**The Sydney Graving Dock — the Captain Cook Dock — is the greatest engineering work ever carried out in Australia. It ranks among the greatest undertakings of its kind in the world.**

The dock will accommodate vessels of 80,000 tons.

Its construction entailed reclamations of about 35 acres between Potts Point and Garden Island. The dock can be used in two compartments. It will dock three or more vessels abreast in the inner dock, and three or more vessels abreast in the outer dock at the same time. It will have, when completed, bomb resisting power-houses, and, in addition to the cranes already in operation, there will be a fixed crane capable of lifting 250 tons, and further fitting-out buildings.

The drawing above shows the site of the dock before work began. To make an "animated" diagram which will explain the various stages in building the dock, join the drawing of the dock site, and the five numbered sections, on thin cardboard, and put them in place to form a slide of books to dry over night. Then cut out each of the five sections. Now we can follow the five main stages of construction.

1. Begin this, place each numbered section in turn over the picture showing the site of the dock, so that the arrow at the top left of the section meets the arrow on the picture, and the lower edge of the section coincides with the shore of Garden Island, shown in the foreground of the picture.

2. While the construction work on the dock went on, two huge steel caissons were being built to serve as the dock gates. These caissons are bayouyant, and are warped into position beside the slip in the dock walls. Then, by admitting water, they are made to sink into the mud, and so form a water-tight gate.

3. The dock is shown in its present stage with the outer section only in use. A draught is about to enter, and the floating caissons will then be warped into position and the water pumped out. If any more work being done, the middle gird would be removed and the whole length of the dock used.

4. Here the walls and floor of the dock have been completed, and the surrounding area between the dock and the dam is being filled in.

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**IN THE PATHS OF THE EXPLORERS**

**Mystery Of Our Inland Rivers**

Written and Illustrated by Alan H. Lewis

"New South Wales in grip of severe drought," say the headlines today. Tomorrow it may be raining and over-night what was almost a barren desert will be carpeted with green inches high. Too much rain—and floods take toll of life and property. Our rivers are very tempestual.

These same rivers greatly occupied the attention of colonists 130 years ago. Over the Blue Mountains the rivers unexpectedly ran in boiling anger — not from the centre of the continent to the coast, but from the coast to the interior. settlers thought there was an enormous watershed, like the river running to Liverpool. In 1817 Surveyor-General Oxley, Deputy Surveyor Evans and a party of men set out to explore the Liverpool. It was a disheartening journey. The elastic Lather led them into bogus rapids, divided into channels and branches running at all angles of the earth and as we go on in all directions Oxley changed his opinion of the country. Where the north-west was leading to reach the coast, but the barren drought-stricken country offered worse hardships than before. So he turned back again—leaving the occupation of the great river near Marrawah only 23 miles.

The weary explorers plodded on to Barossa, unbridled and defeated, but there was enough to strike the Marrawah River on the way. A year later they were off again to explore the Marrawah, which they expected so low into a vast inland lake. It is, too, probably least there a lovely mart and the dispossessed Oxley was more de
dated. Now he seemed to reach the sea, the party crossed the Charles
tough and came upon the richly greened Liverpool Plains.

From there they made a tremendous way to the east of the Blue River, where one of the men nearly drowned, while the party were in the bush they followed its outlet in the Pacific near called Port Macquarie. Savage blacks attacked them, spurring one of the party in the back, and although they were unwounded, they were enabled to cross the mouth of the Macquarie and the sea-beacons which blocked the way to Port Stephens.

Though they took expeditions for bush-fishing and covered only a tiny area of Australia, Oxley's discoveries in the Macquarie have never been surpassed. The country is said to be within reach of the sun and rain, and the forest is dotted with flowers and the Flowers, planted deeply in the plains there may be seen to be a shelter for the sea. The plains are deep green, crossing over the one in which they contain almost diamond-shaped, with a white line, and are

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**THE "HERALD" JUNIOR CLUB ENROLMENT FORM**

You are invited to join this club if you are 16 years of age or under. Please fill in the form below, and post it with a stamped addressed envelope to: "Herald", Box 590, G.P.O., Sydney. We will send you a certificate of membership.

I wish to apply for membership of the "Herald" Junior Club.

I am ........................ years old, and my full name is ..................

Date: ____________________

Your town: ____________________

Complete the following sentence: "Australian Bush Flowers are mostly among the most beautiful and charming of any flowers in the world."

No. 4 — Australian Bush Flowers

Rose Boronia or Native Rose

Please answer these questions if you are a mother and native to your own bush. The flowers you see on our pages are mostly among the most beautiful and charming of any flowers in the world. Please state your wish to be listed under the name of any flowers you find to be attractive. You can use these parts greatly in different ways.

The beautiful Rose Boronia, or the Bor, has been cultivated in this land, and has not only been named after the rose, but also after the boronia, a flower that has been named after the rose. It is a rose, and the main stem short, but the branches long, flexible and drooping, the flowers clustered closely at the tips.

The leaves are...