



KINGSWOOD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

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*Kingswood * College * Magazine.*

No. 3.

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VOL. XII.

Prize Day.

The annual prize giving took place on June the 15th in the Gymnasium. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Kotzé (President of the Eastern Districts Court) had kindly consented to distribute the prizes. Among others on the platform were : Mr. E. G. Gane, M.A. (the Principal), Mr. Justice Shiel, Dr. Macfadyen (Chairman of Senate of Rhodes University College), Mr. H. Wood (Chairman of Kingswood College Council), Mr. J. Slater, Rev. J. Metcalf, Rev. R. Floweday, and the staff of the College.

The proceedings opened with the delivery by E. M. Brown of the Latin speech which was as follows :—

Consaluto vos, amici frequentes. Tu, vir magistratu humanitate virtute ornatissime, maxime nobis acceptus istud officium iteras. Hic dies celeberrimus laetissimusque

annis volventibus nullam adfert imminutionem vel dignitatis vel utilitatis huiusce scholae, cuius fama, ut ait poeta,

“crescit occulto velut arbor aevo”

minimeque fantorum fallit opinionem. Nubila tempora lamententur alii : nostrae

“stat fortuna domus”

Vigescunt doctrinae studia. Praeterea, ut incitemur et ad res publicas perdiscendas et ad patriam colendam, praemium in perpetuum amicus quidam de nobis bene meritus proposuit. Nec non in contrarias partes disputavimus de illo viro amplissimo, qui rem publicam debilitatam summa constantia sustentare conatur nec amittendam arbitratur hanc, quae tandem est oblata, occasionem rei consociandae cum eis civitatibus, quae haud ita multum legibus inter se dissimiles, eadem communi rei publicae ratione usae debent spectare. Exercitatione militari ludoque campestri satis feliciter sumus usi ; tropaeum enim pueris remigibus, iterum scutum glandes incruenta certatione conlineaturis propositum acquisivimus. Comoedias mox duas vobis spectandas agent lecti condiscipuli, quarum altera quemdam difficilis domandae uxoris explicat modum, nec minus respondendi eis feminis, quae suffragium fere cotidianis perturbationibus flagitant ; altera, quam hodie postulare videtur amicitia duarum magni momenti civitatum, quo modo nugatori etiam invito benigna possit esse fortuna.

The Principal then read the annual report :—

In presenting my report for the past year, I do not think I can do better than follow the advice of the Latin orator for the day and omit all reference to depression. The improvement in our numbers which took place on the opening of last year, and was fully maintained throughout the year, has been followed by a slight falling off this year. This was, indeed, to be expected,

in view of the large number who left us at Christmas. It has, at least from a financial aspect, been amply compensated however by the increased number who came into residence at the Hostel in January last. The fact that the College, despite its comparative youth, has so well weathered the storm and stress of the last five years may well be a source of congratulation to its friends, and at the same time an indication that it is likely to have its full share of any return of prosperity which may take place.

The usual number of candidates entered for the University examinations at the close of last year, and we had satisfactory results in both the School Higher and the Matriculation. In the former examination ten passed, seven in the second and three in the third class. In the Matriculation seven passed in the second class, and four in the third, the remaining three failing in Dutch. In this connection it may be remarked that the policy of the examiners in this subject, by which the standard of the papers is arbitrarily raised without reference to the standard of the candidates, calls for some attention on the part of the University, especially when we remember the inadequate supply of capable teachers of Dutch, and the disabilities the English boy lies under in learning the language.

During the past three weeks the school has been thoroughly examined in all subjects as far as possible under my own supervision. With some deficiencies here and there, the general character of the work done is very satisfactory, and that of the boys at the head of the upper forms in particular has been excellent. I do not need to particularise names, as they will appear on the prize list which will shortly be presented to you.

The number of changes on our staff has recently been considerable. Mr. E. J. Williams, B.A. (University of Wales), succeeded Mr. Russell at the beginning of the year, and at Easter Mr. Bundock, who had been with us for over three years, was compelled to return to England through family affairs. His place, which has been filled for the quarter by Mr. J. G. Wilson, M.A., will be occupied permanently in July by Mr. A. Anderson, B.A. (Edinburgh). Mr. van Niekerk left in April to study medicine in Holland, and will be succeeded next quarter by Mr. J. Bremer. The College is indebted to Mr. Hattingh, who, pending his departure for Oxford as the Victoria College Scholar, has very efficiently filled the temporary vacancy. Mr. K. Allen, who is proceeding to the Australian Bar, is also leaving us, and while I am informed by cable that an excellent substitute has just been appointed, I am unable to give any particulars. Mr. Allen has thrown himself energetically into the literary work of the College, and taken great interest in the Debating Society, the Library and the Magazine. I would take this opportunity of conveying my own thanks to him, and indeed to all members of the staff for loyal assistance rendered, and our united best wishes to those who are leaving. I may add, that while so many changes in the personnel of the staff within a short period is disconcerting, as tending to destroy the continuity of work, it is very unusual with us, and our friends may rely upon the permanent working order being fully restored upon the re-opening of the College in July.

I refer with pleasure to the essay prize which has been offered for competition by Mr. Advocate P. C. Gane, and will be awarded to-day for the first time. The conditions of this competition are that an original essay of not less than 3,000 words shall be written upon some subject of general

South African interest. The idea is, I believe, new so far as South African schools are concerned, and is an excellent one. The prize, which this year is a complete set of Thackeray's Works in thirteen volumes, demands a special effort which is what the majority of school prizes do not do. Further, in my judgment, South African boys take too little interest in politics, and are generally speaking, ignorant of the bearing of many, if not most, of the more important events that are taking place in their time and country. I strongly hold the view that our system of education might be made more practical and better adapted to the immediate needs of the country. The writing of an essay of this type certainly tends in this direction by stimulating interest and encouraging reading in reference to the political problems of the day. An intelligent appreciation of the economic conditions of the South African Colonies would be a much more valuable working asset than much of what our schoolboys are called upon to learn at present.

Passing on to other departments of our school life, I have to report that the Cadet Corps, undismayed by a severe retrenchment of its capitation grant, continues to do excellent work. We secured second place only in the competition for the Senior Government Prize and the Empire League Challenge Shield, but have retained for another year the trophy presented by the Eastern Division of the National Rifle Association. Additional care is being taken in the instruction of the Officers and N.C.O.S's, and in the physical training of the cadets, and we trust that the Government will, in due course, see its way to restoring the grants, the reduction of which must seriously cripple the efficiency of the Cadet Corps. Readers of the College Magazine will find information enough in regard to our games. I need not refer in detail to them, except to

express our thanks to the Council for furnishing the services of a cricket coach last season. Gratitude being, however, a lively sense of favours to come, we are hoping that the Council will see its way to make similar provision for the coming season.

The Kingswood Hostel for University students, which was opened last year, has fully justified its existence. It is now nearly full, and arrangements have consequently been made for its entire separation from the College. The Rev. Arthur Wellington has accepted the post of Warden, and after the coming holidays the Hostel will open under the new management, and we trust with continued success. Five bursaries of the value of £21 each were awarded at the beginning of the year to Rhodes University College students, the holders being S. Smart, T. D. Hall, W. G. Mears, G. Purvis, R. P. Hope and G. Bennett sharing the fifth.

The College is indebted to Rev. E. F. Marsh for the donation of four entrance scholarships of the value of £15 each. The final award of these awaits the confirmation of the donor, and I am not therefore at present in a position to mention the names of the recipients. I have only in conclusion, to express our thanks to the Judge-President for his kindness in distributing the prizes this afternoon, and to the following gentlemen for the gift of prizes : Mr. Justice Kotze, Mr. G. E. Matthews (of Alice), Mr. Advocate Gane, Mr. Hattingh, and Messrs. Muirhead & Gowie for the Cadet Corps Medal.—E. G. Gane, M.A., Principal.

The Judge-President, having congratulated the prize winners and offered a few words of encouragement to the less successful, said that the excellent report, which had been read by the Principal must be satisfactory to him and and all the friends of Kingswood College.

They had seen the proposal set forth for altering the name of their University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the object of improving its work and extending its sphere of operations, and also of reforming its constitution and improving the syllabus of subjects. That was gratifying to him for in past years in the Transvaal, where he was Chairman of the board of examiners in science and literature, he, in common with a few others, did his best to make the University of the Cape of Good Hope a *persona grata* with the Transvaal. He was sure they would all rejoice to see that the inter-colonial political boundaries had now become mere lines on the map, so far at all events as their University and work were concerned (cheers).

They had also seen the suggestion put forth of the futility of teaching boys and girls Latin and Greek unless they were in the Matriculation standard or intended to take an arts degree. So far as he could understand the suggestion was that boys and girls had now so much to think about and to do that it would be waste of time to teach them what were known as the "dead languages." He did not under value the time of the schoolboy or the schoolgirl at school, while he was also mindful of the fact that the main object of the education, after all, was to fit the boy and girl for their particular sphere or calling which they had chosen to take them through life. He would, however, at the same time advise caution in the matter.

It seemed to him—and he had given a little thought to the subject—that the great objection did not lie against teaching boys and girls Latin and Greek so much as in the manner in which those subjects were taught and in the low standard of the Matriculation. They must not be carried away by the idea of

slipshod education, because if that argument was to prevail, it could with equal propriety and equal force be urged against teaching boys and girls, who did not go further than the Matriculation standard, English literature, or for instance German or French.

The question naturally arose "What is the object of the Matriculation examination?" The Matriculation examination could be viewed in two lights. That examination might be regarded as the finish of their studies or as the entrance, as it were, into higher university life so as to qualify a boy or girl after the Matriculation was passed, to choose any particular subject in which he or she wished to qualify for a degree. It seemed to him that they should look at the Matriculation examination in both ways, and both ends would be served by raising the standard of the Matriculation examination.

He would not go so far as to say that Greek should not be an optional subject, but he did say that Latin should not be optional. If they looked to the University of London, upon which their own university was to a very large extent modelled, they found that Greek was made an optional subject, but he strongly advised that Latin should remain compulsory and that the standard should be raised in that respect.

He maintained that if a boy or girl was capable of construing and understanding Sallust Cicero, Ovid, Virgil or Horace when he or she went up for matriculation that he or she would find that that knowledge of Latin would be a lasting knowledge through life, a sound ground work to work upon, and the boy and girl would be all the better afterwards in the ordinary vocations of daily life. It brought a man out, it enabled him to see things in a different way, and that knowledge would stand him in good stead all his life.

He did not wish to go deeply into the subject because he was aware—and he said this without any disrespect—that he had a mixed audience before him, some of whom had had a classical education, while some had not. But at the same time, he would request them to ask themselves the question: “Is there not some great good to be attained and some great value to be found in teaching our boys and girls Latin?” Such a knowledge created an excellent taste for reading, which would enable boys and girls to judge a book by looking at it, to say whether it was worth reading or not, and not to make the mistake of reading anything; for even in Grahamstown they were deluged by scores of worthless books. A classical education was again useful to the mercantile man in his daily business. The Judge-President here related a story of a man, who, visiting a city on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, was unable to speak Swedish, and so had to carry on the conversation in Latin.

Turning to the farming community, the Judge-President said they hoped the time would come for them to try and obtain a position by which they might represent their countrymen in Parliament. If they got into Parliament they would be able to do much more good for their country with the experience which a classical education and knowledge would give them, because whether they were at home or in the office, it would be necessary to have a very fair notion of ancient Geography, History or Mythology, and they would, therefore, have a better knowledge of human nature and form a better judgment of human affairs than those who had not such a knowledge. He hoped, therefore, that those who took an interest in education would not be carried away by the seeming truth of the assertion that it was useless to teach boys and girls Latin for the Matriculation standard if they were not going in for an

arts degree afterwards. While they allowed Greek to be optional, they must insist upon Latin being taught thoroughly and the standard raised (cheers).

The Judge-President then distributed the Prizes as follows :—

FORM PRIZES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Form I : *First in Term*, I. Morrison ; *Improvement*, M. Fletcher.

FORM II.—*First in Term* : R. Fitchat.

FORM III.—*First in Term* : S. Wood ; *Second in Term* R. Guest ; *Improvement*, F. Topper.

UPPER SCHOOL.—Form III : *First in Term*, N. Gane ; *First in Examination*, A. Wood ; *English* A. Wood ; *Arithmetic*, W. Ayloff ; *Latin*, N. Gane ; *Special Prizes for Dutch*, N. Gane, A. Wood.

FORM IV B.—*First in Term*, G. Blackbeard ; *First in Exam.*, E. Abbott ; *English*, E. Abbott ; *Mathematics*, G. Blackbeard ; *Latin*, J. Hollingworth.

FORM IV A.—*First in Term*, W. M. B. Tooke ; *First in Exam.*, L. Oates ; *English*, W. M. B. Tooke ; *Mathematics*, L. Oates ; *Latin*, T. H. Kaplan.

FORM V.—*First in Term*, E. Hope ; *First in Exam.*, E. F. Mears ; *English*, E. F. Mears ; *Mathematics*, E. Adendorff ; *Latin*, E. Hope ; *Special Prize*, P. Cliff.

FORM VI.—*First in Term*, E. M. Brown ; *Second in Aggregate*, J. Ayloff ; *English*, M. Mears ; *Mathematics*, H. E. Matthews ; *Classics*, E. M. Brown ; *Special Prize*, D. A. Purdon.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

MUSIC.—(*Piano*) *Senior*, Conrad Battenhaussen ; *Junior*, J. L. Oates ; *Violin*, W. H. Gathercole.

- DRAWING.—*Senior*, L. T. Bayes ; *Junior*, E. Abbott.
 “SOUTH AFRICAN” ESSAY PRIZE.—E. M. Brown.
 IMPROVEMENT PRIZE, 1.—K. Dyke ; 2, E. Metcalf.
 JUDGE PRESIDENT’S PRIZE.—L. P. Kent.
 DUTCH.—E. K. Hall.
 FRENCH.—A. B. Whitehorn.
 SCIENCE (Chemistry).—C. Battenhaussen.
 AYLIFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.—E. M. Brown.
 CADET CORPS MEDAL.—Sergt. G. D. Duncan.
 GYMNASIUM PRIZES.—1, C. Battenhaussen ; 2, W. H. Gathercole.
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The following programme was then given :—

- 1.—String Quartette ... Gondoliera *Bohm.*
Messrs. ISRAEL, HILL, PURVIS and GATHERCOLE.
- 2.—Recital ... Le Médecin malgré lui *Molière.*
 Sganarelle (the woodman-doctor) K. DYKE.
 Valère (a valet) W. DYKE.
 Lucas (another, and a ninny at that)...CONRAD BATTENHAUSEN.
- 3.—Violin Solo .. Berceuse *Schumann.*
Mr. G. PURVIS.
- 4.—Recital ... Taming of the Shrew *Shakespeare.*
 Baptista ... G. D. DUNCAN. Hortensio ... E. M. BROWN.
 Petruchio... D. B BLACKLAWS. Katharina ... J. S C. FISHER.
 Gremio ... W G. MEARS Bianca H. E. MATTHEWS.
 Grumio ... D. PURDON. Biondello ... J. AYLIFF.
 Tranio ... D. HODGES. Curtis ... C. G. RIDER.
 Nathaniel... L. P. KENT. Philip E. D. MATTHEWS.

GOD SAVE THE KING !

A Prince's Up-bringing.

In the early years of the Eighteenth Century there grew up to boyhood a child apparently of no great promise, who yet after a stormier life than falls to the lot of most, was to leave a deep impress on the page of History, and an influence far reaching enough to be felt to-day. His native town was Berlin, his home a palace and his name Fritz. At least Fritz was his name in the home, but he came of a stock that loves long words and clamant titles and his real style was Karl Frederick of Brandenburg-Hohenzollern. History generally knows him as Frederick the Great, and though not over discriminating in her choice of persons on whom to confer this title of "the Great," she made no mistake when she gave it to Frederick.

Fourth in order of a long family of fourteen—though not all lived—the little prince came into the world on January 24th, 1712, to be at once almost killed by kindness. Now not everything that the Eighteenth Century says is to be believed by any means, for it was a great liar both diplomatically and otherwise. It is recorded, however, that Fritz had one of his many narrow escapes before he was many hours old, being hugged almost to death by an overjoyed parent. It is equally certain—however certain that may be—that an earlier Prince Royal had been killed by the noise of the feu-de-joie which announced his birth, and that an earlier one again was crushed to death under the weight of his heavy christening robe. Still Prussia and Prussians were not liked too well in that age, and possibly these must be ranked among the many stories that have to be consigned to the limbo of disbelief.

Anyhow, Fritz, more fortunate or better-tended, survived the feu-de-joie and the christening, and in due course developed into a pretty little boy, bright-eyed and

vivacious, brought up, mostly on "beer soup," by two strict old dames, one a Protestant French refugee, who taught the child French, and what was more, a good Protestant sense of honour. Only he never learned to spell, never ! and much to the parental disgust showed as yet no fine taste in playing at soldiers. Those were the days of King Frederick William and the Potsdam Giants; of Frederick William, tough old Spartan, much abused by historians who mention all his faults and few of his virtues—though to be the sole of truth in an age which knew no truth, to be cleanness itself in an age whose great boast was to be otherwise—are no small merits. The greatest drill-sergeant of all ages (except perhaps one), men existed in his eyes only to drill and be drilled and then to drill again. A stern father enough—Fritz was to find that out later—but under a rough exterior—at times Heaven only knew how rough—there was real gold.

Not over fond as yet of soldiers, Fritz looked on many a morning at the parade of the Giant Guard "The Potsdam Giants. Two thousand four hundred of them, big men all, 7 to 9ft. high, and perhaps none the better for it. No such force was ever seen since the days of the Anakim. As he watched their stately manœuvres—for no drill in the world then equalled Prussian drill—the little Prince, not too interested in parades, would hardly know that he was to be the end of the Brigade of Giants, and that one of the first acts of his later kingship would be to disband the big regiments, and send the giants packing.

Meanwhile Fritz, now seven years of age, has passed from governesses to tutors of whom he has two, both soldiers, a lieutenant-general as head-tutor, and a lieutenant-colonel as sub-tutor, for the stamp of the soldier must be put on the child. Here are his father's instructions for his education. Perhaps our system to-day would be the

better if modelled more upon them, rough and and crude as they are.

“Impress my son with a proper fear and love of God. No false religions, no Papistry, for we are Protestant to the bone in this country.”

“He is to learn no Latin. What has a living German man to do with dead old heathens, and the lingo they spoke their nonsense in? Let the Prince learn French and German. That will suffice for languages.”

“Let him learn mathematics, arithmetic, artillery, history, especially that of the last one hundred and fifty years.”

“Then give more attention to fortification, and other war sciences, that the Prince may be trained to act as officer and general.”

Religion, no Latin, modern languages, much mathematics, plenty of drill sums up the whole, and there have been worse curricula, although no one has ever been the poorer soldier for being able to read of Cæsar’s splendid fights, or Xenophon’s frontier warfare in the tongue in which they first were written.

Besides parades of the Potsdam Giants in which boy Fritz was too young to take part save as an onlooker—later we find him at fifteen years of age major in one of the giant battalions—there were others, antipodean to them, designed to furnish amusement and instruction for the child. Dressed in the tight blue Prussian uniform and cocked hat of the day, we may picture him drilling his cadet company—a corps of tiny boys of eight to ten years or thereabouts, sons of nobility all of them. On these the boy Prince practised his drill, and studied artillery with the aid of batteries of toy cannon, under the guidance of an old army officer with a cork leg.

All of which looks like play, but in reality was work. There were reviews to be attended, and plenty of them. Not without work were Frederick William's hundred thousand soldiers the finest fighting machine of their day, and whenever the King went on his constant round of inspection, the young prince must go to. Then there were hunts, which the boy cordially detested, ever ready to steal away and play his flute, or talk to the ladies who followed the hunt in their carriages.

Living too was hard and frugal, cash none too plentiful in a court where all the money was spent on the army. Fritz got precious little, eighteenpence a month apparently for pocket money, a meagre allowance for a South African schoolboy in these times, who besides is not expected twice a week to contribute this amount to the collection plate, as young Fritz was. Manners however not money maketh man. On £3 10s. a month was the greatest soldier of the eighteenth century (save only Napoleon) reared. Should any schoolboy of this age think himself hardly entreated, let him study the day's routine of boy Fritz as laid down for the guidance of his tutors by the royal parent himself, who, by the way, believed strongly that if you wished a thing well done, you had best do it yourself :—

“On Sunday he is to rise at seven, put on his slippers,—kneel down and pray to God. Then rapidly wash himself clean, dress, powder and comb himself.” Prayer with washing *and breakfast* to occupy just 15 minutes. Then more prayers, the servants being now present, a Bible lesson, hymns, followed by religious instruction. Time now 9 o'clock. A visit to his father, morning church, and dinner at 12 o'clock (no sitting up to late dinners,) complete a fairly heavy Sunday morning's routine. To bed at 9 p.m., and in bed at 10.30, which strikes one as late

for a child of eight, but the royal father was no great believer in the virtues of sleep even for children.

On week days the routine is far stricter.

“He shall be called at six and must at once get up and say his prayers as on Sunday. Put on his shoes and wash his face *but not with soap*. While getting combed he shall take breakfast, and all this shall be ended at half-past six.” These, much condensed, are the royal instructions. The rest of the day’s time table runs :—

7-9, History ; 9-10.45, Religious instruction ; at 11, after more washing this time *with soap*, a visit to the King, which lasts till 2, and perhaps includes attendance at parade, and we trust dinner.

2-3, Maps and Geography. 3-4, Morality.

4-5, Letter writing.

At 5 there is more washing, and then it seems as if the boy was free to please himself for “he may ride out, divert himself in the air, not in his room, and do what he likes, if it is not against God.”

And so the child grows into boyhood. A stern training, yet who shall say that under an easier régime Fritz might not have become in later years far from equal to the high endeavours which as the great Frederick he was called on to face.

General School News.

The following boarders joined at the beginning of the quarter :—

R. Lamplough, H. Redler (after absence), O. Vice, V. Steinhobel, T. Schmidt, C. van der Riet, N. van der Riet, C. van der Riet, L. S. Pretorius, J. du Plessis, J. Cunningham, L. Cunningham.

W. E. Morris, D. S. Blacklaws, C. Germon, E. E. Povall, C. G. Rider, D. Stone and C. Vickers left at the end of last quarter.

* * *

J. Ayloff has been appointed a Prefect in place of W. A. Morris.

* * *

We extend a hearty welcome to the three masters who joined the staff of the College at the commencement of the term. Mr. A. Anderson, B.Sc. (Edinburgh), succeeds Mr. Bundock who is still in England. Mr. R. G. Kingdon, B.A. (Jesus College, Cantab.), succeeds Mr. Allen, and Mr. J. W. Bremer (University of Leyden) has taken over the teaching of Dutch.

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Rev. A. Wellington is expected to arrive about 1st October, and will then take up his residence at the Hostel. About the same time Mrs. Addison will take over the charge of the domestic arrangements there, and we have no doubt with success. All will remember that Mrs. Addison's name has been associated with every movement that has been started to promote the interests of the College, notably the Gymnasium Bazaar and the Tennis Courts.

* * *

Rev. F. Meyer visited the College during his mission in Grahamstown, and delivered a short address to us in the Schoolroom. Mr. Meyer was in a singularly happy vein and was listened to with great attention.

The College was well represented in the Rugby teams competing for the Currie Cup at Port Elizabeth in July last. Four players, R. Knight (North Eastern Districts), H. Walker (Transvaal), V. Morum (North Eastern) and B. W. Pocock (North Eastern). H. Mitchell was also playing for the O.R.C., and V. Angus-Leppan for Griqualand East.

H. Birkett forwards a picture post-card in which he, R. Meaker and V. Angus-Leppan appear as members of a formidable looking Umtata XV, of which Leppan is captain.

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At the close of the tournament Knight, B. Pocock, Walker and Morum visited us and spent a couple of days at the College. Other visitors during the quarter have been Rev. W. W. Rider, A. B. Tearle on leave from Cradock, and Misses Bendall, Hutchinson and Inggs (Delegates to the W.C.T.U. Convention).

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A recent letter from E. F. Radloff who is still at home reports him to be in slightly better health.

* * *

Three of the four "Marsh" Bursaries given for the first time this year by Rev. T. E. Marsh have been awarded to E. W. Pocock, D. B. Hodges and W. G. Mears. The fourth was accepted by Rev. W. Rider for his second son, who, however, was unable to come at once owing to ill health.

* * *

H. E. Metcalf and J. E. Hurworth have become members of the K.C.O.B. Club. We are requested to intimate to members of the Club that subscriptions are due, and that many are in arrear.

O.K.'s will be interested to learn that the sample O.B.'s blazer has been received from England and is regarded as very satisfactory. Orders accompanied by measurements may be sent through Messrs. Muirhead & Gowie, Grahams-town. The price, 39s 6d., is higher than was anticipated, but the materials are of excellent quality, and this is not really an out of the way price for a blazer of a special design made to measure.

* * *

It is to be regretted that our Council has not been able to see its way to authorising the engagement of a cricket coach this season. The coaching given during the last two years should, however, show results, and we hope for better luck next year.

A fair proportion of last years XI remains and prospects for the coming season look fairly bright.

Football.

Owing to the extreme lightness of our first team we have not been able to play first class matches ; nevertheless our second team has been very successful. Out of six matches it has won four. Four of these matches were against a combination of Albany Second and Third, and the other two were against St. Andrews II and Rhodes II.

The following are the points :—

Kingswood	23	Albany	3
„	8	„	3
„	6	„	0
„	4	St. Andrews'	3
„	0	Rhodes	25
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0;"/>		<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0;"/>
	41		30

The match against St. Andrew's was a good win against a far heavier team. Transfeldt, with a neat drop near the end of the game, made the winning points, although we had the better of the game on the whole.

In the match against Rhodes their forwards were too heavy for us, and their halves quicker. Hill played an excellent game for Rhodes.

No detailed records have been kept of the Albany matches. Generally speaking our forwards although a good deal lighter than theirs outmatched them by superior combination.

It has been customary for the last four seasons to have team matches instead of the usual practise. This year the three captains were Scott, Brown and Pocock. The teams were :—

SCOTT'S TEAM.—Meth ; Garrett, Gathercole, Purdon, Scott ; King, Cliff ; Bennett, Shorten, Rogers, Battenhaussen, Ayliff, Mears III, Hall II, Fisher II.

BROWN'S TEAM.—Logie ; F. Knight, Van der Riet, Jones, Brown ; Transfeldt, Dold III ; Rouse, Duncan, Mears I, Rogers, Swan, Matthews I, Matthews II, Metcalf I.

POCOCK'S TEAM.—Liddell ; E Knight, Vice, Hicks, Laurie ; Hill, Kent ; Hall, Pascoe, Mears II, Benson, Brent, Fennell, Lawton, Pocock.

In the first game Scott's team beat Brown's by 15—3. In the second game Brown's and Pocock's teams drew (6—6). Thus the contest rested between Scott and Pocock. At half-time of the final match Scott's team was leading by 3—*nil*. At "time-up" they had compiled a score of 18—0. Thus winning the trophy. This team was by far the strongest, and it might be added as a hint to one or

two of their forwards that if they had played harder they would have won by a good deal more. Pocock's team had the lightest forwards, although one of the spectators was heard to say he had the hardest workers. This is to a great extent true, and although they held their heavier opponents their backs could do nothing with the ball when they got it.

Literary and Debating Society.

The first meeting this term was held on July 31st, Mr. Williams being in the Chair. R. Lamplough and C. van der Riet were elected to membership.

The evening was devoted to the reading of three short papers, the first of which on "The Fauna of the Karoo" was given by C. Bättenhausen. The paper dealt ably with the animals of the Karoo, with remarks on their habits and peculiarities, closing with the remark that the Karoo, though apparently desolate, was really a hunter's paradise.

J. C. Fisher followed with a paper on "The Camera," which dealt mainly with its utility in warfare and in the tracking of criminals.

The third paper by D. B. Hodges was on "Zulu Legends." The writer after a brief sketch of Zulu history, related some of the most interesting legends of this people, among them those of "Creation" and the "Mortality of Man. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the readers.

On August 14th, the Society discussed the new taxation, L. M. Dold proposing that "the new methods of taxation are satisfactory." The motion was opposed by J. Ayliff, but ultimately carried by 11 votes to 9.

On September 4th, Professor Cory lectured before the Society on "A Page of South African History." The whole school by invitation were present, and the lecture was illustrated by an excellent set of slides, though the lantern only worked satisfactorily under a pressure of oxygen which exhausted the supply all too rapidly.

Professor Cory described the foundation of the first settlements in the Eastern Province, and then brought the subject nearer home by detailing the manner in which Grahamstown itself was first founded. The description of old Grahamstown was particularly interesting, and all regretted that the failing of the supply of oxygen caused some curtailing of the original plan of the lecture. A vote of thanks closed the meeting.

On Sept 11th, the question of "Immigration" was dealt with, a debate on the proposition "That the question of Immigration ought to receive immediate attention from the Governments of South Africa," being opened by L. P. Kent. The vagueness of the proposition led to some confusion, as all appeared to support the proposal. The trend of opinion ran, however, in favour of the exclusion of undesirables such as consumptives, and the encouragement of immigration of an industrial class.

It was not found possible to hold any "Open Session" this year, and the closing meeting of the Session was devoted to Impromptu Speaking. A defence of gambling by E. F. Mears, on the ground that it was legitimate provided the gambler could afford it, did not commend itself to the Society, which unanimously voted "that gambling was wrong."

On the subject of "the next improvement for Kingswood," introduced by L. Transfeldt, the Society voted in favour of a swimming bath, but did not further consider the

financial aspect of the case. A proposal for the provision of a motor car for the masters was lost, as also suggestions for a dark room and studios for the Sixth Form.

Cadet Corps.

We regret that we are unable to record any success in the various Competitions that took place last June.

GOVERNMENT PRIZES, (*Seniors*).—We were placed 6th with 795 ;

Craddock High School winning with 838.

GOVERNMENT PRIZE, (*Juniors*).—7th with 795 ;

Christian Brothers,—1st with 918.

WATTS CUP.—9th with 581 ;

Normal College,—1st with 668.

EMPIRE LEAGUE.—3rd with 159 ;

St. Andrew's College,—1st with 171.

We congratulate the victorious teams on their successes and St. Andrew's College in particular for bringing the Field Firing Shield back to Grahamstown.

Despite retrenchment, loss of Capitation grants and rumours of disbandment, the work of the corps goes forward as usual and will continue to do so. Nearly the whole of the Class Firing has been got through with satisfactory results. Whilst we succeed in turning out average shots, we do not possess any outstanding and consistent marksmen.

The Signalling Class has not materialised, chiefly in consequence of our inability to obtain the necessary flags, etc., from Kingwilliamstown. Signalling and Ambulance work would add greatly to the efficiency of the corps.

The routine work of the corps has been devoted to preparation for inspection, varied by Physical Exercises

and field work round Sugar Loaf Hill. Many of the cadets regretted the absence of blank ammunition on these occasions.

Four officers have resigned, Lieuts. Bundock, J. H. van Niekirk, W. Morris and H. E. Metcalf; their places have been filled by the promotion of Serpts. E. W. Pocock, E. M. Brown, H. J. Scott and G. D. Duncan.

Other promotions have been :—

Corporals to Serpts. :—J. Ayliff, E. F. Knight, G. Mears, J. S. Fisher.

Privates to Corporals :—R. H. Rogers, H. F. Meth, L. P. Kent, L. T. Bayes.

The strength on the raising of the age limit is 7 officers, 9 N.C.O.'s, 76 privates; 92.

The following passed as marksmen :

SENIORS.

Lieut. G. D. Duncan, 86	Pvt. R. J. Tupholme, 69
Pvt. C. Battenhaussen, 76	„ N. van der Riet, 69
„ D. Purdon,..... 76	„ D. Logie, 64
„ P. N. Cliff,..... 75	Lieut. E. Pocock, ... 62
„ H. E. Matthews,... 73	Pvt. N. Sim, 62
Lieut. E. M. Brown, ... 72	„ C. Swan, 61
Pvt H. J. Scott, 69	Corpl. L. Bayes, 61
„ J. R. Rouse, 69	

JUNIORS.

Pvt. W. J. Knight, ... 86	Pvt. E. K. Adendorff, 85
„ D. B. Hodges,84	„ R. S. Smith,81
„ J. Hollingworth, ...80	„ S. J. Dunn,77
„ W. Hicks,77	„ A. L. Stirk,75
„ F. Deale,72	„ D. D. Duncan,.....69
„ N. Fennell,69	„ V. Steinhöbel,.....68
„ D. Sim,65	„ W. Lawton,.....65
„ D. Codner,.....64	„ L. Transfeldt,62
„ E. Metcalf,61	„ A. Bennett,61

Editorial Notices.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following exchanges: *Grey Institute Magazine*, *St. Andrew's College Magazine*, *South African College Magazine*, *Kingswood School Magazine*, *The Grovian*, *Leys Fortnightly*, *The Grahamstown Training College Magazine*, *Past and Present*, *St. Aidan's College Magazine*, *South African College School Magazine*.

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