

No. 13.

DEVONPORT
HIGH SCHOOL
MAGAZINE.



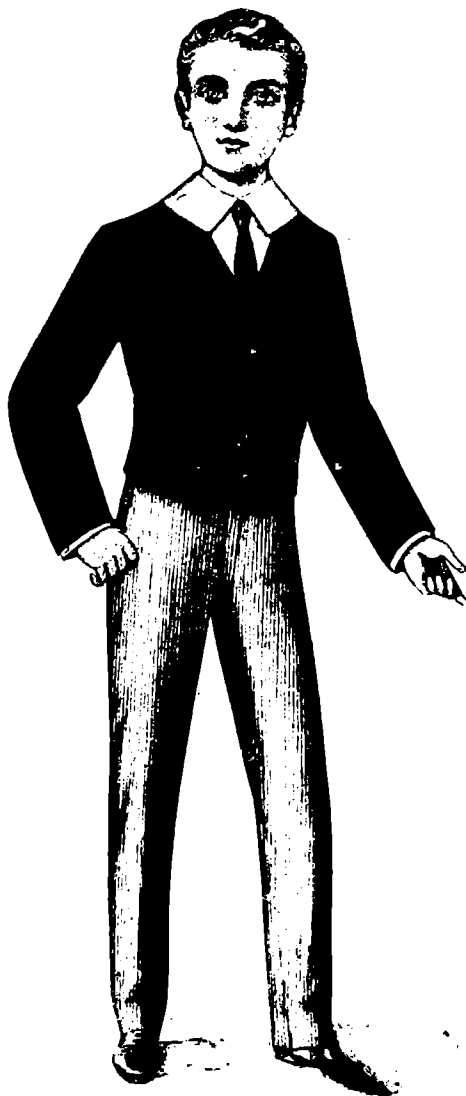
NOVEMBER, 1910.

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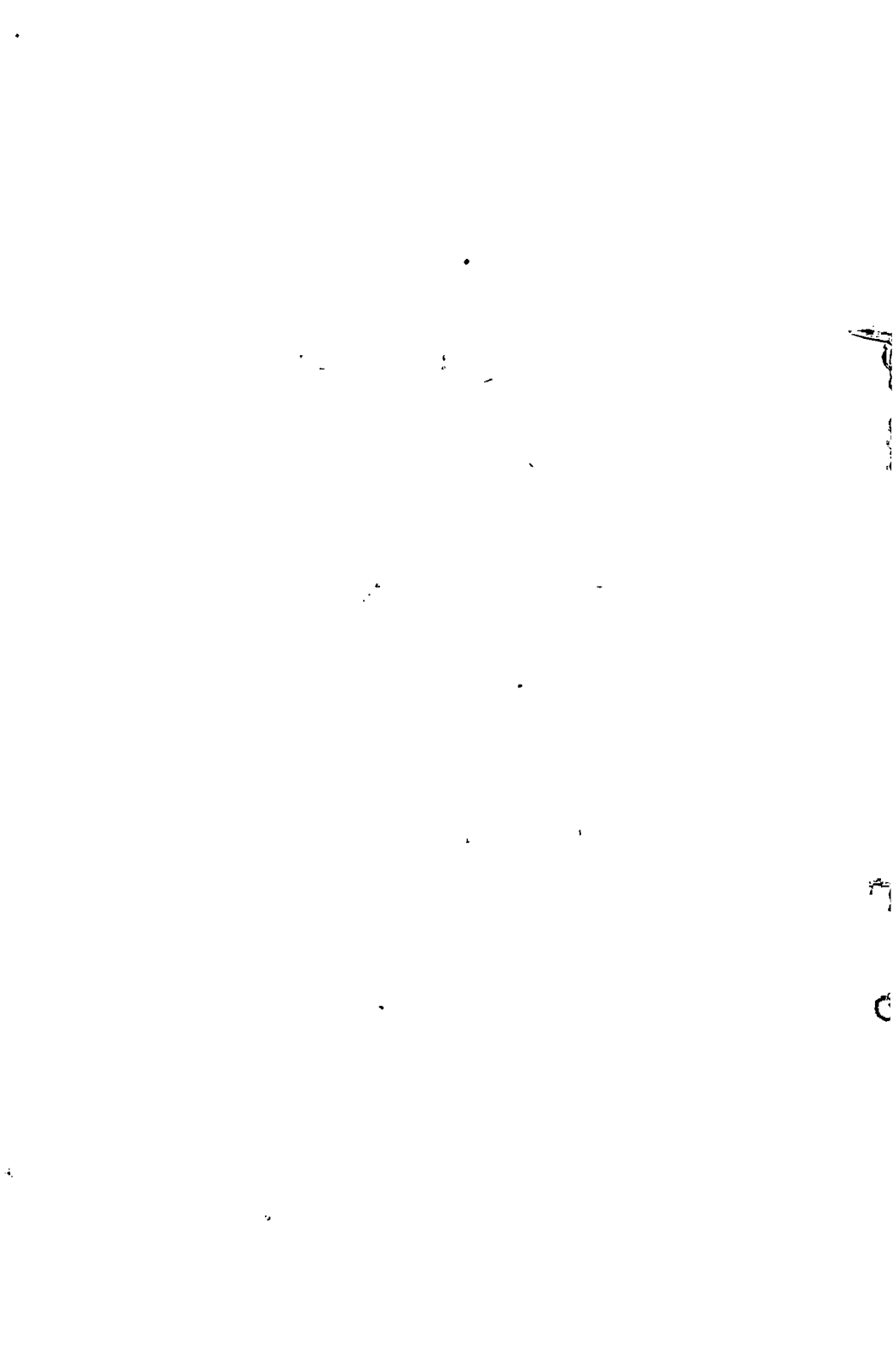
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THE DEVONPORT High School Magazine.

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NOVEMBER, 1910.

PRICE 6D.

Editor ... A. R. LINTELL.
Sub-Editor P. CRANG.

All communications should be addressed to:—The Magazine Editor,
Devonport High School, Devonport.

EDITORIAL.

NCE more we chronicle change. For our previous issue, the "product of our 'prentice hands" we craved indulgence, and sought to veil its faults with the plea of our own inexperience. Although the twelfth number of the *D.H.S. Magazine* it was the first turned out by pupils. But no sooner had the new Editor warmed to his work than he too must needs be culled from his labours: and so the task of composing an editorial devolves upon yet other shoulders.

But surely the worst that the new Editors have to face is of a domestic character. They have a waste paper basket, hungry, rampant and waiting to be fed and unless they can feed it and yet save a little for the printer, it will assuredly devour them, magazine and all. However this is but temporary and we yet await the day when we shall be simply deluged with MSS. In the meantime, the way to remedy this state of affairs and to save the poor Editors from the ravages of the receptacle aforesaid is to write a contribution and send it not later than the beginning of next term, to:—

The Editor, *D.H.S. Magazine*,
The High School, Devonport.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The School, like a healthy child, shows its vitality by growing.

* * *

The old arrangement of "Sixth" and "Upper Sixth" has passed : the two highest forms are now known as the "Upper Fifth" and the "Sixth."

* * *

Who will volunteer a few suggestions for new events at the Sports ? Tilting the Bucket has been dropped as a process too protracted. We want something spectacular, something amusing and safe withal, but what is it to be ?

* * *

Our attention has been drawn by the *Portmuthian* to the unique record set up by our Footer Seconds last season. According to the Magazine they played twelve matches, winning six, losing six, and drawing one. We are sorry that it has not been noticed at the school, for we are sure that they will never make such a splendid record again.

* * *

Considerably disturbed by the dismal tone of the Sports Master's report on the First Team's batting, we rang up 'Delphi' for an explanation. Swiftly came the Oracle's crisp reply "the 'tone' will never improve until the 'pitch' is altered."

* * *

I. Crang has been appointed Senior Prefect (vice Martin), and Smith First Team football captain (vice Mackenzie).

* * *

Congratulations to Peters and Coombs on gaining the prizes awarded by the Cambridge Local Committee to the best senior and ditto junior at the Devonport Centre as the result of the July examination.

* * *

Likewise to Palfreman and Lock, by whose efforts the First Prizes for Proficiency in Commercial Subjects, given by the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, have again been secured for D.H.S.

* * *

May they eventually travel on the road of "high finance" which a former prizewinner—Lampard—has just entered (*vide verses by Jewell*).

* * *

On the morning of September 26th our usually retiring Mac. found himself the cynosure of many eyes. After stating that Mackenzie was leaving us and England for Sydney, the Headmaster briefly reviewed his career at the school, pointing out how he had the gift of making friends with smaller boys without losing any of his dignity as Prefect and Football Captain; whilst on the field he always "played the game," and, possessing that giant-like strength which Shakespeare classes as "excellent," he was never so tyrannous as to use it like a giant. Mackenzie was then, amid vociferous applause, presented with a silver medal, on which was recorded his championship at the 1910 Sports. As nothing but a speech would satisfy, Mac. at length complied and wished the school every success. Our best wishes follow him to the Antipodes. May he become a useful member of the noble profession he has chosen.

LES PASSANTS.

Good luck to all of you, by which I mean
 The late departed members of the Sixth,
 For this, like all Sixth Forms, has been the scene
 Of some amongst us leaving school routine
 To master business tricks.

No longer shall we hear at our debates
 Their eloquence the Upper Fifth appalling.
 A London Bank first drew upon our mates,
 For some time in the Summer Term there dates
 The "passing" of "Ave." Rawling.

We felt his parting much, as you may think,
 And under this deep sorrow still were smarting,
 When news then came which caused our hearts to sink,
 For later on "the healths we had to drink"
 Of Lampard and of Martin.

With rubber magnates sparing no expense,
 The holder of our cup, our worthy Ed.,
 Is now engaged in City firm immense;
 While Martin's exit called forth grief intense,
 For he of us was head.

The next to leave our ranks was Leonard "Fitz,"
 Thus causing our Society to lack
 An energetic scribe ; but that which hits
 Us hardest, for he farthest from us flits,
 Is the journey of our "Mac."

To start a new school year five less remained,
 But boys from Upper Fifth were then annexed,
 In prefectorial duties to be trained ;
 And as we've all a leaving age attained,
 We wonder "Who'll be next?"

J. JEWELL.

CRICKET SEASON 1910.

Played 11 matches. Won 5. Lost 6.

The season of bat and ball is done, and football has already begun to assert its claims, but while the memories of an all too brief summer still linger in the mind, it devolves on us to review in brief the record of our prowess in the cricket field. While escaping the stigma of utter failure we can hardly find matter for complacence in that record. Indeed, it is a disappointing tale following upon initial success. In the opening weeks we did so well that at one period our record stood at four wins with only a single loss. But oh! the sorry change that came over the scene. So far from gaining added confidence from this early success, our batting, at any rate, degenerated into a futile poking around the wicket, while our fielding went lamentably "to pot" (in the language of Form IV.) It is true that at times our bowlers worked wonders, but the ball after all can only bear a third of the brunt.

Our best performance was undoubtedly the match against Plymouth Y.M.C.A., at Efford, when on a sodden wicket and in an abominable light we managed to rout a team whose members were certainly, individual for individual, our betters. It was a day for careful play and we played carefully, but it was our bowling and fielding that won the match, Jeffery in particular bringing off two remarkably fine catches. But this proved the zenith of our achievements, for while in the following match against Tavistock Grammar School we managed to win on the first innings, our batting record was anything but creditable. The bowling, however, was as effective as at Efford, and the fielding fully up to the mark, Jeffery again distinguishing himself by a phenomical catch in deep field, which he could not possibly have seen for the sun and which he took behind

his back! But from then on, with the solitary exception of a second win against Tavistock, it was a sorry spectacle of failure after failure, the inevitable outcome of slack fielding and unaccountable lack of "go" with the bat.

But there is promise for the future to be found in the end-of-season performances of one player, and that is Smith, who with a 20 and a 32 to his credit in consecutive matches, has proved that he can use the "long handle" when circumstances suit his taste. With his example to encourage others, and the two Crangs with the ball to form the nucleus of our attack, we may hope for better things next season unless we throw away our chances by slackness in the field.

Characters of the Team :—

- L. CRANG.—An excellent captain, wonderfully successful change bowler, smart point, but disappointing bat.
- W. MACKENZIE.—A tower of strength behind the wickets, but disappointing in front of them.
- P. CRANG.—At times looked like making a clean and steady bat, played a most promising innings against Kingsbridge at home, but failed latterly. Fielding uncertain. Considerable success with good length medium bowling.
- R. FERRARO.—Showed he could hit at times, but lost confidence owing to a nasty knock playing against Hoe Grammar. Fairly reliable field, good throw in.
- H. SMITH.—Latterly played a sound free game, should prove the mainstay of the defence next season if he practises. Wants waking up a bit in the field.
- W. PETERS.—Disappointing bat; fairly reliable field.
- J. BAWDEN.—Batted well at times, but too impatient. Good field.
- J. JEWELL.—Very weak bat; fairly fast bowler but wants to use his head; average field.
- G. BISHOP.—Should make something of a bat with practice; bowls a good length ball; fair field.
- D. H. S. *v.* MT. EDGCUMBE.—The School lost the toss and batted first on a good wicket. From the very first we adopted aggressive tactics, and had compiled 108 for 8 wickets before we declared. Our opponents offered smart resistance to the deliveries of W. Clarke and B. Clarke, who bowled unchanged. The fielding was good.

- v. **KINGSBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—In this match at Greatlands the School won the toss and batted first on a hard wicket. After a disastrous start,—three wickets falling for three runs,—Mr. Wood and P. Crang put up a steady defence and were not separated till the score had reached 38. Another stand was made for the last wicket, Mr. Williams and Smith putting on 20 runs before the latter let out at one of Mr. Mason's "googles." P. Crang's innings was a fine performance. Kingsbridge lost three wickets for 20 but Lupton and Mr. Mason pulled the game out of the fire.
- v. **HOE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at Greatlands.**—The School won the toss, put Hoe Grammar in and dismissed them very cheaply for 25.
- v. **PLYMOUTH Y.M.C.A., at Efford.**—The School lost the toss and batted first in a bad light on a nasty wicket. By careful play we managed to put up a fairly respectable score, and following this up by keen fielding combined with the masterly bowling of the two Clarkes and P. Crang, secured an easy win. Our best match of the season.
- v. **TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at Tavistock.**—We won the toss and put Tavistock in. Their batsmen came out evenly and only knocked up a very meagre total, but we found our work cut out to beat them, as seven wickets fell before their total was reached. James bowled exceedingly well for them, his being the fastest deliveries we had so far encountered. It was in this match that Jeffery distinguished himself by dismissing Mr. Ormrod with a perfectly phenomenal catch.
- v. **HOE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at Oreston.**—On their own ground Hoe Grammar took a sound revenge for the defeat we had inflicted on them earlier in the season. On the hard pitch our bowling seemed just to the liking of Messrs. Shilson and Dymond, and 70 runs were on the board before the second wicket fell. But after that it was more lack of discretion in the field than anything else that allowed Mr. Shilson's several partners to help him bring the score up to 124. In response our batsmen never shaped well, most of them throwing their wickets away needlessly. Mr. Williams alone played a careful innings, in the course of which he saw six good wickets fall in most disappointing fashion.
- v. **R.N.E. COLLEGE, at Keyham.**—We batted first on a hard wicket but never shaped with any confidence, no bat success reaching double figures. Our opponents opened strongly and had nearly reached our score before the first wicket fell. In all their total passed ours by 75 runs, a balance which might have easily been less had we made a better exhibition in the field. The two Clarkes were very much off colour and the brunt of the bowling fell to the two Crangs.

2. R.N.E. COLLEGE, at Keyham.—In our return match at Keyham, we fared even worse than before, for though we succeeded in getting our opponents out for a much smaller total in the first innings, our batsmen made even less than before of their opportunities. At the close of their second innings the College held a lead of 100 runs, and though W. Clarke made a determined effort to liven things up,—his score including one six for a hit right out of the ground,—we were still 53 runs in arrears when our last wicket fell.
2. KINGSBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at Kingsbridge.—The School won the toss and batted first on a fiery wicket. On a sloping pitch and against the good bowling of Watson and Lupton our batsmen were never comfortable and the whole side was dismissed in short measure. At the start it looked as if Kingsbridge would fare no better, four wickets, including Mr. Mason's, falling for nine runs, but our hopes of keeping down their score were dashed to the ground by the aggressive tactics of Lupton and Pridham, who, despite the many changes in his bowling carried the score to 53 before they were separated. Finally we were left with 44 to make to avoid an innings defeat, and in a poor light our second venture proved even more of a procession than the first, Mackenzie alone putting up a stubborn defence. In spite of our disappointment we did not fail to do justice to the excellent tea kindly provided for us at the school by Mrs. Watson.
2. TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at Greatlands.—The School won the toss and batted first. The early batsmen failed to do themselves justice, but the tail wagged merrily, Smith and L. Crang putting on 35 runs for the seventh wicket. Tavistock could do little against the sound bowling of W. Clarke and P. Crang, backed up by good fielding,—a welcome change. L. Crang, at point, safely held a tremendous off drive from Mr. Ormrod before the latter had time to settle down.
2. ST. AUGUSTINE'S, at Greatlands.—The last match of the season was a ding-dong affair, our hopes of closing with a win alternately rising and falling, but unfortunately the fall came last. On a good wicket, thanks to useful innings by Smith, Cumming and Mr. Wood, we put up a respectable total, but very soon realized that it was far from adequate. Indeed with our opponents score standing at 61 for three wickets things looked pretty helpless. But the rapid fall of the next three wickets sent the barometer up again only to drop slowly but surely as a seventh wicket partnership crept up and passed our score.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CURRENT YEAR'S "SCHOLARSHIP" PAPERS.

The Duke of M. — lost his office because he was accused of taking brides.

* * *

The Spaniards were England's dead enemies.

* * *

The survivors of the Spanish Armada were eaten by cannibals.

* * *

Sir Francis Drake played the best part in the Invisible Armada.

* * *

George III. was William of Orange.

* * *

At night the English filled the Spanish Fleet with tar and set fire to it.

* * *

The Severn is subject to very high tides because there is a tide called the Boer, which goes out so far that when it returns it comes like a Boer.

* * *

Cod fishing is carried on in the Midlands!

* * *

Lancashire is peculiarly suited to the cotton industry, because it possesses cotton-fields.

* * *

The Nile is drained by its tributaries.

THE SPORTS.

The annual School Sports were held as usual at Greatlands, on Friday, July 29th. The preceding day had been originally chosen, but for various social reasons the date was changed, and it was well that it was so, for in a miserable week this Thursday was the wettest, the Friday the one bright day. Indeed by the afternoon a good drying wind and bright sun had almost mopped up the moist legacy of the earlier part of the week.

A gratifying number of spectators, friends of the school, and relatives of the boys turned out for the occasion and took a keen interest in the lengthy series of events which went to make up the programme.

Graver ; J. Hallett, Esq. ; J. Hart, Esq. ; A. Hawke, Esq. ; The Headmaster (A. F. Treseder, Esq., M.A.) ; G. Hewlett, Esq. ; Alderman W. Hornbrook, J.P. ; P. Hutchids, Esq. ; A. M. Jacquet, Esq. ; R. James, Esq. ; Lieutenant Jefferson, R.N. ; J. Jewell, Esq. ; W. E. John, Esq. ; Fleet-Paymaster H. Jones, R.N. ; H. E. Kent, Esq. ; C. H. Kingdon, Esq. ; J. Leonard, Esq. ; F. A. Lintell, Esq. ; J. MacKenzie, Esq. ; R. Martin, Esq. ; Mrs. Masters ; G. R. Matthews, Esq. ; J. MacQueen, Esq. ; J. H. D. Millett, Esq., M.A. ; Councillor J. Moon ; Dr. Nixon Morris ; P. Mowan, Esq. ; H. J. Mulready, Esq. ; Mrs. Murch ; R. Newly, Esq. ; R. A. Nodder, Esq. ; Engineer-Commander R. Norgate, R.N. ; Messrs. Pryor and Northcott ; J. Oades, Esq. ; M. Oakley, Esq. ; C. R. Olford, Esq. ; J. W. L. Oliver, Esq. ; G. F. H. Packer, Esq., M.A. ; E. Palfreman, Esq. ; Mrs. Pearne ; R. Pengelly, Esq. ; Mrs. Perkins ; W. E. Perkins, Esq. ; A. T. Pethick, Esq. ; Councillor A. G. Phillips ; Messrs. Phillip and Tacey ; Mrs. Pollard ; Prebendary S. Gordon Ponsonby, M.A. ; F. Potter, Esq. ; C. Preston, Esq. ; R. R. Prynne, Esq. ; Mrs. Reed ; A. Reep, Esq. ; H. H. Relf, Esq. ; C. Rickard, Esq. ; Mrs. I. Rider ; A. J. Rider, Esq. J.P. ; A. Rollin, Esq. ; W. E. Rundle, Esq. ; Dr. J. Samuel ; Mrs. Sara ; The Scholastic Trading Co. ; W. T. Searle, Esq. ; A. Sleeman, Esq. ; H. Smith, Esq. ; Messrs. Spalding Bros. ; W. G. Statton Esq. ; R. W. Stephens, Esq. ; Messrs. Swiss & Co. ; G. S. Taylor, Esq. ; Rev. C. R. Teape, M.A. ; J. Toms, Esq. ; Councillor T. P. Treglohan ; Mrs. M. L. Tresder ; Mrs. Uglow ; W. Condy U'Ren, Esq., M.P.S. ; Mrs. M. T. U'Ren ; S. J. Venning, Esq. ; A. S. Voss, Esq. ; Rev. J. Heywood-Waddington, M.A. ; W. H. Watson, Esq. ; Mrs. White ; A. A. Williamson, Esq. ; M. Sheldon Williams, Esq., M.A. ; H. J. S. Worth, Esq.

OUR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Having been asked to supply "copy" under this heading I do so with pleasure and find on perusing L. Ferraro's carefully-kept minute book that the first meeting calling for record in the present issue is that which was held on March 30th, when P. Crang read a paper on "The Olympic Games"—a subject equally fascinating to the sportsman and to him who takes delight in contemplating the manners, methods, and activities of the great races of antiquity. In praiseworthy style Crang set forth details of the classic contests: foot races, wrestling, the Pentathlon (consisting of leaping, discus-throwing, combat of the cestus, etc.) and the contest of Pancratiun (a sort of boxing and wrestling combined). The ensuing discussion chiefly centred around the question as to how a present-day athlete compares with an Olympic victor, while the reader's knowledge of the subject was severely tested by such queries as why the athletes of those days made a point of acquiring corpulency, and whether in the case of priestesses, an exception were made to the rule forbidding the presence of women.

On April 11th, the subject still pertained to Greece and Rome for the President read a paper dealing with the philosophy enunciated by Epicurus. This philosophy was intended by its founder to be a practical guide to living and to be the means of delivering men from the fear of that vengeance which the gods of the time were supposed to take delight in. Epicurus achieved this result by assuming the crudest form of materialism the world has ever seen. In his system the gods themselves were atomic; but, what was far more to the point, they were harmless. Living beyond the "flaming walls of the world" they were perfectly peaceful creatures, utterly indifferent to mundane affairs. Some amusement was caused by the explanation given of "eidola" or atom-pictures, which, said Epicurus, are being constantly given off from all bodies. Considerable information was gleaned from "de rerum natura" the great work of that Roman poet, Lucretius, who may almost be looked upon as a re-incarnation of Epicurus.

When next the members met the subject had put a girdle about the world of thought and switched itself from the placidity of Epicurus to the upheaving ideas of Karl Marx and his present day representative, for "Socialism" was the title of a very thoughtful paper by Lillicrap. Although the treatment was largely historical it could not lack speculative and constructive elements from so ardent a disciple. Naturally a paper of such a debateable character gave rise to brisk discussion, in which the President, Vice-president, Lintell, Lampard, Rawling, Ferraro, and Jewell took part. How are the elementary tenets of Socialism to be carried out? Granted that Social Reform is something to be striven after, would it be sane for any nation to trust itself to the leadership of those, many of whom scoff at religion and family life as at present constituted? Could any *single* nation exist on a socialist basis unless all nations agreed to entirely jettison Individualism? Could Benevolence solely take the place of Competition? These were some of the questions with which Lillicrap had to contend when he rose to make his final remarks at the end of the discussion.

No papers were given during the summer term, but since the holidays, two evenings have already been spent in listening to "The life of Queen Victoria" by Smith, and "The Ornaments Rubric" by Lintell. Accounts of these I will leave for Peters the newly-elected Secretary to deal with in the next issue. The programme for the immediate future is as follows: "The Latin writers of the Golden Age" by Peters, "Oliver Cromwell" by Hewlett, "Philip II. of Spain" by O'ford, "Addison" by Palfreman, "Stanley's Discoveries in Central America" by Hallett and "Bonapartism" by Crang.

In conclusion, let me say how delighted I am that the VI. Form is taking such a live interest in preparing these papers. I am convinced of their efficacy, not only to the reader (though most, of course, to him) but also to the listeners. It is safe to assert that at each meeting every

one present acquires facts new to him or has fresh light thrown on what is already familiar. Then there is the charm of its being "Ours," our very own. Nor are expectancy and delight diminished by the suitable musical items which round off the papers and form an interlude between the lecture and debating sections of each meeting. One word of advice: if you want to extract the utmost benefit from listening to a paper and at the same time to pay the highest compliment to the reader, make a point of acquiring some knowledge of the subject beforehand.

A. F. TRESEDER.

TIN PLATING.

A brief account of the processes connected with the above industry couched in non-technical language, may be of interest.

Steel bars, weighing from 13 to 18 pounds to the foot, were first cut into lengths determined in accordance with the nature of the order to be executed. Puddle-iron was formerly the staple material, but has given place for a variety of reasons to the finer modern steel. The lengths so cut were heated and then transferred by the furnace man to an adjacent block, whence they were shifted by the roller-man to the mangle-like mills, and on removal to another furnace-man were, after re-heating and rolling, doubled over by a quick movement of the foot and tongs. Successive heatings, rollings, and doublings took place until the necessary thinness of sheet was obtained. The subsequent pile, after shearing, was separated by hand with the aid of an axelike knife. The sheets spoiled in this severing process were useless for further treatment. Those successfully milled were trucked away to the second section of the works.

Here a carrier filled with a large number of the sheets was plunged in an acid vat and subjected to a very necessary surface purification. The clean sheets were then piled on carriers, securely covered, and subjected to an annealing process. After cooling they were cold-rolled. Re-sorting, with careful examination followed, and the now smooth steel sheets were ready for tinning. This took place in a machine fitted with a tank containing palm oil and molten tin, whence the tinned plates were removed after passing between another set of rollers. After tinning, the sheets were polished, a machine replacing the sheep-skin-clad hands of an earlier generation. After examination and sorting, the finished articles were packed in boxes according to size, and with various precautions according to quality and destination.

[The above brief notes were made after a visit to the Tin Plate Works at Lydney, for which permission had been graciously accorded by the representative of Messrs R. Thomas and Co., Ltd.]

NESCIO QUIS.

Laboratory Humour.—1st Chemistry Student: "What's Oxide of Beef?" 2nd C. S.: "Leather."

Pennec (Student from France): "Well that's queer (cuir)."

A TRIP TO GIBRALTAR.

I shall always remember the Summer Holidays of 1910, because of the visit I paid to Southern Europe, and Gibraltar in particular. The trip was long anticipated by my parents and myself. It was with pleasure that I left rainy England on Tuesday, August 2nd, for Gibraltar, by the North German Lloyd "S.S. Derffinger," after an overnight stay at Southampton. The passengers consisted of English, Germans, Chinese, French, and a Moor. The meals, served by German stewards, were served as follows:—breakfast at 8 a.m., lunch, 12 30 p.m., tea, 3-30 p.m., dinner, 6-30 p.m., and supper at 9 p.m. Good weather characterised the voyage, and the Bay of Biscay, famous for its rough seas, was very calm. Cape Finisterre was the first piece of land we saw after leaving Southampton. The Portuguese coast was now skirted, until on Thursday 4th we sighted Cape St. Vincent, which appeared uninhabited, except for the people at the signal station, who exchanged signals with us. The heat of the Spanish climate now became apparent, and we anchored at Gibraltar, at dawn, on the 6th of August, after a pleasant voyage.

Gibraltar is not, as many people would picture it, a barren rock, for it contains lovely gardens, producing Pines, Palms, Eucalyptus trees, Cactuses, Oleanders, Pepper and Orange trees, and many other trees and plants, which would not flourish in England. There are numerous Moors, Spaniards, Indians and Englishmen in business at Gibraltar. The Moors wear a picturesque dress, consisting of a long, coloured cloak, baggy trousers, shoes with no heels, and a turban. Gibraltar being a fortress is locked up every night. It is a peninsula and is connected with Spain by an isthmus, which is called the Neutral Ground. Here are gates and English and Spanish sentries are on duty within sight of each other. Three guns fire every day. After the first Spaniards are allowed to visit the Rock, and hundreds arrive daily on business and for duty in the Dockyard. The second is fired at sunset, and after this all Spaniards, except those with special permits, have to be in Spanish territory. This causes much bustle and crowds may be seen daily in front of the key-sergeant who locks the gates. He is accompanied by a fife and drum band, and an armed bodyguard. During my visit the temperature at Gibraltar was over 160° F. and the mosquitos, like small house flies, were very troublesome to me. The water supply problem

was very great at Gibraltar, but it has been solved at a great cost by hewing large reservoirs out of the solid rock. The rain falls on concrete slopes and runs through channels prepared for it to the reservoirs. I saw one of these numerous reservoirs, which was 200' \times 51' \times 20'. Some people, mostly Spaniards, living in Gibraltar, have no water-supply from these reservoirs, and so buy it in bucketfuls from vendors. There is no railway at Gibraltar, the nearest station being at Algeiras, Spain, five miles away. Poultry is sold alive and killed afterwards.

I paid a few visits to Spain during my stay at Gibraltar. The towns and villages are usually very dirty, the streets narrow and unpaved, and the houses are usually one-storeyed and dirty. The roofs of these houses are made of a kind of stone and contain many channels. A Spanish woman usually wears a mantilla, as a head-dress. This is an elaborately-worked silk shawl, which is thrown over the head and shoulders. Perfumery is a great thing among the Spaniards. Bullrings are found in almost every town and village in Spain, and crowds attend when a fight is to take place. There are many bull-fights in Spain at different times, but I have never seen one. At Malaga, however, I saw the mattadors and piccadors in full dress.

The sanitary arrangements in small Spanish towns are very poor; and there are no workhouses. I saw a corpse in the water, quite near the shore, but no one picked it up although a sentry is always on duty quite near. At the entrance to every town is a customs house, the officers being Spanish soldiers.

I also paid a visit to Tangiers. This town has no harbour and the waves break in with a roar. Wells may be seen here, and the Moors draw the water and sell it in skins. The Moorish women wear coverings over their faces so that only their eyes, noses and mouths can be seen. The shops are very small, few being larger in the poorer parts than a small English attic.

Amongst the many tribes and races that may be seen here are Negroes, Soudanese, Moors, and a few English. There are a number of males in Morocco who have their heads entirely shaved except one long tuft of hair on the upper right hand side of the skull. These are Riffians, and the tuft of hair is allowed to grow so that the Prophet may catch hold of it and haul the owner up to Heaven when he dies.

My last trip was to the Signal Station, Gibraltar. Here, on a clear day, one can obtain an excellent view of the Mediterranean and of the Spanish and African coasts. A wind gauge is kept here, and the average velocity of the wind during the day of my visit was about twenty miles an hour.

After a pleasant holiday I returned to Devonport by the P. and O. S.S. "Mongolia," reaching my destination at noon on Saturday, September 10th.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRIUMPH,

MENTAL NOTE in the telepathic catalogue of the Devonport Mental Pabulum Building, Museum Section. The following was found inscribed on a portion of that curious fabric used until the invention of mental records, for the purpose of writing down for the sake of memory all matters of moment. This actual document was found among a collection of other valuable relics in the recently excavated chamber of the caretaker at the Devonport Educational (young male) Centre. This official, as his title implies, was without doubt a person of the highest standing, answering possibly to our mental record controller.

It is therefore believed that this and other similar fragments are documents of inestimable worth. The inscription in question is much obliterated, a fact which prohibits any accurate surmise as to its date. In itself it would seem to be an account of some mysterious ceremony in connection with the worship of Neptunus the sea-god (see frag. 30), but the texture of the material points to a date many centuries later than the Roman occupation of these islands, when such a ceremony might have been expected to be in vogue. Perhaps at some more recent period there came about a recrudescence of Roman theology.

In such a case there are certain points about the elucidated parts of the fragment which suggest that it may have been a *jeu d'esprit* perpetrated by some anti-theistic freethinkers of the time. Thus the whole matter is wrapped in mystery, but as a record of some ceremony or other, at some period unknown, it is, as has been said, of inestimable value. —Jones 23021, day 28·8 (old style, Oct. 15th)0, 200 A.D.
—Curator, D.M.P.B. Mús. Sec..

The Inscription.

1. Us, of firm and collected demeanour ...
2. Mâx, leader of [? ceremonies] at the collegium of D ...
3. impressed, contrary to our custom ...
4. ... to attend on the great lands ...
5. in order to assault with violence a leathern globe (?)
6. ... inflated
7. On the feet we laced ...
8. ... foot armour, studded, of bright yellow [? gold]

9. painful to wear
10. Also our limbs were poorly protected
11. ... we suffered much from the cold
12. and our sense of modesty was [? outraged]
13. opening rites, with mysterious invocations, having been performed,
14. Mâx, of the one side, Sa-míth, of the other, leaders.....gave orders
15. ... [?their followers] on either side, in quincunx formation ...
16. stood attentive.
17. The shrill sound of the tibia, played by the chief ministrant,
18. resounded to the sky.
19. There at ... rushed hither and thither ... in tactics, breathless ...
20. The ranks being broken met together in frenzy ...
21. they of lesser weight sat down suddenly.
22. Us, he of long limbs and iron frame,
23. overthrew, unprovoked
24. on hard ground, ill-protected by mud and herbage
25. [? we were informed] with bitter words by
26. to force, by cunning or violence,
27. the globe towards [? the altar] ...
28. [? erected] thus, two upright poles, whereon
29. one cross-wise [? fish-] nets
30. [? An offering to Neptunus] ... [NOTE.—Quite untranslatable.
—J. 23021.]
31. hanging thereon.
32. Obedient we strove
33. ... the globe, however, bewitched ...
34. by the initiatory incantations ...
35. ... revolved in every direction ...
36. a living thing, darting ...

37. ... between the feet [? of one] advancing rapidly ...
38. to lay him low with much loss [? of dignity]
39. or leaping in the air
40. ... to strike on nose and eyes
41. thus many ran blindly
42. ... or stood and wept in fury
43. all the while much shouting
44. Mâx, of the one side, Sa-míth, of the other side, leaders
45. especially
46. encouraging [? their followers] with words of reviling
47. to fulfil [? the rites]
48. But most the clamour swelled
49. ... hoarse ...
50. when S..... [? priest] of sturdy frame,
51. driving his foot with furious zeal
52. impelled [? the globe]
53. ... between the [? altar-] poles.
54. Thereupon the chief ministrant, on the tibia,
55. ... raised a shrill paean
56.
57. [? the rites] were not yet concluded ...
58. Mâx, of the one side, Sa-míth of the other, leaders
59. ... arranged afresh [? the line of battle].
60. By the [? water-] clock one hour and nearly two
61. ... [? the-rites] continued ...
62. until the rays of Phœbus
63. cast the shadow of the eastern [? altar] .
64. to the pylon-foot of the pavilion [NOTE.--This must surely mean
the temple itself.—J. 23021.]
65. Therepon the chief ministrant

66. ... on the tibia raised a long drawn dirge ...
 67. Mâx, of the one side, Sa-mith, of the other, leaders ...
 68. ... led their [? followers] ...
 69. in Amœbean [? strophes]
 70. these answering to those
 71. and some, openly mocking the foe, rejoiced
 72. [? but these] spake sadly, bandying bitter words among themselves...
 73. departing ah, with sweating limbs and muddy [? armour].....

NOTE.—Here the fragment ends abruptly.—J. 23021]

Retranslated by M. S. WILLIAMS.

TO THE SCHOOL BELL.

At eight-fifty thou art clanging,
 And I hate thy brutal banging
 When I chance to be too late
 For the "opening of school."
 It means the Head's displeasure,
 Plus curtailment of my leisure
 To satisfy the Prefects
 According to the rule.

But sweet as lover's whisper
 (Though perhaps a trifle crisper)
 Is that dulcet voice so tender
 When thou tell'st me soft and low,
 In cadences euphonic
 As of orchestras Teutonic,
 That the morning's work is o'er—
 That it's time for me to go.

Cocks.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY OF LOOE.

Looe is essentially a fishing port and can be taken as an example of all the others in Cornwall.

The fleet consists of about fifty boats, forty of which are two-masted vessels holding from fifty to a hundred-thousand fish, and the other ten are smaller boats known as "quatters." These boats can hardly be termed fishing boats, belonging as they do to men who generally earn their living by crab-fishing, but as the fishing nets are liable to foul the corks of the crab-pots, they are forced to bring in their pots and engage in the pilchard fishery with the boats which they formerly used for crabbing. This class of boat carries from ten to fifteen thousand fish.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, whenever the weather is favourable, the fishermen may be seen wending their way to the beach with their baskets of food, and they are soon off to the moorings where the larger boats are kept during the low tides. Soon after the boats begin to hoist their sails and bear away either to the westward or to the eastward. After a time the moorings are empty and the fishing boats are scattered all over the bay.

When the boats have reached the fishing grounds called the "Edges," about three miles from land, the fishermen keep a sharp watch for the reddish tint in the water which betrays the presence of a shoal of pilchards. This reddish tint is caused by the reflection of the red in a pilchard's eye as seen through the water. As soon as the tint is observed the boats begin to shoot their nets. The shooting of the nets consists in spreading them in a line across the direction in which the fish are travelling. When the nets are shot all the men, except one, retire to the cabin or "cuddy" to rest and to have their meals.

The nets are left out for about thirty minutes, unless a shoal strikes the net and causes the corks to sink. When such a thing happens the fishermen instantly draw in their nets, for they know that they have a good catch. The drawing in of the nets is the hardest part of the work, especially if they are heavily-laden with fish. These are, as can be seen when the nets are drawn in, caught by the gills in the fine mesh and are thus unable to escape, some being dead before they are brought on board.

The nets are first drawn in and placed at the stern of the boat, they are then passed between two fishermen who disentangle the pilchards and cast them into the hold. The nets are then coiled up in the bow. If the fishermen have had a poor catch on this "shoot" they proceed to another part of the bay and repeat the operation until they have obtained a good catch or else have decided to finish for the night.

The fish when caught are placed in large baskets known as "mawns," which hold about three hundred fish each. When they are brought ashore the fish are emptied into large pits and covered with salt to preserve them. Afterwards they are taken out and soaked in oil and then placed in casks to be sent away chiefly, as it appears, to Spain.

The smallest of the pilchards are taken to a "sardine" factory, tinned, and sent to France to have the brand stamped on them. They are then returned as "French Sardines."

The importance of the pilchard fishery to Looe is so great that when the pilchards have failed to come into the bay, as has been the case in previous years, the greatest want and distress have prevailed among the fishermen and those dependent on them.

H. G. TAYLOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir;

As a player and one interested in the doings of the 1st Cricket XI. may I use your columns to make an appeal for an improvement in our pitch at Greatlands. As a cricket team we have always been handicapped by this defect; nor is it fair to opposing teams that they should have to play on such treacherous ground. Hoping that something effective will be done in this matter before the next Cricket Season begins.

Yours faithfully,

POINT.

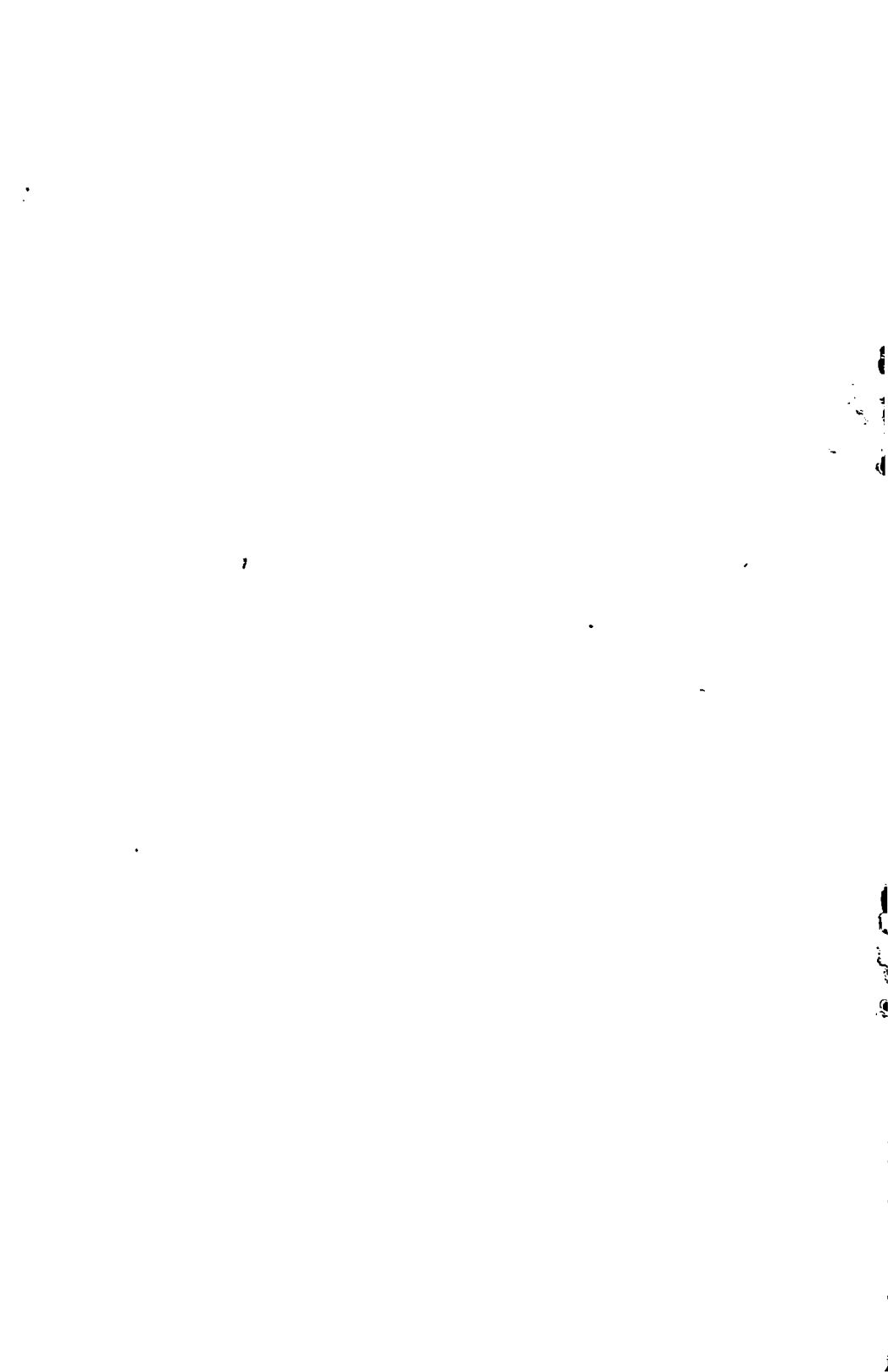
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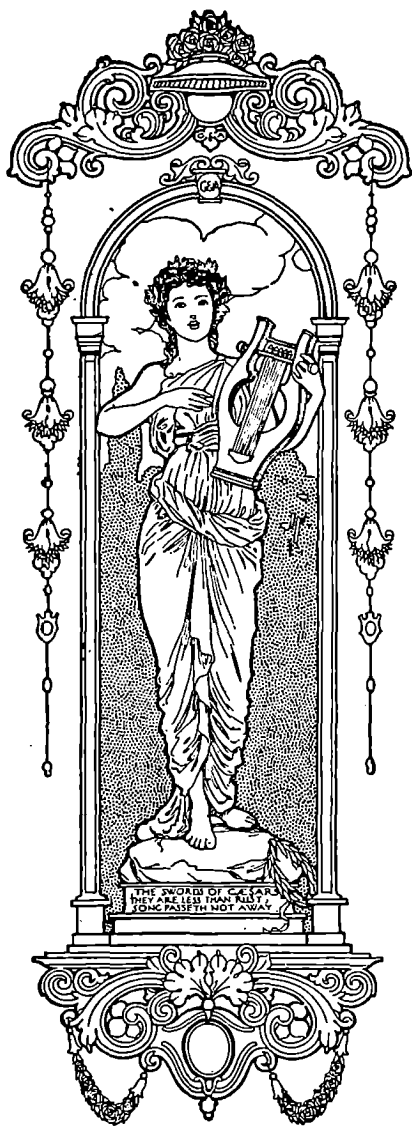
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