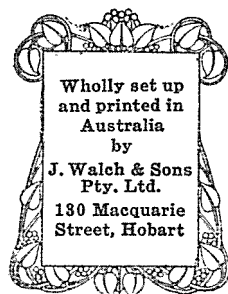


VOL. XIII., No. 8

... The ...

# Hutchins School Magazine

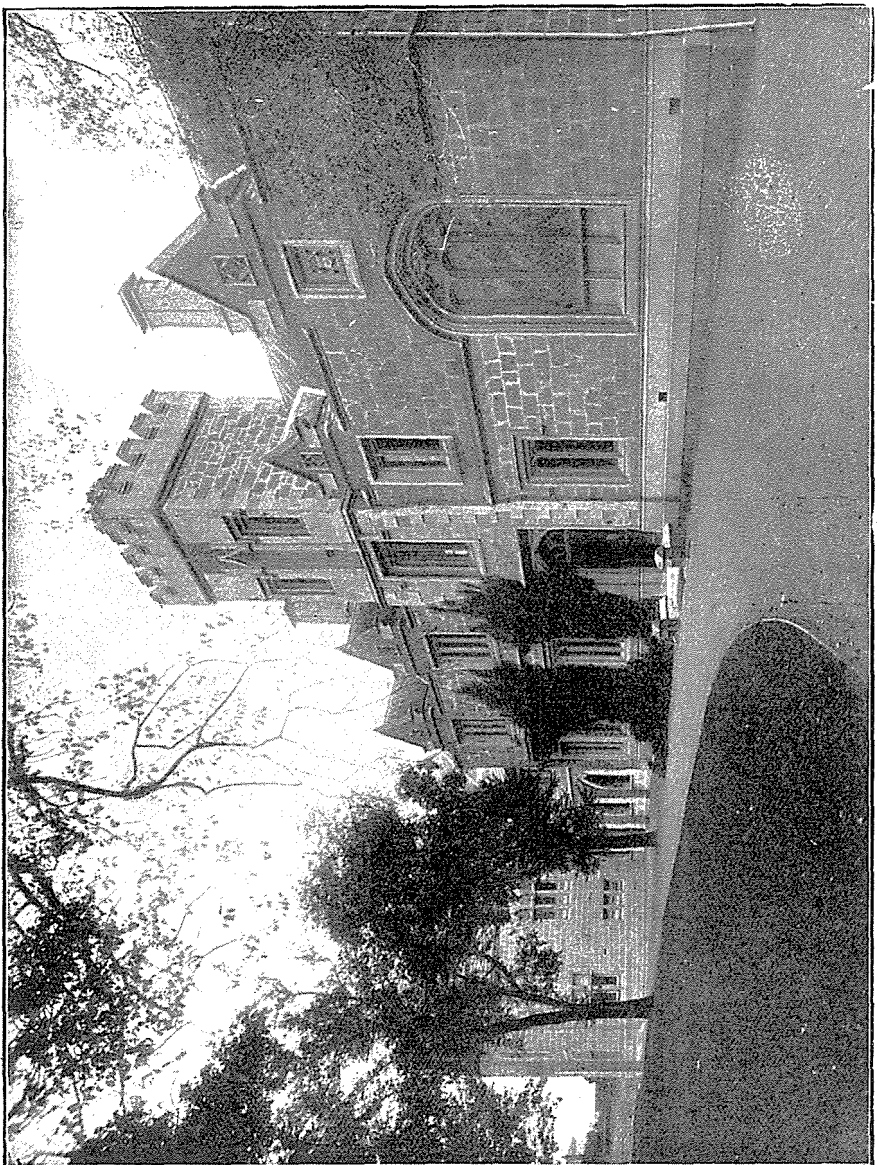


---

December, 1932

---

Hobart, Tas.



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible.]

— THE —  
**Hutchins School Magazine**

Vol. XIII.

DECEMBER, 1932

No. 8

**In Memoriam**

**JOHN VANSITTART BUCKLAND**

**F**OR so many years the Bucklands had been in charge of the School that Hutchins might have been called Bucklands School.

It is not easy to describe to you the influence which J. V. Buckland exerted during the time he was Headmaster. His mother, "the old Mater"; his sister, Miss Katie; his brother, W. H. Buckland; and his brother-in-law, F. G. Howell—"old Ginger"—with his long, silky beard reaching almost to his waist—the beard of which he was inordinately proud. Ginger was one of the finest teachers of mathematics—he had the art of injecting some of his knowledge into you in spite of yourself. This group formed a phalanx, backed up by junior masters, of whom one remembers "Possum" Ross, who still resides at Cambridge, and the late Mr. G. A. Gurney. William Harvey Buckland inaugurated the Hutchins School Cadet Corps, and while he was at the School was always the moving spirit in this effort. Starting first with the old brass howitzers, it developed eventually into an Infantry Company where many of us learned our first drill. Some eight years after Miss Buckland had left the School, the South African War was on. At Hanover Road, in Cape Colony, a parcel of Balaclava caps arrived from Miss Buckland—one for every old Hutchins boy serving with the First Tasmanian Contingent.

When John Buckland and his family left the School, as a boy one felt that the place was not the same; that, though the walls were there, there was absent that association of so many years; there were no longer any Bucklands.

John Buckland was not what you would call a popular Headmaster. Outwardly, he struck one as cold, until you knew him better and realised the man behind the mask. But he was fair and just. He caned, perhaps, once or twice a year, and then only for things which his soul loathed—lying or stealing. He used to say that it hurt him more than the boy, and when he had finished his white face showed this was true. He was, however, one of the foundations on which we relied, and when he left those who had been some six years or more under him

felt that something had passed out of their lives—one of the accepted facts of our existence, which nothing could replace. The success of the School was due to the magnificent team work of the Buckland family. One realised it only after one had left school.

You all know those verses of Newbolt's:

"There's a breathless hush in the Close to-night—  
Ten to make and the match to win—  
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,  
An hour to play and the last man in.  
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,  
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,  
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote—  
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

And then, to follow up the idea of "Ginger" Howell of "rubbing it well in," you must forgive me for quoting the last verse—

"This is the word that year by year,  
While in her place the School is set,  
Every one of her sons must hear,  
And none that hears it dare forget.  
This they all, with a joyful mind,  
Bear through life like a torch in flame,  
And, falling, fling to the host behind—  
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

That was the lesson the Bucklands taught us. And it is for you to carry on the tradition.

## School Notes

### VISITORS

**D**URING the second half of the year we have had several visitors at our morning assembly. The 1932 Rhodes Scholar, Mr. E. Warlow-Davies, paid the School a farewell visit before leaving for Oxford, and the Headmaster, on behalf of the School, wished him success in his career in England.

On Foundation Day, Mr. W. F. Dennis Butler gave us an address on the history of the School.

During Synod week the service was taken by Rev. H. Shepherd, Rector of Zeehan, and we had addresses by Rev. E. G. Muschamp, a former Headmaster, Archdeacon Atkinson, who spoke on the Australian mandate over Nauru, Mr. J. A. Clark on missionary work in the Congo, and Commandant McKenzie ("Fighting Mac"), with whom the Headmaster was associated during the War.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The debt which the School already owes Mrs. Payne has been increased by the gift of a beautifully-carved Headmaster's chair, which was formally presented by Mr. G. A. Walch, Pre-

sident of the Parents' Association, at the conclusion of the Armistice Day service. Mrs. Payne has done much to beautify the School. In the Library we have example of her work in the carved mantel-piece, and the plaque and book-case in memory of her son, Alan Field Payne, while in the Gymnasium we have the handsome Honour Board. The chair, which is of blackwood, has the School crest carved in the middle of the back, while the top has the rising sun of the Australian Military Forces. A carved inscription records the fact that it is a memorial to the masters and old boys of the School who took part in the Great War.

### FOUNDATION DAY

The service to celebrate the commencement of the eighty-seventh year of the School's existence was held in St. David's Cathedral on Sunday evening, August 7th. The School flags were carried in the procession and placed in the Chancel. The First Lesson (Ecclesiasticus xlv., 1-15) was read by the Headmaster and the Second Lesson (Ephesians vi., 1-26) by an Old Boy, the Rev. S. C. Brammall, B.A., the address being given by a former Headmaster, the Rev. E. G. Muschamp, M.A. The Anthem was "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings" (Spohr), the soloists being R. Brown and T. Turner.

### ARMISTICE DAY

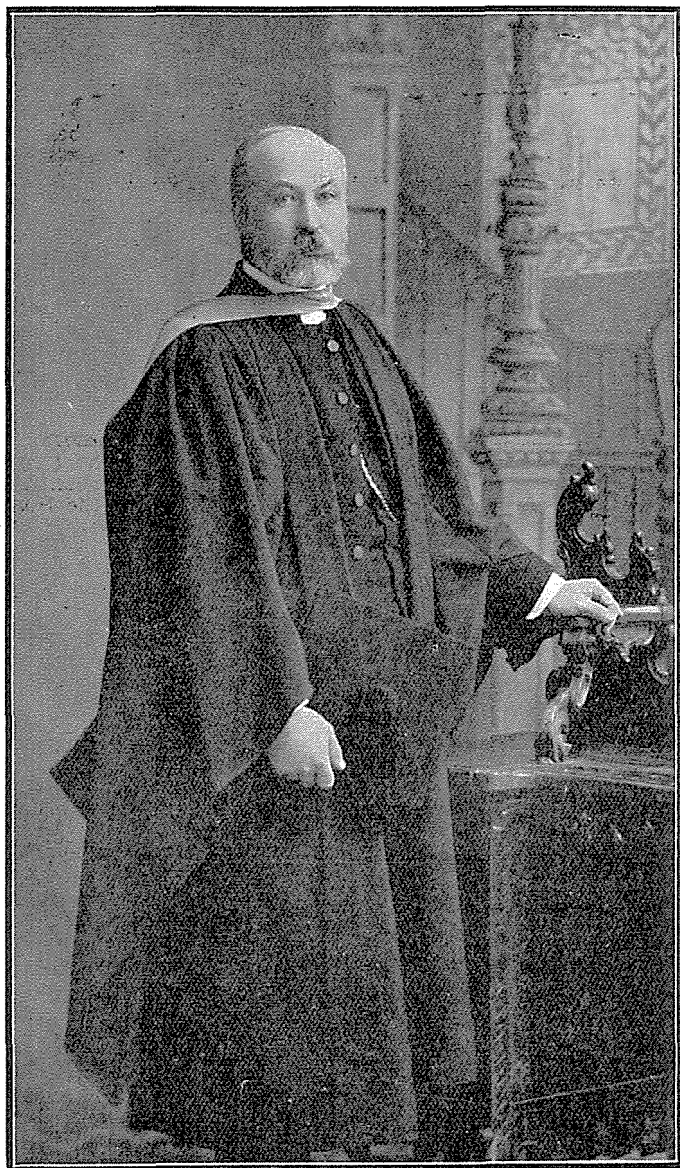
The School observed Armistice Day by a special service in the Gymnasium, conducted by the Headmaster. The names of Old Boys who gave their lives in the Great War was read by the Senior Prefect, who also placed a wreath below the Honour Board. The hymn, "The Supreme Sacrifice," was sung, and an address was given by the Dean of Hobart, which concluded at 11 o'clock, when the two minutes' silence was observed.

### PREFECTS

The School Prefects for the year were Edwards i. (Senior Prefect), May, Hudson, White, Green, Hutchison, Edwards ii. and Chambers i. Low was appointed a Sub-Prefect.

### THE BUCKLAND CLASSICAL PRIZE

At the conclusion of the Memorial Service to the late Rev. J. V. Buckland, the Chairman of the Board of Management (Mr. C. W. Butler), who was a school friend of the second Headmaster, announced that Mr. Buckland's youngest sister, Miss Catherine Buckland, for many years Matron of one of the Houses at Eton, was sending £100 to establish an annual prize for Classics.



THE LATE REV. J. V. BUCKLAND

### The Late Rev. J. V. Buckland

THE second Headmaster of the School, the Rev. J. V. Buckland, died in England on September 21st, and a Memorial Service was held in the School Gymnasium on Wednesday morning, November 2nd. There was a good attendance of Old Boys and parents, including the Chairman and members of the Board of Management, the President of the Old Boys' Association, and the President of the Parents' Association. The Headmaster conducted the service, which included the hymn "On the Resurrection Morning," and addresses were given by Messrs. W. H. Hudspeth and A. V. Giblin. A photograph of Mr. Buckland was hung in the space left between the panelling for the Buckland memorial fireplace, and a wreath was hung beneath it by the Senior Prefect. The service concluded with the "Dead March" played by Mr. J. Scott-Power.

John Vansittart Buckland was born on July 3rd, 1850, and enrolled as a pupil of the School on July 19th, 1858. He passed his Associate of Arts examination in Hobart in 1867, and later graduated B.A. at Melbourne. He was articled to the firm of Butler, McIntyre and Butler for a short time, but on the death of his father, the Rev. J. R. Buckland, the first Headmaster of the School, he became a master at the Hutchins School in 1874. At that time it was necessary for the Headmaster to be in Orders, so the Rev. Archer was appointed temporarily; but in 1876 Mr. Buckland was ordained at St. David's Cathedral and became Headmaster until he retired in 1892 and left for England.

From 1892 to 1927 he held various appointments in England, but for the last five years of his life he lived in retirement in Somersetshire.

Mr. A. V. Giblin has sent us the following lines, which, he says, were the Rev. J. V. Buckland's favourites, and which he was never tired of quoting to boys under his charge. They reveal something of the character of the second Headmaster and will be of special interest to this year's Upper Sixth.

"Not once or twice in our fair island story,  
The path of duty was the way to glory."

—Tennyson—On the Death of the  
Duke of Wellington.

"Tho' much is taken, much abides; and though  
We are not now that strength which in old days  
Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are;  
One equal temper of heroic hearts,  
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will  
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

—Tennyson—"Ulysses."

"Self reverence, self wisdom, self control,  
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.  
Yet not to power alone, power of itself  
Would come uncalled for, but to live by law  
Acting the law we live by without fear  
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

—Tennyson—"Aeneas."

## The Bucklands and the Hutchins School

THE death in England, on 21st September last, of the Rev. John Vansittart Buckland revives memories of a family which was for many years intimately connected with the Hutchins School. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that the story of the Bucklands is the story of the first fifty years of the School.

Prior to the year 1840 the only educational establishments in Tasmania were various small private schools of a more or less elementary character. In 1841, soon after the death of Archdeacon Hutchins, a meeting of his friends was called, and it was decided to endeavour to raise sufficient money to establish a public school as the most fitting memorial of his life and work for the Church in Tasmania. The School was to be called "The Archdeacon Hutchins School." An appeal was launched, and during the next few years subscriptions were collected throughout the Island, and elsewhere, for this purpose. The scheme had the ardent support of Bishop Nixon, who was in 1843 appointed the first Bishop of the Diocese of Tasmania. His idea was to found two institutions on the lines of the English public schools—one in Hobart, and one in Launceston—with a third, a college of a more advanced type, on the lines of an English University, to which the boys of the two grammar schools could go to complete their education. All three institutions materialised. The Hobart School was the Hutchins School, the Launceston the Launceston Grammar School, and the college Christ College.

By the year 1846 sufficient money was in hand to start, and on 3rd August of that year the School was opened in the building at the corner of Argyle and Macquarie Streets, now known as "Ingle Hall Boarding House," under the control of the Rev. John Richard Buckland as Headmaster. This gentleman had emigrated to Australia with the idea of settling in New Zealand as a farmer. He was a cultured man, a scholar of Rugby, and of Christ Church, Oxford, and a disciple of the great Arnold of Rugby. He was a cousin of Frank Buckland, the famous naturalist. On his way to New Zealand he decided to stop at Hobart Town and pay a visit to his old friend, the Rev. John Philip Gell, who was then Headmaster of a school in Goulburn Street, called "The Queen's School," and also Incumbent of St. John the Baptist, Goulburn Street. This visit was to alter the whole course of the life of the Buckland family. Gell persuaded John Richard Buckland to give up the idea of New Zealand, and he became second master at Queen's School, and eventually took Holy Orders.

Not long after this, Queen's School was closed and Mr. Buckland was appointed to the cure of Richmond. When the arrangements for opening the Hutchins School were completed,

he was summoned from Richmond to take command. In 1847 the foundation stone of the new School was laid by Sir William Denison, and when the building was completed the School was moved to its present site.

From 1841 to 1892—that is, for a period of over fifty years—the School was in the hands of the Buckland family. During the whole of that time it was run as a proprietary school.

John Richard Buckland died in 1874, leaving a widow, three daughters and two sons—John Vansittart Buckland and William Harvey Buckland. John, the elder son, was educated at the School, and was intended for the law, and was articled to the firm of Butler, McIntyre and Butler. However, on the death of his father he decided to give up law and to take on the management of the School. At that time it was necessary for the Headmaster to be a clergyman, and the Rev. Archer was appointed nominal Head until John Buckland could be ordained, after which the latter took his place and remained in charge of the School until 1892. His mother, old Mrs. Buckland, acted as Matron, his younger brother and his brother-in-law, Frederick Howell, being also members of the Staff. William Buckland gained a Tasmanian Scholarship and went to Oxford, before taking up a position at the School.

Although it is now nearly fifty years ago, I can well remember being taken by my mother to be introduced, on my entry into the School, to the Headmaster, J. V. Buckland. His outward appearance was not calculated to invite confidence in a small boy. Pale, with dark beard and hair, with rather severe eyes, and an austere, almost repellent manner, he seemed too far removed from the ordinary weaknesses of mortals to inspire affection. But these externals were only a mask, and concealed, as we came to know later, a heart full of kindness and understanding, and a deep interest in and devotion to the School and every member of it. Although he had not, like his brother, the advantage of a University life, John Buckland was a man of sound education, distinguished, not only for his high principles and character, but for his absolute integrity and sense of justice—qualities which are perhaps more valuable in a headmaster than academic erudition. These qualities earned for him the respect of the whole community, and enabled him to establish the School firmly upon the foundations laid by his father.

In 1892 the Rev. John Buckland retired, and went to live in England, where he had charge of various country parishes up to the time of his death. His youngest sister, Miss Catherine Buckland, also went to England and was, for thirty years or so, Matron of one of the Houses at Eton College.

About the same time, William Buckland left the Hutchins School and started a preparatory school of his own, called "Bucklands School," which he carried on for many years with considerable success. He died about three years ago at New Town.

When I last saw John Buckland in England, about five years ago, I found him, in spite of his 86 years, still of astonishingly vigorous intellect, and full of the liveliest interest in and knowledge of the School. He asked after many of the old boys, and was particularly interested in the joint working of the School and Christ College, as he had many years prior to the sanction by the Supreme Court of the scheme for the amalgamation of the two institutions, prepared an outline of a similar scheme. He expressed himself as extremely grateful to Colonel Chisholm, who had for years kept him supplied with information about the School.

It is one of the drawbacks to a headmaster's position that he can seldom hope to be at all times popular with all sections of his school. In a comparatively small institution, such as ours, his relations with those under him lack perspective, and familiarity in the little things of every day tends to obscure his real qualities so that you can't see the wood for the trees. But these errors of vision are, fortunately, corrected with the lapse of time, and the true worth of a headmaster is more justly assessed when we look back down the corridor of years and measure his influence upon the School and the community. Viewed from this angle, there can be only one opinion of the Buckland family. When the history of education in Tasmania, and of the Hutchins School in particular, comes to be written, their names will shine, effulgent,

"Like jewels upon the stretched forefinger of all time."

Let US see to it that their memory is not forgotten, and that the traditions which they established are for ever maintained!

W.H.H.

### Junior School Notes

ONE of the chief events of this half-year has been the athletics, which were held on Monday afternoon, the 24th October, at the Christ College ground. We were to have had the sports on the previous Friday, in Show week, but it rained—and don't we remember it, and the mud at the Show Ground! However, Monday was a perfect day, and we had a very good afternoon. The following is the result:—

100yds. Open Championship.—Wilcox, 1; Mather, 2; Harris, 3.

120yds. Open Championship.—Mather, 1; Wilcox, 2; Harris, 3.

150yds. Open Championship.—Wilcox, 1; Mather, 2; Page, 3.

200yds. Open Championship.—Mather, 1; Wilcox, 2; Eassie, 3.

High Jump.—Bradley, 1, 3ft. 7in.; Harris, Chandler, Wilcox, tie.

100yds. Under 10 Championship.—Eldershaw, 1; Rogers, 2; Eassie, 3.

120yds. Under 10 Championship.—Eldershaw, 1; Rogers, 2; White and Walch, tie.

80yds. Under 10 Championship.—Eldershaw, 1; Rogers, 2; Eassie, 3.

High Jump Under 10.—Chandler, 1; Rogers, 2; Eldershaw, 3.

Sack Race.—St. Hill, 1; Robertson, 2; Oldrey, 3.

Three-Legged Race.—Walch and Eldershaw, 1; P. Robertson and Price, 2; Nichols and Mather, 3.

Flag Race.—School, 1; Buckland, 2; Stephens, 3.

Kindergarten Champion.—P. McGough, 1; Johnston, 2; Tucker, 3.

Kindergarten Handicap.—M. Jack, 1; Johnston, 2; Tucker, 3.

House Points.—School, 29; Buckland, 23; Stephens, 3.

Open Champion.—R. Wilcox.

Under 10 Champion.—D. Eldershaw.

Near the end of the third term one small boy thought he would see how well he could climb; but, as generally happens, he had a tumble, and cut his leg so badly that he had to be carried to the sick room and there await the arrival of a doctor, who found it necessary to sew him up. Consequently, Neil was away from school for nearly three weeks. However, he was very cheerful about, and said, if it was necessary, he could only be caned on the hands now.

A visit was paid to the School at the beginning of the third term by a "spotty person"—we nearly said gentleman, but a gentleman is one who does not harm anybody—and this person evidently waved a measly hand over some of us and thereby laid us low, and the "spots," besides keeping us in bed made us so hot that our temperature rose and rose until it easily topped the century. But that childish complaint is over now, and, later on, perhaps, we may smile at other "spotty" people. Of course, those who indulged in the measles had many days away from school and thought of their mates doing those unheard-of things, "detentions," whilst the measly ones counted their spots.

Our football matches were very interesting during the winter months, and we had some very good games. Occasionally, we went home feeling a bit sore after a good kick or two,

and one of our worthies ended up the last game practically without a singlet on his back. But it's all in the game, isn't it, lads?

House cricket matches were played again in the last term of the year, and we congratulate School House on coming out victorious from those matches. Some of the boys are shaping very well, and we look forward with confidence to the day when these lads will be the backbone of the Senior Eleven.

We would like to take this opportunity of congratulating School House on again winning the Wilkinson Shield, and are pleased to be able to state it has not been necessary to make "Yo-Yo" one of the competitions for the Shield.

This year activity was added to our list of sport with the introduction of tennis, and we thank Mr. Gerlach for giving up so much of his time coaching and teaching us how to hit a ball over the net. This last term we have had a tennis competition for the Junior School, and we are pleased to announce R. Wilcox as the first holder of the Perpetual Cup, which has been donated for this branch of sport.

The drill competition was held towards the end of November, when Major Ruddock acted as adjudicator, and after putting us through our paces said School House had drilled the best, closely followed by Stephens, and Buckland came a close third. He then picked out the six best boys, who had to go through the exercises again. Then two of these were again put through their paces and, finally, Philip Robinson was named as the winner with Bradley as the runner-up.

We had a great tidying-up of our gardens just before the end of the term, when they were examined by two ladies. We even planted a pansy flower when we knew there was going to be a special prize for pansies; but, unfortunately, it died before the judging day. On Friday, December 2nd, the gardens really looked very nice. All the paths had been swept and raked, and the boards whitewashed, and such a digging and tidying-up went on before the two ladies, who very kindly consented to act as judges, arrived.

Mrs. T. Murdoch judged the gardens, and after great difficulty selected Buckland House as best; and Mrs. Aitken gave a prize for the best pansy, which went to School House. But, not to be out of things, Stephens House were given a good consolation prize by Mrs. Murdoch—a box of chocolates. They were good, weren't they, Bert?

We thank these ladies for being so kind as to give up their time and come us, and we were very glad to see Mr. Erwin there, also, and hope he will come again; and we were very pleased with the nice things he said about the gardens and us.



### THE EMERGENCE OF RELIGION

THE book entitled "Essays, Catholic and Critical," by thirteen members of the Anglican Communion, which was issued three years ago, has attracted widespread attention. It is a learned treatise written by some of the most distinguished scholars in the Church of England, each an authority on the subject with which he deals. Together with the writings of the celebrated Bishop Gore, it is now looked upon as a sort of textbook of Anglo-Catholicism. In the first essay the Rev. E. O. James, Ph.D., F.S.A., treats of the subjects of the emergence of religion. Dr. James says that the first indication of religion occurs in what is known as the middle palæolithic period (the old stone age), when, shivering under the effects of the great ice age, man was driven to seek shelter and warmth in the caves of France and Spain. The inference is based upon the manner of burial adopted by the prehistoric race named Neanderthal, which inhabited these caves and rock-shelters perhaps a quarter of a million years ago. Though brutish-looking fellows, the Neanderthals not only made beautifully-worked flint tools, but also laid their dead to rest with great care and ceremony. Thus, at Le Moustier the skeleton of a youth about sixteen years of age was found carefully placed in the attitude of sleep, with the right forearm under the head. A bed of flint chips formed his pillow, and close by the hand was a splendid implement. Other flints of the pattern characteristic of this period were discovered in the grave, together with the bones of a wild ox. Since the latter were charred and split, it is generally thought that they were the relics of a funeral feast. Similar ceremonial burials have been found elsewhere. As far as anthropological evidence is concerned, nothing is known of religion, if it existed, before the middle of the palæolithic period, when the Neanderthal folk apparently asked the eternal question, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

### SPLITTING THE ATOM

Some months ago the scientific world was excited at the announcement that two young British scientists, Dr. E. T. S. Walton and Dr. J. D. Cockroft, had succeeded in splitting the atom and had broken the law of conservation of energy and achieved the age-old dream of the alchemists of transmuting matter. The atom of an element consists of a dense nucleus surrounded by one or more moving electrons of negligible weight. The nucleus plays the same part in the atom that the sun plays in the solar system. Atom nuclei are so small that all of them in the actual material of all the battleships on earth



could be put into a lady's thimble, provided they could be placed tightly together. The nucleus of hydrogen is called a proton, and from the scanty information to hand it seems that streams of swift protons had been generated in a vacuum tube by the passage of electricity at an enormously high voltage. At Cambridge an installation giving 600,000 volts had been developed. Collisions of atoms occur only when their nuclei collide, and the swift-moving protons were used to strike and rupture the nuclei of other atoms such as lithium. When the nucleus of an element is disintegrated and a new substance is formed. The energy liberated in the disintegration of the atom was small, or on an average only one in 100,000,000 particles which bombarded the elements was effective in producing disintegration. Dr. Walton and Dr. Cockroft found that at 120,000 volts some of the atoms they were bombarding began to break up into helium. These helium atoms came out with energies 100 to 150 that of the particles they were firing into them. In a recent issue of the "Scientific American," Dr. Harkins, of Chicago, claims to have succeeded in splitting the atom as far back as 1921. He says he photographed the extremely rare collisions of the fastest helium nuclei with the nuclei of nitrogen and other atoms. These photographs showed that the nucleus of the element fluorine was formed. This was very unstable, and almost simultaneously shot off a fast hydrogen nucleus, which in its turn was converted into oxygen.

#### ANOTHER ATTACK ON MOUNT EVEREST

A party of young Englishmen are to make another attempt to climb the highest mountain in the world. This formidable and awe-inspiring mountain, with its suggestion of mystery and romance, Englishmen have been wanting to conquer ever since its height was known, and the expedition next year will be the fourth to make the trial. The first attempt was made in 1921, when a party of climbers, following the East Roubuk Valley glacier, fought their way to a height of 23,000 feet—6,000 feet from the summit. The next assault was made in 1922. General Bruce, an experienced mountaineer, was in command, and he took with him trained climbers, mountain gear, picked hill porters, donkeys, mules, ponies, yaks—everything that the wit of man could devise. Suffering from snow-blindness, frost-bite and sunstroke, with every step a fight for sufficient air, they struggled on to a height of 27,000 feet. At that point, exhausted in mind and body by the low temperatures and rarefied atmosphere, they were compelled to return. The story of the third attempt, in 1924, ends in tragedy, but a tragedy which fills every true member of our Empire with pride as well as sorrow. By April 29th they were at the old base camp four miles up the Roubuk Glacier. A succession of storms swept over the passes and defied every attempt to reach the higher slopes. At last the weather suddenly cleared, and Somervell and Norton, setting out for the summit, reached on June 4th a height of 26,800 feet. Next day Norton achieved a new record—28,126 feet. A final desperate effort must be made. It was then that two young men—Mallory, the hero of all three expeditions, and Irvine, his companion—started together. The night of June 7th was spent at a height of 26,800 feet. At dawn on

June 8th, another climber, Odell, from a spot further down, gazed anxiously upward for some sign of them, but the summit was wreathed in mists. For hours he waited, watching. At length, soon after noon, there came a rift in the clouds, and there, a thousand feet below the summit, Odell saw two tiny figures moving slowly upwards. A moment more and the mist blotted them from sight. And that was the last that was ever seen of Mallory and Irvine. Some mysterious disaster had overwhelmed them in the hour of victory. This, then is the mighty task that another little band of intrepid Englishmen are to undertake next year. Meanwhile, in solitary grandeur, Mount Everest stands unconquered.

#### SCIENCE FOR ALL

Some months ago the writer of these jottings addressed a meeting of the Parents' Association on "The Advantages of Science Teaching in Schools." In concluding the lecture, he ventured to predict that the time was approaching when the pupils of all our schools, even our elementary schools, would learn the rudiments of science and thus gain some insight into the mysteries of nature, and the order, beauty and harmony of the world in which they live. Since then, the report of the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has reached Tasmania. From that report we find that the President of the Educational Science Section alluded to the same subject. He said the provision for science teaching in secondary schools for pupils over 14 years of age appeared to be fairly general and satisfactory, but in the elementary schools little substantial progress had been made. Here more than elsewhere, the child was dependent on the school for his educational equipment for life. If he did not get some introduction to natural knowledge at school, he would find few opportunities later. Sound science teaching must not remain the prerogative of the child over 14 years of age. We had not taken science seriously in elementary education; we must regard it as of the same fundamental importance as the three R's. It was a serious reflection upon our system that our school output was incapable of thinking about its commonest experiences.

#### OUR NEW HEADING

It is now twelve years since these Science Jottings commenced to appear in the Magazine. In fact, they made their debut in the December issue of 1920, and they have been continued regularly since that date. Hitherto, we have been satisfied with the somewhat humble heading, "Science Jottings," without any attempt at ornamentation. Now, Mr. R. H. Isherwood, the artist of the School, has come to our aid and presented us with a heading of neat and attractive design. Mr. Isherwood, as an artist, is well-known not only in Tasmania, but on the Mainland, and we are obliged to him for generously placing his talent at our disposal. In this matter the Science Jottings are now in harmony with the Sixth Form Spasms. In our case, however, the heading is symbolic of the physics laboratory. In theirs a druggist's shop is portrayed, showing bottles containing pink pills, castor oil and aspro.

## DR. H. C. WEBSTER

News has reached Tasmania that Mr. H. C. Webster, M.Sc., an old science boy of the School, has had a thesis accepted by the University of Cambridge for the degree of Ph.D. Dr. Webster had a most distinguished scholastic career, both at School and the University. He was one of the most brilliant science students we have ever had in the Hutchins School, and finished his course here by winning first place for science scholarships and first place for general scholarships in the University of Tasmania, besides several University prizes in science subjects. He afterwards gained outstanding successes, both in our own University and in the University of Melbourne, and finished up his career in the latter University by getting his M.Sc. degree with first-class honours. He then obtained the 1881 Exhibition and went to Cambridge and did research work in Physics, under the great Lord Rutherford. Latterly, he has been engaged in the artificial production of nuclear gamma radiations, and a paper from him, giving the result of his researches on this subject appeared early this year in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society." We understand that the thesis on which he obtained his doctorate was on the same subject. The gamma rays are natural radiations which are being continually thrown off by radium, and, although of much shorter wave length, they are in their effects somewhat akin to X-rays. The first evidence, however, of the artificial production of gamma radiation was obtained in 1921 by Slater, who found that a small amount of these rays was produced when tin and lead were bombarded by alpha particles emitted from radium. Since then other workers, such as Bothe and Becker, have obtained similar results, and now Dr. Webster appears to have achieved outstanding success in this field.

## FURTHER SUCCESSES OF OLD SCIENCE BOYS

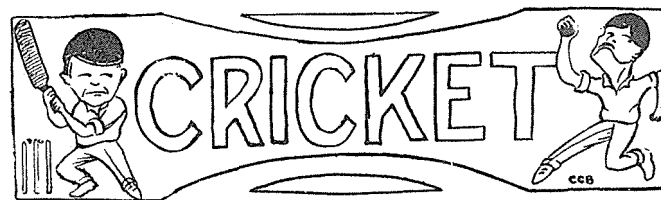
Dr. Leonard Huxley has been appointed Lecturer in charge of the Physics Department of Leicester University College, England. Dr. Huxley was the Rhodes Scholar for 1923, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, graduated Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Morris Bisdee has passed his final medical examinations in London. Dr. Bisdee specialised in Science at School, and at the end of his course qualified for a University Science Scholarship at the University of Tasmania. Since then he has done the medical course at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.

## A HEADACHE FOR THE MATHEMATICIAN

"It is almost certainly true that the total number of men in both the Association and the Industrial Union is smaller than the number of men in either."—From a London Daily Paper.

H.D.E.



AS reported in the June issue of the Magazine, our cricket is not as strong as it may be. We have again to congratulate St. Virgil's College on winning the premiership. We lost all matches. In the first round we were beaten outright in two, and on the first innings in one match, while this term we were defeated on the first innings in all our engagements. Results:—

## FIRST ROUND

The School, 44 and 99 (Calvert 5 and 38, Eltham 4 and 20), lost to Clemes College, none for 57 (declared) and 4 for 92, by 6 wickets (Calvert, 2 for 4).

The School, 71 and 35 (Eltham 25 and 10, Clemons 19 and 9), lost to St. Virgils, 2 for 159 (declared), by an innings and 53 runs.

The School, 70 and 8 for 41 (Edwards i., 22), lost to Friends' School, 108 and 2 for 58 (declared) (Jones 3 for 19, Clemons 3 for 34), by 38 runs on the first innings.

## SECOND ROUND

The School, 33 and 4 for 46 (Eltham 28 n.o.), lost to Friends' School, 7 for 92 (declared) (Eltham, 4 for 43), by 59 runs on the first innings.

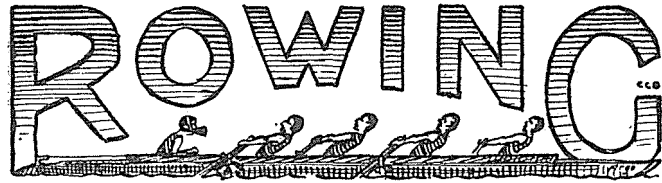
The School, 86 and 9 for 38 (Parsons 26 n.o. and 5, Clemons 19 and 5), lost to Clemes, 6 for 142 (declared) and 1 for 33 (declared), by 56 runs on the first innings.

The School, 64 and 2 for 53 (Parsons 21, Eltham 3 and 22), lost to St. Virgil's, 3 for 130 (declared), by 66 runs on the first innings.

The Butler Medals for batting and bowling averages have been won by K. Eltham and R. Clemons respectively, with averages of 10.64 runs per innings and 19.50 runs per wicket taken.

The Juniors have played six matches, having won two, tied in one, drawn one and lost one.

R.W.V.



THE House Rowing was decided in the third term. The "A" race was a great tussle between Buckland and Stephens Houses. Stephens obtained a slight lead at the start, but Buckland rowed them down, and in a stirring finish won by a length. The "B" race resulted in an easy victory for Stephens by four lengths. School finished five lengths in front of Buckland, but were disqualified for finishing outside the buoy. The crews were:—

Buckland "A"—Watchorn (bow), Lord (2), Ireland (3), Davis (stroke), Chambers (cox.).

Stephens "A"—Hudson (bow), Isherwood (2), Butler (3), Rodway (stroke), Donnelly (cox.).

Stephens "B"—Little (bow), Gorringe (2), Hutchinson (3), Young (stroke), Lord (cox.).

School "A"—Warner (bow), Edwards (2), Brammall (3), Hobbs (stroke), Shoobridge (cox.).

The Buckland House crew which won the "A" House event, represented the School at the Buckingham Rowing Club's regatta. Though they used a strange boat with "swivels," they gave a good account of themselves and won a very good race by about a length. The placings were:—

Hutchins School. — A. Watchorn (bow), J. Lord (2), D. Ireland (3), J. Davis (stroke), Leo Chambers (cox.)	.....	.....	1
State High School	.....	.....	2
St. Virgil's College	.....	.....	3

The keen contest in the House races and the success of the above crews augurs well for the Head-of-the-River Race next year. Mr. Taylor will begin to get the crews together immediately after the Christmas vacation.

R.W.V.



WE regret to have to report that we have had another rather slender season as regards our football. The early matches played in the second term were most uninteresting, our only victory being against Friends'. Although there was a great difference in the scores in the second term's matches, our team showed a much greater knowledge of the game, and in our final match of the season against Clemes we played our best game of the season, holding Clemes for three quarters, Clemes by greater dash proving superior in the final term.

The Old Boys fielded one of their best teams in recent years for the annual Past and Present match, and by gaining a substantial lead at three-quarter time lasted long enough to beat us by 22 points.

Our Junior team had a successful season, and went north to play Grammar Juniors, who proved victorious.

We offer our congratulations to St. Virgil's College on winning the State Premiership, also to our Old Boys' team on their victory in the Old Boys' Premiership.

The House Football resulted in School and Buckland collecting 24 points and 12 points respectively for the Bethune Shield, School being first in both the "A" and "B," with Buckland second and Stephens third.

R.W.V.

## Athletics

THE School Athletics were held on the T.C.A. Ground on October 26th, School winning the "A" competition easily with 62 points, from Buckland with 33, and Stephens with 11 points. The "B" competition rested on the result of the under 16 High Jump, School being victorious in this grade with 26½ points, against Stephens 23, and Buckland 20½. The Open Championship of the School was won by R. Clemons.

Results:—

### OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

100yds.—Clemons (S.), 1; Low (B.), 2; Brammall (S.), 3. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

120yds. Hurdles.—Clemons (S.), 1; Isherwood (St.), 2; Eltham (S.), 3. Time, 18 3-5 secs.

220yds.—Clemons (S.), 1; Brammall (S.), 2; Low (B.), 3. Time, 24 3-5 secs.

High Jump.—Clemons, 1; Shoobridge, 2; Parsons, 3 (all School). Height, 4ft. 9½in.

880yds.—Morgan, 1; Ireland, 2; Watchorn, 3 (all Buckland). Time, 2min. 12secs.

440yds.—Clemons (S.), 1; Morgan (B.), 2; Brammall (S.), 3. Time, 57 3-5 secs.

Long Jump.—Edwards (S.), 1; Hobbs (S.), 2; Butler (St.), 3. Distance, 17ft. 7½in.

Putting the Weight.—Edwards, 1; Hobbs, 2; Brammall, 3 (all School). Distance, 25ft. 1½in.

One Mile.—Morgan (B.), 1; Robertson (St.), 2; Watchorn (B.), 3. Time, 5 min. 12 1-5 secs.

Flag Race.—Buckland, 1; School, 2; Stephens, 3.

#### UNDER 16 CHAMPIONSHIP

120yds. Hurdles.—Isherwood (St.), 1; Parsons (S.), 2; Eltham (S.), 3. Time, 18 1-5 secs.

100yds.—Isherwood (St.), 1; Macgowan (B.), 2; Hammond (S.), 3. Time, 11 2-5 secs.

220yds.—Hammond (S.), 1; Isherwood (St.), 2; Macgowan (B.), 3. Time, 25 1-5 secs.

440yds.—Hammond (S.), 1; Ireland (B.), 2; Isherwood (St.), 3. Time, 59 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—Parsons (S.) and Isherwood (St.), 1; Shoo-bridge, 3. Height, 4ft. 10½in.

Flag Race.—School, 1; Stephens, 2; Buckland, 3.

#### UNDER 14 CHAMPIONSHIP

100yds.—Bastick, 1; E. Richardson, 2; Hansch and G. Richardson, 3. Time, 12 4-5 secs.

220yds.—Bastick, 1; E. Richardson, 2; Nicholas, 3. Time, 30 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—Nicholas, 1; Batchelor, 2; Gulline and Hansch, 3. Height, 4ft. 3½in.

#### UNDER 12 CHAMPIONSHIP

80yds.—Tudor, 1; Gulline, 2; Newton, 3. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

120yds.—Tudor, 1; Gulline, 2; Thomas, 3. Time, 16 4-5 secs.

130yds. Old Boys' Race for the Golding Cup was won by T. Brammall; F. Warner, 2; J. Nichols, 3. Time, 13 secs.

1 Mile Handicap.—Gibson, 1; Davies, 2; Thomas, 3.

We congratulate St. Virgil's on their all-round superiority in the Public Schools' Athletic Sports, in which we finished fourth. Results:—

100yds. Open Championship (Record: F. Combes, C.C., 1914; A. A. Chapman, F.S., 1930. Time, 10 3-5 secs.)—T. McMahon (S.V.C.), 1; J. Holliday (S.V.C.), 2; K. Oakes (C.C.), 3. Time, 10 3-5 secs. (equals record).

High Jump, Under 14 (Record: C. Parsons, H.S., 1930. Height, 4ft. 9in.)—R. Innes (C.C.), 1; J. Levis (F.S.), 2; G. Bloomfield (C.C.), 3. Height, 4ft. 6½in.

220yds.—Open Championship (Record: A. A. Chapman, F.S., 1930. Time, 23 3-5 secs.)—T. McMahon (S.V.C.), 1; J. Holliday (S.V.C.), 2; K. Gabriel (F.S.), 3. Time, 23 4-5 secs.

100yds. Championship, Under 16 (Record: W. Lester, C.C., 1930. Time, 11 1-5 secs.)—T. Lynch (S.V.C.), 1; R. Isherwood (H.S.), 2; D. Lyons (S.V.C.), 3. Time, 11 secs. (record).

80yds. Championship, Under 12 (Record: M. Morton, S.V.C., 1931. Time, 11 1-5 secs.)—R. Corea (S.V.C.), K. Timmins (S.V.C.), 2; J. Waters (F.S.), 3. Time, 11 secs. (record).

Open 120yds. Hurdles (3ft. 6in.) (Record: J. Cook, H.S., 1925. Time, 17 3-5 secs.)—H. Hitchens (S.V.C.), 1; R. Cleary (S.V.C.), 2; A. Palfreyman (C.C.), 3. Time, 18 secs.

100yds. Under 14 (Record: N. Hammond, H.S., 1930. Time, 11 4-5 secs.)—J. Levis (F.S.), 1; F. McGrath (S.V.C.), 2; B. Smith (S.V.C.), 3. Time, 11 2-5 secs. (record).

220yds. Under 16 (Record: N. Lade, F.S., 1930. Time, 24 3-5 secs.)—T. Lynch (S.V.C.), 1; L. Pedder (C.C.), 2; D. Lyons (S.V.C.), 3. Time, 24 1-5 secs. (record).

440yds. Open (Record: C. Bryan, H.S., 1910. Time, 52 secs.)—T. McMahon (S.V.C.), 1; K. Oakes (C.C.), 2; K. Gabriel (F.S.), 3. Time, 54 1-5 secs.

120yds. Under 12 (Record: G. Briant, S.V.C., 1930. Time, 15 3-5 secs.)—R. Corea (S.V.C.), 1; M. Timmins (S.V.C.), 2; J. Waters (F.S.), 3. Time, 15 4-5 secs.

Open Broad Jump (Record: J. Rothwell, C.C.), 1931. Distance, 20ft. 5in.)—L. Maloney (S.V.C.), 1; P. Edwards (H.S.), 2; D. Palfreyman (C.C.) and T. Hobbs (H.S.), 3. Distance, 20ft. 5in. (equals record).

220yds. Under 14 (Record: N. Hammond, H.S., 1930. Time, 26 3-5 secs.)—J. Levis (F.S.), 1; F. McGrath (S.V.C.), 2; B. Smith (S.V.C.), 3. Time, 25 secs. (record).

Open Flag Race.—S.V.C., 1; C.C., 2; F.S., 3. Won by 20 yards, with 8 yards between second and third.

High Jump Under 16 (Record: D. Lester, C.C. 1930. Height, 5ft. 1½in.)—C. Parsons (H.S.), 1; P. Fitzpatrick (S.V.C.), 2. Six competitors fell out at 4ft. 9½in. and Parsons and Fitzpatrick went to 5ft., when the latter failed.

Teams' Race and 880yds. Open Championship (Record: K. G. Gourlay, F.S., 1931. Time, 2 min. 8 2-5 secs.)—First Race and Championship.—T. McMahon (S.V.C.), 1; G. Morgan (H.S.), 2; P. Unwin (F.S.), 3. Time, 2 min. 9 3-5 secs. Second Race.—J. Holliday (S.V.C.), 1; W. Howie (F.S.), 2; D. Ireland (H.S.), 3. Time, 2 min. 13 4-5 secs. Third Race.—A. Palfreyman (C.C.), 1; V. Creese (F.S.), 2; A. Watchorn (H.S.), 3. Time, 2 min. 14 secs. Teams' Positions.—F.S., 1; H.S., 2; C.C., 3. S.V.C. were disqualified in the third race, and consequently in the Teams' Race.

120yds. Hurdles, Under 16 (Record: D. Lester, C.C., 1930. Time, 17 secs.)—D. Smith (C.C.), 1; P. Fitzpatrick (S.V.C.), 2; L. Pedder (C.C.), 3. Time, 18 secs.

Open High Jump (Record: D. Lester, C.C., 1930. Height, 5ft. 4in.)—L. Maloney (S.V.C.), 1; K. O'Driscoll (S.V.C.) and C. Parsons (H.S.), 2. Height, 5ft. 1 1/2 in.

Flag Race, Under 16.—S.V.C., 1; H.S., 2; F.S., 3.

Putting the Shot (Record: J. Holliday, S.V.C., 1931. Distance, 30ft. 2in.)—J. Holliday (S.V.C.), 33ft. 8in., 1; K. Marsden (C.C.), 28ft. 11in., 2; P. Edwards (H.S.), 25ft. 2in., 3. Holliday established a new record with each of his three puts.

440yds. Under 16 (Record: P. Unwin, F.S., 1931. Time, 56 secs.)—T. Lynch (S.V.C.), 1; L. Pedder (C.C.), 2; A. Pitfield (F.S.), 3. Time, 55 2-5 secs. (record).

Mile Championship (Record: C. Lade, C.C., 1905. Time, 4 min. 43 1-5 secs.)—P. Unwin (F.S.), 1; G. Morgan (H.S.), 2; D. Robertson (H.S.), 3. Time, 5 min. 1 1-5 secs.

R.W.V.

## Cross-Country

THE School Cross-Country was run over the Domain course on Tuesday, September 6th, there being thirty starters. On leaving the T.C.A. Ground, Clemons was in the lead, but Morgan soon displaced him and was never headed, winning comfortably by 400 yards in the record time of 20 min. 8 secs. This is the third successive time that Morgan has been successful. Results:—

G. Morgan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
D. Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
A. Watchorn	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lord	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

As the first four to finish all belonged to Buckland House, Bucks won the "A" teams race very easily; Stephens were second, and School third, while the "B" also went to Bucks, with School second.

The Inter-Schools race was run on Saturday, 24th September, and was won by Unwin, after a great race with Morgan. We are indebted to the "Mercury" for the following report:—

"The course was out of the main entrance after the first time round the ground, round the Show Ground via the railway line, past Ascot racecourse, across Barwick's paddocks, along Sunderland Street to turning point at Glass Works, returning to Elwick by same course until corner of Ascot and entrance to Barwick's was reached, when direct run was made to ground, one lap being done at the finish.

"As the runners left the ground after the first circuit, P. Unwin (F.), B. Allenby (F.) and G. Morgan (H.) were already in the van of the field, which had begun to string out. Unwin held his lead to the turning point at Glass Works, but Morgan was only two yards behind him. Fifty yards back was R. Stump (C.) in third place, and then B. Allenby, D. Ireland (H.), A. Watchorn (H.), V. Creese (F.), P. Harbottle (H.), F. Davey (F.), W. Howie (F.), R. Isherwood (H.), J. Davies (H.), D. Robertson (H.), K. R. Gourlay (F.), E. Williams (F.), J. Glasson (F.), D. Lyons (S.V.), K. Gabriel (F.), J. Clemes (C.), K. FitzGerald (C.), J. Hay (C.), K. O'Driscoll (St. V.), G. Gabriel (F.), F. O'Halloran (St. V.), B. Smith (St. V.), D. Palfreyman (C.) and T. Herrick (St. V.) in that order. Morgan was still close to Unwin, who was in the lead when the runners returned to the ground, and they were a long way ahead of the next man, Allenby. A hard race ensued between Unwin and Morgan, who ran gamely on the final circuit and took the lead on the bend leading into the straight, but he had sprinted too early and Unwin overhauled him and won by 20 yards in an exciting finish. Stump finished over a minute and a half later in third place. The placings were:—

P. Unwin (F.),	29 min. 41 secs.	...	1
G. Morgan (H.),	29 min. 49 secs.		2
R. Stump (C.),	31 min. 26 secs.		3

Followed by B. Allenby (F.), V. Creese (F.), F. Davey (F.), D. Ireland (H.), A. Watchorn (H.), E. Williams (F.), R. Isherwood (H.), P. Harbottle (H.), W. Howie (F.) and K. R. Gourlay (F.) together, J. Glasson (F.), D. Lyons (St. V.), D. Robertson (H.), J. Davies (H.), C. Clemes (C.), K. Gabriel (F.), J. Hay (C.), K. O'Driscoll (St. V.), G. Gabriel (F.), F. O'Halloran (St. V.), B. Smith (St. V.), G. Ward (St. V.) and T. Herrick (St. V.) in that order.

Friends' School won on team points, the first three men to finish in each team counting. Team placings were:—Friends' School (1, 4, 5), 10 points; Hutchins School (2, 7, 8), 17; Clemes College (3, 18, 20), 41; St. Virgil's College (15, 21, 23), 59.

R.W.V.

## Tennis

THE School Four, at first consisting of Harrison, Edwards, Hobbs and Shoobridge, won the Southern Secondary Schools' roster without losing a rubber. Shoobridge left at the end of the third term and was replaced by Hood, who played for the School against St. Virgil's.

### SCHOOL v. FRIENDS'

In this match Harrison was very nearly beaten by the steady play of Howie, who in the second set had match point twice. However, Harrison managed to win the set, 6—5, and took the third comfortably at 6—1. Hobbs and Shoobridge, combining very well, easily won their doubles. Details:—

Harrison d. Crawford, 0—6, 6—5, 6—1.  
 Edwards d. Crawford, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.  
 Harrison and Edwards d. Howie and Crawford, 6—4, 6—4.  
 Hobbs d. Gourlay, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.  
 Shoobridge d. Sampson, 6—1, 6—3.  
 Hobbs and Shoobridge d. Gourlay and Sampson, 6—1, 6—1.

### TOTAL

Hutchins—6 rubbers, 12 sets, 78 games  
 Friends'—3 set, 46 games.

### SCHOOL v. CLEMES

Again, Harrison had a very close match, this time with D. Palfreyman. Both played good tennis. The match Edwards v. Headlam produced some steady play, and the games were very even. Hobbs and Shoobridge won both their singles in straight sets. In the doubles they lost the first set, but pulled together and brilliantly won the last two. Details:—

Harrison d. Palfreyman I., 6—5, 5—6, 6—4.  
 Edwards d. Headlam, 6—4, 6—4.  
 Harrison and Edwards d. Palfreyman I. and Headlam, 6—5, 6—3.  
 Hobbs d. Palfreyman II., 6—4, 6—3.  
 Shoobridge d. Palfreyman III., 6—5, 6—3.  
 Hobbs and Shoobridge d. Palfreyman II. and III., 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

### TOTAL

Hutchins—6 rubbers, 12 sets, 79 games.  
 Clemes—2 sets, 55 games.

### SCHOOL v. ST. VIRGIL'S

Hood showed his worth in his first match with the School team. Harrison and Holliday had a keen struggle in their

second set, won by Harrison, 6—5. The play in the second singles was patchy, while Hobbs steadily outplayed his opponent. Details:—

Harrison d. Holliday, 6—3, 6—5.  
 Edwards d. Hitchens, 6—3, 6—5.  
 Harrison and Edwards d. Holliday and Hitchens, 6—4, 6—4.  
 Hobbs d. Emmett, 6—1, 6—2.  
 Hobbs and Hood d. Emmett and Burdon, 6—5, 6—3.

### TOTAL

Hutchins—5 rubbers, 10 sets, 60 games.  
 St. Virgil's—35 games.

The final match, against Launceston Grammar, will be played on December 13th. The team wishes to thank Mr. Gerlach, who took great pains with the coaching; and Mr. Parish, who on several occasions gave up his afternoon to give the team practise.

By defeating Thomas, 6—1, 6—2, Wilcox won the Junior School Championship, for which a cup has been presented by Mr. Collings.

In the semi-final of the School Championship, Parsons, who has improved a great deal lately, came very close to beating Edwards. In the final, Harrison was at the top of his form against Edwards and made some brilliant and almost impossible returns. At other times he placed his balls carefully, and won the rubber, 6—2, 6—3. He thus holds the Macdougall Cup for 1932.

## Soccer

THE end of the 1931 season saw the School team runners-up in the premiership to St. Virgil's, who have won each year since 1928. Hutchins, however, won the Knock-out Cup after a splendid final against St. Virgil's. Both teams played with splendid system, and the Hutchins forwards were almost perfect. Lyons, playing his first game for two seasons, scored twice with perfect shots. B. Brammall (2), Kay and Green shot the other goals.

The School were again runners-up in the 1932 season, and in the knockout lost the final by a very doubtful goal. Games resulted as follows:—Hutchins drew with S.V.C., 2—2; defeated Friends', 3—1; defeated Clemes, 7—0; drew with S.V.C., 1—1; defeated Friends', 8—1; defeated Clemes, 14—0; lost to S.V.C., 1—5; defeated Friends', 7—3; lost to S.V.C., 0—4 (three men short); defeated Friends', 4—2; lost to S.V.C., 1—5 (four men short).

T. Brammall (capt.) played only in the first eight games, but scored 28 goals—8 in one game. D. Green, who succeeded Brammall as captain, scored 8 goals. Other scorers were:—Young, 4; Leitch, 3; Chambers, 2; Hammond and Higgins, 1 each. One goal was scored for Hutchins by a Friends' back.

Next season should find Hutchins with one of the cups, but more and more practice is needed.

D.V.G.

## Old Boys' Football

FOLLOWING on the June issue of the Magazine, when we stated that the team was leading in the premiership, we have to report that our representatives carried off the premiership after having to play a grand final match against Old Virgilians.

All the matches in the latter part of the season were well contested, especially those against Friends' and Saints', as the score was always close and no team was able to claim victory till a few minutes before the final bell. Our second defeat of the season occurred in the second last match of the roster, when a greatly improved Clemes team beat us by 8 points. If Clemes had been able to have had the same team earlier in the season there is no doubt that they would have won more matches.

By defeating Friends' in the semi-final, Old Virgilians won the right to play us in the final, which was played on Saints' oval, and which they won by 10 points, after beating us in most departments of the game. The grand final was played before a large crowd on the afternoon of the day of the annual dinner. Our team played as a team and defeated Old Virgilians by 41 points. Although there was a big margin in the scores, Saints' kept us at it right up to the final bell. As far as the best players in the grand final game go, it was impossible to name anybody individually, as every man gave his best. The trophy presented by Mr. J. N. Barnett for the most serviceable player in the final match the previous week was won by L. Keats.

A resume of the season indicates that Old Boys' football has come to stay, and that the best possible feeling exists between the rival teams, also that the game is played for the game's sake. The selection of our team this year often gave the Committee a headache, but the picking of next year's team indicates hospital. The main factor of our success lay in the fact that every man, whether he played regularly or not, gave his best.

We are glad to report that W. Ruddock (injured shoulder), A. McAfee (injured shoulder and concussion), and A. Andrews (broken leg), have all recovered from their injuries, while sundry other small hurts have yielded to treatment.

The Old Boys' team held a dance at "Lindfield" during the season, and from the proceeds purchased a set of guernseys. A combined premiership dance was held at the School on October 8th, when the President of the S.T.A.P.S.O.B.A. (Mr. H. C. Smith) presented the Ryan Shield to A. G. Walch, our captain.

Notice of next year's activities will be given in the monthly luncheon notice paper for April, issued about 25th March, or information may be obtained from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The following Old Boys played in one or more matches:—  
A. Andrews, W. Bowtell, C. Butler, D. Brain, R. Carrier, A. Crawford, T. Frankcomb, A. Gilchrist, A. Goodfellow, S. Harrison, J. Hood, R. Le Breton, J. Lewis, D. Locock, L. Keats, J. A. Morris, R. Marsland, C. Miller, A. McAfee, C. McDougall, H. Pitt, R. Robertson, A. Richardson, G. Rex, R. Stabb, T. Stephens, A. Turner, R. Vincent, N. Ruddock, A. G. Walch (captain).  
R. W. Vincent, Manager

## Old Boys' Soccer

THIS team made a very rapid advance in the latter part of the season. A totally new team in soccer always takes some time to settle down, and so we are not expecting anything startling until 1933. However, we put up several good performances in the last few matches, running the strong Cascades team (premiers) to 2—2, after one of the best games of the season.

Lack of practice has been our trouble, but next season this will be remedied and the team will have a coach to show them how to win. So far we have played well enough, but lack of experience has had the usual result—no goals. Those who scored during the season were:—Kay, 4; C. Giblin, 3; Broinowski, 2; Green, Watson and B. Brammall, 1 each; and D. Giblin, 1 (penalty).

Next year we hope to start a team in one of the lower divisions (Qualifying or Division III.) and thus establish a link with the present team standard, so that those leaving School can have a chance to develop their play to the standard of Division II.

D.V.G.

## The Scout Group

### THE TROOP

WE have been having regular parades during the last two terms, although sickness has interfered with the attendance. Nevertheless, good progress has been made. Little, Grant, Robinson, Thompson and McLeod have all passed their second-class tests; Little and Robinson have their cyclists' and swimmers' badges, and Grant has his cyclist's badge. Robinson and Thompson passed a successful camping test at Richmond one week-end last term.

P. L. Hill, of the Kangaroos, has left, and his place has been taken by Little. Reeves is now the proud owner of a five-year service star. Congratulations!

For the last week-end of the term we are having a camp at "The Quarries," Austin's Ferry, and we have to thank Mr. Dickenson for allowing us to use this site.

We also have to thank Mrs. Nicholas for her generous gift of a guinea to our Troop funds, and Mr. Q. McDougall for several very useful books for our Library.

### THE PACK

The work in the Pack has been going with a good swing this half-year. We have had several recruits and a number of stars have been gained. At present the Sixes are as follows:—

Blacks: T. Davy (Sixer), L. Knight (Second).

Browns: J. Rogers (Sixer), G. Thomas (Second).

Reds: P. Perkins (Acting Senior Sixer), P. Robinson (Acting Second).

The following have gained stars since midwinter:—P. Robinson, L. Shoobridge, G. Thomas, M. Shoobridge, R. Oldrey, D. Eldershaw, P. Rogers.

Recruits: A. Page, D. Eldershaw, R. Oldrey, N. Foster and B. Luscombe.

Investitures: D. Eldershaw, R. Oldrey.

On December 6th we are having our final meeting for the year, and we have asked our parents to come along to see us in the Pack.

Camp will be at Glenora again this year, and already some of us are getting excited about it.

We have not had many outings, chiefly owing to wet weather and other engagements, but we have been to Lenah Valley and Sandy Bay, and we are looking forward to a final day out at Denne's Point.

We took part in the competitions at Bellerive on December 3rd, but as we had not practised hard enough we only got fifth place. We congratulate 1st Bellerive on their win. Laurie Knight has given us a fine new Union Jack, for which we are very grateful.

As St. David's Pack could not find a Cubmaster we have taken them in with us for the time being, and we find they are jolly good cubs.

We were very pleased when we heard that Akela was appointed district Cubmaster, and that Bagheera had been granted his warrant as Assistant Cubmaster.

The Six Competition in the second term resulted in a win for the Reds by one point from the Browns, who were one point ahead of the Blacks. The third competition has resulted in a win for the Blacks (175 points), with the Reds (169 points) second, and the Browns 142 points) third.

\*—

### Literary and Debating Society

THE Society has again passed through quite a successful year. The Headmaster was President, and Messrs. Irwin, Tenniswood, Counsel and Portnell were elected Vice-Presidents, J. L. May was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and N. B. Hammond Assistant Secretary.

Debates have been held frequently, and competition for the Shield has been both keen and close. Stephens House won the Junior Impromptu Speaking, School the Senior, School the Junior Debating, and each House won a Senior Debate. The points are now: School, 20 2-3; Stephens, 19 2-3; and Buckland, 12 2-3. There are still the Recitations, the Senior Papers and Junior Essays to be decided. It is impossible to say how the remaining points will fall.

The standard of speaking has been good, and the new Junior members who have joined the Society this year have shown excellent promise.

### Library Notes

THE Library has recently been reorganised and the books re-catalogued. The management has been undertaken by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Erwin, Collings and Tenniswood, and May, Edwards, Hudson, White and Green. New sliding doors have been fitted to all the shelves, and the reference library has been re-arranged. The "Bulletin" and "Overseas" have been included in the periodicals now placed on the tables.

For many years there has been a very good custom in the School that has not always been honoured by observance. That is, for boys who are leaving to present a book (or several books) to the Library. This custom was mentioned at assembly one morning recently, and already there has been a good response. In connection with this, we have to thank Green, Hutchison, Gatehouse and Short.

\*—

### Parents' Association

THOSE who attended the last two quarterly meetings of the Parents' Association were rewarded by hearing most interesting and instructive lectures. The first was delivered at the August meeting by Mr. W. F. Dennis Butler, who gave a sketch of the early history of the School, and pointed out that it owed its name to Archdeacon Hutchins, the first Archdeacon in Australia, who was keenly interested in the cause of education, both in the north and south of the Island.

At this meeting it was pointed out that the School centenary was some fourteen years distant, and already consideration is being given to establishing a fund for an appropriate celebration.

Mr. Erwin was the lecturer at the October meeting, when he spoke on the subject of "Science and Its Teachings." From the grip which Mr. Erwin had of the subject, it became definitely clear to those present why such outstanding results were obtained by the boys who benefited under Mr. Erwin's teachings.

If a greater number of parents attend these meetings and are privileged to hear lectures which are arranged, it would give lecturers for future meetings greater encouragement. It should then only be a matter of time when the place of meeting is transferred from the Memorial Library to the School Gymnasium in order to accommodate the numbers. It can be done, and as a parent why not do your part to arouse enthusiasm by your attendance? Your boy is making his niche in the School, and if his interest in the School is your interest also, then in after years that niche to him should be one of pride and a life-long memory of respect.



The Association decided to donate a cup to the Senior School Sports Champion. This was won by R. C. Clemons, and it was presented to him on the night of the School Sports Prize-giving on the 25th November. The Association extends to him its hearty congratulations, and trusts this will be the forerunner of many other successes in the future.

At the School Memorial Service on Armistice Day, the President of the Parents' Association, Mr. G. A. Walch, at the request of Mrs. E. V. Payne, presented to the School on her behalf a chair for the use of the Headmaster. This was given in honour of Hutchins boys who served in the Great War. It was carved most beautifully by Mrs. Payne, and on it is depicted the School badge and an appropriate inscription. This is another of those gifts from Mrs. Payne of which the School may feel justly proud. The Parents' Association considered it a compliment when Mrs. Payne desired the chair presented through the Association.

---

### Exchanges

---

N.S.W.—The King's School, the Armidale School, Sydney Grammar School, North Sydney C.E. Grammar School, Cranbrook, Barker College.

VICTORIA.—Geelong Grammar School, Melbourne Grammar School, Trinity Grammar School.

S.A.—St. Peter's College.

QUEENSLAND.—Southport School.

W.A.—Guildford Grammar School, Scotch College.

TASMANIA.—The Friends' School.

N.Z.—Auckland Grammar School, Wesley College (Paerata).

CANADA.—Bedford Road Collegiate Institute (Saskatoon).

---

### Leys

---

PERHAPS one of the most interesting discoveries made of late by archæologists is the discovery of leys. It has been found that practically all the Parish Churches of England, as well as many important landmarks, are situated on straight lines—imaginary, of course—which spread like a network over the countryside. These lines are leys. The name, which can scarcely have been the original, is derived from the old English "leah," a clearing, which is common in place names.

The discovery is remarkable. It proves that England was surveyed many hundreds of years ago, and, what is more, surveyed before the Roman invasion. It is a fact that most Roman roads follow the leys, and, though there are some exceptions, were not mapped out by Roman roadmakers.

This is the story of the leys. Centuries ago, when the early inhabitants of Britain depended for their lives on salt and flints, they had to travel to and fro, from their caves to the coast, and from cave to cave. Some of them began to trade these two necessities, and a regular system of paths was made by their surveyors—the dodmen, as they were called. Starting from some important centre, perhaps a traditional camp or stronghold against the early invaders, the dodmen began their work. The camp would be on rising ground. In one direction, where one of the dodmen had to go, was a broad valley, with a little lake lying in it. Immediately beyond was the top of a hill. Along this line the dodman set his ley. With his two broomsticks, which he used as sighting sticks, he set out.

Half-way between the camp and the lake, he had a mound made by digging a ditch and throwing the earth into the centre. This was a sighting point. He went on to the lake, which probably had no need of any mound to mark it. Again, half-way between the lake and the next hill, he had a mound made. These mounds were given the name "bury," which is still common in place names. Sometimes the ditch filled with water. This was all the better, as it formed a better sighting point. One of the pre-Roman men may have chosen this bury as a place for his hut, since it would be fairly safe on account of the ditch. In later years, other huts and houses succeeded, until the moated granges of many an English landscape had their origin.

Still following his ley, the dodman reached the hill. He marked his line with broomsticks, and later the name Broom Hill, which survives in many parts of England, was given. Once over the ridge, there was another valley. Probably a river flowed through it. The dodman reached the river and had a big cairn of stones made to mark the line. Then he forded the river. Further on, he had another bury made, or perhaps a pond, which would be good for reflecting beacon lights. So on his way the dodman went, and, perfectly straight, he marked his ley. The leys became the paths of the traders and the lines of communication between the people. Since the country was so broken and thickly wooded, the leys could not always be followed, but whenever a detour was made the people went back as quickly as possible to them.

Often leys crossed, and when this happened, and where this happened a market and gathering-place of the people was made. They marked it with a big stone. Probably, as it was the centre of the surrounding district, this point became the site of Pagan temples and religious rites. In time, villages sprang up, and it is more than likely that when St. Augustine came to England to bring Christianity many years later, he put crosses on the old market stones of the early inhabitants. It was thus that the market crosses had their origin, and, later still, the rude chapels of the first Christians. Finally, these gave place to the parish churches which are now standing.

In their journeys the salt-traders and flint-traders used to stop at regular places to spend the night. Here they made rough shelters, and often at other exposed places along the

leys, in which to take refuge from storms and cold weather. These places were called cold harbours. Seventy cold harbours are still called by the same name.

When the Roman legions conquered Britain and found a home there for a hundred years they found that it was surveyed just as they would have surveyed it. In building their roads they could do no better than to follow the leys. In some cases this was not possible—or, at any rate, it was not done—and some Roman roads, notably the one from Canterbury to Lympne, were made entirely by the Romans.

It is interesting to know that the name for the common English snail is dodman. This name was given it because it uses two eye-feelers to make its way, just as the dodman used his broomsticks. Another fact of interest is that there is at Wilmington, in the Downs, the figure of a dodman, complete with broomsticks, cut in the chalk. It is many hundreds of years old.

This is the story of the discovery of leys.

People talk of the wonderful finds in Egypt and the earliest centres of civilisation. They pretend a great interest in these marvels, yet right at their own back door lies one of the most unusual, one of the most fascinating discoveries of all.

J.L.M.

### “Of Old, Unhappy Things”

“THOSE who travel about England for their pleasure, or, for that matter, about any part of Western Europe, rightly associate with such travel the pleasure of history; for history adds to a man, giving him, as it were, a great memory of things—like a human memory, but stretched over a far longer space than that of one human life.”—Belloc.

Anyone travelling through such a delightful district as the Derwent Valley, with its acres of farm-lands, hop-fields and orchards lying on both sides of the river placidly flowing between banks lined with willows and poplars, might find it difficult to believe that a century ago there occurred in these beautiful surroundings happenings that would make one shudder and almost weep at the incongruity of it all. Yet the old buildings, calm and peaceful enough now, suggest that they might easily have seen stirring times in the past. What history lies behind those heavily-shuttered windows, those loop-holed walls? Many a young Tasmanian has seen the marks of bullets on the buildings on his father's farm and listened, wide-eyed and eager, to the tales of the time when his grandfather was a boy living amid these same surroundings.

A few miles from New Norfolk there is an old house, surrounded by trees and with the River Derwent flowing at its back door. It appears, to the passer-by, restful and quiet. But, although it appears to be peaceful now, a hundred years ago there was a different story to tell. The house at that time

was an inn. Near to it was a building built by convicts and used by them as sleeping-quarters. The front door of the inn was made of solid cedar, two inches thick. On this door were ten locks of different kinds, each lock stronger and bigger than the other.

It was a cold, wintry night. The rain was pouring down in sheets and the wind was howling in the poplars next to the house. It was after eleven, and the innkeeper and the guests were all abed. Suddenly, there was a loud rapping on the front door. The innkeeper got out of bed, got his blunderbuss, and walked to the door. Opening several of the locks carefully (for he was afraid of bushrangers), he shouted, “Who's there?” There was no reply. Again, he shouted “Who's there?,” and again there was no reply. So he opened the door cautiously to see for himself.

A man attempted to push his way into the room, and the innkeeper, thinking that it was either a bushranger or an escaped convict, fired his gun. The man clasped his hand to his head and fell to the doorstep—dead. The innkeeper then dragged the dead man into the room and, hurriedly closing the door behind him, turned to see who it was he had shot.

Turning him over with his foot, he was horrified to see that the man lying dead at his feet was his own son. Sobbing, he rushed from the room. A few seconds later he returned, holding a horse-pistol in his hands. Before the horrified guests could prevent it, he had put the gun to his ear and pulled the trigger. With a terrible screech, he followed his son into eternity.

Shortly after this the house was changed into quarters for the officers in charge of the convicts, but to this day the screech of the man as he fired the gun at his own head may be heard. The occupants of this house have become used to it and now gently cough or make a noise of some kind when the ghastly cry is heard.

D.A.W.

The town of Bothwell was founded over a hundred years ago by a company of soldiers, many of whom came from Scotland, as the name of the town would suggest. It was the duty of these soldiers to guard the convicts who were employed building houses, roads and bridges in the district. The Commandant and the officers were in clover. The former had a large house built for himself. It was square, two-storeyed, and there was a fire-place in nearly every room, the chimneys from which were built in such a way that they all led into a central chimney in the centre of the house. The walls of the house were three or four feet thick, and hollow in places.

Soldiers are not altogether stupid, and the Commandant was less so than most. Now, he had two beautiful young daughters, both fair-haired and blue-eyed, with white, tender skin, fingers long and slender, and sweet voices; but their father was afraid that the surroundings in which they lived

were not the best for bringing up young girls. Accordingly, when the elder girl, nearly fifteen years of age, began taking notice of the young officers he had a special room built for them, with small windows so high up in the wall that the soldiers could not see the girls, nor could the girls see the soldiers.

One night, two young cadets crept into the house, mounted the old stone steps, which are now worn down by continual use, and walked along the narrow, dark passage to the girls' room. They entered, and with their bayonets they cut the girls' throats. The poor girls died quickly and the soldiers crept out of the house again, leaving no clue.

The girls' room is the same to-day as it was when it was built. It has the same high, white ceiling, huge fireplace with bars across the chimney, and the same small windows. But, at certain times the ghost of one of the girls returns in the form of an old lady, kind-looking and grey. She walks through the house at midnight, and every step she takes, soft though they be, can be heard. She was last seen three years ago by a visitor who was sleeping in an adjacent room. The visitor awoke suddenly and saw the grey form bending over her, but immediately the ghostly figure moved away and disappeared, running her fingers along the edge of the bed as she did so.

I have looked many times for the grey lady. One night I even slept in the room formerly occupied by the girls, but if she came I did not see her.

N.B.H.

People are continually lighting on quaint entries and records of unusual interest in old books and registers, and quite often such entries are found in Tasmania. There are some in St. George's, Sorell, including the signatures of Thomas Hobbes Scott, the first Archdeacon in Australia, when Australia was yet part of the diocese of Calcutta, India, and of Robert Knopwood, the first clergyman in Tasmania, whose monument can be seen in the churchyard at Rokeby.

Some of the entries are quite amusing, others pitiful. A hundred years ago the district of Pittwater was well populated with convicts. They worked in gangs and could be used as hired servants. Many of them could neither write nor read, and so there are many entries in the marriage registers signed with a cross, and a note saying "So-and-So, his (or her) mark."

It is in the burial register that the strangest are to be found. One poor fellow "hanged himself while in a state of mental derangement." When one remembers that often tobacco and rum passed for currency, it is not surprising to find these two entries: "Died from excessive intemperance in drinking" and "Died of suffocation from excessive drinking."

Quite a number died "by the visitation of God," sometimes caused by some particular accident; one died quite honestly, "by the visitation of God, and not otherwise!"

J.L.M.

## The Carbide Works, Electrona

THE process of manufacturing carbide has been known for a considerable time, but carbide has been manufactured on a large scale only since the necessary electrical power has been available at a cheap rate. The Swedes were among the first to exploit this product to any great extent, and are still among the foremost manufacturers in the world.

This industry was among the first to be established in Tasmania, the machinery being imported from Sweden. However, the Swedish plant proved unsuitable, and the proprietors, the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Co., had to get other machinery and establish a factory for the manufacture of electrodes, which presented more difficulties than the manufacture of carbide itself. Long stoppages caused such heavy losses that the company passed over the works to the Tasmanian Government.

A new furnace was installed, so that all the machinery was now of Australian manufacture, even the transformers of over 5,000 horse-power being built at the Electrona works. Quite recently the works have again changed hands, having been bought by an English company. Production has become more regular, and several other chemicals, such as lime-sulphur and carbon-black, are also manufactured. An export trade is carried on with New Zealand, India, Java, and the Phillipines.

Limestone, which is essential in the manufacture of calcium carbide, is obtained from immense deposits near Southport, in South-East Tasmania. These deposits probably contain thousands of millions of tons, only a small part of which, however, is of the necessary purity (97 per cent.) for use in the manufacture of carbide. This limestone country is very interesting. The whole mountain is honeycombed with unexplored caves and holes in the ground, and a rivulet—Mystery Creek—disappears under a cliff about 200 feet high.

The limestone is brought to Electrona by a small steam vessel, the "Victoria," and is broken to the size of a man's head before being baked in a Smidth continuous kiln of about 120 tons content.

After baking, the lime is hand-picked and crushed to nut size before introduction to the furnace along with the required quantity of carbon, which is, in our case, in the form of anthracite coal which averages about 4 per cent. ash. The proportion of lime to coal is about 8 to 5.

The furnace is of the three-phase type, with three suspended electrodes and one sunken electrode covering the bottom of the furnace and buried beneath the charge of lime and coal. The line voltage of a carbide furnace must be varied to suit the raw materials available, being usually from 45 to 70 volts for a medium-sized furnace, and up to 120 volts for a large furnace. The furnace at Electrona has a line voltage of about 105 volts. This comparatively low voltage entails a heavy flow of current, at times exceeding 20,000 amps., but usually about 16,000 amps., making the total power about 3,500 horse-power.

The electrodes now used are about 20 feet long and 28 inches in diameter. They are continually being built onto at the top to compensate for their consumption at the bottom, where the high temperature causes them to burn away slowly. Thus, the electrodes are baked in position, whereas in the old method they were baked by a separate furnace, which took nearly three weeks to complete the process. After baking, they used to be trimmed to the exact size before being placed in the furnace in water-cooled frames or jackets. These jackets are still in use, but a method has been devised whereby the electrodes can be moved downwards periodically while their jackets remain at the same height. Each electrode, with its jacket, weighs about 10 tons, and can be raised or lowered to vary the current in the furnace. The control man is in a quiet room out of sight of the furnace, provided with instruments which show him all the facts necessary in order to regulate the electrodes.

The charge of lime and coal is raised to a temperature exceeding 3,000° C., the lime being reduced to calcium by some of the carbon and immediately uniting with more carbon to form calcium carbide.

At this temperature, carbide, although one of the most refractory substances known, becomes liquid and is drawn off periodically into steel trucks, which do not become very hot owing to the very bad heat conductivity of the carbide.

When sufficiently cool the blocks of carbide are broken up and crushed in a steel "jaw-breaker." The product is then ready for grading. It is separated into eight sizes, varying from pieces 3½ inches in diameter to pieces the size of coarse sand. After grading, the carbide is placed in containers or drums and hermetically sealed.

The drums are made at the works, and it is very interesting to watch them being made. They vary in size from those which contain 2 cwt. to those which contain 25 kilograms, or about 11½ lbs. After being placed in the drums, the carbide is transferred to a store, of capacity about 2,000 tons, pending shipment, for which purpose the store has a wharf nearby with 28 feet of water at low tide, which is thus quite deep enough for those ships which have to come in. This wharf is well situated, being on the west coast of North-West Bay, in very sheltered water.

J.J.G.

### Twice-Times

IT is a blue card-board covered little book, with a strip of red leather on the back. On opening it the reader finds its title set out at length, as was usual in the leisurely days of the middle of last century—"Arithmetical Tables and Rules, compiled for the use of the Pupils of the Hutchins School, Hobart Town." At the foot of the page—"Tasmania: H. and C. Best, Printers, 'Courier' Office, Collins Street, Hobart Town, 1853."

From this Pierian spring, the Hutchins boys of 80 years ago gained inspiration and information for the solution of the problems put before them by the mathematical masters of the

day. The tables are interesting. Avoirdupois weight, we are told, was used for weighing "all things of a coarse or drossy nature, as bread, butter, cheese, flesh, pitch, tallow, all grocery and chandlery wares, and all metals except gold and silver."

How many woolgrowers to-day know the table for weighing wool which the boys of 1850 were supposed to learn? A clove is 7 lbs.; a stone, 14 lbs.; a tod, 28 lbs.; a wey is 182 lbs., while a sack consists of 2 weys, and a last is 12 sacks.

Cloth measure contains such terms as nails, quarters, and English, Scotch, French and Flemish ells. In long measure we come across hands, spans, and Rhinland feet, but the wine measure is eloquent of the customs of the days when Hobart Town was at the height of its prosperity as a whaling base. The boys had to know how many gallons there were in such things as ankers, runlets, tierces and pipes, and it seems that the various kinds of wine were measured in various ways.

Tent was measured by the hogshead of 52 gallons; Fayal, Madeira, Sicilian, Bucellas, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon by the pipe varying from 89 to 117 gallons, while Malaga and Sherry were sold by the butt of 105 and 108 gallons respectively.

Ale and beer were measured by such queer-sounding terms as firkins and kilderkins. There was coal measure, with its vats (or strikes), chaldrons, rooms, keels and scores.

Dry measure had its pottles, coombs, strikes and weys, and we are told that a bushel of wheat at Launceston weighs 60 lbs.; at Hobart Town, 64 lbs.

Then follow the tables for time, the quarterly terms (25th March, or Lady Day; 24th June; 29th September, or Michaelmas; and 25th December, or Christmas), square measure and cubic measure for loads of earth and hewn timber. A whole page is taken up with "Promiscuous articles which are not in any of the tables." Here we find such terms as a stone of glass, a gallon of sperm oil, ditto black oil, a boll of canvass, a barrel of anchovies, a faggot of steel, a barrel of potashes, a puncheon of prunes. Read this page if you want to know how many words there are in a folio in Common Law, ditto in Exchequer, ditto in Chancery. The last table is "Ancient English Coins," such as the groat, tester, noble, angel, mark, carolus, jacobus and moidore. The last thirty pages contain all the rules of mathematics that were deemed necessary in those days, and truly they make a formidable array. Starting with Reduction, the Single Rule of Three Direct, the Rule of Three Inverse, we pass through Neat Weight, Cube Root and Barter, to Fellowship (with or without time), Alligation Medial, Alligation Alternative to the Position, or the Rule of False. Then we have Single Position and Double Position, followed by Progressions and Duodecimals.

The final section, on the General Principles of Mathematics, explains in a few words such fearsome terms axiom, lemma, scholium, consecutory and problem (limited, unlimited and determinate).

Perhaps the little book makes things sound more terrible than they really were, but when a boy in Remove B. to-day complains of the difficulties of mathematics, a glance at these tables might make him glad that he did not have to sit at one of the long benches in the Big Room 80 years ago and solve problems on Alligation Alternative or Alternation Partial.

## Old Boys' Column

### OBITUARY

#### MR. WILLIAM ALFRED CANE

THE death occurred on October 9th last of Mr. William Alfred Cane, who was born in 1874, entering the School on January 31st, 1887. Mr. Cane, who was Managing Director of the firm of T. J. Cane and Co., did not take a very active part in public life, but was associated with a number of financial organisations in Hobart. He was one of the original Directors of the National Executors and Trustees Company, and was a Director of several other well-known companies. He was also a foundation member of the Rotary Club, and was for many years Treasurer of the Congregational Union of Tasmania. His only son, Mr. Ray Cane, is an Old Boy of the School.

### BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boyes—a son.  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Burrows—a son.

### MARRIAGES

Mr. E. J. McCreary to Miss I. B. Hay.  
Mr. H. R. Dobbie to Miss K. Blyth.

E. B. Boyes retired in August last from the State Civil Service, after an association extending over 45 years.

R. K. Green was admitted to the Bar in August by an Old Boy, Mr. Justice Clark, on the motion of another Old Boy, Mr. W. F. Dennis Butler. Mr. Green was born at Burnie in December, 1907, his father being Mr. E. A. W. Green, now of the Union Bank, Hobart. He was educated at the Hutchins School, and in 1926 entered the University of Tasmania. During his first year, however, he became seriously ill and recommenced the course in 1928. In the preliminary Arts course he obtained three distinctions. His record in the three years following was a brilliant one, as in the ten legal subjects proper he obtained ten high distinctions. In addition, he won the Minor Walker Prize for Common Law in 1929, "The Illustrated Tasmanian Mail" Prize for Constitutional Law I., and the Minor Walker Prize for Conveyancing in 1930, and the Walker Prize (1931). He completed his University course in 1931, and passed his final Law examination this year.

C. S. Rayner writes from the United Service Club, Simla: "On my return from leave early in April, I came back to my old job as Deputy-Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Army Headquarters—a large name with a small amount of pay and

importance attached to it!—and, except for two terms on duty and a short visit to an old pupil of mine, the Nawab of Rampur, I have been in Simla ever since. This Department does not move down to Delhi for the cold weather with the bulk of A.H.Q., and I shall thus be here for the next six months; but it seems probable that I shall then be sent to officiate as Assistant J.A.G. in one of the Commands."

H. S. Nicholas has been appointed a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council by the Governor (Sir Phillip Game).

The following cutting from the "Mercury" will be of interest to Old Boys:—

"Tasmania is proud to claim Roy Bridges among those who have achieved literary fame, and these notes on his works will be of interest to many. Since he and his sister, Miss Hilda Bridges, have returned to Tasmania, they have been hard at work, and have been rewarded with the success good work merits.

"It is interesting to note, in regard to Roy Bridges' work, that the first story of a group of novels of Port Phillip, in view of the approach of Melbourne's centenary, has been completed and will be published, first as a serial story in Melbourne. It will be submitted, subsequently, to his publishers (Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., London), with whom he has recently signed a contract for three novels. This story relates to the migration of the colonists from Van Diemen's Land to Port Phillip, and it offers a glimpse of Joseph Tice Gellibrand, whose brain he regards as responsible for the foundation of Melbourne through the Port Phillip Association. In addition, Mr. Bridges has been working on a series of articles for Melbourne newspapers, concerning migration; he is spending much time on research in Hobart.

"The Irish Free State Government, through its Minister of Education, has just offered and completed a contract for a translation into Irish of 'The Vats of Tyre,' a novel largely written while Mr. Bridges was a student at Hobart University, but published by Hodder and Stoughton, London, only in 1921. The idea of this translation is the Free State Government's thought to further the study and use of 'Irish' among its people. 'Cloud,' which ran as a serial story through the 'Argus,' Melbourne, last year, is being published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson in London. This is one of the group of five Hobart-Richmond novels, starting with 'And All That Beauty' in 1929, continuing with 'Negrohead,' 'Trinity,' 'Cloud,' and finally, 'Soul from the Sword,' which was published this year by the 'Australasian,' Melbourne, as a serial. Apart from the migration from Tasmania to Port Phillip, he is leaving Tasmanian themes till the work on Port Phillip Melbourne book—a social study, an order from London—is completed in readiness for Melbourne centenary of 1935."

Dr. F. P. Bowden, Fellow Cains College, Cambridge, visited Russia recently at the invitation of the Soviet Government to deliver a course of lectures at the Moscow University.

Congratulations to M. S. Bisdee on the completion of his medical course in London; to L. Huxley on his appointment at Leicester University College; and to H. C. Webster on gaining his Ph.D. at Cambridge.

L. A. Hickman is teaching at Scotch College, Launceston.

From the list of members of last year's Sixth Form who went up to the University this year, we inadvertently omitted the name of R. Kennedy, who has commenced the Law course. His brother, J. Kennedy, after completing his course at Hawkesbury, has gone on the land in the Sorell district.

G. A. Brown won the Northern Tasmanian Golf Championship this year.

Old Boys of the '90's will have heard with regret of the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. H. Montgomery. As Bishop of Tasmania from 1889 to 1901, Dr. Montgomery was a Visitor of the School and was well known to the boys of the time.

In August last G. A. Roberts, E. C. Watchorn and V. I. Chambers were elected as Old Boys' representatives on the Board of Management of the School. The good work done by H. C. Smith during his membership of the Board was recognised in his election as President of the Old Boys' Association.

\*—

## Old Boys' Association

### ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Gymnasium at the School on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1932, the President (Dr. W. L. Crowther) being in the Chair. There was a very good attendance.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. C. Parish) read the Annual Report. He said that though the year had not been one of marked activity, and there had been a falling off in the membership, good work had been done. A tribute was paid to the President (Dr. Crowther) for the interest he had shown, and also for having donated a card-index system. Notable guests at the Annual Dinner were Mr. E. C. R. Spooner, Rhodes Scholar for 1931, and Mr. Walter Taylor, who had coached the School crews for some years. Mr. E. Warlow-Davies, the Tasmanian Rhodes Scholar for 1932, an Old Boy of the School, was congratulated on his success. It was thought desirable to extend the franchise for the election of Old Boys' representatives on the Board, but the matter was temporarily held up owing to the lack of funds. A sum of £25 had been donated to the School to the fund for liquidation of the mortgage on the Junior School property, and the Scholarship Fund was steadily increasing. Mr. A. J. Miller had retired from the Board during the year owing to ill-health, and his place had been filled by Mr. H. C. Smith. Two innovations in the field

of sport were the formation of an Old Boys' Football Association and an Old Boys' Race at the annual Head-of-the-River Regatta. Hutchins Old Boys had won the latter race and were leading at the time in the football contest.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the energy and enthusiasm of Colonel J. D. Chisholm, at whose instigation regular monthly meetings of the Committee had been instituted.

Mr. V. I. Chambers, in seconding the motion, referred to the proposal to renovate the big school-room, and suggested that a stained-glass window might be put in to replace that now facing Macquarie Street.

The financial statement, presented by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. R. L. Collings), showed that the position was much the same as in the previous year. The Scholarship Fund had been vested in Trustees.

Mr. E. C. Watchorn, one of the Old Boys' representatives on the Board, read a statement of the activities during the five years he had acted in that capacity.

The revised set of rules, read by Mr. Wilfred Hudspeth, was approved and adopted.

The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the question of revising the rules recommended that the Christ College Act of 1926 should be amended as soon as possible to permit all members of the Association to vote for representatives on the Board of Management. This recommendation was approved unanimously.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. H. C. Smith

Vice-Presidents: Colonels W. W. Giblin and J. D. Chisholm; Dr. W. L. Crowther, Messrs. W. H. Hudspeth, Stephen Bisdee and A. J. Miller.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. John C. Parish (re-appointed)

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Roy L. Collings (re-appointed)

Committee: Messrs. C. Walch, R. H. Roberts, R. W. Vincent, A. White, L. G. Murdoch, J. R. O. Harris and H. Rex.

Supper was served in the Memorial Library, under the direction of Mrs. Harris, and musical items were given by Messrs. H. Turner, E. A. Eltham, C. B. Hughes and R. H. Stabb.

### ASSOCIATION NOTES

D. C. McPhee was co-opted to act on the General Committee. He was Senior Prefect in 1931.

T. Brammall won the Golding Cup for the 120 yards Old Boys' Handicap at the School Sports.

A publicity committee has been formed with Mr. Harvey Rex as convener. Old Boys who have any items of interest for publication in the Magazine are requested to forward them to Mr. Rex.

The Association has now adopted a distinctive blazer. This can only be supplied to members on presentation of an order from the Hon. Secretary. Mr. K. Colbourn is the distributor.

Country representatives are being appointed, so that the Association can keep in touch with Old Boys in every district. Their names will be published later, and Old Boys are urged to get into touch with the Association through their representatives.

The Old Boys' luncheons held on the first Tuesday in each month at the Imperial are proving very successful. Addresses have been given by Messrs. W. F. D. Butler, Alan Miller and J. M. Counsel. Country Old Boys who may be in town on the first Tuesday of the month will be warmly welcomed.

Although the centenary of the School will not be celebrated until 1946, a committee representative of the Parents' Association, Old Boys' Lodge and Old Boys' Association, has been formed to consider suitable means of celebrating the occasion in a fitting manner.

The question of creating an Old Boys' Employment Bureau is receiving the attention of the Committee. Any Old Boy who can assist the Committee in this regard should communicate with the Association.

The Committee will be pleased to receive suggestions from Old Boys for the more effective working of the Association.

Old Boys who have not yet joined the Association are urged to do so AT ONCE. The annual subscription is five shillings, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary at the School.

J.C.P.

—\*—

### Hutchins Old Boys' Lodge

THE Lodge is now in its seventh year. In July, Wor. Bro. A. J. Clark was installed as Worshipful Master for 1932-33, in succession to Wor. Bro. John Lord. At his installation there were about 170 Brethren present, a fitting tribute to his popularity.

Officers for the year 1932-33 are:—W.M., Wor. Bro. A. J. Clark; I.P.M., Wor. Bro. J. Lord; S.W., Bro. A. Bowtell; J. W., Bro. Ven. Archdeacon D. B. Blackwood; Chaplain, Bro. J. R. O. Harris; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. B. B. Morrison; Secretary, Wor. Bro. R. S. Waring; D.C., Wor. Bro. J. H. Johnstone; Organist, Bro. A. Roberts; Assistant Organist, Bro. Rev. C. G. Williams; S.D., Bro. V. Clark; J.D., Bro. N. Richard; I.G., Bro. R. Ellis; Tyler, Bro. R. Butler; Committee, Bro. W. Arnold, Bro. H. C. Smith; Senior Steward, Bro. R. Reid; Stewards, Bro. H. C. Smith, Bro. G. Arnold, Bro. T. Moore; Auditors, Wor. Bro. J. Lord, Wor. Bro. W. T. A. Crookall.

During the year three new members were initiated—Bros. J. D. Nowell, J. C. Parish and M. C. Tibballs.

The Organist, Bro. Arthur Roberts, found it necessary to return to England, and his place has been ably filled by Bro. Rev. C. G. Williams.

The Lodge held its Annual Picnic at Snug on Saturday, 3rd December, to provide some Christmas cheer for the children of the Clarendon Home.

The Annual Official Visit to Glenora will take place on Tuesday, 13th December. A large party of the Brethren is expected to take the opportunity of visiting Glenora, and, incidentally, to sample the latest crop of strawberries.

The Lodge has decided to make an effort to improve the appearance of the big schoolroom, and has appointed three of its members, who are architects, to prepare plans for its improvement. It has been felt for some time that something of this nature should be done and all Old Boys of the School will be grateful to the Lodge for its effort in this direction.

### STOP PRESS

#### ENGAGEMENT

Mr. R. Vincent to Miss N. Perkins



Et nostri memorem sepulchro  
Scalpe querelam.

With a sigh we grasp our mighty pen with the intent of bestowing somewhat of interest on these mouldy pages.

Favete linguis! (which, being translated politely, means "Shut up!"). Hark! The Lower Sixth:

We have had enough of lessons, and of study we,  
Working day-time, working night-time, with detentions flying free,  
Where the pitiless monsters spout forth their dry periods ceaselessly.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind,  
To the idler pleasures of this life ourselves to bind  
With the unbreaking chains of love that love dost ever find . . .  
Chantings from an ill-used race of men that, learning, toil,  
Toil away, but reap no harvest, hoping still to foil  
The daily threats that, cloud-like, loom above this foul turmoil . . .

Oh, rest ye, brother schoolboys, we shall not study more!

Faith, and it's mighty unruly they are sometimes. Only t'other day one of the chief exponents of the once captivating and titillating (though now thoroughly nauseating) Yo-Yo was severely chastised for vile misbehaviour by Alex. and Abdul.

These evil-smelling Lower Sixth brats alone have time to spend on gazing at mysterious writings concealed behind blackboards, on unravelling vast confusions of insulated wire, and on pondering over the mellow tones of some hidden bell that rings from behind the Dem-Room desk. We Upper Sixth have no time for such frivolities, especially with our Librarian activities and the rest.

While on the subject of work, we heard the other day of brighter Physics, thus—

"If a piece of green wool were placed in the green end of a spectrum, what colour would it appear, Green?"

"Yes, sir!"

Also, of brighter Chemistry—

Good results are obtained when hydrochloric acid is using in dying. (So we had imagined).

As Pope might have said:

"First read your text-books, and their secrets know,  
If you would not into detention go.  
Mellor and Bausor, both must needs be learn'd,  
Tho' oft' one wishes they had long been burn'd.  
You, then, who would to greater fame attain,  
Each ancient chemists's laws lock in your brain,  
Forgetting not the elixir of life,  
Whose search caused many alchemists such strife.  
A little learning may do ill indeed,  
Unless to what is said one pays great heed.  
If to a chlorate one adds acid strong,  
The adder wishes he had listened long.

But why not Algebra on these lines?—

If a boy is caned once for the first offence, twice for the second, three times for the third, and so on, if a master of 0.1 horse-power loses an amount of energy (in joules per foot) equivalent to the reciprocal of the number of boys he canes; and if he swings the cane five feet for each stroke; find how long he will require to recuperate after having caned each boy in a class of twenty-five once every day for a week, it being understood that if he die the answer be given as a negative quantity and the funeral expenses be stated.

It is with the utmost interest that we hear the results of certain probings into the blackness of the Geometry mark books of some fourteen years ago. We are relieved (on behalf of the present Lower Sixth) that, although nowadays "as a matter of fact, it's perfectly easy," yet, in those days everybody did not "See that, son."

A new book has just been written by the talented Duleep-sinjhi (related to Ranjitsinjhi). It is called "The Grasshopper and the Wicket."

We would like to know the connection (or attraction) between Alex. and the dictionary.

There's a breathless hush in the Dem. Room now—

A week to go, and the Leaving near;  
We're swotting as hard as we can go,  
And Fate has kindly left us here.

The younger set have no exam.,  
So the Bottle and Rabbit begin to play;  
A Yo-Yo falls with a mighty bang,  
As the kids get noisy and very gay.



Still more noise, and we cannot swot,  
 So Swotto strides to the Bottle's seat,  
 And gives his ear a mighty twot,  
 Then lams him hard with rising heat.

But the Bottle is not afraid of him;  
 He wrestles and grapples, and screams out oaths,  
 And hits poor Swotto a dot on the chin,  
 Then lands him a beauty under the nose.

Then Bull strides up with majestic gait,  
 And thrusts poor Swotto out of the way,  
 And slaps the Bottle fair in the face  
 As though he were but a piece of clay.

The Sixth applaud this laudable deed,  
 And Bully slaps with greater speed,  
 And cries out, "Now, will you sit down"  
 The Bottle answers, "I doubt if I can."

Then our heroes return with speed to their places,  
 And the Sixth settle down to swot some more,  
 Swotto and the Bull with very pleased faces,  
 But I'll swear that the Bottle is sore.

In view of the recent vigorous state of the motor-cycle market, we append the following lines, bewitching in their desolate misery, and, by their wonderful sincerity, arousing us to feelings of noble sympathy.

### GENAUSTRAL

#### A Highland Lament

(With Apologies to Tennyson)

O wicked Robert, evil-hearted Robert,  
 O wicked Ginty, hearken to my cry.  
 For now my motor-bike is broken up,  
 Its throbbing pulse, in garage, dormant lies.  
 The main shaft, with its fractured ends all rough,  
 Rests broken-shafted, and the old, old cog  
 Has, by its wear and tear, lost all its teeth.  
 The Dunlop tyres lie flat, the horn is dead,  
 The tank is full of petrol, and the plug  
 Is waiting to commence its chug, chug, chug.  
 But nevermore will Austral's roar be heard,  
 For bike and other gadgets rest interred.

O wicked Robert, evil-hearted Robert,  
 O wicked Ginty, hearken to my cry.  
 I rose bright and early for a row;  
 The "A" went first, the "B" must wait, and so  
 Forth to the waiting Austral did they go.  
 They cranked her up and made for Lord Street hill,  
 And started off in top instead of low.  
 They rode my Austral till  
 They made her ill,  
 They wrecked her gearbox, just to get a thrill.

And so these two poor rascals now must pay  
 A princely sum to quiet my raging ire,  
 And they will evermore regret the day  
 When they did take my Austral without hire.  
 So now I have a lordly B.S.A.,  
 And I am seen astride it every day,  
 But, as she costs me twice as much to run,  
 I think that I've paid dearly for their fun.

With these words the mighty Upper Sixth movens supercilio cuncta, passes on to win more laurel wreaths and peerless fame, while the "volgus profanum" follows brazenly behind, to tread with sacrilegious foot the honoured places of a noble race of men.

\*

## The Boarders' Budget

FINDING that there is no escape, we have at length reluctantly accepted a commission to record any outstanding events among the Boarders during the last six months. We feel like the silly idiot who says, in his most sarcastic manner, "Now, will you kindly tell us when to laugh?" at all jokes but his own. However, we will extract the wool from our brains and forge ahead.

About 6.30 the other morning (as has happened several times this year), we of "C" Dorm. were awakened by bumps, coughs, rattlings, other assorted noises, and a raucous voice singing (?)—

"The sailor likes his shower—O!  
 And so do all the Sea Scouts—O!  
 Cars do come and cars do go,  
 And babies soon their whistles blow!"

The originator seemed happily oblivious of the expletives we hurled at him, while the Person-Next-Door put his right ear (or left ear, as the case may be) to the wall with oblivious interest. Few wirelesses could create such a stir. Someone must be found to express his stern disapproval of such goings-on.

It is not generally known that we have a convict in our midst; but, since Jos' last visit the soft, golden locks so fondly cultivated at Valleyfield have fallen into the basket—or, rather, to the ground. The victim is seeking a satisfactory hair-restorative. For quick results, we would advise him to try the following (already found effective by many):—

Honey and Flowers (a nutritive dressing for the hair and scalp).

Hibiscus Hair-Cream.

Tar-Foam Sham-Poo.

In case of sunburn and other maladies of the skin, we recommend Creme Charosan, used and praised by the Great Cæsar himself.

It is surprising how many noises can be heard by night. One of us was passing through the Dorms. when he heard some poor chap jabbering at full speed:

"M'beth, M'beth, M'beth, beware M'duff,  
Beware the Thane of Fife dismiss me enough."

In the throes of the examination complex, he had evidently forgotten to instil the right dramatic power into the words. Sounds of loud snoring could be heard coming from the passage (Wick's special snore, got up for the occasion, we suspect), while further up a passionate voice was exclaiming:

". . . For it is a Knell  
That summons me to heaven or to hell!"

All this is very well, but what we object to is being aroused in the middle of the night by a miserable little cow-bell. The cow that rang the bell explained that it was the result of an accident—which we felt inclined to believe, but what sort of an accident—and why? His silence on the point is inexplicable.

There are a thousand more awkward questions that might be asked (we fear the Editor would censor most of them), e.g., Who flung the butter on the first night of term? Why is Knoppy so interested in the Australian wicket-keeper? And how did he manage to get scorched therefrom? Is J. J. fond of blow-flies? What is the difference between "congenial" and "congenital"? We have just discovered that the most important thing of all has been omitted: We forgot to congratulate Mr. Stephens on having obtained his B.Yo degree. We are sorry that the other House-Masters failed to qualify (not from lack of practice, at any rate, as they must have confiscated hundreds of Yo-Yo's).

We suppose it is not much use wishing all the Good Eaters a Happy Xmas, but whom will Isago have to talk to between mouthfuls of Xmas pudding?

## Hutchins School Scholarships



1. The D. H. Harvey Scholarship for boys under 11 years, value £12 per annum, tenable for one year. Open to all boys resident in Tasmania.
2. Two Junior Newcastle Scholarships for boys under 12 years, value £12 per annum, tenable for two years. Open to all boys resident in Tasmania; one awarded annually.
3. The Crace-Calvert Memorial Scholarship for boys under 13 years, value £15 per annum, tenable for one year. Open to all boys resident in Tasmania.
4. One Franklin Scholarship for boys under 14 years, value £20 per annum, tenable for two years. Open to the sons of persons resident within a radius of ten miles of the P.O. of the town of Franklin.
5. Two Senior Newcastle Scholarships for boys under 14 years, value £12 per annum, tenable for two years. Open to all boys resident in Tasmania; one awarded annually.
6. The McNaughtan Scholarship for boys under 16 years, value £12 per annum, tenable for two years. Open to all boys who have been pupils of the Hutchins School for at least twelve months.
7. The Magistrates Scholarship, value £12 per annum, tenable for two years, to be awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination. To be awarded in alternate years with the McNaughtan.
8. The Medical Scholarship, value £12 per annum, tenable for two years, to be awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination. Open to the sons of Medical Practitioners resident in Tasmania.
9. The Clerical Scholarships, total value £28 per annum, to be awarded at the discretion of the Board of Management to sons of the clergy of the Church of England in Tasmania.