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Hutchins School Magazine

HUTCHINS SCHOOL MAGAZINE

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Empire Day	1	Our Magazine	11
Literary and Debating Society	2	From the Editor's Notebook	11
Lecture by Bishop Mercer... ..	3	The New Boarding-House	12
School Sports	5	The Hutchins School Fund	13
The Lord Nelson Sea Scouts	8	Presentation to Mr. C. W. S. Rayner	13
Sixth Form Spasms	9	Essay on "The Story of a Penny"	13
The Tree House	9	Original Poetry	14
Trip Round the Globe	10	Boarders' Notes	15
The Cadets	11	The Library	16

Empire Day

At assembly on the morning of Friday, May 23, the Headmaster addressed the school on the subject of "Empire Day."

He reminded the boys that the day had been originally kept as the birthday of the late Queen Victoria of gracious memory, and reminded them of the duties they owed to the day which was now kept up to celebrate the greatness of the British Empire, which had made such great strides in power and prosperity during the reign of the late Queen.

The Psalm that had been read as the lesson for the day (the 144th) was one specially suited for the occasion, giving, as it did, a picture of a state which had the Lord for its God. He then proceeded to contrast the British and Jewish nations, showing that Britain was a great nation, one of the dominant powers of the world, possessed of a vast and mainly prosperous Empire, ruling over peoples of all colours and tongues. The Jews, on the other hand, were a struggling little nation of the East, possessed of a by no means fertile land, but filled with a determination and courage that had its root in their ardent love for their land.

Empire must be founded on the everlasting principles of justice, truth, and liberty, and these principles the British nation had

kept in view, in the government of one-sixth part of the globe. The history of the British Empire had not been a faultless one. As in all Empires, there had oftentimes appeared the lust of gain and the greed of power; nevertheless, in the main the three great principles of true Empire had been observed. Particularly was this the case with regard to the government, if not always with regard to the acquisition, of foreign countries. In this connection one might instance the justice of the Indian and Egyptian Governments, and the great freedom secured to the inhabitants of these countries, since they had come under the British flag. At this point Mr. Lindon noted with pride the genius of the Briton, especially as shown in innumerable instances by men of subordinate rank, in his power of ruling over other nations.

Continuing, the speaker remarked that the subject of the Empire was a wide one. He wished to draw the attention of the boys of the Hutchins School to one or two main points regarding it. In the first place, it was an old Empire. Nations live and die as men do. They have their rise, growth, prime, and decay, and that this was one of the lessons of history. The death-struggle of the British Empire might be within the lives of some now listening. At all events, let them make a good finish. Let them

live like men, and die like men. Let them each and all do what they could for the British Empire.

Empires were like trees. When a tree died, it died first of all at the extremities. Now, Australia was an extremity of the British Empire. It was the Eastern part of a Western country. In the East there had been an awakening of nations. Here was a comparatively empty one. It was quite possible that many of those present would be called upon to fight for their land, and make the greatest sacrifice for it, to lay down their lives in its defence.

The Headmaster here spoke of his entire approval of universal training. Nobody, he said, hated war or desired its abolition more earnestly than he, but the prospect was not encouraging. The training that they were undergoing would, perhaps, some day be found the most serious and practical part of the education of their boyhood. But let them keep their quarrel a just one, remembering the opening words of the Psalm of the day, "Blessed be the Lord my strength, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." Even if defeat and subjugation were to be their portion, it was consolation for brave and just men to reflect that their cause was a good one, and that they had fought their hardest.

The second feature he wished to speak of was the greatness of the Empire. It was one of the great Empires of the world, prosperous and, on the whole, happy and justly governed. We made our own laws, wisely in the main, and we must obey loyally the laws that we ourselves have made through our representatives.

Now as to the duties of a boy to the Empire. Let them not forget that they owed to Empire much the same sort of duty that was required of them by their school. Loyalty to their school would teach them loyalty to their country. Let them be honest, loyal, true; in a word, "straight," thinking first of their school, and afterwards of themselves. Let them not live their lives selfishly to themselves; and being thus trained, they would grow up to be worthy citizens of the great, just, and free British Empire.

Hutchins School Literary and Debating Society

(By D.M.V.)

The first meeting of our Literary and Debating Society was held at the school on Saturday evening, 17th May. It was attended by Mr. A. A. Stephens (in the chair), Mr. R. Bullock, and about forty scholars from the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Forms.

Mr. Stephens, in opening the meeting, said that the object of the society was to promote a love of good literature, and to afford practice in the art of speaking. Although a good deal of the art was gift, a good deal would have to be cultivated. If a fluent speaker had good thoughts himself, he could communicate those thoughts to others, and thus confer a benefit on mankind.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:— Chairman, A. Payne; secretary, D. Vautin; committee, Mr. Stephens, the chairman, the secretary, and J. Charlesworth and D. Harvey.

DEBATE.

"Is Town Life Preferable to Country Life?"

M. DOLLERY, in the affirmative, said that, with regard to education, a country lad generally had to tramp for three or four miles along bad roads to the school, where he received his education from a hard-working schoolmistress. The town was well lighted by electricity, whereas there was nothing of that sort in the country. If an accident occurred in the country, many hours would elapse before a doctor was brought from the nearest township. If a farmhouse happened to catch fire, there was no hope of saving it, whereas the fire brigade would be on the scene of a town fire in a few minutes. With regard to the water supply, he said that farmers suffered heavily in time of drought, as they had so little water for their sheep and cattle, and for household purposes. In town there was a splendid water supply for all purposes.

M. D'EMDEN, in the negative, said that

he advocated the country life chiefly on account of the good health derived from the manual labour of farm pursuits. The average man in the town worked all day shut up in an office, and perhaps at night-time went out and got home late, getting little sleep. The countryman would feel tired after his day's work, but he would retire to bed early, generally sleep well, and get up early next morning. As a rule, the countryman received a fair education; at any rate, enough for his purpose. With regard to lighting, an acetylene gas outfit could be easily and cheaply installed in any farmhouse, costing very little for upkeep. In town the houses were very close together, the streets were dusty, and, naturally, full of germs.

A. PAYNE said that most country roads were very good ones. Life in the country was very monotonous, as the farmer's nearest neighbour would perhaps be three or four miles away. He also spoke of the social atmosphere in the town, of the culture of town people, and of their broad-minded view of life.

J. Charlesworth, F. Moloney, R. Barnett, and R. Bonniwell also spoke.

The members were asked to vote on the subject, the COUNTRY LIFE gaining the verdict by 30 votes to 14.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Lecture by Bishop Mercer

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the Debating Society on Saturday, 14th inst., when Bishop Mercer addressed the boys. He was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. His Lordship spoke of the pleasure it gave him to address the society, and said that after some thought he had decided to speak to them on the subject of debating societies in general, their history and uses.

Debating societies were found among the Greeks, but they were not the same as the debating societies of to-day. The Greeks, who were a highly intellectual nation, had a

game which was called Dialectic, only, of course, they did not consider it a game. In this Dialectic a man would propound a question to another, and they would debate on it, but in rather a peculiar fashion. The proposer merely answered "Yes" or "No" to his opponent's questions, but because "Yes" or "No" was not always a sufficient answer he was allowed some explanation wherever it was necessary. The aim of the cross-examiner was to trap his opponent into saying something which would contradict or be inconsistent with his original proposition. A favourite question among the Greek Dialecticians was, "Is it better to suffer wrong than to do a wrong?" A leading exponent of this method of debate was Socrates, and so skilful was he that he could make not only the foolish but the wisest of the Greeks contradict themselves. We have examples of this kind of debate in Plato's dialogues. Then in the Middle Ages came the form of debating called "Wrangling," from which we get the term "Wranglers," as applied to mathematical prizemen at Cambridge. Their aim was not that of the Greeks, to discover truths, but to trap each other. Some of the curious questions that they debated were stated, and caused much amusement. An example was "Peter is running, and says 'I won't stop till I meet someone who speaks the truth.' Someone says to him, 'You're not running.' Should he stop or not?" Clearly if he does stop, then the man is telling the truth. Another one was, "I'll give a drink to anybody who tells me the truth," and the answer is, "You won't give me a drink!"

With the Reformation came the debating of religious questions. Luther put up his famous "Theses," as propositions which he undertook to defend in argument. At the Sorbonne, in Paris, the debates grew so warm that the authorities found themselves obliged to set up a wooden partition between the disputants to prevent recourse to physical argument.

Another kind of argument grew up with Aristotle as its earliest and chief exponent, namely, Rhetoric. Whereas Dialectic was a series of questions and answers, Rhetoric was continuous speech. The aim of Dialectic was

to trip a man up, the aim of Rhetoric was to persuade. The Dialogue form appealed only to the reason, Rhetoric appealed more particularly to the emotions.

Modern debating seemed to be an amalgamation of both methods, for the aim of the modern debater is not only to crush his opponent's arguments, but also to persuade his hearers.

The debating society is really a modern creation. Buckle in his "History of Civilisation" says that debating societies as we know them started late in the 18th century, but that as a rule they were short-lived. The French Revolution gave a great impetus to thought, and this thought found an expression in debating societies. The Bishop instanced some of the subjects that Mr. Chamberlain had found among the old records of the debating society formed about this time in Birmingham. One was "Which of the four cardinal virtues is the greatest?" The speaker confessed his inability to raise any enthusiasm over this subject. Another was, "Is private admonition, or public rebuke, of vice of more use to society?" If this question were debated by the Hutchins School Society the Bishop expressed a wish to be present. The last debate of the Birmingham Society was on the question, "Was Brutus justified in killing Caesar?" This was a most innocent-looking subject, but it led to a riot which, had it not been stopped in time by the police, might have become general throughout the town. But it must be remembered that this debate took place within a short month of the September massacres in Paris, and within two months of the death of Louis XVI. at the guillotine. At any rate, this killed debating societies in Birmingham, and there was not another there for 50 years.

The speaker also referred to the debate in "Pendennis," where Arthur delivered his speech on the subject, "Was the Parliament justified in executing King Charles I.?"

The range of subjects suited to modern debating societies had increased immensely, and such societies had great power for good. The great difficulty generally was in inducing members to speak. They usually took

refuge in the statement that they could not speak, and that men of eloquence were born, not made. But what is eloquence? Merely the faculty of speaking out, of saying plainly, forcibly, simply what you think. But they should be careful not to speak unless they have something to say. But a certain amount of eloquence was within the power of everyone. Say what you think, and give your reason. If your reason stands the test of attack, good; if not, so much the better, then you have got rid of an unsound argument.

But they must be prepared to speak. When they knew what the subject of debate was, let them all think it over, read it up, talk about it to others, and so prepare themselves that they would come with some ideas on the subject. The next great thing was to strive to enunciate clearly, to produce your words, their vowels and consonants clearly.

Again the ideas must be clear in the minds of the speaker, and the arrangement of them also clear. Don't let them be like the member of Parliament who delivered himself of the following: "I am greatly concerned at the vast increase in the number of suicides. Some means of prevention should be devised without delay. I ask that this House pass an Act to render suicide a capital offence." At all costs let them clearly realise what they did mean.

Another word of advice, "Speak to the point." Unfortunately many speakers proceeded on Lewis Carroll's mock-mathematical proposition: "Let it be granted that a discussion can be raised on any point at any distance from that point."

A good plan was to jot down a few notes, which would keep a speaker on the track, and prevent him from becoming mazed, and losing clarity of expression and cohesion of ideas.

The speaker then went on to mention the dangers that beset the fluent speaker, such as superficiality, arising from neglect of preparation and practice.

The advantages of a debating society were many. It taught the art of talking, and a democratic country was governed by talk.

It taught courtesy of debate. The speaker impressed on the audience the necessity of abstaining from cheap sneers at an opponent. It also enabled a boy to stand the fire of criticism. It extended the area of his knowledge and understanding.

The Bishop interspersed his speech with many excellent anecdotes excellently told, and when he resumed his seat everyone present was genuinely sorry that the evening had come to an end. A vote of thanks was ably moved by M. Dollery, and seconded by J. Charlesworth, and carried in a most enthusiastic manner. The evening made us more than ever regret the approaching departure of His Lordship, which will most likely prevent us from again enjoying such another delightful evening.

The programme for our Literary and Debating Society next term is as follows:—

July 26.—Debate: "Is a White Australia Desirable?" Leader in the affirmative, J. Charlesworth; in the negative, D. Harvey.

August 9.—Dickens Recital, Mr. C. Davenport Hoggins.

August 23.—Debate, "Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?"

September 6.—Lecture, Archdeacon Whittington.

September 20.—Social Evening: Readings, Recitations, Music.

School Sports

FOOTBALL.

Our football team has been as successful as anyone could have wished. We won two of our matches outright, and drew the third and most difficult of all, namely, the fixture with St. Virgil's College. The second round of matches for the premiership of the Southern schools is certain to be productive if some good contests and close finishes. The order is at present:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Hutchins School	3	2	—	1	5
St. Virgil's College	3	2	—	1	5
Friends' High School...	3	1	2	—	2
Leslie House School...	3	—	3	—	0

The addition of J. Charlesworth to our ranks proved invaluable, and we hesitate to say where we should have been without this star in our football firmament. At the beginning of the term D. Harvey was elected captain, and K. Brodribb vice-captain. The latter, however, with commendable sportsmanlike spirit, resigned his position in favour of Charlesworth, who came back to school unexpectedly. All the team have been turning up to practice regularly, and their perseverance has met with its reward. Mr. Margetts and Mr. Bullow have shared the duties of directing us in our practice, which we hope will not entirely lapse during the holidays. We must now direct all our efforts to the second round, and endeavour to annex the fine shield presented by the Tasmanian Football League, and at present held by St. Virgil's, but whether we come out on top or not, we shall at least have the satisfaction of being able to say that we have done our best.

The following is a detailed account of our matches:—

HUTCHINS v. LESLIE HOUSE SCHOOL.

This match was played at New Town on the 10th May. The weather was good, and the ground was rather hard. The game was spoilt owing to an unfortunate mistake on the part of Leslie House. When the teams filed out after half-time, it was found that they had been playing one man more than their full team, and, according to the rules governing Australian football, their score up to that time had to be cancelled. Leslie thus lost 20 points, and as the scoring on both sides was exactly level, we were returned winners by that amount. The scores at each period of the game were:—

First Quarter.—H.S., 2 behinds; L.H.S., 1 goal 1 behind.

Second Quarter.—H.S., 2 goals 4 behinds; L.H.S., 3 goals 2 behinds.

Third quarter.—H.S., 2 goals 7 behinds; L.H.S., 5 goals 4 behinds.

Final.—H.S., 4 goals 11 behinds (35 points); L.H.S., 5 goals 5 behinds (35 points).

Our rushes into the Leslie area were often repulsed by the agency of their captain (L. Barnett), who was easily the best on their

side, being well backed up by Coombs and Crosby. For us, Charlesworth played a good game, although palpably out of condition, a remark which applies to both teams, so far as the latter part is concerned. His best supporters were Harvey, Dollery, Cumming (2), Weaver, Brodribb, and L. Payne.

The goal kickers for us were:—Holmes, Harvey, Dollery, and Moloney (1 each).

HUTCHINS v. FRIENDS' HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the association ground on the 24th May, and was a most enjoyable one, being played in a good, friendly spirit. It was a very close game, only seven points separating the teams at the finish.

We established a lead in the third quarter, which we held successfully, despite the determined efforts of Friends', led by their captain, R. Reid.

The scores throughout were:—

First Quarter.—H.S., 1 goal 6 behinds; F.H.S., 0.

Second Quarter.—H.S., 2 goals 6 behinds; F.H.S., 2 goals 2 behinds.

Third Quarter.—H.S., 4 goals 11 behinds; F.H.S., 3 goals 2 behinds.

Final.—H.S., 4 goals 11 behinds; F.H.S., 4 goals 4 behinds.

Charlesworth was again the best man on our side. Harvey, Brodribb, Payne, Dollery, Cumming (2), Weaver, and Moloney are worthy of mention as doing good work, while Roy Barnett showed great improvement. A new man, H. Thorpe, showed most promisingly, his marking and kicking being good, but he needs to liven up in his running, being rather slow off the mark. Holmes and Hughes also played well.

Goal-kickers for Hutchins:—Harvey, Dollery, Moloney, and Thorpe (1 each).

R. Reid was the best on Friends' side, several good tussles taking place between him and Charlesworth.

HUTCHINS v. ST. VIRGIL'S.

This was the best and most exciting game of all, and took place at New Town on May 31st. It was the best game seen in the

schools for some time, and reminded one of the great struggles that used to take place between Hutchins, Queen's, and Friends' in the days of Milles, Lord, Kennedy, Willing, King, Green, J. Barnett, and the Goddard brothers. It was fought out well from the start. At half-time Hutchins were 20 points to the bad, and at the last change were still considerably in the rear, but, finishing with great determination, they made the scores level within half a minute of time. It was a fine game to watch, and the finish a most exhilarating one, as our hopes had all but died away when the last and equalising goal was snapped.

Our team had been practising hard and consistently in preparation for what they knew to be their hardest match, and we took the field as follows:—D. Harvey (capt.), J. Charlesworth (vice-capt.), M. Dollery, C. Hughes, K. Brodribb, L. Payne, R. Weaver, G. Adams, R. Barnett, F. Moloney, Holmes, Vautin, L. Reynolds, H. Thorpe, Cumming (2). The first quarter was a ding-dong struggle, the ball travelling from one goal to the other with great rapidity. At last, from a scrimmage in front of the goal mouth, Thorpe kicked the ball through, amid cheers from our supporters, who turned up in good numbers to keep us in our task. There is no doubt that a great impetus is given to a team by a good sprinkling of barrackers, and we hope the attendance at future matches will not diminish. It is also very gratifying to note the great interest shown by our masters, who turn up almost to a man to cheer us to victory.

The scores at the end were:—H.S., 1 goal 1 behind; St. V.C., 2 behinds.

In the second quarter our back line became somewhat disorganised, St. Virgil's, mainly owing to Haley, putting on 4 goals to our one point. Hughes was playing well for us, also L. Payne, whilst Charlesworth was head and shoulders above everyone else.

Scores at half-time:—H.S., 1 goal 2 behinds; St. V.C., 4 goals 4 behinds.

The third quarter was yet another well-fought contest, from which we emerged a few points to the good, the pace very fast

throughout. Weaver kicked our second goal, and the scores at this point were:—H.S., 2 goals 5 behinds; St. V.C., 4 goals 4 behinds.

Hutchins, therefore, had the hard task of pulling up 2 goals in the last quarter, and they set about it the right way. Charlesworth played the game of his life, getting the ball away from two or three opponents in the ruck every time. One of his dashes enabled Thorpe, with a good mark and kick, to net our third goal. This put St. Virgil's on their mettle, and a mark right in front by Long put them once more two goals in the lead. Excitement ran high and time stole on, until at last the outcome of another rush by Hutchins was a mark right in front by Dollery, who kicked an easy goal. Amidst tremendous excitement the ball was again set in motion by W. Lee, who umpired splendidly, and it was rushed out of bounds by Hutchins near the goal mouth. On its return into play, it again came into the hands of Dollery, who took a quick snap shot, the ball going safely between the posts. The bell rang immediately after, and we tropped off the field well satisfied with ourselves, and very, very tired!

Harvey and Haley set their teams an example of clean, sportsmanlike conduct, which must always be the essential characteristic of good football. Besides Charlesworth, who was the best man on the ground, Hughes, Dollery, L. Payne, Thorpe, Cumming (2), Holmes, and R. Barnett perhaps were a little better than the rest of the team, though every man played like a Trojan, and did his duty like a man.

The final scores were:—H.S., 5 goals 6 behinds (36 points); St. V.C., 5 goals 6 behinds (36 points).

Goal-kickers:—Thorpe (2), Dollery (2), Weaver (1).

The credit of the drawn game was undoubtedly due to Charlesworth, who made a series of great efforts in the last quarter, his last couple of dashes resulting in two of the finest goals we have seen in the schools for many games. He was deservedly carried off the ground by our team.

HUTCHINS v. STATE HIGH SCHOOL.

A practice match was played against this school on Monday, 26th May. The result was never in doubt, and the School won with a score of 12—12 (84 points) to 1 goal 3 behinds (9 points).

OTHER MATCHES.

Hutchins Juniors v. Leslie House Juniors.—Played at North Hobart on May 3rd. We won easily by 11—15 (81 points) to 1—4 (10 points).

Our best men were Thorpe (5 goals), C. Henry (2 goals), Golding, Wiggins, and Bonniwell.

V. St. Virgil's Juniors.—Played at Bellerive on May 17th. The School won after a hard game by 3 points—2—6 (18 points) to 2—3 (15 points). Lucas, Golding, Thomas, and Bonniwell played well.

Hutchins (under 14) v. Franklin House School.—We won by 11 points after a good tussle, in which the youngsters did well, and showed good promise for our future generations of champions.

The seconds played a match against the State High School seconds on June 7th, and defeated them by 17—26 (128 points) to nil. For us Wiggins kicked 6 goals, while others who played well were Bonniwell, Walker, Lucas, Golding, and Henry.

The thirds played the State High School thirds the same day at North Hobart. The game was very one-sided, as the scores will show:—Hutchins, 12—13; State High, 0.

In none of our matches this quarter have we been beaten, upon which fact I think we may congratulate ourselves.

THE ASSOCIATED SCHOOL SPORTS.

The above sports were held on the upper cricket ground on April 23rd, in splendid weather.

A large crowd of spectators was present, and some very fine sport was witnessed.

The shield was again won by Friends' High School, with an aggregate of 44 points. This is the sixth year Friends' have won this coveted honour, and they are to be congratulated upon their fine performance. Leslie

House School were runners-up with 37½ points, and St. Virgil's third with 35 points. Hutchins did not do very much to distinguish themselves, except our younger runners in the under 13 and under 11 events, our running stock being rather low this year. It was unfortunate that J. Charlesworth did not come back in time to represent us. Perhaps if he had have done so our place might have been higher up in the list of the day's honours.

The best performances of the day were undoubtedly given by Aherne (St. Virgil's), who won the 100 open championship; Haley (St. Virgil's), who won the 120 hurdles in splendid style; L. Barnett (Leslie), winner of the high jump (5ft.); Jones (Friends'), who ran well in the mile, and F. Coombs, of Leslie, who must be congratulated upon his fine race in the 440yds. championship, his time, 55 4-5, being a record for that event.

For Hutchins, those who did best were the under age members, and we won several events which did not count for the championship points.

For Hutchins, A. Goodfellow won the 80 and 120yds. under 11; H. Bowtell the 220 yds. under 13, with Stewart second; J. Stewart won the 100yds. under 13; D. Chesterman won the sack race; A. Golding the mile bicycle race; while Trappes and Cotton were first and second respectively in the obstacle race.

In the 880 teams race we were third, and we occupied that position in the flag race (open). We were certain winners in the under 15 flag race, but for one competitor, who went over his mark.

C. Bryan, an old Hutchins boy, was second in the University 120yds. handicap, whilst L. Butler, another old boy, won the 220 championship. M.D.

ROWING.

The school crew went through their course of training to prepare for the Clarke Shield race, but as there were no entries from any other schools we abandoned our training for a time.

The crew consisted of K. Brodribb (bow), A. Cumming (2), J. Boyes (3), D. Harvey (stroke), and S. Rodway (coach). We were very fortunate in obtaining Mr. S. Rodway to coach the crew of his old school, and in a few weeks were in a very fair condition. There were no entries from any other schools, the reason being that they were unable to obtain boats from the rowing clubs. After our first course of training we had the misfortune to lose J. Boyes, one of the prominent members of the crew, who left school. But J. Charlesworth decided to come back for another year's school, and he greatly repaired our loss. Since we thought there would be no race we gave up training, but a few days before the date fixed for the race we were informed that it was necessary to row over the course.

On the 7th of June we rowed over the course in pouring rain and sleet, but as we had no rivals we took our time, and rowed steadily.

The Lord Nelson Sea Scouts

(H.F.R.)

We have a few boys in the school who belong to the Lord Nelson Sea Scouts.

They are getting on very well. They started on May 1st, and now have a full troop. The number on the roll is at present thirty-one. There are three patrols. The first patrol is the Otter, commanded by Patrol-leader K. Atkins, who is assisted by Corporal H. F. Reynolds. Then comes the Beaver Patrol, under Leader J. Inman and Corporal Fisher. The third patrol is the Albatross, under Leader Tate and Corporal Simmons.

The staff is as follows:—Scoutmasters S. Rees and R. Flemming, Assistant Scoutmaster T. Lynch, and Quartermaster H. Kerr.

They hope shortly to be in a position to get a boat. They had a camp from the 7th to the 9th of June. They went up the Waterworks, and pitched camp on Saturday night by an acetylene gas lamp. On Sunday morning the snow was three inches thick, and they had great fun with snowballs. On Monday a few visitors went up. At 5 o'clock

the tents were taken down, and the scouts marched town to the hall (Eaton Bray School) and disbanded.

Sixth Form Spasms

(By "One of Them.")

Here we are again. Another term gone by, and more holidays in sight. Can't you hear the Sixth Form cheering? No, of course not. Why, look at the back row; they're real grafters, when they're not Angry.

At present Bruiser is trying to disguise himself as a poet, and we presume now he has passed his lieutenant's exam. he will cultivate a military moustache, and expect a guard of honour. Macker is already trying to sell his old uniform second-hand to one of our heavyweights, Christmas and Richy. The latter now weep for joy on each other's neck as they escape ten minutes' French to go and do "right turn." They both reckon it's grand, and sincerely hope they will look nice in their uniform. Beaky is going to start a singing class with splendid artists, and a first-class programme, including "Christmas Carols," by Noel, and his own favourite song, "Alice, where art thou?" However, after hearing the National Anthem sung so beautifully by the school on the King's Birthday, he is a bit despondent at the opposition.

Here comes our own private Debating Society. Where are Macker and Gobbo? They really ought to be photographed as public speakers. The secretary, Mr. Strudwick, reckoned he was going to take down the speeches in shorthand, but when the first hon. member kept going, and lasted out ten pages, he nearly collapsed.

Crash, bang! Don't be alarmed; that's only Bill laughing; or was it those military gentlemen training for their exam.? The Chem. Class has a problem for the Sixth, but no reward for its solution offered. "If B. can break one Wolff's flask, one beaker and one test tube in one day, how many weeks will it take him to smash up the lab.?" There was also a patent arc lamp on view for a very short time, but, unfortunately, it broke amid showers of glass, and the inventor is now working on another plan. Some very

suspicious looking cases have arrived for the lab., and we are told they contain apparatus. The class were thinking of going on the war-path for the scalp of the school cow, which interjected harshly and rudely during explanations of the mysteries of science. Various remedies were suggested, Sulphuric Acid being the favourite.

Enough! for we must return to our wet towels and ice—the mid-winter exams. are fast approaching.

The Tree House

On Monday, 30th December of last year, "Silverville," the tree house, was started. The tree in which it is built is a most favourable one; there are two main branches which branch off into four smaller ones. These four branches form the four corners of the house, which is six feet square, and about 5½ feet at the highest, and 4½ at the lowest. We have two floor beams, and the floor boards are nailed to these. We have four roof beams nailed to the four branches, and four corner posts for the sides.

When this framework was finished, we started to put on the sides, which were soon completed.

The roof had now to be affixed; this was done with galvanised iron and zinc on the back, and palings covered with tin on the front.

We then put on the door, and the shutter, which consists of the upper half of the front of the house. The lookout is a barrel between three branches at the top of the tree.

Next we made the furniture, which consists of two chairs, a table, a couch, two cupboards, and a shelf.

Gradually we made small additions to the house, some of which are:—A water service, a drain, and a derrick with which to haul up provisions and supplies.

We have a small flagpole and four flags.

The whole cost of the house was only one shilling and threepence, as we used any timber we came across. The house is quite watertight.

Inspection of the house is invited on Saturday mornings.

Particulars from A. Miller and K. Hadley.

Our Trip Round the Globe

(By J. Charlesworth and D. Harvey.)

'Tis just about a year ago since we had the good luck to be chosen as the two Tasmanian Cadets to represent Australia in the Cadet competitions at Toronto, to be held in September of that year. Leaving Hobart by the express on Monday, 10th June, amidst the envy of our school mates, we arrived in Launceston at 1.30, the weather being very miserable, as usual, and left by tender for Rosevears, where we caught the s.s. Rotomahana. After a smooth trip across the Strait, we arrived in Melbourne about 11 o'clock, being met by the Sergt-Major, under whose care we were to be for the next six months. He took us in his car round to the clothing factory in South Melbourne, where we were fitted out with all the necessaries for the trip. On the morning of the 13th June we had the Minister of Defence down to our boat, the Suevic, to inspect us. Our sailing time was 3 p.m. Wednesday afternoon, but, as it is with all our steamers, the time was put off and off, till eventually we got away at half-past 1 on Thursday morning, and, of course, we did not stop up to see her off, but, like all other schoolboys, went to bed early! The next day most of us suffered from mal de mer, but, notwithstanding this, the officer in charge soon had us round him (just like a lot of chickens round their mother) pulling a rifle to pieces, and naming the different pieces. This did not keep up all day, though, and, as generally happens on the first day or so of a sea voyage, we went below very often, mostly in a hurry, but more often in a bigger hurry to the side of the ship. Of course, different kinds of sport were going on, principally among the Sydney people, who had had their first day at sea. The next day we felt a little better, and roamed about the ship more, but we had to watch the rifle being pulled to pieces. This day we joined in the sport more, and did not do so much running below. About the third day out we were quite settled in our new home, and could walk the deck with the next one! On arriving at King's

Sound, we stood out in the middle of sound, a tender conveying the passengers to the pier at Albany. We all went ashore by the tender, and stayed in the vicinity of Albany all day. Climbing a hill which stands behind the town, we obtained a splendid view of the harbour. Albany we thought was a very pleasant place, as our few previous days had not been the best we had spent. When we returned to the Suevic about 6 p.m., we found that she had been taking in coal and water. The anchor was weighed some time during the night, but we did not wait up, as we were tired after our day's walking. On awaking in the morning we found the land just disappearing over the horizon, the last that we were to see for three weeks and two days. We were quite used to boat life by this, and had the laugh of our two Western Australian comrades, who boarded at Albany, and who were feeling very miserable. Our getting up time was 7.30, and woe betide any Cadet who was even one minute late. The daily routine was soon fixed up, our signalling and rifle instruction taking up about two to two and half hours in the morning, the remainder of the day being put in as best we could. In the afternoons at 3 o'clock we would always be found in the dining saloon partaking of afternoon tea. One can have afternoon tea on these boats if one takes one's own teapot, tea, and eatables; the milk, sugar, and hot water can be had from the cook. We Cadets had our own teapot, one, I should say, that would hold about sixteen cups, and many a good time we had round that pot. Our chief amusement was playing cricket, though sometimes we played games, such as quoits. Almost every night we had a dance, and although the deck of a ship is not as good to dance on as the floor of the Masonic-hall, yet it makes a splendid substitute, and one can have quite as good enjoyment. The dancing usually started about 7.30 p.m., and at 9 we always went down to supper round the big pot. Sometimes we danced after supper, but more often we didn't. This was the general way in which the days were spent, and each day was almost like the one before until 9 a.m. on Friday, the 10th July, we saw dear land

once more. Coming alongside the pier of Durban about 11 a.m., we stepped once again on terra firma, a good many miles from where we had last left it. The remainder of the morning was spent in looking round the town, and in the afternoon we took a tram ride up a hill behind the town. This hill reminded us of Albany, as from it a good view could be obtained. The next morning we went in for a bathe in the surf, and it was beautiful. The water was warm, the surf breaking well, and the atmosphere perfect. The boat was timed to leave at 3 p.m., but did not leave till 7. We were all very loath to get away from Durban, for a good many reasons; but the chief one, I expect, was because it was such a nice town, especially after our voyage on the Indian Ocean. Three days after we arrived at Capetown, but this did not prove so attractive, because we did not have time to have a good look round, as we had only four or five hours' stay.

For some time after this nothing worthy of note happened, except that one day the officer for some reason or other was angry, and consequently we Cadets had to do five and a half hours' drill that day. This was very hard on us poor innocent boys, more especially as sports were going on alongside of us, but I don't suppose it hurt us much. In the sports the Cadets always led the way, and at tug-of-war we were just the ones. Ten of the Cadets pulled ten South Africans, whose average weight was about thirteen and a half stone, but we beat them in two of the three pulls. About a fortnight after we left Capetown we neared the Canary Islands, and at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 23rd July, we got up to see the lights of Santa Cruz on the Island of Tenerife. By the time the sun rose we were passing close to the island. Five days after this we steamed into Plymouth Harbour, past the place where the Suevic had on the trip before run ashore, in consequence of which she lost her nose. We did not go ashore, however, but stayed in the harbour about half an hour, and then went on. This day we were steaming along the South Coast of England, and were in sight of land all day. (To be continued.)

The Cadets

Next quarter Hutchins School will have its own company of cadets, to be known as "N" Company, or the Hutchins School Company.

At a recent examination for officers held at the Barracks the following Hutchins boys passed for commissions:—Sergeants: E. M. Dollery, A. F. Payne, L. F. Page, B. Watchservery, which opens into the old kitchen, ants in the Hutchins Company, which will be under the command of Lieutenant Bullock.

Our Magazine.

We desire to thank all those who have sent articles for publication, and regret that space will not permit us to give our readers the pleasure of perusing them all this term. Our aim is to have the magazine, as far as possible, written entirely by the boys, and we are glad to state that this object has been largely attained in our present issue. We are, however, always glad to receive and publish news of old scholars.

Several old boys have notified their intention of becoming regular subscribers. In order to pay printing expenses we must have 300 subscribers. There are 150 subscribers among the present pupils, and we should like to have the same number from the ranks of the old boys. Last quarter we posted copies to a large number of former pupils, and are doing the same this issue. If we do not hear from those to whom copies are sent, we shall take it as an intimation that the recipients do not wish to contribute. The subscription is 2s. per annum; postage, 4d. extra.

From the Editor's Notebook

The school breaks up for the midwinter vacation on June 20, and reopens on Monday, July 21.

After the holidays the newly-built boarding-house will be ready for use. A detailed account of it is given in another column.

We have to thank the Board of Manage-

ment for purchasing Esse stoves for the schoolrooms. They are a decided success, and a great improvement on open fireplaces.

The new desks ordered some time ago from Messrs. E. J. Forbes and Son, Sydney, have not yet arrived, but we expect to have them ready before we reassemble in July.

We are watching with interest the growth of the new Christ's College buildings. They will consist of laboratories for chemistry and physics, four large classrooms, and the warden's study.

One of our sixth-form pupils, C. E. Williams, has had an operation for appendicitis, but we are glad to be able to state that he is rapidly recovering his health. We hope to see him at school again after the holidays.

After prayers on June 3, the King's Birthday, the boys, led by Messrs. Hughes and Margetts, sang the National Anthem.

We regret to learn of the recent severe illness of Mr. Samuel Clemes, one of the principals of Leslie House School. We join his many friends in wishing him a speedy return to robust health.

Mr. F. B. Edwards, LL.B., an old Hutchins School boy, and a Rhodes scholar, has been appointed secretary to the Southern Tasmanian Law Society.

Mr. Roy McWilliams, formerly a Hutchins School boy, and now a student at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, won first prize—a writing-case—in the football kicking competition at the college sports held recently. He is a son of Mr. W. J. McWilliams, M.H.R., and a step-brother to Mr. W. J. Fullerton, M.H.A., whom we are also proud to claim as one of our old boys.

The public schools of Victoria have adopted the three-term system, having their holidays in May and August, and at Christmas. Are we going to follow suit?

Mr. Hedley Wright, B.A., an old scholar of Queen's College, is now in Hobart. For the past two years he has been studying medicine at Edinburgh University, and during the recent Balkan war was sent to Serbia with a batch of students to give surgical assistance to wounded soldiers. He afterwards had a severe attack of pneumonia, and is now recruiting for a short time in Hobart.

The New Boarding-House

Everybody is glad to see that Messrs. Gillham Bros. are pushing on so well with the new boarding-house—the boarders in particular. Next quarter we are promised possession of the whole house. We enter the building through a fine porch facing east. On our right are the “changing” and boot rooms, with a supplementary lavatory for the use of the boarders in wet weather. In front of us is the staircase, and on our left are two doors into the dining-hall. This is a beautiful room, 34ft. x 20ft., with a very handsome embossed steel ceiling. Two but-tery hatches lead into the servery and pantry respectively, making labour light in the removal of plates and dishes. Beyond the servery, which opens into the old kitchen, are the tradesmen's entrance, the lift, a store-room, and the housemaster's private staircase. The lift, which was added to the original plan by a thoughtful Board of Management, will be very greatly appreciated by all who are occupied in the house, the work involved in moving linen alone from floor to floor in so large a building being very great. On the first floor, on the same level as the cloisters in front, are several fine rooms. Here the boarders will rejoice in a delightful sitting-room, 29ft. x 16ft., which receives all the morning sun, and which, with the rest of the house, will be warmed by radiators. On this floor also is a dormitory, 21ft. x 16ft., with bathroom, showers, and lavatory, a master's study, and another fairly large room. On the top floor are two large dormitories, 40ft. x 17ft. and 30ft. x 17ft. respectively. The bathrooms, lavatories, etc., for these will be supplied in the block now being built by Christ's College, which is also nearing completion. On this floor are also a master's room, matron's room, linen-room, and sick-room. The latter is admirably situated, receiving the sun all day, with a view from the Post Office tower to Mount Wellington. The whole house will be lighted with electricity, gas also being installed. All have been very patient in waiting for better things, and the general conclusion, after a tour round the new premises, is that the

prospect in store will amply repay us for any discomfort that may have been suffered during the quarter now ending.

The Hutchins School Fund and New Building Account

The total subscriptions promised to the above fund amount to about £1,650, and of this amount £1,311 17s. 3d. has been paid to date. The Committee has received, in addition, £23 13s. 6d. interest on money temporarily invested by them. The expenses against the fund for stationery, advertising, stamps, etc., amount to £18 6s. 8d., leaving a net balance in hand of £1,317 4s. 1d.

The actual cost of the new additions and the repairs and alterations made and to be made to the present buildings, exclusive of furniture, is now estimated at £3,498 6s. 9d.

The trustees, after allowing for all debts due by the school, have out of the proceeds of the sale of land to Christ's College £1,999 10s. 7d., thus leaving the Hutchins School Fund to bear £1,498 16s. 2d., or £171 12s. 1d. more than has yet been paid. In addition, the Board has already spent £165 for furniture, etc., and will require to spend another £300 at least before the new buildings and the old schoolrooms are properly furnished.

Presentation to Mr. C. W. S. Rayner, B.A., Rhodes Scholar for 1913

On the afternoon of Monday, June 16, Mr. Rayner, an old scholar of Hutchins School, and the winner of the Rhodes scholarship, was presented by the masters and pupils of the school with a travelling rug. The headmaster, in making the presentation, congratulated Mr. Rayner on hav-

ing been deemed worthy of so high an honour, and expressed a wish that he would still further distinguish himself at Oxford University. He referred to Mr. Rayner's brilliant career at the Tasmanian University, and urged the boys of the school to try to follow his example, and bring honour to themselves and their school.

Mr. Rayner, in reply, thanked Mr. Lindon for his kind words and the boys for their expression of good-will. He was proud to be an old scholar of a school that had done so much for the cause of education in Tasmania, and he wished it every success in the future. The proceedings were concluded with hearty cheers for Mr. Rayner and Hutchins School.

Impromptu Essay on “The Story of a Penny”

(By E. Waugh, Aged 13.)

When I first saw light I was just a greenish mass of copper ore, lying in a truck at a big mine. I was handled about, and pronounced “good stuff,” and then I went to a gloomy building, and there I was thrown into curious chemicals, and I felt myself getting freer of all the other metals round me.

I was then taken out, and afterwards poured into a mould and shipped to London as a copper ingot. As you must imagine, I had an awful time of it, for I was thrown about everywhere in the place that they called a hold, but, nevertheless, I got safely to Tilbury Dock. I then went to a fine, big building, and there I was rolled out into sheets, cut, stamped as a good coin. I was then baked for two hours, and had a ridge made round me, and then I was sent out a bright new penny.

The first pocket I found my way into after leaving a nice, clean purse, where great con-

ceited silver coins were, was rather a dirty one. It was filled with knives, string, nuts and sweets, also bits of rubber tied to a forked stick. I was carried about for a while, and then I passed into the hands of a man who kept a confectionery shop, and who handed a little boy something done up in silver paper, which he seemed to like.

The man put me in a drawer with a number of other pennies, some of which were very badly worn about the face, but I soon left it, and went into the hands of a little girl, who asked her father for a penny to get some pencils with. Again I came into a man's hand, and this time I went to a poor man, who gave me to a person for some food, of which he seemed badly in need.

Afterwards I travelled all over England, passing from hand to hand, and then I went to another country, where no one took me from my master, who kept me in his pocket. But one evening a hand—not my master's—entered the pocket, and put me in an evil-smelling pouch full of gold and silver coins. We passed along some distance, when suddenly I saw light, and I was given to a tall, dark-skinned woman, who, boring a hole through me, strung me with a number of others on her forehead by a thread.

I did not know what to do, but I decided to do my best to get back to England, but in spite of all my efforts I could not do so till one day something struck my mistress, making her head bleed violently. I was then seized by a rough, dark Arab, a slave dealer, who put me in a box with all the other coins he had gained. Some while afterwards I felt English hands holding me, while an English voice cried, "What in the world is this penny doing here, and how could it have reached Central Africa?"

My story is nearly told, for I was taken Home to England, and put in a great museum as an African curio, part of a native headdress, while all looked at and admired me as I lay under the glass case. Now I wonder how many pennies have had such an adventurous story as mine?

Original Poems

A BOARDER'S LAMENT.

It is a cold and wintry morn,
But the holidays are near;
The bed feels comfortable and warm,
But, alas! The bell I hear.

Deep down within my sleepy brain
I call to mind some verses, where
A king made use of this refrain:—
"My men, 'twere better here than there."

Alas! I close my eyes just once;
A minute more would be like heaven.
I'm not a sleepy headed dunce
That can't wake up at half-past 7.

Amid my dreams I hear a noise
Like Indians out upon the path;
'Twas made by eight and twenty boys
In evening dress, off to the bath.

With marked success I keep the clothes
By holding them with might and main,
With slippers driving off my foes
As valiantly they strove in vain.

But peace at last. I'm up at home;
I've got my people on the run,
And over hill and dale I roam
With Spot and Darkie and my gun.

But soon I hear a different sound,
Which seems to echo through the dell;
I wake, and spring up with a bound;
By Jove! I hear that horrid bell.

But never mind, if all is right
I may get down and not be late;
But, ah! my socks, placed there last night,
Have since been moved. Oh, cruel fate!

I creep down stairs prepared at last,
And gingerly approach the door.
The clock shows seven minutes past;
Inside I go, prepared for war.

The "old boy's" seated in his place;
My word, he does look rather sour.
He turns to me with frowning face,
And simply says, "Take half an hour."

And now the sound of sport and play
In yonder playground close I hear;
I really think it does not pay
To lie in bed when prep-time's near.

Boarders' Notes

(F.E.M.)

The boarders are all looking forward to the mid-winter holidays, when they will exchange their prison bars for the fresh free air of their native homes. Our happy home was almost demolished this quarter, and we were only saved from certain death by a prominent footballer, who threw water down a chimney which was bad mannered enough to catch alight on a Sunday morning.

Cold showers are becoming scarcer and yet more scarce, most of us preferring the downy pillow to the chill of the bathroom.

A Lance-like Pain is felt by one of our number, who is deeply grieved at having lost his favourite brilliant shine. Any information gladly received; reward to finder.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne (nee Adams) will be at home to callers at their residence, "The Nursery," on June 21. Anniversary of wedding. Morning or evening dress.

Our friend, Charlie Dunn (alias Pete), who recently startled the North-West Coast footballers, is thinking of joining the Derwent Band. His friends advise him to go in the capacity of drum, but he says there's nothing in it.

The number of our babies is gradually increasing. We have four now, Tommy and Willie being added to our former number. One of them was seriously troubled with green apples, which would persist in taking the shape of a man under the bed, and he had to be rescued from his clutches by his neighbours.

A certain adjutant, who recently distinguished himself at the military encampment, is making great strides in the football field, and by means of using his elbows to great advantage has succeeded in getting into the ruck of the game. Much notice is being taken of him, especially by the umpire.

Our friend Inspector has joined a dancing class. We are looking forward to his dignified rendering of the Turkey trot, Bunny hug, Gaby glide, etc., and we also expect him to give the dancing master a few points.

One of our number, Charlesworth, has been distinguishing himself on the football field, playing rattling games for the school in all the matches so far.

Trevor is keeping quite well lately, and has not been in the sick room for quite a fortnight. Of course, he has had headaches, etc., but he has borne up manfully against the strain.

In No. 2 dormitory we have unearthed a new comedian, who certainly ought to join

the Pierrots, as he keeps the rest convulsed with laughter. We prophesy a great future for him as a comedian. He has invented a new catch chorus entitled "Hcnka."

Our new boarding-house is nearing completion, and we expect to enter it after mid-winter.

The Library

The books in the School Library are now available for the use of the boys of the school, and it is hoped that all boys will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered of getting some good wholesome reading during their leisure hours in the winter months. There is really a splendid collection of boys' books of travel and adventure and school life, though none of them is very new. We hope to add to their number from time to time, and shall be very glad of any assistance in this direction from present or past scholars. Probably some of our subscribers have books on their shelves for which they have no further use, and will be glad to help the school in a practical way by presenting them to the Library. Anyone willing to do so should communicate with the Librarian (Mr. T. C. Brammall), who will gladly acknowledge the donation.

All the books in the Library have been overhauled and renumbered. They include a good many books of reference and a few scientific works, which will probably not be in great demand, though they may be occasionally favoured by the Aristocratic Thirty from the other side of Macquarie-street.

Boys who make use of the Library must note the following rules:—

- (1) No books must be borrowed except by authority of the Librarian.
- (2) No boy may have more than one book at a time.
- (3) Every book must be returned to the Librarian within a fortnight of the day on which it is issued.
- (4) Any book lost or damaged must be replaced by the boy who last used it.
- (5) The time for borrowing and returning books is between 1.30 and 2 p.m. on school days. Books will not be issued or received at any other time.
- (6) The borrower must see his book duly entered by the Librarian.
- (7) No subscription will be charged, but it is expected that boys who have made use of the Library will present a book on leaving the school.