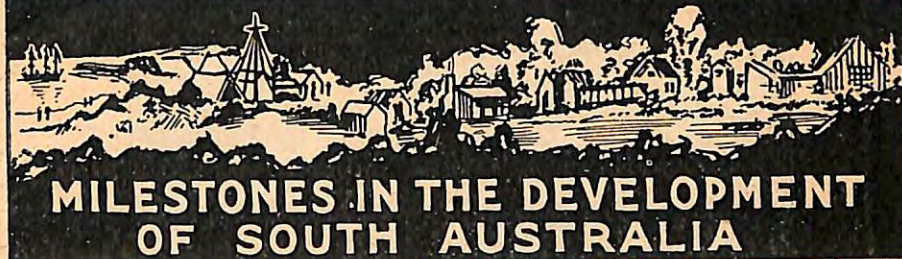
"Beneath this stone lies the body of a British warrior, unknown by name or rank, brought here on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1920, in the presence of His Majesty King George V, his Ministers of State, the chiefs of his forces, and a vast concourse of the nation. Thus are commemorated the many multitudes who, during the Great War of 1914-1918, gave the most that man can give, life itself, for God, for King and country, for loved ones, home and Empire, for the sacred cause of justice and the freedom of the world. They buried him among the kings, because he had done good toward God and toward His House." The words, "In Christ shall he be made alive," are below, and other short inscriptions surround the lettering.

The slab of black basalt bearing these words was laid in position in November, 1921, replacing the earlier and shorter inscription which was placed upon the tomb of the unknown soldier at the time of the reinterment in the nave of Westminster Abbey a year earlier.

DO YOU KNOW THESE INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YOUR BANK?

- (1) The funds of The Savings Bank of S.A. exceed £25,000,000.
- (2) The number of operative accounts in the various Departments is as follows—

Ordinary Department	355,283
School Bank Department (including Centenary Gift Accounts)	84,979
Special Purpose Department	17,012
- (3) There is a staff of 322 officers employed in the Head Office and 51 Branch Offices of the Bank.
- (4) The Bank is controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor-in-Council.
- (5) The average amount at the credit of each ordinary interest-bearing account is approximately £64.
- (6) Averaging the transactions at all offices, about nine transactions of some description take place every ten seconds during the hours of business throughout the year.



MILESTONES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- 1802—Discovery of Spencer's and St. Vincent Gulfs by Flinders.
- 1814—Flinders suggested the name "Australia," instead of New Holland.
- 1831—Wakefield's first colonization committee formed.
- 1836—Settlement founded at Adelaide under Governor Hindmarsh.
- 1838—"Over-landing" of cattle from Sydney to Adelaide along the Murray route by Hawden and Bonney.
- 1839—Lake Torrens discovered by Eyre, the explorer.
- 1840-1—Eyre's overland journey from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
- 1842—Discovery of copper at Kapunda.
- 1844—Sturt's last expedition inland.
- 1845—Discovery of the Burra copper deposits. Sturt discovered Cooper's Creek.
- 1846—Proclamation of North Australia.
- 1848—The Savings Bank of S.A. established.
- 1850—Representative Government granted.
- 1852—First steamer ascended the River Murray to its junction with the Darling.
- 1857—Torrens' Real Property Act introduced.
- 1858—Telegraphic communication between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide inaugurated.
- 1860—Copper discoveries at Wallaroo and Moonta. McDouall Stuart reached centre of continent and named "Central Mt. Stuart."
- 1861—Burke and Wills perished at Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, S.A., on return journey after crossing continent from Melbourne to Gulf of Carpentaria.
- 1862—Stuart crossed the continent from South to North.
- 1870—Commencement of Trans-Continental telegraph.
- 1872—Cable from Java to Port Darwin. Completion of Trans-Continental telegraph line.
- 1874—University of Adelaide founded.
- 1877—Opening of telegraphic communication with Western Australia.
- 1887—Queen Victoria's Jubilee Exhibition at Adelaide.
- 1899—First contingent of Australian Troops sent to Boer War in South Africa.
- 1901—Proclamation of the Commonwealth at Sydney. First Federal Parliament opened at Melbourne by Duke of York (later King George V). Inter-State Free Trade established.
- 1906—First Branch of The Savings Bank of S.A. opened at Port Adelaide.
- 1907—Introduction of Banking in Schools by The Savings Bank of S.A.
- 1914—Outbreak of Great War. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (A.N.Z.A.C.) formed in Egypt under Sir William Birdwood.
- 1917—Completion of Trans-Australian Railway (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).
- 1918—End of Great War.
- 1922—First lock on River Murray opened at Blanchetown.
- 1930—Telephone trunk line service established between Adelaide and Perth, linking up the whole of the mainland States by telephone.
- 1934—Inauguration of England-Australia Air Mail Service.
- 1936—South Australian Centenary.



ADELAIDE'S SKYLINE TODAY!

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN COINAGE

The records of early Australian currency are extremely scanty. In 1813 Governor Macquarie, of New South Wales, resorted to the expedient of cutting out a central disc from a number of Spanish dollars, with the object of retaining them in the Colony in their pierced form to serve the purposes of currency. The small circular piece, known as the "dump," was marked with the name of the Colony, the date (1813) and its current value, "Fifteen-pence." The larger piece, known as the "holey dollar," was similarly marked on its inner rim, and also with its circulating value, "Five shillings"—that of the Spanish dollar. An order dated 31st December, 1822, reduced their current value to "three-fourths of the Spanish dollar."

The discovery of gold in 1851 led to heavy demands being made upon the current coin of the Colony for the purchase of the newly-found bullion. These demands could not be met by the ordinary currency, and a petition was addressed to Her Majesty the Queen in 1851 by the Legislative Council of New South Wales for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney in order that colonists might be able to convert their gold dust or nuggets into money, and ultimately the Sydney Mint was established in 1855.

In South Australia the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce established in 1852 a Government Assay Office for the purpose of assaying and stamping ingots of gold, which should form a metallic basis for issues of bank notes. The Government later issued one pound tokens, which were known as Adelaide sovereigns, in lieu of gold ingots, but the issue lasted only a short while. The Assay Office was closed in 1853, at which time 24,468 one-pound pieces had been issued. The Act of 1852 also provided for five-pound and two-pound pieces, and dies were engraved for the five-pound token, but none were struck.

A second branch mint in Australia was opened at Melbourne, Victoria, in 1872, while a third was subsequently erected at Perth, Western Australia, coining operations commencing in 1899. The early coins issued from the three Australian Mints were marked with a small capital letter as a mint-mark, such letters being S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth).

Spanish Dollar—Utilised as Currency in New South Wales, 1813.



Holey Dollar, 1813.



Dump, 1813.

Impressions of Dies prepared in South Australia under Act 14 of 1852.



Figures 1 and 2 are the obverse and reverse of a die which was intended for £5 tokens, authorised, but not issued, as a legal tender. Figures 3 and 4 are the obverse and reverse of a die used for £1 tokens. No. 5 was struck owing to a flaw in No. 4, as shown in picture. Only a few issues were made from No. 4, the total issues from Nos. 3, 4, and 5 being 24,648.

THRIFT NEWS TO SCHOLARS.

All About School Bank Exhibitions.

EXHIBITION WINNERS, 1936.



ANDREE J. PRIME,
East Adelaide School.



EDMUND R. KENNETT,
Cowandilla School.

Most of you have heard of scholarships, bursaries or exhibitions (which all mean practically the same thing), and every ambitious scholar is keen to win one.

All children with School Bank accounts who pay in at least once every month (excepting January and December) while in Grades VI and VII, and, of course, listen intently to their teachers and learn all they can while in school and at their home lessons, will give themselves a chance of winning one of the two exhibitions offered by The Savings Bank of S.A.

The awards are made each year, one to a girl and one to a boy, on the results of the Qualifying Certificate Examination. The fortunate girl winner is entitled to £20 a year for two years, and the boy, £25 a year for the same period—or three years, if approved by the Minister of Education—at a High School or College. A board allowance of £20 a year will also be made to an exhibitor who is unable to live at home while holding the award.

Just think of it, boys and girls! how pleased mother and father would be to see you gain an exhibition, and how proud you yourself would feel in the knowledge that you had helped them by winning your way!

We cannot all win, but we can all try—and benefit by the trying—and even the satisfaction of knowing that our store of knowledge is improved is in itself satisfying, although the coveted prize be not ours.

THE SCHOOL BANK DEPARTMENT.

The School Bank is now established at nearly all public and private schools in the State, with a resulting benefit to the children, not only financially, but also in teaching them the value of thrift, a practice which once instilled should be of infinite value to them in their later years.

Each child opening a School Savings Account is given a passbook and a presentation ruler, and on a "banking day" each week may pay in a deposit of one penny or upwards to one pound.

Withdrawals may be made at the Branch where the account is kept, or by post, and interest at the same rate as on ordinary savings bank accounts is allowed on deposits of over one pound.

School Bank Agencies are established at 1,193 schools, and 77,291 scholars have accounts, their savings on 30th June last amounting to £139,629. If you are not a depositor, you should see your teacher about it.



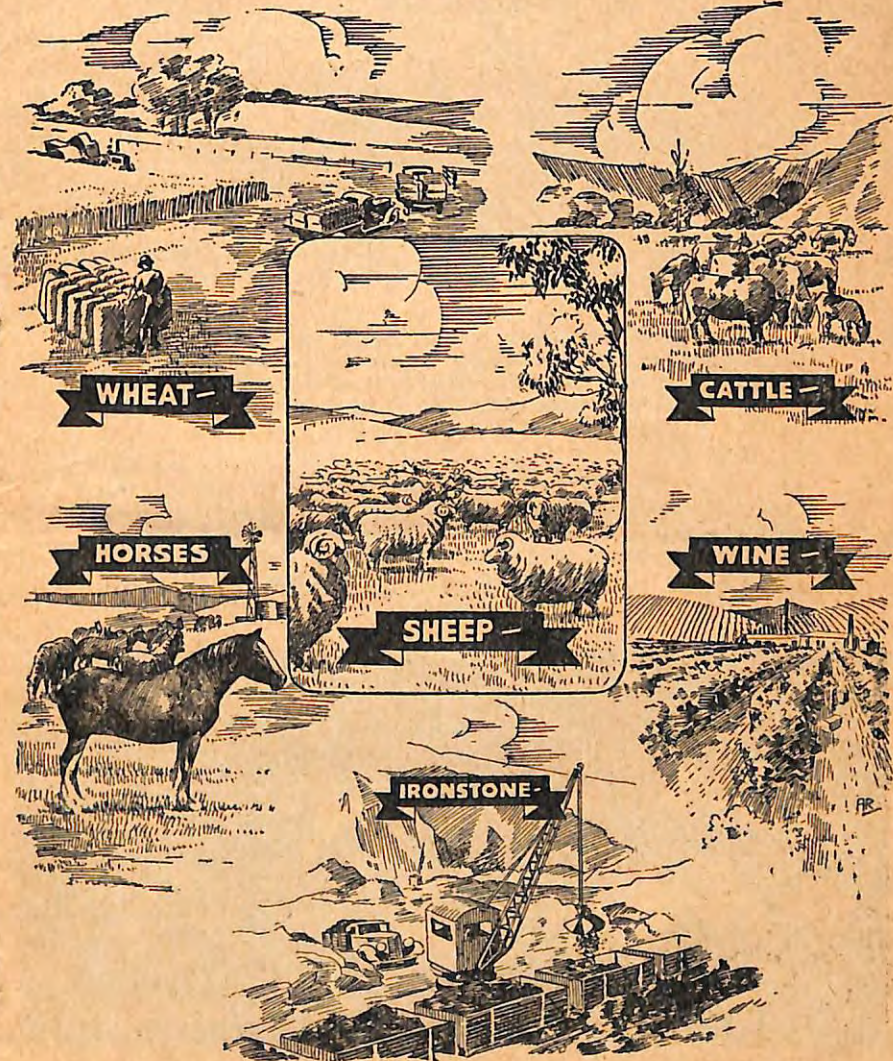
THE MAIN PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE.

Latest Annual Figures.

Wool:
77,000,000 lbs.
Value, £4,300,000.
7,945,745 sheep.

Wheat:
28,714,653 bushels.
Value, £7,300,000
(approx.).

Wine:
13,023,587 gallons.
Value, £1,783,407.



Horses:
197,368 head.

Cattle:
Dairy Products—
Value, £1,460,000
(approx.).
335,354 head.

Ironstone:
1,887,298 tons.
Value, £2,170,392.

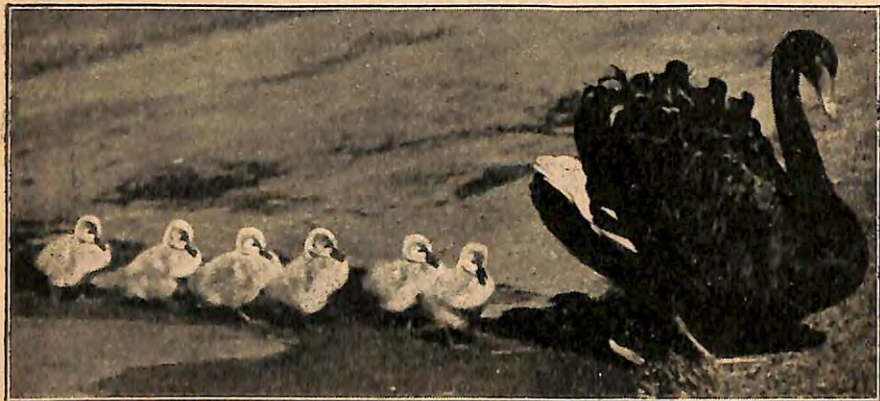
APPRECIATION BY PARENTS OF CENTENARY GIFT ACCOUNTS.

As a Centenary gesture, The Savings Bank of S.A. offered a Gift Account with a deposit of two shillings and sixpence to every child born in the State during the Centenary year.

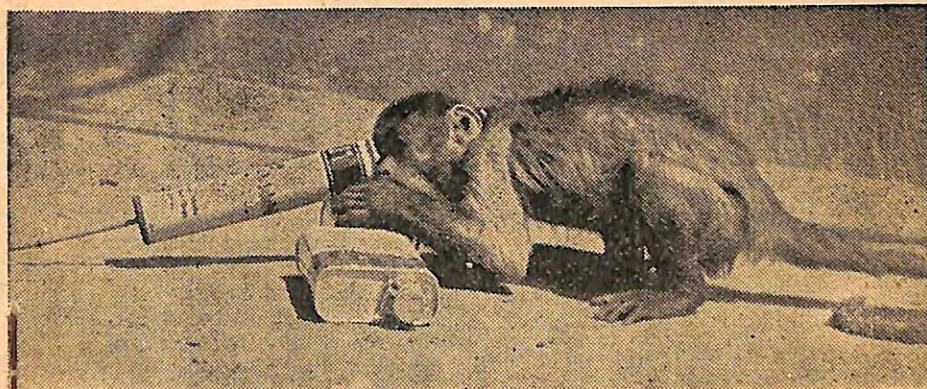
The appreciation of the Bank's offer by the parents is reflected in the number of accounts accepted by them, and it is gratifying to know that those proud mothers and fathers are looking to the future interests of their children by acting for them on the right lines at such an early age.

There were 8,449 infants born in South Australia in 1936, and the number of accounts accepted was 7,616. The number and amount of deposits on such accounts as at 31st July, 1937, were 5,633 transactions, totalling £4,117/17/7 (excluding the gift of 2/6 on each account).

A similar scheme of Gift Accounts was introduced some time ago by the Edinburgh Savings Bank to commemorate its own Centenary. Strange though it may seem that the idea of giving away money should have originated in Scotland, it is even stranger that the response in Edinburgh was disappointing, there having been considerably fewer applicants for the gift accounts than were expected!



ON PARADE.—The first cygnets of the season in perfect alignment. A charming family group at the Adelaide Botanic Garden.



Although the Zoo has many comforts, the little monkey didn't realise the use of the insect spray. But with the inquisitiveness of his tribe, he spent hours looking down the business end of the spray before he gave up the puzzle.

—Block by courtesy "Mail."

THE OLDEST SCHOOLHOUSE.

The oldest known schoolhouse in the world is near Babylon in Persia, and dates back to 2100 B.C. The pupil's slate was a soft clay tablet on which he could write his lessons and rub them out again by the simple process of smoothing the clay with a flat piece of wood.

The number of Public Schools, scholars and teachers (including High Schools) in South Australia for 1936 was as follows:—

Schools	1,088
Scholars	88,593
Teachers	3,341

The late Mr. Rockefeller, famous American millionaire and philanthropist, once said:—"Every young person should take care of his money. It is a religious duty, I think, for one to get all the money he can, to keep all he can, and give away all he can."

HIDDEN WORD.

My first is in Hat, but not in Fan.
 My second is in Thee, but not in Fee.
 My third is in Three, but not in Me.
 My fourth is in Pin, but not in Pan.
 My fifth is in Fun, but not in Run.
 My sixth is in Tom, but not in John.
 My whole . . . an excellent habit.

(Answer on last page.)

AT THE CIRCUS.

The owner of a small circus was once asked how many birds and how many beasts it included.

His reply was:—"There are 36 heads and 100 feet among the lot."
 Can you find out how many of each were there?

(Answer on last page.)

TO PARENTS.

It is a definite advantage and benefit for any persons to possess their own homes, but how much more so when such ownership provides a safe roof over the heads of "the family." When living in a rented property notice to vacate may be received at a time when it is extremely difficult to find another suitable property, or there is sickness in the home. The expense of removal and possible need of fresh floor coverings and window dressings, etc., in the next abode are also a consideration.



There, too, is the question of the education of your children. Permanency at one school has decided advantages over continued changes that may be brought about by removals; and, apart from education itself, your children might make those life-long friendships which often prove of inestimable value.

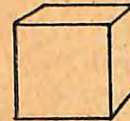
These and many other factors make it definitely desirable that you should, if possible, purchase your own home. If you save or have saved sufficient to provide the balance of the purchase price, the Bank would consider an application for a loan of either one-half or two-thirds of the Bank's value of a property of good design and condition situated or to be built in a suitable locality. Under the latter system (two-thirds value) the maximum amount advanced on any one property is £1,000, and the loan would be repayable (with interest) over a period of either 10, 15, 20 or 25 years by equal quarterly instalments.

Example:—A loan of, say, £600 for a term of 25 years, whilst interest remains at 5% per annum, would cost £10/10/11 per quarter (i.e., 16/3 per week).

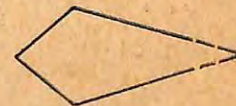
You may either call at or write to the Head Office, Currie Street, Adelaide, or any Branch where full particulars of the easy terms of repayment can be explained to you.

TEST YOUR GEOMETRY.

The initial letters of the geometrical figures below will form a word and tell you whether your answers are right.



CORRECT



(Answer on last page.)

SOME LONG BRIDGES.

Name.	Length in feet.	Description.
Tay	10,500	Railway bridge over the Tay in Scotland.
Forth	8,290	Railway bridge across the Forth, Scotland.
Brooklyn	5,990	Suspension bridge over East River, connects Brooklyn with New York.
Sydney Harbor Bridge	4,124	Railway and road bridge.
St. Lawrence (Quebec)	3,200	Cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, six miles above Quebec.

A FEW OF THE LONGEST RIVERS.

Name.	Miles.
Mississippi with Missouri (North America)	4,200
Amazon (South America)	4,000
Nile (Egypt)	3,500
Yenisei (Siberia)	3,100
Congo (West Africa)	3,000
Yang-tse-Kiang (China)	3,000

(The length of the River Murray is 1,100 miles.)

SOME HIGH MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Height in feet.
Mt. Everest* (Himalayas, India)	29,000
(*Four other peaks in the Himalayas are nearly as high.)	
Mt. Aconcagua (Andes, Chili)	22,900
Mt. Kaufmann (Pamir, Turkestan)	22,200
Mt. McKinley (Rockies, Alaska)	20,500
Mt. Kilima-Njaro (East Africa)	19,700
Mt. Elbruz (Caucasus Mts., Russia)	18,300
Mt. Popocatepetl (Mexico)	17,400
(Mt. Kosciusko, Australia, is 7,328 feet high.)	

OCEAN DEPTHS.

The greatest ocean depths are about the same distance below sea level as the highest mountains are above it. The greatest ocean depth recorded is 32,089 feet in the South-West Pacific.

In the Atlantic Ocean the greatest known depth is 31,366 feet, and in the Indian Ocean, 22,968 feet.

LONG TUNNELS.

Simplon, 12½ miles, and St. Gothard, 9½, connect Switzerland and Italy; Lotschberg, 9, Switzerland; Mt. Cenis, 8½, connects France and Italy; Arlberg, 6, Austria; Cascade, 7½, United States; Moffat, 6, United States; Otira, 5½, New Zealand; Connaught, 5, Canada; Severn, 4½, Great Western Railway, England.

AN ADDRESS TO YOUTHS

Delivered by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, late Prime Minister of England.

"I have often stood upon this platform facing a great audience as I face you to-night. But you are different from every other audience that I have ever faced.

"I have presided over conferences of elder statesmen; you are a conference of youth. I probably see before me in this hall potential statesmen, potential divines, potential poets, potential business men; in fact, the great men and women of the rising generation.

"I have had my hour. I pass soon into the shade; but for you life lies before you like a boundless ocean, and the imagination of youth is busy launching flotillas of dream ships upon its waters.

"It is not only young men who dream dreams, nor old men who see visions. I have dreams and I am sure you have visions, and let us to-night combine our dreams and our visions, your eagerness, your courage, your strength, and my experience.

"In the next quarter of a century, as you come to play your part in the great world, the big problems will be the problems of government. The peoples of the world, disillusioned by the horrors of the war, are all seeking eagerly, earnestly for what they conceive to be the best form of Government in which their peoples may find happiness, security and develop their talents to their best. So I say to you, take an interest in government.

"And first let me say this to you, from to-night onwards—and all your lives—put your duty first and think about your rights afterward . . . a responsibility rests upon everyone of you, whether you like it or not . . . the responsibility is your country. When I talk of your country I mean all its activities, all that it comprehends—the well-being of the people, their contentment, education, religion, professions, business, and their public affairs.

"All this responsibility is inevitably committed to you, inevitably so whether you realise it or desire it or not, for as the whole is the sum of its parts, you are a part and you're bound to have influence—good or bad—where you live. You're bound to be of some effect for good or for evil in your neighbourhood and in your country. Do your best by it, for your own sakes and for the sake of your children.

"You are the governors of the future. We vest in you the duty of guarding and safeguarding what is worthy and worthwhile in our past, our heritage and our traditions. You are in charge of our honour and of all our votes.

"The torch I would hand to you and would ask you to pass from hand to hand along the pathways of the Empire is a great Christian truth rekindled anew in each ardent generation. Use men as ends and never merely as means, and live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the fatherhood of God.

"The brotherhood of man to-day is often denied and derided and called foolishness, but it is in fact one of the foolish things in the world with which God has chosen to confound the wise and the world is confounded by daily. We may evade it; we may deny it; but we shall find no rest for ourselves nor the world until we acknowledge it as the ultimate wisdom.

"That is the message I've tried to deliver as Prime Minister of England in a hundred speeches. I can think of no better message to give you to take away to-night than that."



Peggotty's Hut, at Gravesend, England. Made from an upturned smuggler's boat, it is said to have inspired Charles Dickens, who once lived nearby, when he featured Peggotty's Hut in his book, "David Copperfield."

—Block by courtesy "The News."

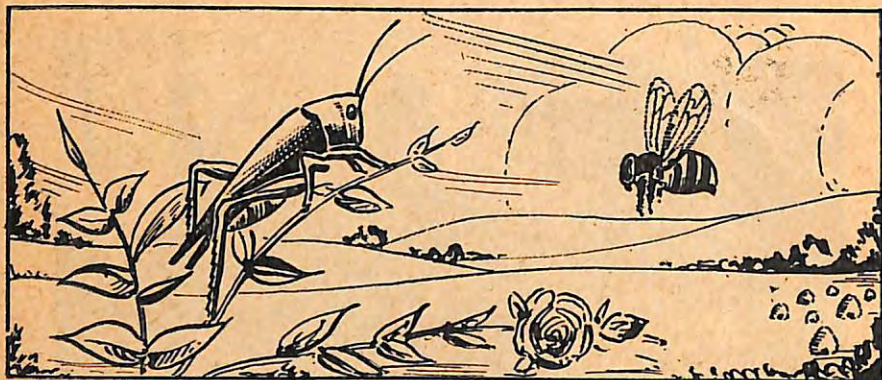
SILENT SAVERS.

Small coins spent or saved mount up rapidly, and to help you **save** your odd pennies, sixpences, etc., The Savings Bank of S.A. provides handy money boxes for boys and girls and grown-ups, too.



It is surprising how the small coins placed in the box at home—small amounts that you would not bother about paying into the Bank—gradually mount up. This is a good way to learn how to save, and when the box is full the Bank will open it with a key and pay the contents into a passbook for you.

The money will then start to earn interest, and, encouraged by seeing your balance grow, you will appreciate the thought behind the money-box, and make up your mind to save as often as you are able.



The Grasshopper and the Bee

A FABLE.

A grasshopper, half-starved with cold and hunger, came to a well-stored beehive at the approach of winter, and humbly begged the bees to relieve his wants with a few drops of honey.

One of the bees asked him how he had spent his time all the summer, and why he had not laid up a store of food as they had done.

"Truly," said he, "I spent my time very merrily, in drinking, dancing, and singing, and never once thought of winter."

"Our plan is very different," said the bee; "we work hard in the summer to lay by a store of food against the season when we foresee we shall want it; but those who do nothing but drink, and dance, and sing in the summer must expect to starve in the winter."

ATHLETIC RECORDS (WORLD).

RUNNING—

- 100 Yards—E. Tolan (1929), 9½ sec.
- 1 Mile—P. Nurmi (1923), 4 min. 10 2-5 sec.
- 10 Miles—A. Shrubb (1904), 50 min. 40 3-5 sec.

WALKING—

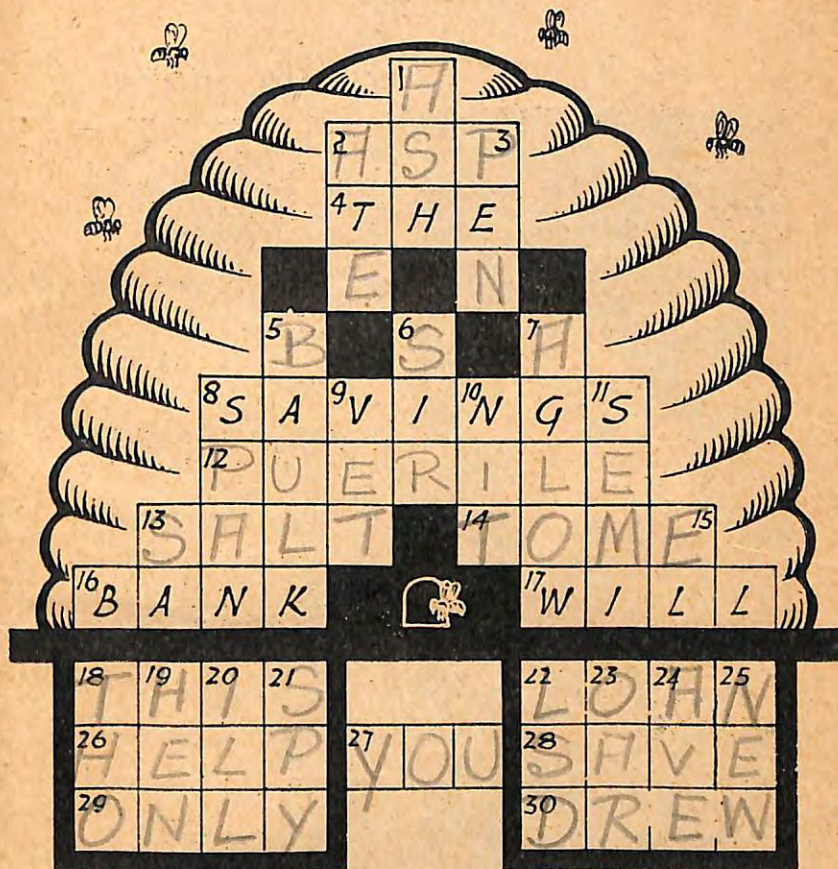
- 1 Mile—G. Cummings (1913), 6 min. 22 sec.
- 10 Miles—J. W. Raby (1883), 74 min. 45 sec.

SWIMMING—

- 100 Yards—J. Weissmuller (1927), 51 sec.
- 1 Mile—Arne Borg (1925), 21 min. 41 3-10 sec.

HIGH JUMP—

- H. M. Osborn (1924), 6 ft. 8½ in.



Can you complete the message from clues 26, 27 and 28?

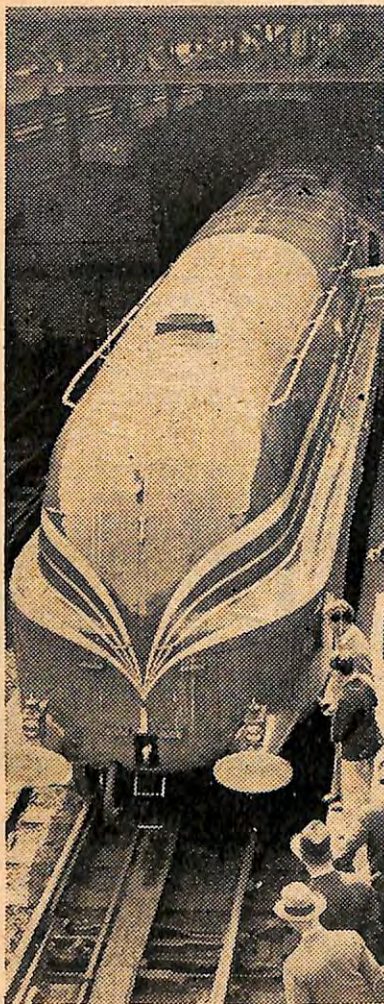
ACROSS.

- 2. Serpent.
- 4. Definite article.
- 8. Reserve from earnings.
- 12. Childish.
- 13. To flavour.
- 14. Volume.
- 16. A safe place for money.
- 17. A document.
- 18. Specific article.
- 22. Thing lent.
- 26. Assist.
- 27. Personal pronoun.
- 28. Economist.
- 29. Sole.
- 30. Pulled.

DOWN.

- 1. Tree.
- 2. Devoured.
- 3. Quill.
- 5. Stop.
- 6. Title.
- 7. Shining.
- 8. Nine inches.
- 9. Doctor.
- 10. Insect's egg.
- 11. Half.
- 13. Our State.
- 15. Geographical Term (Initials).
- 18. Although (abb.).
- 19. Female Bird.
- 20. Sick.
- 21. Watch.
- 22. Money (Initials).
- 23. Paddle.
- 24. Hail! (Latin)
- 25. Fresh.

(Solution on last page.)



One of the new engines which will pull the Coronation Scot from London to Glasgow in 6½ hours.

—Block by courtesy "The News."

THRIFT HINTS.

Don't buy anything you have no need for.
 Don't buy more than you need.
 Don't buy anything you can't afford.
 Don't save one week and spend all your savings the next week.
 Save when you have a chance.
 Save for your necessities.
 Saving, like spending, gets to be a habit.
 Easy spent pennies make wasted pounds.
 Learn to save when you are young; it becomes a habit when you are old.
 When once you have acquired the real saving habit it is fixed for all time.

A boy who earns 20/- per week and spends only 15/- is better off than a man who earns £5 and saves nothing!

DO YOU KNOW?

That three pennies weigh an ounce.
 That either 13 one shilling pieces, 16 sixpences, 12 halfpennies, or 10 pennies laid side by side will measure a foot.
 That a halfpenny is exactly an inch in diameter.

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES, ETC.

CROSSWORD.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| ACROSS. | | 5. Baulk |
| 2. Asp | 6. Sir | |
| 4. The | 7. Aglow | |
| 8. Savings | 8. Span | |
| 12. Puerile | 9. Vet. | |
| 13. Salt | 10. Nit | |
| 14. Tome | 11. Semi | |
| 16. Bank | 13. S.A. | |
| 17. Will | 15. E.L. (East Longitude) | |
| 18. This | 16. Tho' | |
| 22. Loan | 19. Hen | |
| 26. Help | 20. Ill | |
| 27. You | 21. Spy | |
| 28. Save | 22. L.S.D. (pounds, shillings, pence) | |
| 29. Only | | |
| 30. Drew | | |
| DOWN. | | 23. Oar |
| 1. Ash | 24. Aye | |
| 2. Ate | 25. New | |
| 3. Pen | | |

Page 9—Hidden Word: THRIFT.
 Page 9—At the Circus: 22 Birds and 14 Beasts.
 Page 11—Geometry Test:
 Cube, Octagon, Rectangle, Rhombus, Equilateral, Cusp, Trapezium.
 CORRECT.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	.....	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	.....	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	.....	=	1 Rod, Pole, or Perch
40	Rods	.....	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	.....	=	1 Mile
220	Yards	.....	=	1 Furlong
10	Chains	.....	=	1 Furlong
100	Links	.....	=	1 Chain
22	Yards	.....	=	1 Chain
66	Feet	.....	=	1 Chain
4	Rods	.....	=	1 Chain
63,360	Inches	.....	=	1 Mile
5,280	Feet	.....	=	1 Mile
1,760	Yards	.....	=	1 Mile
80	Chains	.....	=	1 Mile

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16	Ozs.	.....	=	1 Lb.
14	Lbs.	.....	=	1 Stone
28	Lbs.	.....	=	1 Quarter
4	Quarters	.....	=	1 Cwt.
2,240	Lbs.	.....	=	1 Ton

SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

144	Sq. Ins. (12 in. x 12 in.)	.....	=	1 Sq. Ft.
9	Sq. Ft. (3 ft. x 3 ft.)	.....	=	1 Sq. Yd.
4,840	Sq. Yds. or 10 Sq. Chains	.....	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	.....	=	1 Sq. Mile

FLUID MEASURE.

60	Minims (Drops)	.....	=	1 Drachm
8	Drachms	.....	=	1 Fluid Ounce
20	Fluid Ounces	.....	=	1 Pint
1	Teaspoonful	.....	=	1 Drachm
1	Dessertspoonful	.....	=	2 Drachms
1	Tablespoonful	.....	=	4 Drachms

ANGULAR MEASURE.

360	Degrees	.....	=	Circumference of Circle
90	Degrees	.....	=	1 Right Angle or Quadrant
60	Minutes	.....	=	1 Degree (or °)
60	Seconds	.....	=	1 Minute (min. or ')

PAPER MEASURE.

24 Sheets = 1 Quire. 20 Quires = 1 Ream.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

2	Pints	.....	=	1 Quart
4	Quarts	.....	=	1 Gallon
2	Gallons	.....	=	1 Peck
4	Pecks	.....	=	1 Bushel
8	Bushels	.....	=	1 Quarter

Wheat, oats, barley, peas, etc., are sold by the bushel.
 A bag of wheat holds approximately 3 bushels or 180 lbs.

A kerosene tin holds approximately 4 gallons, or 2 pecks, or ½ a bushel.

A breakfast cup holds about half a pint.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728	Cub. In. (12 in. x 12 in. x 12 in.)	.....	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cub. Ft. (3 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft.)	.....	=	1 Cubic Yard
1	Cub. Ft.	.....	=	6½ Gallons
1	Gallon of Water	.....	=	10 Lb.



He ran fast enough but MISSED the train!

"You didn't run fast enough," said the porter.

"Yes, I ran fast enough, but I didn't start early enough," said the man.

Will YOU start early or miss the train?

START SAVING NOW.

With Compliments

from

**THE SAVINGS BANK OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**