

VOL. IX., No. 4

The
Hutchins School Magazine



December, 1925

Hobart, Tas.

Officers of School Institutions.

THE SPORTS COMMITTEE.

President: The Headmaster. Treasurer: Mr. R. H. Isherwood.
Secretary: Mr. J. L. Rycroft. Members: The Masters, Jackson,
Travers, Dick, McDougall, Stephens, Turner.

Sports Master: Mr. J. L. Rycroft.

Captains:—

Rowing: —.

Athletics: Travers.

Tennis: Kermode.

Cricket: Jackson.

Football: Jackson.

Swimming: Cooke.

Fives: Bousfield.

PREFECTS.

Jackson (Senior Prefect), Cruickshank, Bousfield, Dick,
Travers, McDougall.

THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

Editor: Mr. T. C. Brammall.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Patron: The Bishop of Tasmania. President: The Head-
master. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. C. Brammall, W. J. Gerlach,
E. G. Butler, I. R. Boss-Walker. Hon. Secretary: Cruickshank,
Assistant Secretary: McDougall. Hon. Treasurer: S. C. Burbury.

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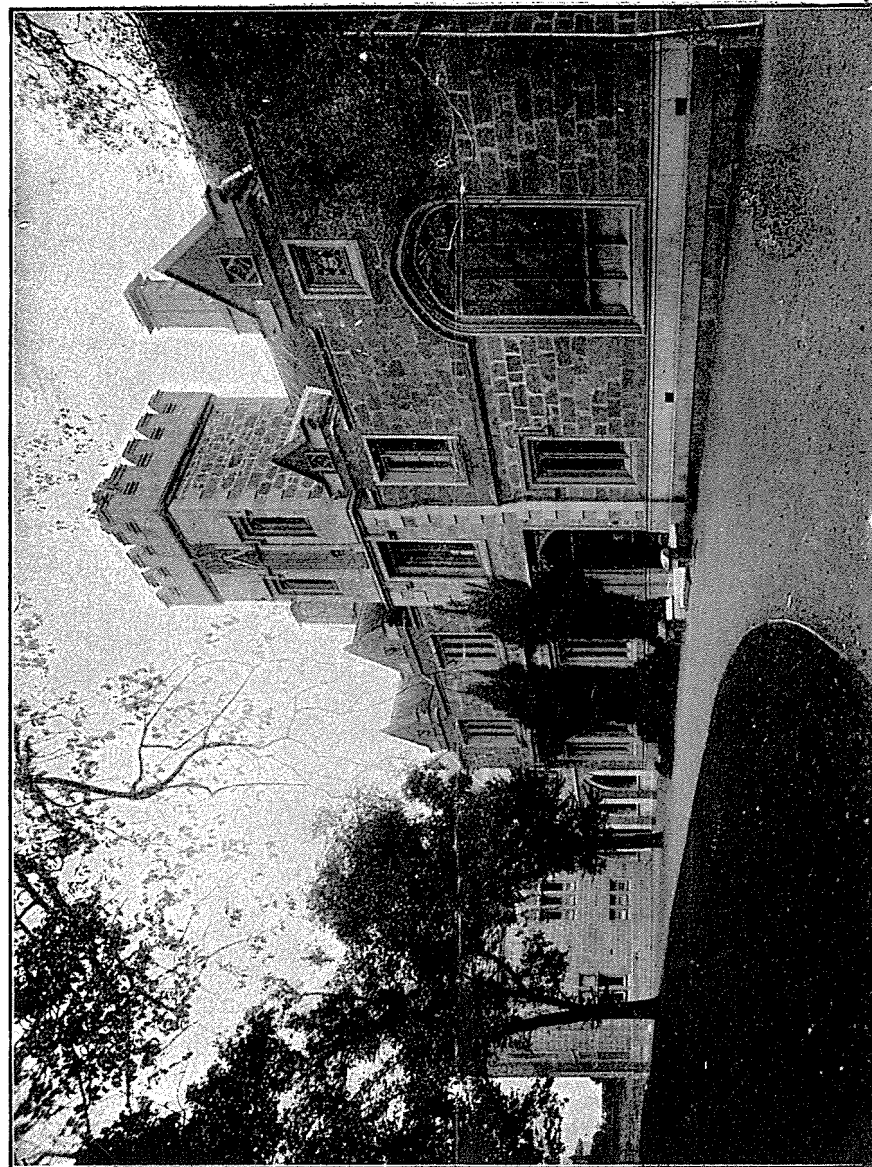
Manager: Mr. E. A. Budge.

LIBRARY.

Librarians: M. S. Bisdee, D. L. Burbury.

Exchanges.

Acknowledged with thanks: "The Corian," "The Melburn-
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"The Torchbearer," "The Launcestonian," "The Swan," "The
Armidalian," "The Prince Alfred College Chronicle," "The
Auckland G.S. Chronicle," "The King's School Magazine,"
"The Ipswich G.S. Magazine," "School Echoes," "All Saints'
Grammarian," "Scotch College Reporter," "Serva Fidem"
(C.E.G.S., Ballarat), "St. Peter's College Magazine," "The
S.M.B." (Ballarat), "The Cranbrookian."



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Editorial.

TOC H.

Of the many organisations that have sprung into being during the war, and since its conclusion, perhaps none makes a stronger appeal than Toc H.

During the last ten years, its strange title often confronted us in the papers, and we used to wonder what it meant. Now, thanks to the Rev. M. P. G. Leonard, who visited Hobart a few months ago, we know that it is a signaller's abbreviation of Talbot House, originally a kind of hostel established by the Rev. P. B. Clayton, a chaplain of the Sixth Division, at Poperinghe, in the Ypres salient, in December, 1915. Its name commemorates the gallant death of a young English officer of exceptional promise, Gilbert Talbot, the youngest son of the Bishop of Winchester. "Padre" Clayton was detached from his brigade, and given the quaint parish of Poperinghe-cum-Ypres, with Talbot House as his headquarters. His hostel was open to all, and over the door was the motto, "All rank abandon ye who enter here." Under its ægis strange things happened. Brass-hats and Tommies, Aussies, Canucks, and Dough Boys forgathered on equal terms. The Prince of Wales was a frequent visitor.

After the Armistice, the survivors of the movement decided to make it a permanent organisation, with its headquarters in London, under a Royal Charter. Numerous branches have been formed in England, and the movement has spread to Canada, Argentina, and the United States. In the hope of establishing branches in Australia, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Leonard have come out from England, and have met with much encouragement. Branches have been formed on the mainland, and now we have

one in Hobart. We have not heard much of the doings of the local branch, but it by no means follows that nothing is being done. The Society does not seek publicity. Its object is service, and its methods practical and unobtrusive. One of its rules is "to spread the gospel without preaching it." It conducts no Sunday services, it is to week-day religion that it attempts to minister, for it is the contact between religion and life that it is out to amend. Its ideal is reconciliation with God, and with our fellow men.

Its members are initiated with solemn ritual, and pledged to a life of service and unselfishness. They must give up at least one evening each week to some work allotted to them.

Of the kind of work which has been done by its members, Mr. Leonard gave us one instance we are not likely to forget. A young and brilliant footballer, who had a gift for telling stories, undertook to give his evenings to visiting a children's hospital in London. After a time it was found that he was losing all his form as a footballer, and had to be dropped from his team. He was greatly disappointed, but uttered no complaints. Eventually it was learnt that he had been giving more than his time and talents for the children; he had been deliberately giving his blood for transfusion at the risk of his own health!

Another sentence of Mr. Leonard's sticks in our minds: "Service is the rent we pay for the room we take up on earth." By joining an organisation like Toc H., we may be infected with the contagion of service, and who knows to what great adventure it may lead us?

Bishop Taylor Smith.

On November 15th, we were honoured with a visit from the Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith, D.D., K.C.B., C.V.O., a great English preacher, who was in Tasmania in connection with the Church Missionary Society's Centenary. He was only able to spare us about half an hour at morning assembly, but quite won all our hearts. Some of us were also privileged to hear him preach during the time he was in Hobart, and we have no hesitation in saying he is one of the greatest preachers we have ever heard.

He commenced by telling us about a school he visited at Jerusalem, four years ago, with amusing interludes about autograph-hunters, and about the "worry cow," who moped herself to death in fear that her haystack might not last her lifetime.

Then he told us of an English schoolboys' camp he had visited. He had arrived just at "lights out," and found the boys rolled up in their blankets like so many sausages. He invited them to tell him of their spiritual experiences, and say what had helped them most. One small boy said he had been most impressed by a hymn they had sung, "Throw out the life-line, there's somebody sinking to-day." On being asked at which end of the life-line he was, he replied that he had been in the position of the rescued, but now he was at the rescuers' end. An older boy, on being asked about his experience, said he had been greatly helped by the Bishop's address about bicycles. In this sermon, which the Bishop described to us very graphically, he had likened our unaided struggles after holiness to the efforts of a rider on a push-bike. Then, he said, compare these with the ease and speed of a motor-bike, which he called a "spirit-

filled" machine. If we will only make use of the spirit of Christ, how much more effective will our progress be!

He told us of another English boy who had come to him for spiritual advice. After hearing the boy's difficulties, he had been able to remove them by telling him he could not give his heart to Christ, but should leave the door open, and Christ would come in and take it. He reminded us of the story of Joshua before the walls of Jericho. Outside the walls, Joshua met a stranger with a drawn sword, and asked him, "Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?" The stranger replied, "Nay, but as Captain of the Lord's host am I come." And Joshua, recognising the divine voice, fell on his face and worshipped him.

After referring to our roll of heroes, some of whom he had met in France, and in the English training camps, the Bishop gave us a final message to carry away with us—"To-day is the harvest of yesterday, and the seed-time of to-morrow." It should be our aim to be able to look back on our school days with pride, and say, "Thank God, I left nothing behind me of which I need be ashamed."

The Bishop, who was accompanied by the Rev. A. Gamble, and Mr. Louis Dobson, was given three hearty cheers, and at his request a half-holiday was granted. On leaving Hobart, the Bishop said he was sorry he had not had an opportunity for personal conversation with some of the senior boys, and left us a farewell message urging us all to read our bibles every day.

The League of Nations.

On September 14th, by arrangement with the local branch of the League of Nations Union, Sir John Gellibrand addressed the School at morning assembly. The speaker, in a carefully prepared speech, traced the growth of society through its various stages—the individual, the family, the tribe, the nation. With the development of law and order came the offices of judge, policeman, etc., But they did not prevent crime. Law and order rested on the foundation of public opinion. Among sovereign states, whether monarchy or republic, success in past times meant a succession of conquests, generally approved of by public opinion. Thus arose the discreditable maxim that God is on the side of the big battalions, and modern nations, until 1918, were really no better than cave-men.

The inauguration of the League of Nations, said Sir John, heralded a new era in the world's history; that is, if the League proves successful. But its success or failure depends on public opinion throughout the world. He then described how Australia represented a new type of State, being a separate member of the League, and at the same time a part of the British Empire. In the former capacity, we have international obligations, such as the control of mandate territories, and representation in the Assembly of the League. The prevention of war was not the only object of the League; there were questions of international trade and other problems before it. After explaining the constitution of the Assembly and the Council, the speaker dealt with the famous "clause 10," and its amplification in the protocol. But, he emphatically asserted, neither the protocol nor any other written document will ever be able to prevent war. Nothing will do that but international public opinion. So, after all, we come back to the in-

dividual; it is our personal concern, and we in Australia cannot keep out of the question, even if we wish to. A selfish community is no good, and we must educate public opinion to understand and support the work of the League.

It might appear, he concluded, that not much had been achieved, as wars were still going on. But time would show, and we must not be discouraged by apparent failure. The League was not perfect by any means, but the spirit was right, and he was confident of ultimate success.

"The Christ of the Andes."

In the Andes, at the highest point on the frontier, dividing Chile from the Argentine, 13,000 feet above the sea, stands a colossal bronze figure of Christ. The right hand is stretched out in blessing; the left holds a cross. Beneath it is written: "These mountains themselves shall fall and crumble to dust before the people of Chile and the Argentine Republic forget their solemn covenant sworn at the feet of Christ." On the other side is written: "He is our peace who hath made both one."

During the latter half of the nineteenth century there were incessant wars among the South American Republics. War nourished hatred; hatred engendered fresh wars. The enmities seemed beyond redress.

It so happened that there had never been war between the Argentine Republic and Chile. They had, however, a long-standing dispute about some frontier territories which reached a head in 1899. Both countries prepared for the worst. Warships were laid down, armaments amassed, taxes increased and increased. By Easter, 1900, the two nations stood poised on the brink of war.

Meantime, both sides were celebrating the solemnities of Holy Week. Monsignor Benavente, an Argentine Bishop, preached on Easter Day at Buenos Ayres. But his address was not an ordinary sermon; it was a passionate appeal for peace in the name of Christ.

The news of it spread across the Andes, and a Chilian Bishop took up the message. Thereon the two Bishops set out, each in his own country, going from town to town and from village to village, to preach peace and reconciliation. At first their only supporters were the women and the priests, but gradually the men followed. Then crowds came. Peasants flocked in from remote places, and the whole country awoke. At last, under pressure of petitions from every part of the community, the two Governments were obliged to take steps to consider the establishment of a permanent peace. The frontier question, which had been referred to the arbitration of Queen Victoria, but not settled, was adjudicated without further delay by King Edward. The territories under dispute were divided. Finally, urged by the will of two peoples, the Governments concluded in 1902 an unconditional treaty of arbitration, one of the earliest of such treaties known to the world since the days of ancient Greece. They bound themselves for a period of five years to submit all differences to arbitration, and agreed to a partial disbanding of their armies and fighting ships.



Block and article supplied by the Women's Peace League.

Since that time the two Republics have signed arbitration treaties with other Powers; their armies are reduced to the number needed for police; their warships sold or converted into merchantmen. The Grand Arsenal of Chile has been made a great technical school, and the money thus saved is devoted to public works, railways, and housing schemes. But most important of all is the change in the attitude of the two nations to one another, from exasperation to trust and goodwill. They have tried the pacifist experiment and proved it a success.

It had been the hope of the preacher whose word had prevented the war in 1900 that some day Christ would be seen standing over two reconciled peoples. And the hope has been fulfilled. The guns of the frontier fortresses, now no use, were taken down and melted in the Arsenal of Buenos Ayres, and cast into a great bronze figure of Christ. The Government itself undertook to carry it up 13,000 feet to the mountain top. It was taken by train as far as the rails were laid, then drawn on gun-carriages by mules to the summit; and where even mules failed at the ascent, soldiers and sailors dragged it up with ropes. On March 13th, 1904, it was dedicated to the world in the presence of vast crowds of civilians and soldiers from either side of the frontier; the Argentine soldiers encamped by invitation on the Chilian side, and the Chilians on the

Argentine side. Martial music and the thunder of the guns proclaimed the inauguration of the law of peace. The statue was unveiled in profound silence, and at sunset the two peoples fell to prayer together for the peace of the world.

CANNOT we in Europe do what South Amricans have done?

School Notes.

VALETE.

C. Harrisson, A. Gilchrist, I. Gilchrist, H. C. McGinnis, J. R. Smith, J. C. Spencer, S. J. Tabart, P. H. Lewin, M. Rex, F. H. Dickinson, D. Burbury, T. P. Onslow, E. Ward, B. Johnston, D. Hodgson, G. P. Salter, A. G. Henry, H. Turner, M. F. Chesterman.

SALVETE.

I. Harman, H. B. Nicholls, C. Morgan, J. Hood (re-entered), A. G. Turner, L. J. Vout.

STAFF.

At the first assembly after midwinter the Headmaster, on behalf of the School, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. P. Mc. Carson, who had just joined the staff. We have all come to look on Mr. Carson as an old friend already, and hope his connection with the School will be a long and happy one.

We have to congratulate Mr. H. D. Erwin, Science Tutor of Christ's College, on his election by the Senate of the University of Tasmania to a seat on the University Council. Mr. Erwin topped the poll with a record number of votes.

We were all glad to welcome the Bursar, Major Gurney, on his return to duty after undergoing a serious operation during the midwinter holidays.

SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES.

We have been very fortunate this year in having two members of the School, L. B. West and L. A. Hickman, to play for us at Morning Assembly. Consequently we have been able to sing hymns daily, and under the able tuition of Mr. Scott Power we have now quite a large repertoire. The monthly services at the Cathedral have also been much appreciated, and we are very grateful to the Dean and to Mr. Scott Power for these services.

We had a special service on Armistice Day, when the Headmaster, after making reference to the significance of the day, read over the Roll of Honour, the School standing at attention.

The visits of Sir John Gellibrand, Bishop Taylor Smith, and Padre Leonard, of Toc H. fame, are recorded in another column.

THE NAVAL COLLEGE.

Three candidates out of the four who presented themselves from this School, D. Webster, C. S. Timmins, and J. D. Balfe, succeeded in passing the educational test for the Naval College this year, and a Cadetship has been awarded to Webster.

THE LIBRARY.

(J. A. Travers, Librarian.)

We have had several acceptable gifts of books from old boys during the past few months. Through the generosity of

W. E. Burbury, A. A. Burbury, T. Frankcomb, and R. P. Salter, we have been enabled to add about 20 books to the library. We hope that this noble example will be followed by boys who are leaving at the end of the term.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are very grateful to Mr. C. W. Butler and Mr. E. H. Butler for so generously donating gold medals for the best bowling and batting averages, and to Major Giblin for his magazine prizes. We should like, too, to take this opportunity of thanking Lieutenant Collis for the valuable help which he gives to the School in boxing and physical culture, and for his untiring interest in all our doings.

GIFT OF FLAGS.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Bagdad, the mother of Bob and Felix, former Prefects of the School, has kindly presented four large flags to the School—a gift which is very much appreciated. Bob was recently awarded a Colonial and Dominion Exhibition at Trinity, Cambridge; and in a recent letter he writes, "I expect you have heard the result of the 'Little Go' exam. Here are the papers, which I am sure will interest you. 120 out of 300 passed, and I was rather lucky to squeak through; I am now able to go straight ahead with my work, and will not be hampered any more by Latin worries! It speaks well for my school grounding that it was possible for me to work up to this standard in six weeks. My Latin coach asked me how it was I did the Latin so well after a lapse of eight years or so. I told him I started it when I was four years old, and he said, 'What a pity more do not do that in this country.' The French is not easy, as you will see by the papers."

SPEECH NIGHT.

This annual function is set for Monday, December 14, and will take place this year at the City Hall. The Governor of Tasmania has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

APPOINTMENT.

Eric Kermodé has been appointed a House Prefect in place of T. P. Onslow, who left us in September to take up a position in Victoria.

CONCERTS.

About 200 members of the School attended the Orchestral Concert in the City Hall, and quite a number went to Miss Hatchard's song recitals given in the Town Hall earlier in the term. Both concerts were very much appreciated by those who went.

Junior School Notes.

It was with mingled feelings we heard the announcement that the Magazine contributions were again wanted. What was there to write about? Our school life has just gone on from day to day, and although we have experienced our little ups and downs—even to the smashing of windows with footballs—yet there was nothing to "write home about"—the broken windows being paid for—not by us!!

On returning to School after midwinter we had a mild excitement, in the form of a rabbit, which had taken up his residence in the playground during the holidays, thinking the School needed some protection. We built him a small hutch, but he seemed to prefer the more spacious playground, and managed to break bounds. Then followed exciting chasings, which we decided were bad for bunny, and would not assist in lengthening his life. So we took him to the Zoo and made a present of him to the Curator. Perhaps now he looks back to the happy days of his short and varied school life.

After the visit of Mr. Anderson, the General Secretary of the Mission to Lepers, each form decided to get together and collect money for the support of a leper. We wanted to do something for someone. £5 keeps a leper for a year, so with the beginning of May we began weekly contributions. At the time of writing Form II. have collected their £5, whilst IIIa. only want £1 7s. to reach their objective; and IIIb. are still a little further behind, and want £2 5s. to reach the required £5. The total amount from the Junior School is £11 7s. 7d. to date, so that at least we can feel we have supported two lepers for this year. That's a very fine result, and has really meant self-sacrifice on the part of the boys. We are still hoping to reach our objective of £15.

The Museum in IIIa. has gone on slowly growing, and is now quite an object of interest and instruction to the members of the form. Our grateful thanks are offered to Mr. R. W. Legge, of Cullenswood, an old boy of the School, for his very generous donation of a number of flints, all properly sorted and marked with the location where they came from. The only difficulty we have now is to find room to put all our curios. Shelves were placed in the class room, but they have long since been filled.

In the world of sport we did our little utmost at football, and a few of us had learnt to kick the ball with such force that a crashing of glass occasionally resulted from our kicking. The House matches at Christ's College ground were very interesting, and the enthusiasm shown was often commented upon. School House, captained by J. Frankcomb, came off victorious against Buckland and Stephens, and Buckland, captained by Packman, managed to beat Stephens. When the elder boys play at Christ's College ground on Friday afternoons the younger members have very exciting Soccer matches in the playground. Hockey has also become a House event, and there again, after much swinging of sticks, which occasionally missed the ball and had to stop by coming in contact with shins, School House managed to come off best by beating both Buckland and Stephens.

Of course, we had to try and be in the fashion and have our share of the mumps. That was only fair, though one or two of us were very generous and had our enforced rest in bed during the short Michaelmas holidays, realising that work and the coming examinations were far more important than a few days in bed with our faces tied up.

The next excitement is Speech Night, to which we are all looking forward, although it is still only in the dim distance. Not that we are looking for or expecting prizes—we work for the honour of being top of the form!—but Speech Night means holidays and all the delights of Christmas. So, when that happy time comes, we wish one and all of our readers "A very happy Xmas."

House Competitions.

FIXTURES AND SCORING TABLE.

Event.	School House.	Stephens.	Buckland.
1. Cricket	A		
"	B		
2. Swimming	A	16	0
"	B	0	4
3. Athletics	A	16	0
"	B	8	0
4. Football	A	16	0
"	B	8	0
5. Rowing	A	16	0
"	B	4	0
6. Shooting	A		
"	B		
7. Cross Country	A	0	6
"	B	0	3
8. Tennis	A	6	0
"	B	6	0
9. Fives	A		
"	B		
10. Drill		1	3
		1	2
Total Points		97	16
			91

The result of the House Competition to date calls for some special comment.

With Buckland only six points behind School, and cricket, shooting, and fives yet to be scored, the possibilities for either house winning the shield become very keen.

School seem pretty certain to win the A and B cricket (24 points), with Buckland second (12 points). The fives competition is going in favour of Buckland, and should give them 18 points against School's 9 points, providing the latter gain second place.

On their last year's showing Buckland should win the A shooting (12 points), with School second (6 points).

If the above forecast proves correct, the points at this stage would be: School, 136 points; Buckland, 133 points.

The deciding event will be the B shooting, and will mean a clear win or a tie in points. If School win they would be ahead of Buckland by six points, whereas if Buckland win the two Houses would be even with 139 points each.

We have not reckoned with Stephens yet. As during the past three years, they are quite capable of springing a surprise on us and annexing a second place in any of the events.

Buckland has put up a tenacious fight throughout the year against the strong School A teams, and their B teams have gained more than half the possible points for all three Houses.

We are looking forward to an exciting finish to the 1925 competition.

House Notes.**SCHOOL HOUSE.**

Colours: Dark Blue and Light Blue.

House Master: The Headmaster.

House Captain: W. Jackson.

Vice-Captain: R. Whitehouse.

House Prefects: W. Jackson, J. Travers, R. Whitehouse, E. Kermode.

Committee: W. Jackson, R. Whitehouse, J. Cooke, E. Kermode, J. Travers.

Captains:—

Cricket: W. Jackson.

Athletics: R. Whitehouse.

Football: W. Jackson.

Rowing: T. P. Onslow.

Swimming: J. Cooke.

Shooting: J. Travers.

Tennis: E. Kermode.

The School year is now fast drawing to a close, and great interest is being taken in the competition for the House Shield. At present we have a slight lead on Bucks, but there are yet some competitions to be held, and as they have good teams in these events the finish should be very close. Since the last edition of the Mag. several House events have been held. In the football, both A and B, we had comfortable wins, Bucks securing second place. We were successful in winning the A rowing, but had to be content with second place in the B, Bucks gaining the honours. We did not secure a place in the cross-country, Bucks winning A and B, and Stephens being second. We extend our congratulations to Hood on winning the championship, and also to L. Kermode for running a good second.

We have lost a prominent member of the House in T. P. Onslow, who has taken up station life in Victoria. So far, we have taken very little interest in debating, being unable to raise a team strong enough to compete against the other Houses. Bucks seem certain to win this competition. Next year very few of the senior boys will be returning to School, but we look forward to those who do so to uphold the honour of the House in every way.

STEPHENS HOUSE.

House Master: Mr. R. H. Isherwood.

House Captain: T. Stephens.

Vice-Captain: R. F. Turner.

Colours: Blue, Black, and Gold.

Delegates to the Sports Committee: House Master, House Captain, and R. W. Vincent.

Sports Captains:—

Rowing: R. W. Vincent.

Football: T. Stephens.

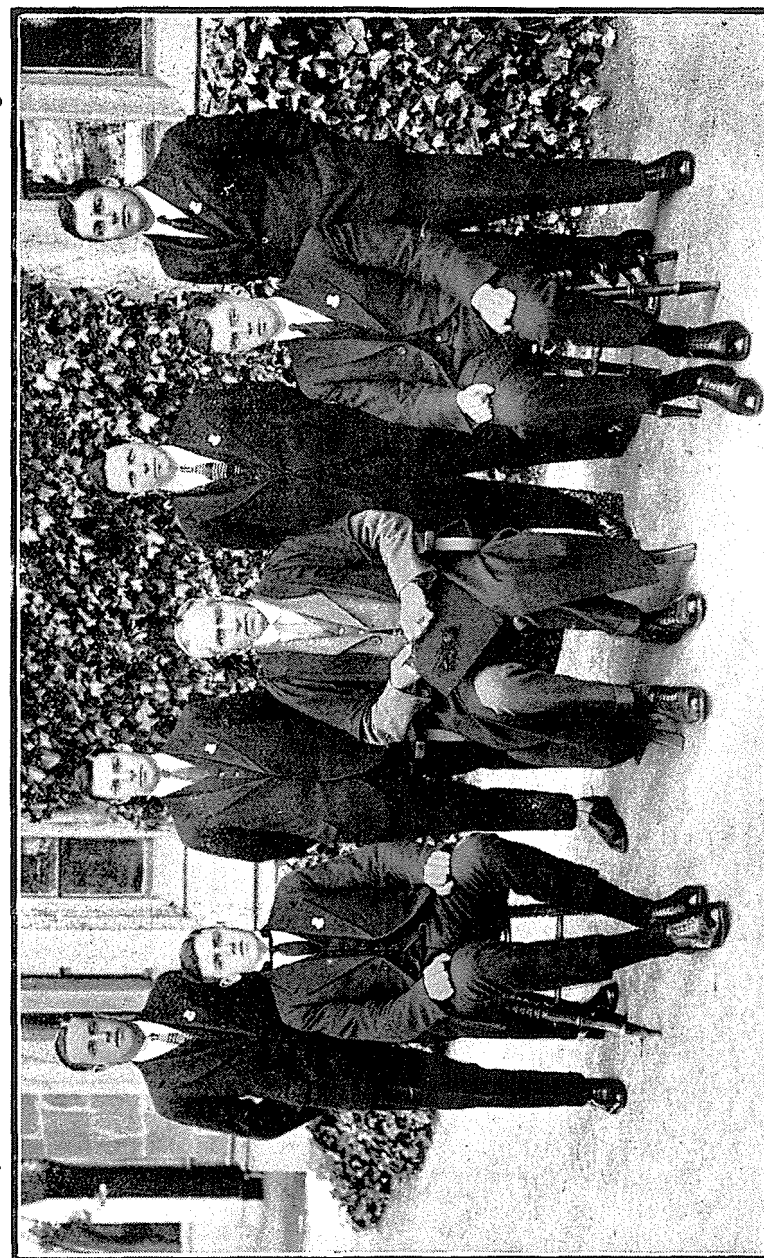
Cricket: H. C. Walch.

Tennis: H. C. Walch.

Cross-Country: R. W. Vincent. **Athletics:** G. H. Langham.

Debating: R. F. Stops.

At present the House is undoubtedly weak in the senior athletic and games divisions, but our juniors are of the right sort, and within the next year or two will have to be seriously



THE HEADMASTER AND PREFECTS, 1925.

Standing: Cruickshank, Travers, McDougall, Bousfield. Sitting: Jackson (Senior Prefect), the Headmaster, Dick.

reckoned with by their opponents. Although weak on the sporting side, the House lacks nothing in keenness, and we sprang a surprise quite recently on our rivals by beating them in the House Drill Competition. In the general competitions for the Bethune Shield we have not been able to offer much serious opposition to the other Houses in football, rowing, cricket, or tennis, but we put up quite good performances in swimming, athletics, and cross-country.

House debating is not yet finished. At present, although a team of raw recruits, we are running as a good second. Our junior debaters are showing signs of considerable talent; they have worked well, and obtained first place in the junior impromptu.

We cannot allow the year to close without tendering to our House Captain the best wishes of every boy in the House. The Captain has been the backbone of the House, and every boy must feel that by his keenness and self-denial he has given us an example that we do not intend readily to forget.

BUCKLAND HOUSE.

House Master: Mr. Vizard.

House Captain: F. D. Cruickshank.

Colours: Maroon and White.

Captains:—

Swimming: W. A. Bousfield. Rowing: Q. McDougall.

Athletics: G. A. Dick. Football: D. Brain.

Tennis: E. Boyd. Fives: W. A. Bousfield.

Cricket: —. Shooting: —.

This year's competition promises to be much closer than it was supposed earlier in the year, and there remains open to us a sporting chance of winning the House shield. We have had various successes during the past few months that have given us new encouragement at every step, and we are in high expectation of a close fight for the final points.

In the cross-country we scored a double victory, gaining first place in both A and B sections of the race. We have to congratulate Hood, of this House, on his fine performance in winning this race. The football came next, but here we had to lower our flag to School House, gaining second place in both A and B competitions.

The rowing took place at the end of the third term, it being impossible to get it off before that time, and this necessitated a very long and arduous season of practice for our oarsmen. Here we again were second to School in the A, but won the B competition fairly easily. The tennis and fives competitions are still unfinished. In tennis we have defeated Stephens in both A and B, and the match against School House is in progress at the time of writing. In fives we have defeated Stephens in both A and B again, but the last matches against School have yet to be played. The state of affairs is very satisfactory at present, and we have great hopes of winning the coveted honour of the "Cock House."

In the Debating Shield we are leading by a good margin of points, having won all the A competitions, and gained second to Stephens in the junior section. Unless something unforeseen happens, we should carry off this shield at the end of the year.

The Drill Competition.

The drill competition in connection with the House Shield competition was held in the School grounds on Wednesday, November 18th. The winners were Stephens, with Buckland second and School third.

Lieutenant McKissock, the officer in charge of junior cadet training in Tasmania, acted as judge.

When making known the result Lieutenant McKissock said that owing to the high standard of the work it had been difficult for him to separate the teams. The display given was the best he had yet seen in any school in Tasmania.

Lieutenant G. Collis also witnessed the display, and commented upon the high standard of the work.

The School can well be proud of the opinion expressed by two such well-known physical culturists, and should make every endeavour to keep that high esteem in the future.

When awarding the gold and silver medals for the two best drillers, Lieutenant McKissock had difficulty in deciding between two boys for second place, so he kindly offered a third medal to the School for the competition. We have to congratulate R. Swan for winning the gold medal for two years in succession, and also J. Hood and W. Harrison for their fine display and steady year's work, which gained them second and third places respectively.

The drill throughout the year has been progressive and good. We do not expect the military (or shall we say, Naval!) precision demanded of the fully trained man, but we do demand immediate, loyal, and unquestioning obedience to those in authority.

This state of discipline is not an innate instinct; it has to be learned and practised, the same as all other lessons in life, until it becomes an instinct strong enough to overcome personal feelings.

The best place in the world for exercising this faculty is in the school drill squad; it is, in a great measure, devoted to that form of training and leads up to that excellent quality of self-discipline so vitally necessary to the happiness of boy or man when he has to go out into the world.

We have not said anything about the physical side of the drill, because that is apparent to all.

Midwinter Entertainment.

The annual Midwinter Concert and the distribution of Sports Prizes took place on Friday, June 19th, and was, as usual, a great success.

The presentation of prizes was made by the Governor (Sir James O'Grady), who was accompanied by Miss Margaret O'Grady, and attended by Captain Stopp, A.D.C. Among those also present was His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was attended by his private secretary (Colonel R. A. E. Benn).

The Headmaster, whose remarks were frequently punctuated by the lusty cheering and deafening applause of the school-boys, briefly welcomed His Excellency the Governor and His

Highness the Maharajah Rana of Jhalawar. They would all realise, he said, the important part sport played in the formation of the characters of the boys, and he was very proud of the achievements of the School in this connection. The trophies that were to be presented had been won as a result of very keen competition. In swimming the School had won the championship for the past eleven years in succession in competition with the other associated schools, and they were now the holders of the Taylor and Sharp Cup and the second Watson Shield. The latter shield had been won in the life-saving competitions, the School already having annexed the first Watson Shield outright. As an illustration of the practical value of life-saving, he mentioned that two of the schoolboys had already been responsible for saving lives. For the second year in succession the School had won the Fitzgerald Shield for athletics, and in the head-of-the-river race the School crew had only been defeated for first place by 4ft. In football all the other secondary schools treated their team with great respect, and in the two matches which they had played to date, they had defeated their opponents by over 100 points. They had also beaten all the other schools in cricket. He had no intention of boasting, but naturally he was very proud of the achievements of the School. (Applause.) He paid a tribute to the coaches and to the energy and enthusiasm of their Sports Master (Mr. Rycroft). He was very proud of the sporting spirit which prevailed amongst the boys, and as long as they maintained that spirit the Hutchins School flag would wave on top. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor then presented the prizes. J. Cooke carried off most of the trophies, having been the most successful competitor in the swimming and athletic events. A presentation was also made to Colonel Olden for his efforts in organising dances in order to raise funds for the School Rowing Club.

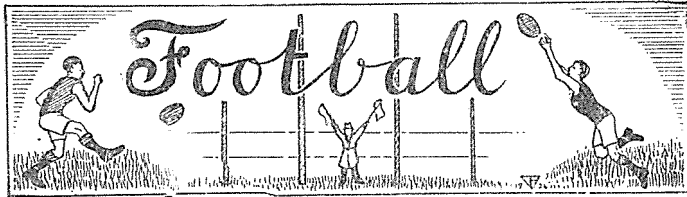
The Senior Prefect, W. Jackson, amidst great applause, presented His Excellency with an inscribed address, and Miss Margaret O'Grady with a box of chocolates.

The Governor, in a brief address, said that he was extremely pleased to be there that night. Since he had been in Tasmania he had learned of the great reputation of the Hutchins School, and he had personally seen the boys at their sports. "Boys of Hutchins School, you know how to play the game," he remarked amidst great applause. His Excellency drew the attention of the gathering to the very fine roll of honour which adorned the walls. There were 250 names of Hutchins School boys on that board who went forth to the aid of the Mother Country when the call was made. They were the men of Tasmania and the flower of the race who had willingly gone to the aid of their country. He recalled the outbreak of war. At that time he was suffering from an illness, and he had been forced to walk with the aid of a stick to address his first recruiting meeting. The call went forth, and the people of the Old Country were joyfully astounded at the response. The small State of Tasmania gave more than its contribution, and he appealed to the present schoolboys never to pass the roll of honour without pausing and lifting their caps out of respect to those whose names were inscribed on the board. Tasmania had been denuded of the best of its manhood, but he never knew of a mother, father, or wife who regretted the sacrifices that had been made

to save them from the domination and hypocrisy of the German yoke. He congratulated the Headmaster and Staff on the splendid educational institution that Hutchins was to the State. He was not one to whimper, but he only wished he had had the advantages that the Hutchins School boys were enjoying. He had never asked a favour of any man, and in his person they could see what a man of humble birth could rise to under the British Constitution. They should remember that the successes they met with in their lives reflected back on the School, and in the Empire in which they lived there were enormous opportunities, but they were only for the best men and best women. "Boys," he concluded, "be the best men, and always be proud of the fact that you are Tasmanians. I wish you every success." (Applause.)

At the instance of the Headmaster, three rousing cheers were given for His Excellency, Miss O'Grady, and Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur.

Subsequently a concert was held, in which Messrs. J. Scott-Power, J. L. Rycroft, C. K. Weatherhead, L. A. Hickman, R. Bell, S. Ellis, and the boarders took part.



The past season has been one of the most successful the School has had for a number of years, not only from the point of view of the School's representative team, but from the point of view of the rest of the School as well.

At the commencement of the season, we engaged the South Hobart ground for three days a week, and the Top Cricket ground; these, in addition to our Christ's College ground, and the School playground, afforded ample playing accommodation for the whole School to partake in a game at least once a week. With the exception of some of the members of the Va. Form, we are pleased with the result.

The games were arranged as follows:—

Monday—Boarders and Rems. A. and B.

Tuesday—Senior practice.

Wednesday—Vb. Exam. and Mod., Rems. A. and B., and IVth Form (consisting of 108 boys playing on three grounds).

Thursday—Senior practice.

Friday—Va. and Junior School.

Saturday—Inter-School matches.

Unfortunately, owing to the change of the senior cadet drill day from Wednesday to Thursday, during the 3rd term, this arrangement had to be slightly altered, but it was done without affecting the general scheme of giving every boy the opportunity to play.

This hiring of grounds and purchasing of extra material has been a heavy drain on the School Sports Fund, and at one time we thought we would have to practise economy, and cancel the

booking of a ground. Fortunately, this was rendered unnecessary by the extra supervision of the material, which effected a saving to enable us to continue our unstinting policy. In this respect, we tender our hearty thanks to the Treasurer of the Sports Committee, Mr. R. H. Isherwood, whose wise counsel and sound advice are ever a help to us in cases of difficulty.

It is well that the School should know and realise these things, and occasionally give a thought to them, when they are apt to be careless in the use of the material.

We had seven of last year's players to form the nucleus of the senior team, and a number of aspirants from the juniors to fill the vacancies. W. Jackson was elected captain, and J. A. Cooke, his vice; an excellent combination for leadership and example on the field. Both boys did sterling work for their side, both on the field and off, but it was on the practice field that they exerted their greatest influence. The coach, Norman Wade, said of them, that "they played as hard during a practice game as they did in a match." An example that might well be followed by all players who wish to improve their fitness and style of play.

The attendances at practice were very good, and a really keen endeavour for improvement was displayed by the whole team, so much so that we had a very difficult task in selecting the last player, and tried out no less than seven boys for the honour.

To those boys who aspire to senior football honours next year, we can give a word of advice.

Remember what you are undertaking to do. Nothing is worth undertaking unless it is worth doing properly. The School expects from you your best. You will find, as your training progresses, that there is more in football than merely kicking a ball about. If played in the proper spirit, the game brings out the very best that is in a boy. It develops him morally as well as physically, and teaches him that to flinch and "pull out" spells cowardice. It teaches him, perhaps more than any other game, the art of self-control, manliness, and unselfishness.

All this may be summed up in the one word, Character, and if that is not worth developing, nothing is.

The contests for the Southern Premiership provided some excellent games, especially our matches against Saint Virgil's, and it was not until the last five minutes of play of the third game with their battling team, that the premiership honours were decided. The roster finished with the schools placed as follows:—

The School played 7, won 6, lost 1; points, 12.

St. Virgil's played 7, won 5, lost 2; points, 10.

Friends' played 6, won 2, lost 4; points, 4.

Clemes played 6, won 0, lost 6; points, 0.

The School, as premiers of the South, had to play Launceston Church Grammar School, the Northern premiers, for the State premiership.

Just about this time our team suffered the very severe loss, through sickness, of five of its members. Cooke, Clemes, and Nicholls had mumps; Kermodie, strained angle; and Langham, a likely player, after doing so well on the wing against Friends', completely lost form through being so long in bed with a cold.

We thought that perhaps, under the circumstances, a week's postponement would be acceptable to both teams, as our own side would not be truly representative, but conditions would not allow of this. We took the field with a considerably weakened team, placing Wilcox, Rex, and Cumming in the vacancies caused by the absence of Cooke, Clemons, and Nicholls. Kermode, after being medically examined and treated, elected to play.

The resulting game will long remain famous in the history of the School. The whole team rose to the occasion, and played as they had never played before. They played for their School, that was all that mattered. The cries of "Hutchins!" from the School supporters inspired them to even greater efforts than they thought themselves capable of. In the last quarter, when they were fourteen points behind, the thought came to some that it was the last quarter of the last game they would be able to do battle for their School. No thought could have urged them on more than that, and the response was magnificent. When, just a few minutes before the final bell, a goal was scored, giving us the lead, one felt proud to be associated with the School and the team, not because they were now winning—that was still in doubt—but of being associated with boys whose training and strength of character could urge them on to such magnificent efforts against odds. The game ended with the School winning by three points. Thus, for the second time in twenty-three years (1923 and 1925), has the School won the Premiership of Tasmania. It would be invidious to pick out any individual player for mention, as the whole team gave of their best. We are sure, also, that the player who is able to kick or mark a little bit better than the other fellow would not wish for such reference. For that reason, we have eliminated from the press cuttings the "best players" section of their reports.

The season concluded with the annual Old Boys' match. The Old Boys won, after a hard fought game.

The dinner at the Imperial, given by the Old Boys to the team, was a fitting conclusion to a most successful season. Training regulations were cast aside, and the tasty viands from the hotel's excellent cuisine were heartily appreciated. A feature of the dinner was the singing of the School Song, after the toast of the "Old School" had been proposed and honoured. Mr. W. F. D. Butler was in the chair, and Major L. F. G'bin, as the oldest old boy present, proposed the toast of the School. Mr. Weller Arnold, who captained the Old Boys' team that afternoon, proposed the toast of the Old Scholars.

We very much appreciated this action of the Old Scholars in giving the boys a treat, and congratulate the energetic secretary of the Association, Mr. A. J. Miller, on the excellent arrangements and success of the evening.

We have taken up rather more space than we anticipated when we started out to write these notes, so we will content ourselves by giving a short résumé of the first six matches of the roster, and full accounts only of the two premiership matches, as taken from "The Mercury" and the "News."

The roster commenced with a match against Clemes College. We won this match easily.

Scores—
School, 19 goals 23 behinds.
Clemes College, 1 goal 4 behinds.

Our second match was against Friends' High School. Friends' were without their brilliant player, A. Paul, which considerably reduced the strength of their team. School ran out easy winners by 107 points.

Scores—
School, 16 goals 19 behinds.
Friends' High School, 1 goal 8 behinds.

We then had to play St. Virgil's in a deciding game for the leadership of the first round. The match was played on the New Town oval, which was in a very muddy condition. After a hard fought game, School won by 4 points.

Scores—
School, 8 goals 11 behinds.
St. Virgil's, 8 goals 7 behinds.

When we played Clemes in the first game of the second round, Clemes showed they were a much improved team. School won comfortably by 95 points.

Scores—
School, 18 goals 19 behinds.
Clemes, 5 goals 2 behinds.

Our second meeting with St. Virgil's was of such an exciting character that we deem it worthy of a full report. The following is taken from the "News."

SCHOOL V. ST. VIRGIL'S.

Much interest was centred in the Secondary Schools' premiership final played this morning between St. Virgil's and Hutchins Schools on the Tasmanian Cricket Association ground. Hutchins were already possessed of a two-point lead in the competition, and had they won to-day, would have been Southern premiers.

The morning was fine and the ground in the best of condition. A slight breeze blew towards the pavilion end, but it was not sufficient to affect the play. Barrackers were many and vociferous. Saints' supporters were delighted with the result and triumphantly carried J. Morling (capt.) and Len Bugg (the best performer for the winners) back to the dressing room at the conclusion of the match.

St. Virgil's won the toss and chose to kick with the breeze. Play was mostly round Hutchins' goal, but the shooting of Saints' forwards was inaccurate. The scores at the termination of the quarter were:—St. Virgil's, 1.8; Hutchins, 1.1. Playing with the wind in the following term, Hutchins had matters much as they liked, and added 3 goals 7 behinds, while St. Virgil's could put on but one point. The great weight and height of Hutchins' eighteen had their opponents at a disadvantage in the air all through the game. In the third session, St. Virgil's gradually overhauled the leaders, scoring goal upon goal, and at the bell had a lead of eight points, the scores being:—St. Virgil's, 6.12; Hutchins, 5.10.

Many considered the bigger lads would find it easy to wipe out the deficiency and create a substantial lead in the run home. But, though they had the wind, St. Virgil's outmanoeuvred them, and by judicious play prevented their rivals from adding more than eight points; while they themselves put on a further nine points. The final scores were:—

St. Virgil's, 7.15 (57 points).
Hutchins, 6.12 (48 points).

Our next game was against Friends' High School. This game was played on the North Hobart oval, and resulted in a win for the School by 43 points. Friends' team showed a considerable improvement in form over their first game with us.

Scores—

School, 10 goals 11 behinds (71 points).

Friends', 3 goals 10 behinds (28 points).

St. Virgil's and ourselves were now equal in premiership points, and the play-off was arranged by the League as a curtain-raiser to a senior game.

The game provided the most exciting contest we have had for three years. We append the "News" report.

The Southern Premiership between St. Virgil's and Hutchins School was played as a curtain-raiser to the New Town-Canancree match on the North Hobart oval. Hutchins played a hard and fast game from start to finish, and atoned for the defeat of the previous Saturday by defeating St. Virgil's by 10 points, and thus won the Southern Premiership for the third year in succession. Play was very even right through the game, only one point separating the teams at the end of the second and third quarters. Eight minutes from the end, St. Virgil's led by three points. Hutchins then added two goals in quick succession. St. Virgil's replied with five behinds. Hutchins replied again with a goal just before time.

Scores—

1st quarter—Hutchins, 2.2; St. Virgil's, 0.3.

2nd quarter—Hutchins, 3.5; St. Virgil's, 3.4.

3rd quarter—Hutchins, 4.6; St. Virgil's, 4.5.

Final scores—Hutchins, 7.8; St. Virgil's, 5.10.

The following report of the Island Premiership match is taken from "The Mercury":—

Hutchins School gained the title of premiers of the secondary schools of Tasmania for 1925 by a margin of three points on Saturday. Their hard-earned victory over St. Virgil's College in the grand final match of the Southern Secondary schools a couple of weeks back entitled them to contest the State honour against the Launceston Church Grammar School at the North Hobart ground, and by a splendid rally in the last term defeated the Launceston representatives. Although Hutchins School fielded the heavier team when they played St. Virgil's College, the speed of the smaller college men offset their disadvantage in height, and demonstrated that Hutchins, with one or two exceptions, were slow in their ground work. Being pitted against a team somewhat similar in build, height, and weight on Saturday this weakness was not so apparent. The game, which was played in the presence of some 200 or 300 spectators, provided a speedy exhibition. This no doubt could be attributed partly to the fast nature of the oval. The display generally was of a high standard, and the long passing on the part of both teams was only eclipsed by ability in the air, although the sun at times appeared to affect the marksmen. It will go down in the annals of secondary school history as one of the most strenuously-fought contests for the State honour. Grammar's team work early in the game enabled them to take the lead, and hold it for the major portion of the game, but attention to the weaker links in the play of Hutchins after half-

time was the remedy which carried them through to victory in the last ten minutes. Sickness had rendered Cooke, Nichols, and Clemons ineligible to strip for Hutchins. The teams were:—

Church Grammar.—Pilbeam (captain), Marriott (2), Thompson, Pullen, Youl, Rock, Room, Edgell, Phillips, Brown, Bain, Archer, Miller, Fulton, King.

Hutchins.—Jackson (captain), Travers, Onslow, Crowe, Cruickshank, Bowden, Wilcox, Brain, Kermode, Whitehouse, Freeman, Stephens, Harris, Cumming, Arnold, Rex.

Although Hutchins were first to open the scoring by a goal from Arnold, the superior team work of Grammar, and their slight superiority in the air, soon turned the result in their favour. Hutchins' strong back line was working well, and generally the team showed improvement in comparison with their match against St. Virgil's. The forwards, however, were inclined to stray. The second term was practically a repetition of the first, with Grammar giving the better display. Hutchins' back men were not keeping their places, and Grammar's margin in consequence was increased. Phillips, who was roving splendidly for the visitors, raised the twin flags with a long shot as the term drew to a close, and Rock, who was mo'ested in front of the sticks, hit the post. It was evident that the weaknesses in Hutchins' play had been pointed out during the half-time break, for upon returning to the field they showed marked improvement. They swept goalwards almost from the bounce, and scored the possible, and the efforts of Grammar to relieve via the pavilion wing were of no avail. Crowe (Hutchins) hit the post. Grammar rushed the leather through the centre three times in quick succession, and each time a goal was registered. The honours were in favour of Hutchins, but their shooting was at fault. The last term was the most vigorous of the day. After the play had see-sawed for some time, Kermode goaled for Hutchins with a snap-shot, and a little later he further reduced the deficit by six points, after marking from Jackson. A rush through the centre by Stephens enabled Arnold to mark, and coolly taking his shot he placed Hutchins in front for the first time since the opening quarter, amid tremendous cheering from the team's supporters. Grammar's reply came immediately, and with about a minute to go, Pullen essayed a fairly difficult shot, and the ball passed through the behind posts. Hutchins therefore won by three points.

The scores at the close of each term were:—

First Term.—Grammar, 3 goals 2 behinds; Hutchins, 1 goal 1 behind.

Second Term.—Grammar, 4 goals 5 behinds; Hutchins, 1 goal 7 behinds.

Third Term.—Grammar, 7 goals 8 behinds; Hutchins, 4 goals 12 behinds.

Final Term.—Hutchins, 7 goals 12 behinds (54 points); Grammar, 7 goals 9 behinds (51 points).

THE TEAM.

Onslow, T. (full back).—Good mark, fair kick. A very reliable defender.

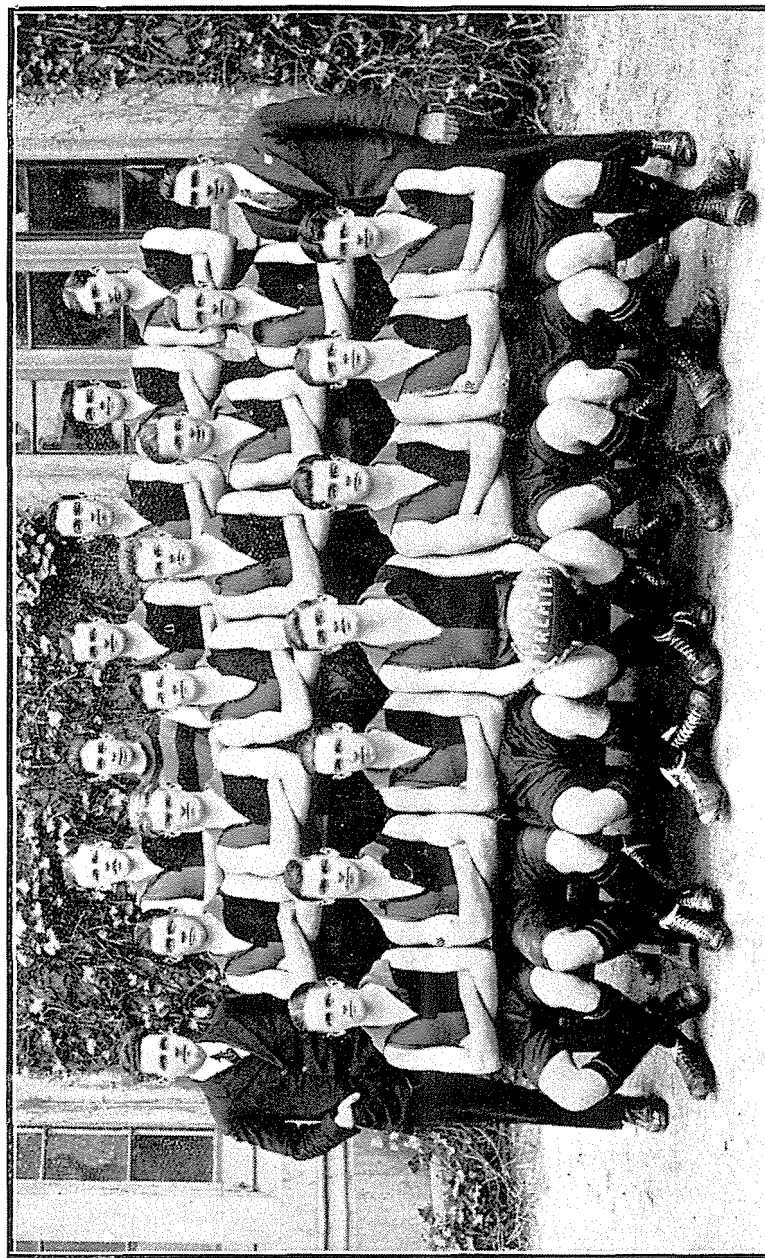
Whitehouse, R. (wing).—Very fast, but inconsistent. Played a splendid game in the Premiership match.

- Crow, E. (ruck).—Champion ruck-man of the year. Should improve his kicking. Played some sterling games.
- Bowden, L. (centre half-back).—Most consistent man in the team. Good high mark and long kick. Plays the game properly, and goes in hard.
- Kermode, E. (centre half-forward).—Champion goal-kicker of the season. Should learn to be persistent, and keep in front of his man.
- Cumming, A. (ruck).—Good mark and kick. Improved very much towards the end of the season.
- Freeman, F. (ruck).—Tireless worker in the ruck. Rather slow.
- Cruickshank, F. (ruck).—A plodder. Fair mark, and fair kick with either foot.
- Harris, K. (forward).—Good mark and fair kick. Inclined to hang on the ball too long. Should work harder.
- Stephens, T. (back).—One of the most improved players in the team. Very fast, comes through hard. Plays well in defence.
- Arnold, D. (full forward).—The find of the year. Good mark, and sure kick. Worked his position well.
- Brain, D. (rover).—Brilliant mark and sure kick. Always plays to a man. Has full control over the ball.
- Travers, J. (back).—The lion in defence. Exceptionally fast, and comes through hard. Uses his weight to advantage.
- Wilcox, N. S. (forward).—Played in premiership match only, but did exceptionally well. Beat his man every time.
- Rex, G. W. (wing).—Played in premiership match only, and filled a difficult position with credit.
- Clemons, R. G. (rover).—A much-improved player. Fine stab kick. Plays well whether placed or on the ball. Had the misfortune to miss premiership match.
- Nichols, G. O. (wing).—Good all-round player. Should get rid of the ball sooner. Had the misfortune to miss premiership match.
- Cooke, J. A. (vice-captain, centre-man).—Recognised as the best schoolboy footballer in Tasmania. Had the misfortune to miss premiership match.
- Jackson, W. (captain).—Worked untiringly for the team. A splendid mark and kick, showed very fine judgment in every part of the field, and made a splendid captain throughout the year.

In concluding these notes, we have to make special reference to the honorary coach, Mr. Norman Wade. He rendered splendid service to the boys, and devoted a lot of time to work on the field. We were indeed fortunate in securing his services. Also R. W. Vincent, the official goal-umpire and scorer. He was always there, and willing to do anything to help.

FOOTBALL DANCE.

Since writing the above notes we have to record another very pleasing function held at the School, in the form of a dance given by the Headmaster to the members of the team and their friends.



PREMIERSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM, 1925.

Back row: Rex, Wilcox, Harris, Freeman, Arnold, Nicholls. Second row: Mr. Rycroft, Cumming, Crowe, Onslow, Whitehouse, Kermode, Cruickshank, Mr. Wade (coach). Sitting: Clemons, Travers, Cooke, Jackson, Bowden, Brain, Stephens.

The School gymnasium and dining-hall were beautifully decorated with masses of flowers and ferns, and the School colours, intermingled with other gaily coloured bunting, showed up splendidly under the delicately shaded lights. Mrs. Shepard's orchestra supplied the music.

The Headmaster welcomed his guests in a short speech, and gave as his reason for giving the dance the winning of the 1925 Football Premiership. He also thanked Mr. Norman Wade for his services as coach to the team, and presented him with a cheque and wallet on behalf of the Sports Committee.

The arrangements were perfect. The evening went with a swing from the commencement. Every one of the guests enjoyed every minute of it, as the hundred happy faces proved.

The supper during the interval and the ices and cordials between dances are still being talked about with bated breath.

It was something to have been a member of the team that night; worth all the hard training and dieting during the season, to say nothing of the hard-fought games, to be able to wind up in such a manner.

We are very grateful to the Headmaster for giving the dance, and also to Miss Thoreld and all those other helpers who worked so hard to make the evening such a huge success.

We trust that on some future occasion the prowess of our team will warrant a repetition of this delightful entertainment.

Rowing Notes.

President: The Headmaster. Manager: The Sports Master. Captain: T. P. Onslow. Secretary: Q. McDougall.

The rowing in the School this year has been spread over the last three terms. In the second term, first the trial fours and later the School crew went out regularly under Mr. Swift's expert supervision. The crew was beaten by the narrow margin of four feet by the Launceston Church Grammar School. Towards the end of the term the House Captains began to get their crews out. At the end of the term the annual mid-winter dance was held. It was a financial failure to the extent of £5 17s. It is to be hoped that the next dance will not strain the resources of the club to such an extent.

The boats during the third term were in constant use; the crews trained assiduously. The House races were postponed twice during this term, and were finally rowed on the 23rd of September. Unfortunately the Sports Master was ill, so the arrangements were made by the Captain. The afternoon was ideal for rowing, and the programme of events was concluded in good time. Results were as follow:—

A.		B.	
1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
School	Buckland	Buckland	School

Stephens House was unfortunate in losing its stroke man in the A, which deranged both A and B crews. School House sustained a similar loss, but were not affected to such an extent.

The thanks of the Club are extended to Mr. E. A. Bennison for mapping the course and starting the races; and to Mr. Horlock for his kindness in judging them.

It had been proposed to have a race between the School crew and an Old Boys' scratch crew, but owing to the absence of Whitehouse the School crew was unable to row.

The fourth term is not such an active one as the former in most years. However, two trial crews have been picked to row during this term in view of the early date of the inter-School race next year. Only one of the 1925 crew will be available in 1926.

The Club has had two captains so far this year, H. M. Nicholls, who left at the end of the first term, and T. P. Onslow, who left at the end of the third. Actually there should be another captain for the fourth term. This is unique in the annals of the Club. It is interesting to note that the Club's activities were reported in one of the local papers.

Cross-Country.

The Associated Schools ran their cross-country event in conjunction with the Tasmanian Amateur Athletic Association at Elwick on August 29th.

The starters in the secondary schools' five miles championship were:—

Clemes College.—G. Banks-Smith, M. Upchurch, C. Ross, C. Bayley, K. Nicholson, C. Bayes.

Hutchins School.—J. A. Hood, T. Stevens, L. Kermodé, G. Dick, R. Vincent, M. Langham.

Friends' High School.—L. Lean, F. Pepler, R. Clerk, A. Watson, G. Gibson.

Conditions were that the first three of each school to finish should count for the teams race. Soon after the start Kermodé, Bayes, and Watson went away from the rest of the competitors, and held their advantage going along the back of the course. Going out of the course Kermodé had a lead of 40 yards from Bayes, who was 30 yards ahead of Watson, with the remainder in a pack about 50 yards further back. Kermodé evidently struck trouble after leaving the course, as he was last to the turning post. Bayes and Watson were also displaced, the order at the turning post being Upchurch, Banks-Smith, Ross, Nicholson, Hood, Bayes, Bayley, Gibson, Watson, Stevens, with the others close handy. Entering the course on the return journey three Clemes boys, Banks-Smith, Upchurch, and Ross, were in the lead, practically running abreast, followed at a good distance back by Gibson, Vincent, Stevens, Kermodé, Bayley, with the others strung out. This was the order round the course, and a fine finish was witnessed between the first three boys, Banks-Smith winning by five yards from Upchurch, with Ross ten yards away third. Placings and times were:—

G. Banks-Smith (C.C.), 35min. 9sec.	1
M. Upchurch (C.C.), 35min. 11sec.	2
C. Ross (C.C.), 35min. 15sec.	3
G. Gibson (F.H.S.), 35min. 44sec.	4
T. Stevens (H.), 35min. 46sec.	5
R. Vincent (H.), 35min. 46½sec.	6
C. Bayley (C.C.), 36min. 17sec.	7
C. Bayes (C.C.), 36min. 20sec.	8
K. Nicholson (C.C.), 36min. 25sec.	9

They were followed by Langham, Watson, Kermodé, Lean, Clerk, Pepler, Dick, and Hood.

TEAMS RACE.

Clemes College (1st, 2nd, 3rd), 6 points	1
Hutchins School (5th, 6th, 10th), 21 points	2
Friends' High School (4th, 11th, 13th), 28 points	3

The School cross-country run was held a week earlier over a course of about three miles. The champion turned up in Hood; second place was filled by L. Kermodé, with Dick and Vincent bracketed third, G. Langham fifth, and C. McDougall sixth. Buckland House gained first place in both the A and B grades, with Stephens House second. The winner's time was 18min. 45sec.

Old Boys' Column.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK.—On November 14, at Tolosa-street, Glenorchy, to the wife of Alan Cruickshank: a daughter.

MILLES.—On the 9th November, at Nurse Hodge's Private Hospital, Naldera, Canning-street, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Milles, Cheveley, Invermay-road, Launceston: a daughter.

TEMPLEMAN.—On September 7, at Mayfield Private Hospital, Newcastle, the wife of Donald Templeman: a son.

VAUTIN.—On November 12, 1925, at St. Stephen's Hospital, Davey-street, to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Vautin, Elma-road, Lower Sandy Bay: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHANCELLOR—DAVIDSON.—On August 29, 1925, at New Town Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. R. Cunningham, Clyde, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chancellor, to Nellie M., only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson.

CLARK—SYMON.—On August 18th, 1925, at London, Joseph Dixon, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Richmond, Tasmania, to Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Josiah and Lady Symon, of Adelaide, South Australia.

CLARKE—HENRY.—On September 9, at St. Raphael's Church, Fern Tree, by the Rev. T. K. Pitt, Rector of All Saints', Thomas Rumney Clarke, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Clarke, Lottah, Nubeena, to Marjorie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Henry, Lauriston, Bellerive.

FITZGERALD—WEBSTER.—On June 11, 1925, at St. Mark's Church, Camberwell, Victoria, by Rev. J. A. Schofield, Fergus George, second son of the late Stanley Fitzgerald and Mrs. E. M. Fitzgerald, Lower Sandy Bay, to Edith Emily, third daughter of the late A. H. Webster and Mrs. M. E. Webster, Canterbury, Victoria.

LEGGE—CHERRY.—On the 29th of September, at Hobart, Robert William, younger son of the late Colonel W. V. Legge, of Cullenswood, to Emily Una Rogers, second daughter of Edwin Mark and Elizabeth Cherry, Battery Point.

RICHARDSON—ROBERTS.—On September 7th, 1925, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Denis Murphy, Fred Beresford, eldest son of A. E. Richardson, Austin's Ferry, to Dorothy Drew, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Roberts, Altna-Craig-avenue, New Town.

WALCH—JOHNSON.—On September 8, at St. James's Church, New Town, by the Rev. C. W. Wilson, James Henry Brett, son of A. C. Walch, Summerhome, Moonah, to Joyce Unst, younger daughter of J. A. Johnson, 71 Crescent-road, West Hobart.

DEATHS.

BUTLER.—At Sydney, on October 22, Herbert Maxwell, the fourth son of the late Charles Butler.

TODD.—On October 23, 1925, at his residence, Bellerive, Thomas Stannus, the beloved husband of S. S. Todd and second son of the late Thomas and Jessie Todd, aged 69 years.

Major Guy Wyly, V.C., of the Guides, has been appointed military secretary to General Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India. Major Wyly gained his V.C. in the Boer War, and the D.S.O. in the Great War, being mentioned three times in despatches. In 1919 he was again mentioned in connection with the North-West Frontier operations.

G. C. Dixon's book, "From Melbourne to Moscow," has been very favourably reviewed by London and New York critics.

In a column review, Mr. E. B. Osborn, the literary editor of "The Morning Post," compared "From Melbourne to Moscow" to an Australian opal that he treasures "more like than unlike this miraculous stone, so prosaic outside and so poetical within." Mr. Dixon's vivid sketches, he says, are better than "all the English picture plays, all the melodramatic stories of Jack London and Zane Grey, and the rest."

Mr. Edmund Candler, himself one of the most famous living writers on the East, was equally enthusiastic. "Books written in this spirit," he says in a column review in "The New Statesman," "are evidence that the war has not flattened out Romance. Curiosity is still alive and the love of adventure." The same critic gives over a column of high praise in "The Weekly Westminster," and Mr. Henry Baerlein, the famous writer on Central Europe, singles out the book for a column of appreciation in the Czechoslovak journal, "The Central Prague Observer." Baerlein found the narrative "thrilling and amusing."

Mr. Dixon is at present on the editorial staff of the London "Daily Mail."

Eric Waterworth, who only left the School two or three years ago, has been busily experimenting with gramophone adjustments. As a result of his labours he has produced a remarkable invention, for which a patent has been applied. Mr. Waterworth's invention will enable a gramophone to play a number of records in succession, without being touched, and, also without attention, to repeat the records a number of times. We wish him luck with his invention.

Another old boy, Burton Black, who is still in his "teens," has invented a gear-changing indicator for motor cars. To him also we wish good success.

Congratulations to Mr. G. G. Becker on his elevation to Cabinet rank in the Tasmanian Government; and to Mr. James Murdoch on winning the Pembroke seat in the Legislative Council, so long and honourably filled by his father, who was also an old Hutchins boy.

Mr. Eric Cadogan Waugh, LL.B. of the firm of Dobson, Mitchell, and Allport, has been admitted as a barrister and solicitor in the Tasmanian Bar. Mr. Justice Ewing, in admitting Mr. Waugh, congratulated him on his successful career at the University.

The travelling scholarship offered by the Orient Steamship Company has been awarded this year to Mr. O. J. Masterman, who is relinquishing a position in the City Engineer's Office in order to take up the scholarship.

A scholarship offered by the Electrolytic Zinc Company for research purposes, has been awarded to F. P. Bowden.

J. K. Clinch, Rhodes Scholar for 1922, has been awarded first class honours in engineering.

The Rev. H. M. Maddock, of Moonah, and Mr. C. E. B. Muschamp, of St. Peter's College, Adelaide, have just been awarded the Diploma of Th.L. (Licentiate of Theology).

At the recent Degree examinations of the Melbourne University, Mr. Jack Bastow gained first-class honours in Anatomy (third year), and Mr. Arthur Hay also gained honours in the same subject (second year).

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Just as we go to press we are greeted with the sad news of the death by drowning of one of our old boys, Mr. Richard Whittington. On the afternoon of Saturday, November 28th, Mr. Whittington was out on the river in the yacht Sao, with Mr. Norman Pearce, when a violent squall overtook them.

Mr. Pearce was at the helm of the yacht when the squall came down, the yacht then being on the starboard tack. It was necessary to get the wind on the other side, and to do this Mr. Pearce put the helm over and jibed the yacht, the boom swinging across. This manœuvre is always a difficult one in a breeze, and was trebly difficult in the strong gale blowing at the time, but it was successfully accomplished. It was at this time that Mr. Whittington was swept overboard. It is believed that at the time he was attending to the jib sheets on the lee side, and the yacht lurching heavily over, he was precipitated into the sea. Mr. Whittington could not swim, and being fully clad was soon in difficulties.

Immediately Mr. Pearce noticed his friend go overboard he cut the dinghy adrift, jumped into it, and left the yacht to go where it would, as he knew he had a much better chance of picking up the man from the dinghy than from the yacht. He pulled strongly to where he saw Mr. Whittington sink last, the yacht meanwhile drifting on unheeded some distance away. Almost as soon as Mr. Pearce reached the spot where the missing man had last sunk, he rose to the surface again, and the rescuer was able to get hold of him. Mr. Whittington was then unconscious, but still alive.

Mr. Pearce tried valiantly to raise Mr. Whittington into the dinghy before it was too late, but while holding the unconscious man with both arms he could not attend to the dinghy, and it swamped, precipitating him into the water. Mr. Pearce had had Mr. Whittington then some minutes, but for fifteen or twenty minutes longer he held on to the unconscious man, who

was powerless to help himself. His own strength, however, was sapping out, and he was fast becoming exhausted. Before help could reach him the storm and sea had defeated Mr. Pearce, and he was forced to relinquish his hold of Mr. Whittington, who was never afterwards seen. Mr. Pearce was rescued after being over half an hour in the water by members of the Life-Saving Club at Lower Sandy Bay, who rowed out to the scene in a boat belonging to the Hobart City Council. The dinghy was lost, but they were able to board the yacht, which was still drifting aimlessly about, and bring it back to its moorings.

Mr. Whittington was a very popular member of the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, with which he had been associated for many years. He was a crack rifle shot, and was recognised as one of the best coaches in that art in the Commonwealth. On one occasion he represented Tasmania with the Australian team at the Bisley competitions in England, and he had only recently returned from a visit with the Tasmanian inter-State team to Brisbane, at which he acted as coach. In his younger years Mr. Whittington was an ardent footballer, and, having an exceptionally fine voice, was later interested in amateur theatricals. He was always popular wherever he went, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a married man, and had three children.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hutchins School O'd Boys' Association was held in August, Mr. E. C. Watchorn presiding.

The secretary (Mr. A. J. Miller) read the annual report, which reviewed the activities of the association, and stated that they had been slightly greater than in previous years. With regard to the formation of an Old Boys' Club, the secretary had spent a considerable amount of time in trying to interest old boys in the project. Some ninety had been personally interviewed, and almost without exception were favourable to the suggestion, and gave their promise to join. A meeting held at the Masonic-hall had decided to provisionally pay their entrance fee and subscriptions, amounting to £3 3s., for the purpose of forming an Old Scholars of the Hutchins School Club, which amount, less any expenses incurred, will be returned at the expiration of six months if it is found that the club cannot be formed. To date £39 18s. had been banked. It is hoped that all members will support the proposed club, and do their best to induce fellow Old Boys to send along their subscription, so that the club may be definitely started.

The treasurer (Mr. J. D. L. Hood) submitted a balance-sheet, which was accounted satisfactory, showing as it did a credit slightly in excess of the previous year's.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. T. Butler.

The officers were all re-elected.

Major Giblin, giving a verbal report from the Board of Management, said he was very much impressed by the very satisfactory and very extensive teaching that was now given to the boys in the junior school, and it could be advised with a very clear conscience that the small boy would probably get

nowhere better teaching than he was likely to get in the junior school. Moreover, the staff right through was stronger than it had ever been before, and there had never been more opportunity for giving individual attention.

The Chairman remarked that it was very satisfactory to know that the board of management had been able to keep up the number and efficiency of the teaching staff, and, indeed, to improve it.

Mr. C. T. Butler reported in the matter of the School war memorial that a sub-committee composed of two members of the board of management and two members of the Hutchins School war memorial committee, together with the Headmaster, were considering plans and specifications for the removal of the old iron room, and the erection in its place of a memorial library.

Plans were produced, but tenders have not yet been received from builders.

Science Jottings.

HASTENING THE DISINTEGRATION OF URANIUM.

In the last two instalments of these jottings we commented on the alleged transmutation of mercury to gold, which Dr. Miethe, of the Berlin University, claimed to have accomplished. We remarked at the time that there was no theoretic impossibility inherent in the idea, and also that it was not fully proved that the transmutation had been experimentally achieved. Some of Dr. Miethe's colleagues have now definitely disproved his contention. Apparently the gold was contained in the mercury at the beginning of the experiments—no new phenomenon in the history of transmutation. Gold is indeed a common impurity in mercury, which can only be completely freed from it by repeated distillation in a vacuum. Apparently Dr. Miethe's mercury had not been subjected to this thorough purification, and repetitions of the work with properly purified mercury gave negative results.

There is, however, a new claim from the same source, that by means of a powerful electric field the rate of disintegration of uranium has been speeded up. This, if it is true, may easily be more important than the transmutation of mercury to gold. It is one of the remarkable facts about radioactive changes that they appear to be totally uninfluenced by their environment, and, so far, all attempts to speed them up by control of temperature, pressure, and the like have been fruitless. But, in spite of this non-success, experiments are still being conducted in all parts of the world, with the idea either of hastening the disintegration process in elements known to be radioactive or of inducing disintegration in some element of which there is a greater natural supply. The idea is, not so much to transmute matter, but rather to set free and utilise the energy contained within the atom.

SUPPLIES OF FUEL NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE.

It must never be lost sight of that our civilisation is based on the utilisation of the energy of combustion of fuel and that, whether the fuel be wood, coal, or oil, the supply is far from

inexhaustible. The world is rapidly using up its supplies of fuel. Warnings have been given by responsible scientists for many years past with apparently little effect. All that has been done is that some effort has been made to discover new sources of fuel and to utilise the already existing ones more economically, either by the elimination of waste (and at the same time lessening the smoke nuisance), or by making available sources of fuel which is at present economically impossible to use. For instance, in the State of Victoria great efforts have been made to utilise the deposits of low-grade brown coal at Morwell, and by utilising them generate electricity at a comparatively cheap rate.

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY.

Turning now to the new sources of energy that have been looked for, one favourite idea is to utilise directly the heat energy received from the sun. The obvious method of focusing the sun's rays on a boiler has been tried with some success, but such a large area is required to be covered by costly reflectors that economically it is out of the question at present. An ideal solution would appear to be an apparatus generating thermo-electric currents with one set of junctions heated by the sun's rays and the other kept cool by some means. A great advantage of such a method would be that very little expenditure on upkeep would be necessary. On the other hand, the potential differences are small, and the resistance losses in the apparatus very considerably reduce the output. In this connection an item from the "Daily News" of September 4th may be interesting. "What may be a remarkable development of electric power production is foreshadowed in a preliminary report issued from Sheffield University last night of experiments carried out by Dr. T. F. Wall, of the research staff. The idea appears to be based on the theory of a German investigator before the war, who has discovered a secret alloy, and the junction when heated to 400 degrees centigrade developed great electromotive force. Dr. Wall states that he has obtained by a new special process a practical form of thermo-junction, capable of developing .05 volts at a given temperature. His proposal is to place such junctions together and make a thermo-electrical generator. One estimate places the cost of a thermo-electric generator at about half the price of a steam engine plant, and the cost of producing electricity at a third of the present cost. The new generator, it is claimed, will need no other attention to generate electricity than stoking the heating apparatus underneath it with coal. No steam boilers, engines, or moving machinery will be needed." Dr. Wall is the author of a well-known book, "Electrical Engineering," and has filed provisional applications for patents for thermo-electric generation of power. It seems to us that although this sounds promising it will be necessary to eliminate the furnace and replace it by the direct heat of the sun before this can solve our pressing needs.

WATER POWER AND HEAT ENERGY FROM THE SUN.

Water power is another source of energy about which we think a great deal in Tasmania. In fact, we hope that it will one day make our State the power-house of the Commonwealth. But there is not enough water power to suffice for the whole of the growing requirements of our civilisation. To obtain

energy from the winds or the tides or the waves of the sea is another inventor's dream which may eventuate some day. A few years ago there was a more or less serious proposal to utilise the energy of the tides in North-Western Australia, where the rise and fall is from 40 to 50 feet, but the practical and financial difficulties would render such a proposal out of question for the present.

There is also the possibility of building up the carbon compounds required for fuel directly from the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere, as the plant does, and thereby to trap and render available some of the heat energy poured out by the sun. To do this apart from the use of living plants has up to the present proved impossible, though much work has been done on the problem. Should it be found possible to utilise the sun's heat in this way and build up carbohydrates and other carbon compounds from the atmospheric reservoir of carbon dioxide without the use of plants whose culture requires so much space on our crowded earth, and makes so much work for the primary producer, there would be assurance not only of fuel supplies, but also of food for the race.

UTILISATION OF INTRA-ATOMIC ENERGY.

There remains the utilisation of the intra-atomic energy of matter with which we started. The possibility that if this is effected the energy liberated may prove uncontrollable, and the disintegration spread from atom to atom, till the earth is destroyed and "advertises the success of the experiment to the universe in the production of a new star" has not deterred the experimenters. Rutherford has succeeded in blowing some atoms to pieces by shooting high speed alpha particles at them, hydrogen and perhaps helium being produced. But the energy required is out of all proportion to that liberated, though it is believed that when the atom disintegrates there is more energy liberated than is required to break it up; the loss of energy is too great, and only a small proportion of that poured into the apparatus is actually used in effecting disintegration.

PROFESSOR DESCH ON CRYSTAL STRUCTURE.

In his presidential address to the Section B of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Desch, who is a noted authority on metals and alloys, had some interesting things to say on the chemistry of solids, and especially on the ever fascinating subject of crystals. After pointing out the great neglect of the chemistry of solids in comparison with the amount of work that is done on gases and liquids, he went on to describe the modern conception of crystal structure based on the work of Laue and the Braggs. These men, by using crystals to diffract X rays, in a manner similar to the diffraction of light by a grating, have shown that crystalline solids are composed of atoms regularly arranged in space. For example, common salt is composed of alternate planes of regularly spaced sodium and chlorine atoms. The mathematicians had already investigated and classified all the possible arrangements with the necessary symmetry, and now it is a comparatively simple matter to work out by experiment the structure of a particular crystal. The conception of the molecule for such solids has gone by the board. In a crystal of common salt each sodium

atom is equally attracted by six equally distant chlorine atoms, so that we cannot say that it is combined with any one in particular. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the whole crystal is looked on as a single huge molecule.

THE GROWTH OF CRYSTALS.

The growth of crystals has attracted a good deal of attention. With this is intimately bound up the question of the habit of crystals, that is, the variations of the fundamental crystal form, according to the conditions under which the crystal grows. The work of Johnsen and Gross has shown that the appearance of a particular face on a crystal is determined by the rate of growth in a direction perpendicular to that face, those faces being produced which have a minimum rate of growth. The effect of impurities has a great influence on this velocity, and to this is to be ascribed the differences of habit, according to the circumstances of growth. Volmer has grown zinc and mercury crystals by sublimation in a vacuum. The crystals grow from nuclei, and the differences in the rate of growth of different faces are large, so that either flat tables or long prisms are formed, according to the direction of the original nucleus. The crystal grows by the addition of thin layers, each one molecule thick, which layers spread over the surface. There are indications that when molecules strike the surface of such a fresh crystal they first attach themselves irregularly, and form an adsorbed layer and afterwards they rearrange their positions and orient themselves regularly. When it is realised that other molecules may also attach themselves to such a surface, it will readily be seen that this will necessarily affect the addition of further layers of the original substance. There is, in fact, evidence that dyes are differently adsorbed by the different faces of crystals, and this is presumably the very effect that we have just been mentioning with regard to impurities.

THE WORK OF LANGMUIR.

This bears a close analogy to some of the work of Langmuir, chief of research in the General Electric Laboratory. He has studied the action of gases at extremely low pressures on heated metallic filaments in what are practically electric light globes. He has shown that the molecules of gas attach themselves in a regularly spaced layer over the whole or part of the surface of the filament. He has studied cases of reactions between such films and other gases, and has attained some remarkable results, which can be applied to most types of reactions taking place at the surfaces of solids, a very important branch of chemistry in these days of catalysis. It must be realised that the atoms at the surface of a solid are in a different condition from those in the interior. The latter are surrounded on all sides by other atoms and presumably the attractions are balanced in all directions, but the surface layers have other atoms only on one side of them, so that the attractive forces are not balanced in all directions, and hence the peculiar properties of the surface and the ease with which other atoms are attached to the surface. Similar phenomena have been known for a long time in connection with the surface layers of a liquid, producing what is known as surface tension. There are also similar adsorption phenomena at the surfaces of liquids.

THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH.

We referred above to the work of Sir W. Bragg in connection with the structure of crystals. He recently had something to say on the national value of the spirit of research. His remarks are worth repeating. "There are various reasons for the encouragement of research. The benefit of the student, the addition to human knowledge, power and riches, and the needs of defence. But I think we have still failed to include the most important reason of all. It is that the spirit of research is like the movement of running water, and the absence of it like the stagnation of a pool. Scientific research, in its widest sense, implies far more than exploring a question of physics or chemistry or biology. It is not a religion, but it is the act of one. It is the outcome of a belief that in all things which we try to do we may by careful seeking and by a better understanding do them better; that the world, far beyond what we can see of it on the surface, is full of things which it would be well for us to know. It is our duty and our gain to explore; we have always grown by doing so, and we believe that the health of our souls depends on our doing so. Shall we sit still when there are difficult questions to solve, and when the answers may give us new insight and new power? There is a hesitation that would beg us not to push forward lest we come to think less of the world. As against this, research is an act of faith in the immensity of things. There is no end to the search; it is a poor thought that there might be. The spirit of research would drive us all to work to the utmost of our power, believing that the more we do, and the better we do it, the better for the work and the lives of others. It is vigorous, hopeful, trustful, and friendly; it adds always new interest and new life. It is a spirit that should run through all our activities, and not be found in laboratories only. It is, in fact, a spirit which is essential to us as a nation trying to rise above ourselves to better things."

SUCCESS OF OLD BOYS OF THE SCHOOL.

Since our last jottings appeared two of our old science students have distinguished themselves by obtaining high honours in the Natural Science Schools of the University of Oxford. Mr. J. K. Clinch, son of Mr. J. Clinch (Superintendent of Mails at the Hobart Post Office), was awarded first-class honours in Engineering, the only first-class won in that subject. Mr. L. G. H. Huxley, son of Mr. G. H. Huxley, M.A. (Headmaster of the Central School, Hobart), obtained second-class honours in the difficult subject of Physics. In fact, he was only within a few marks of reaching the first-class standard. Both these students were Rhodes Scholars. Both had distinguished careers at the Hutchins School and the University of Tasmania. By their success they have brought credit to themselves, their old School and University, and their native land, Tasmania.

E.A.B.

The Literary and Debating Society.

Patron.—His Lordship the Bishop.

President.—The Headmaster.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. T. C. Brammall, Mr. W. Gerlach, Mr. E. G. Butler, Mr. T. R. Boss-Walker.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. F. D. Cruickshank.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.—Mr. Q. McDougall.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. S. C. Burbury.

Committee.—President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, one member from each House.

Activities were resumed immediately after School reassembled in the third term, and the first meeting was called on July 26th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of the Senior Impromptu House Competition. Major Giblin acted as adjudicator, and after a very interesting evening, the following results were given out:—

Buckland House Team, 1st, 125 points.

Stephens House Team, 2nd, 103 points.

School House Team, 3rd, 92 points.

This was the first House Competition of the year.

Following this, two debates between Past and Present members of the Society were held, the Present members winning the first debate, but being beaten in the return contest. It is hoped that another fixture of this sort will be made before the end of the year, to serve as a deciding meeting. The first of this series took place in the gymnasium on Friday, August 14th, the following being the subject and the respective teams:—

Is the Influence of America on Australia a beneficial and desirable one?

Affirmative (Present).

Mr. F. D. Cruickshank (leader).
Mr. S. C. Burbury.
Mr. R. F. Stops.
Mr. L. B. West.

Negative (Past).

Mr. E. G. Butler (leader).
Mr. S. C. Brammall.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Mr. C. A. Jillett.

After a very interesting debate, the Affirmative won by 135 points to 133. Mr. Gerlach carried out the duties of Chairman and Adjudicator in a very able manner.

The return meeting was held on Friday, September 4th. This time the Past Members turned the tables, winning the debate by a point. Mr. Mather was in the chair.

The subject under discussion was—Free Trade v. Protection.

Affirmative (Past).

Mr. S. C. Brammall (leader).
Mr. G. F. Webster.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Mr. A. Smithies.

Negative (Present).

Mr. F. D. Cruickshank (leader).
Mr. A. P. Brammall.
Mr. R. F. Stops.
Mr. L. B. West.

The next meeting, held on Friday, September 18th, witnessed the Junior Impromptu House Competition. This time Stephens House were successful, which makes the competition very interesting. Mr. T. C. Brammall was in the chair. Results are as follows:—

Stephens House, 1st, 63 points.

Buckland House, 2nd, 57 points.

School House, 3rd, 56 points.

Mr. Harris was considered the best speaker of the evening.

On Friday, October 9th, the Senior Papers were read. The Papers were all of a very high standard, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, the adjudicator giving the following decision:

1st, Mr. Cruickshank (Buckland House), "The Life of Captain Scott."

2nd, Mr. Stops (Stephens House), "London."

3rd, Mr. Hickman (Stephens House), "Earthquakes."

This result places Buckland House in the lead by 4 points from Stephens House.

On the 16th of October, a Senior House Debate was held between Stephens and Buckland Houses. The subject was:—

"Should Tasmania secede from the Federation?"

Affirmative (Stephens).

Mr. Stops (leader).

Mr. Turner.

Mr. Hickman.

Mr. Vincent.

Negative (Buckland).

Mr. Cruickshank (leader).

Mr. Burbury.

Mr. Brammall.

Mr. West.

Mr. C. C. Thorold was in the chair, and adjudicated very ably. The Negative won by a good margin of 32 points; the results being:—Buckland, 182 points; Stephens, 150 points. The next competitions to be held are the Junior Debates, but unfortunately their results will not be available soon enough for publication in this Magazine.

Prefects' Notes.

Chers Lecteurs.—There's little to relate. However, we take up the pen to burden you with whatever we may have. In the first place, of course, all are anxious to hear of our health. Well, considering the strain of work we bear on our shoulders, we are faring as well as could be reasonably expected. Bushy, the "Sheik," and Acket have just recovered from that "swollen" epidemic, namely, mumps. The rest are extremely well, with the exception of the "Boy," who seems to be suffering from a severe attack of hilarity. We are also rather worried about Crooky, who has not been looking too well of late. He says he's quite well, but still we're worried.

Every day a great argument takes place between George and Acket, as to whether Fatty is a "Fishmonger" or a "Garlic eater." The discussions are frequently interrupted by the "Kid," who creates a diversion by heaving one of our priceless chairs at each speaker.

Crooky has become quite an enthusiastic advertiser. He is always boosting the merits of Bidencope's suitings, socks, etc. Somehow we think that it has something to do with his failing health.

Dear friends, we have experienced a great loss. The mighty Conk, that far-famed and expert ogler of fair maidens, has departed for Victoria. Perhaps he will try his hand on the local talent, but it would be advisable for him to stick to the sheep. His departure had a great effect on the "Nipper," who used him as the heroine in his picture turns.

At precisely 8.45 each morning, the noble George may be discerned skipping up Macquarie-street like a young lamb, swinging his bag in one hand, and a small specimen of humanity known as Georgie Giraffe, in the other. We derive excellent amusement from the spectacle, as George is undoubtedly an expert at the business.

Study cricket will soon be coming into its own again, and we are thinking of starting a series of Test Matches between George and Bushy, who are eminent authorities on the game. The "Kid" is also a player of merit, so spectators will be treated to a lively display.

Bora is forever haunted by a spectre which floats around in gas, and cries insistently, "Done your Analytical?" The poor lad is almost at his wits' end to find a good hiding place. His latest refuge is under the table, but the spectre is hot on the trail, and Bora is thinking of trying the chimney as a last resort.

We are honoured in having Valentino's great rival in our midst. He seems certain to overshadow Rudolph in the near future. At present he is as fiery as a stick of dynamite, and flares on the slightest provocation. If you mention jewellery to him, then look out for storms. He is also an enthusiastic sun-downer, and has often been observed strolling around, with his "Billie" in his hand. Star-gazing is also a great thing with him. He may be found in his observatory on the bank, near Collins-street, at almost any hour.

Substantial rewards are offered to any person who is able to give information regarding numerous articles which lately have "disappeared" from the study. The value of these articles amounts to £8 or £9, and as we are not millionaires, we should like to recover them.

Next time you hear of us, it will not be from us—only a part of us. Generally, in past years, the whole noble throng has passed away. Next year, there will be two or three returning to school, including the noble Bushy. These notables should be able to turn out the new recruits in fine style. Exams. are approaching; we are overburdened with Prefects' duties, and school work. Alas!

"Farewell, dear heart, since I must needs be gone."

The Magazine Competition.

The subject chosen was broadly Osmiridium; it might be treated in any way, historically, technically, economically, or simply as a game. An imaginary sketch or a short romance was permissible, and even a one-act play, with Adams River for the scene, would have come within the rules. However, none of the competitors was disposed to trifle with so weighty a subject, and solid information was the order of the day. The five essays all have considerable merit, but no one is outstandingly good. Each competitor has his special points. "Soccer" is particularly strong on the history and properties and uses of the metal. "Oswald" also has good matter on its uses, but his special corner is methods of mining at Adams River. "Trojan" is great on geology and prospecting, and supplements "Oswald" in some of the technicalities of mining. "Vernier's" strong suit is the Adams River track, with its mud and wet. "Erasmus" is full of information about the sources of Osmiridium generally, and, what is more to the purpose here, has some good matter on the human side of Osmiridium mining. Though by no very great margin, yet quite distinctly "Erasmus" wins the competition. He has, more than the others, attempted to turn out a readable sketch, and not merely an article for an encyclopædia. He stands off and looks at his subject, and so achieves some success with his opening, instead of beginning baldly, "Osmiridium is composed of . . ." He has also more in the way of personal reflection and general ideas on the subject than the others, though "Vernier" scores also, but to a less degree, in

this respect. All the essays are very fairly written. "Erasmus" has perhaps most instinct for getting an effect with words, but his touch is uncertain. "Oswald" has a particularly good and clear narrative style, and if he had given himself more scope and not relied so much on an extract from a letter, he might have run the winner close. With the competitors so nearly on a level, instead of printing the prize essay only, all five shall be called on to do their part in a composite discourse on Osmiridium.

[First, "Soccer" on the history of Osmiridium and its uses beyond fountain-pens.]

"Osmiridium is an alloy of several metals, which belong to the platinum family of elements. Platinum, the most important member of this family, was discovered by the Spaniards who, for some centuries, occupied parts of South America. It was not until about the year 1740, that the metal was introduced into Europe. Before 1823, the platinum of commerce came from America, but soon after this date a discovery of platinum was made in the Ural Mountains in Eastern Russia. Osmium and Iridium, the chief constituents of Osmiridium, were discovered about 1802. Rhodium and Palladium in 1803. It is interesting to note that these metals were all discovered in the study of the properties of platinum."

"The products obtained from Osmiridium have many uses. Platinum-iridium alloys are very hard, malleable, and ductile. For this reason the International Committee of Weights and Measures have chosen this alloy to preserve the standards of weight and measurement. High temperature thermometers, called Thermocouples, are manufactured from platinum-iridium wires, owing to their high melting points. Platinum-rhodium alloys are used for a similar purpose at higher temperatures. In the construction of incandescent electric lamps, osmium is used for the construction of filaments; hence the name 'Osmium' Lamps."

[Supplemented by "Oswald."]

"Another important use of the metal is for iridium-platinum ware; platinum dishes, crucibles, etc., nearly all contain a percentage of iridium, while the same alloy is usually used for standard weights and measures, owing to the fact that it is unalterable in air.

"The various metals constituting osmiridium are also used singly for filaments of electric lamps, bearings for watches and compasses, draw-plates for the manufacture of fine gold and silver wire, knife-edges for very delicate balances, surgical needles, jewellers' drills."

["Erasmus" will tell us about its sources.]

"The Ural Mountains supply all that is found in Russia. Choco, in South America, the sand beaches of Northern California, and the rivers Du Loup and Des Plantes in Canada, are the only American sources of any considerable amounts of Osmiridium. The East Indies can produce very little. In California, it is found in very small bright lead-coloured scales on great stretches of sandy beaches. Alluvial gold is, however, found in the same places, and the result is that the two substances become mixed and are impossible to separate by hand . . ."

["Trojan" will now give the prospector good geological advice.]

"It is found in a metallic condition associated with impurities in gravels and sands. Alluvial gold occurs in gravels, and its extraction is similar to that of Osmiridium. The metal also occurs in the fissures and crevices of serpentine rock. Seekers for Osmiridium are more likely to be successful if they carry on their operations in the vicinity of serpentine. They should select a site at the foot of a serpentine hill, and preferably near a creek. It is very probable at some time during the period in which the country was subject to glaciers that a glacier had passed over our serpentine hill, and had carried part of it away with it. The rocks and boulders in the glacier would (some of them) be ground to powder, and then spread over the plain beneath the hill. In this ground-up rock Osmiridium would occur."

[Haying found a likely place, "Oswald" will tell us how to deal with it.]

"When a claim is selected, the first thing to do is to sink a hole through the top earth, which is of no use, to that containing the Osmiridium. Some of the latter is put into a pan and washed out, when, if a few grains that look like iron filings are left, it is an indication that the claim is a good one, as this chromate iron is always found with Osmiridium. Having proved the claim to be payable, the overburden of waste earth, which may be anything from a few inches to several feet in depth, is removed, leaving the pay-dirt ready for treatment."

"From what we have seen to-day, there seem to be three methods of washing in general use—dish washing, cradling, and sluicing, of which the first is the most primitive and simple to accomplish. For this method a quantity of 'wash' is placed in a dish of water, and puddled with the hands until it is a liquid mass, when the top is poured off, the dish filled with water, and the mixture stirred up again. After this process has been continued for some time, only grains of Osmiridium, and the chromate iron referred to above, are left. Even the iron however is lighter than the white metal, and it can be removed by careful washing, after which pure Osmiridium alone remains in the dish."

[Space does not permit us to include "Oswald's" elucidation of the mysteries of cradling and sluicing, nor "Vernier's" valuable description of the track to Adams River. But here is the latter's sketch of the mining camp.]

"Most of the diggers live in colonies on the higher ground. Others live on or close to their claims, where there is a supply of good drinking water. The majority of the men rise at day-break, and have a hurried meal of bacon, damper, and tea. Bread is quite out of the question, since the cost of a 4lb. loaf on the field is nearly 3s. Since most of the diggers work up to their knees in the water, they wear thigh boots of rubber, with heavily nailed leather soles. Some of the camps are of a more pretentious nature. One of the more flourishing miners has a slab hut replete with chimney, window, and door. Others have shacks of wattle and daub. Fortunately, firewood is abundant, and the big fires which are kept burning all night make camp life possible under the rough conditions. In the summer months, some of the claims will be too dry to enable work to be carried on. In other parts, the ground is too wet in

the winter, and thus at different seasons some parts of the field will be lying idle."

[Space again forbids the inclusion of the comparison and contrast drawn by "Erasmus" between Adams River and Ballarat seventy years ago. But we may conclude with his testimony to the miner.]

"There are three classes of men who go to the mining field. There is the holiday-maker class—those people who go for the fun of the thing, and expect to pick up wealth like the old-time Manna; they come home 'sadder and wiser.' The second group are the lazy ones who have nothing better to do, and mean no good to anyone. These take little with them, except a 'pick and shovel.' They return, more often than not, without that and even less! The third class of miners are the genuine miners. Now a genuine miner is a better man than appearances show. He is usually genial and good-tempered. He is a plodder. Hospitality and hardships are his intimate companions. He is strong and healthy, steady and reliable. See how the miner prospects before selecting his claim; then how thoroughly he works it. In mining, there is an art, only gained by long experience. All this can be discovered at the Adams River Osmiridium Field."

"ERASMUS" (W. W. Wilson).

Nature Study.

The following is the first of a series of articles by a boy in the Fourth Form, which we intend to publish from time to time, as occasion offers. They are reprinted from "Countryside," the monthly journal of the British Empire Naturalists' Association.

SOME NOTES ON TASMANIAN BIRDS.

By a B.E.N.A. Member (Aged 13).

We start on a nice fine morning in the autumn when the early mist is clearing away on a ramble through the bush, for the purpose of studying birds. As we pass out of the garden we come to a bush of tree lucerne in full bloom. Our attention is attracted by two small yellow-winged birds chasing each other. Up into the air they go, then down through the shrubbery and out again with extreme agility. These birds are called Honeyeaters, and Tasmania has six different species: The yellow-throated, crescent, white-bearded, strong-billed, tawny-crowned, and spine-bill Honeyeaters. All these are common, except the tawny-crowned, and the two birds that we saw in the bush were the crescent and white-bearded honeyeaters, who haunt it in numbers, fighting each other or any unfortunate bird that should happen to perch in it. The crescent honeyeaters have pretty voices; and, as they have a habit of singing in company, one after another, the effect is very pleasing to the ear. The other species of honeyeaters often visit the shrubbery, but can only hold their own for a short time.

Walking over the field beyond, we see a ground lark (Australian pipit) run along and rise off the ground in front of us. It is like a crestless, well-spotted skylark, but has little or no voice. It is more fond of posts, fences, &c., than the skylark, and frequently perches on them.

Passing out of the field along the beach we see, perching (unlike the English shags) on a log, a white-breasted cormorant, popularly called the white shag, a bird about the size of the English shag, but with the back of the head and body not so glossy a black, and the neck, sides of the head, and breast white. The eyes are bluey grey, and the tail black. This shag has obtained a bad reputation for eating small trout fry and other fish, and 6d. is often placed on their heads. They do not, however, really do much harm, not being at all particular in their choice of fish. These birds would willingly be friendly with man, but man does not allow it, shooting all he can. There is something in the bird, however, that has won my affection, and I should like to get near him, as he sits on the fallen tree bending his long neck up, down, sideways, and in every direction as if to see whether we have a gun behind us. Evidently he suspects us; for, before we are anything like within gunshot, he bends his body, spreads his wings, and is off. The quick flapping of his wings and his out-stretched neck are very noticeable in flight, as he travels a fair distance out to sea and then settles on the calm water. Like other shags and cormorants he swims very low in the sea, and can dive well and stay for a long time under the surface. Further along the shore we see a black cormorant standing on a rock in the water. He is the same species as the European cormorant, and often visits the lakes, rivers, and ponds in numbers, doing great damage to imported fish.

By this time we have passed the beach and have come to a stretch of muddy sand, about three-quarters of a mile long, and one-quarter wide, which is only covered by 4 feet of water at high tide. Here, perching on a fallen tree, we come across a white-fronted heron. Off it flies with quick strokes of wing for a short distance, then changing to slow, heavy beats. This bird is one of the prettiest wading birds in Tasmania. It is a small slab-sided bird, and paddles out in the sea until the water has reached the top of its long legs.

On a dry patch of sand, near the water's edge, we see a number of silver gulls. They are pretty birds, with bright scarlet legs and beaks. You can usually see some of these gulls in the waders' aviary in the London Zoo.

A short distance away we notice three large dark-brown gulls, very similar to the immature herring gulls of Europe. These birds are young Pacific gulls. Flying out at sea we may also see the adult bird. It is exactly like the greater black-backed gull with a huge fat bill. We watch it and (to the Englishman's surprise) it hovers over a spot, then dashes down and dives, taking to wing again as soon as it reaches the surface. This and the silver gull are the only gulls in Australia, and they both dive. Two long-winged birds are seen a few yards from the Pacific gull, diving and swallowing little fry. These are Caspian terns. Leaving the beach we walk back through the bush. Just in front of us we see a flame-breasted robin perched on a twig. It is something like the English robin in shape, but has much brighter colours. We also see dusky and scarlet-breasted robins, and many other birds, that I shall hope to tell you of some other time.

Ian Harman, Kinsale, Tasmania.

Tears of the Muses.

A correspondent writes: Dear Mr. Editor, where are the songs of yesterday? Where are the singers of to-morrow? Time was when every issue of the Magazine called forth its batch of verses. Bards of passion and of mirth poured out their souls on your pages in verses good, bad, or indifferent. But now, alas, the sea hath its pearls, the Sixth Form hath its spasms, but your Mag. hath not its songs! Where is Tasmania to look for her poets if not to schools like Hutchins? What is the use of a school magazine if it does not teach its pupils to disp in numbers? Are the only numbers they care for cricket scores, or examination marks, or pounds, shillings, and pence? Or do they imagine, because Cinna the poet was torn for his bad verses, that all poets are sinners?

Yours, etc.,

MÆCENAS.

We plead guilty to this drastic indictment, and sympathise with our correspondent's distress, but what is an editor to do? Perhaps it may be possible to stimulate our readers to further efforts in this direction by quoting some specimens of verse culled from school magazines in other parts of the world. Let us try. The first of the following efforts might well serve as a model for young parodists. It appeared in a Canadian magazine.

A STUDY IN STYLE.

It is a well-known adage that it is not what you say, but how you say it, that really counts. This is rather a humiliating fact when we consider that babes and sages often utter the same truths, only the latter use a more complicated phraseology.

The writer purposes to illustrate this by means of a well-known nursery rhyme, which runs as follows:—

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating his Christmas pie.
He put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

This is certainly simple enough to be uttered by a very young child, but we mean to show you that the theme would not have been unworthy of some of our greatest poets. Suppose Tennyson thought fit to introduce the subject of "Little Jack Horner" into the "Idylls of the King," the passage might have run as follows:—

And so the lad in simplest garb arrayed,
Reposed him in an angle of the wall,
Upon a wooden bench of rustic form.
Jack Horner was his name, and often he
Reclined upon the self-same bench and mused,
And now he held, supported on his knees,
A dish of goodly fare, wherein he sought,
With nimble hand, the finest of the fruits;
And having found, he drew it forth anon,
And quoth aloud, with perfect courtesy,
"Good Sir, I am an honest lad withal."

Now listen while Wordsworth tells us the story:—

I saw a little cottage lad
 Who in a corner sate;
 His happy face, it made me glad;
 A Christmas pie he ate.
 "What is your name, my little boy?"
 "Jack Horner, sir," said he.
 His face lit up with childish joy,
 In sweet simplicity.
 He put his thumb within the pie
 In search of pleasant food,
 And said, when he had licked it dry,
 "Kind sir, I'm very good."

Since we are in the land of supposition, let us suppose that the mighty Milton had condescended to describe the doings of Jack in "L'Allegro" or "Il Penseroso":—

Come, Heavenly muse, and sing to me
 In tones of passion pure and free.
 Jack Horner was the knave yclept
 Who in a corner hiding, crept,
 And like the guests in Circe's bower,
 Consuming, spent a pleasant hour.
 From Christmas pie, of goodly hue,
 He drew a plum, which shone anew,
 As though from far Hesperides,
 It took the apple's power to please,
 Then to Jove's altar loud he cried,
 "I am too good; let plums abide."

Might not Rudyard Kipling have expounded the same in the following lines?—

You see Jack Horner sitting in the corner of the kitchen,
 With his little dish of pudding on his lap.
 If the dish you try to collar, then you bet your bottom dollar,
 That you'll find he ain't indulging in a nap.
 For he shoves his little thumb in, when he hears a person coming,
 And he picks the biggest plum that he can see.
 And he makes this observation on the present situation,
 "Guess you won't find no one else as good as me."

The versatile Shakespeare might have placed the following soliloquy in the mouth of Hamlet:—

A pie! A Christmas pie and naught beside.
 That's scarce a dish for princes nor so rare
 But I should ask some relish to 't; but, stay!
 That was the dish Jack Horner ate what time
 He lodged upon the corner seat and plucked
 With thumb in dish the ever-luscious plum,
 Which he consumed thereon. To taste, to eat,
 To eat, perchance to choke! Aye, there's the rub.
 For who may say the plum may not call up
 The thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to?
 Yet Horner ate, and, having eaten, still
 Pronounced himself contented with himself.
 Thrice happy man that thus proclaims himself
 No slave of conscience, but is justified in his own eyes.

Let us conclude with Robert Burns. Of what ilk he might have written as follows:—

Jack Horner there, the bonnie lad,
 Sae fu' o' joy and pleasure,
 A wee bit ashet makes him glad,
 He's eating at his leisure;
 The noo he pu's a plum awa'
 And then he takes anither
 An' says, "We're nae sae bad at a',
 The pie and me thegither."

THE HEAD OF THE SCHOOL.

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
 Known to the world as the Head of the School,
 Take all the remarkable people in history,
 Boil 'em together and leave 'em to cool.
 The dash of the Prince, with his great popularity,
 Dignified mien of the average peer,
 Command of the Kaiser without his barbarity,
 Muscle of Dempsey, who floored Carpentier,
 Cricketing talents of Lionel Tennyson,
 Footballing skill of a cup-final team.
 Style of the primate pronouncing a benison,
 Grace of the Sultan—but not his hareem,
 Speed of a cowpuncher hurling a lariat,
 Sound economics of Marshall or Marriott,
 Handwriting famous as Fisher or Bradbury,
 Pacifist leanings of Rowntree and Cadbury,
 Chesterton, Chaplin, the Earl of Maynooth,
 Admiral Beatty and General Booth—
 Take of these elements all that is fusible,
 Melt 'em all down in a pipkin or crucible.
 Set 'em to simmer and take off the scum,
 And the Head of the School is the residuum.

If you want a receipt for that pattern of politics,
 Get at the wit of Lloyd George (if you can),
 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's political quantities,
 Genius of Churchill, the great "also ran,"
 Patience of Asquith, though hardly so quizzical,
 Lofty ideals of Wheatley and Webb,
 Knowledge of Einstein, that paragon physical,
 Classical learning of Murray and Jebb.
 Eloquence moving of Frederick Banbury,
 Strengthening essence of Allen and Hanbury,
 Powers prophetic of Shaw, just a touch of him,
 Something of Fairbanks, but not very much of him,
 Birkenhead, Coolidge, Tom Mix, and Hall Caine,
 Dean of St. Paul's, and Sir Donald McLean—
 Take of these elements all that is fusible.
 Melt 'em all down in a pipkin or crucible,
 Set 'em down to simmer and take off the scum,
 And the Head of the School is the residuum.