



KINGSWOOD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

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* Kingswood * College * Magazine. *

No. 4.

DECEMBER, 1914.

VOL. XIX.

Editorial.

We had just written that news from the front had not yet assumed the form of articles, and all that there was at present to tell would be found in the lists and announcements under the heading of the "Old Kingswoodian Club." But at the last moment comes a most interesting letter from Major Gane. The other contributions to this number are principally a record of the short holidays and their activities. For under the shield of Navy and Army the ordinary avocations of life pursue their almost undisturbed course. It is an astonishing illustration of the power of an Island Empire with a supreme Navy to convert the most tremendous conflict into a frontier war, and to preserve her soil unviolated by any hostile force. But though there is this great gulf fixed, so that they cannot pass to us that would come from thence, many from among us have gone to them. The long list of Old Boys at the front, given in this issue, is not yet by any means complete. Most of them, we trust, will come back to tell us how they fared, and what they did and saw, on the scorching plains of Namaqualand and in the arid North-West. That all may so return we may not hope. Some there must be will set, or have already set, the seal of their blood in the stricken field on that union of race and institutions which was begun in council only a few years ago. The builders of our constitution foresaw a justification of their boldness which events have amply furnished, and we might apply to South Africa to-day the motto of the gallant little nation which first bore the brunt of German invasion, and continues still in its exile to prove the truth of the maxim that *L'Union Fait La Force*.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

W. W. LIDDELL.

[Natal Carbineers.]

Born September 12th, 1890.

Entered College January, 1905. Left December 1906.

Killed in action at Upington : Nov. 26th, 1914.

School Notes.

At the time of writing we hear that Mrs. Gane is on her way back from England, and should reach Grahamstown before the end of this term.

* * * *

The Games Committee during this half has been more than usually active, regulating the lower teams in both practices and matches, and formulating new rules for School cricket. The following are members :— Mr. Crouch, Mr. Brockless, Guest, Milroy, Kelly, Barritt (Sec.) and B. Wallace.

* * * *

A large hamper of various delicacies was subscribed for in the School and sent during November to Old Kingswoodians serving at the front in German South West Africa.

* * * *

The School Library has been enriched this quarter by two handsome gifts. Miss Mansfield has presented eighteen volumes, chiefly fiction, by various authors. Mr. F. Horace Rose has given us autograph copies of his three books—"An Impressionist in England," "On the Edge of the East," "A Caper on the Continent."

* * * *

On Friday, Nov. 27th, the School attended a Grand Choral and Orchestral Concert given under the honorary

conductorship of Mr. G. F. Brockless in aid of the Governor-General's Fund. The splendid programme was thoroughly appreciated, and we did our best from up aloft in the gallery to help secure the numerous encores which were called for.

* * * *

Visits were paid to the School during the quarter by J. Ireland, F. Mears, N. Moss, and R. J. Tupholme.

• • • •

The following boys joined during the year :—M. Brown, Vryburg ; L. Rolland, Durban ; A. Snell, Johannesburg ; G. Thomson, Dundee.

* * * *

VALETE.—*VIIth Form* : R. Timm, Prefect, 1st XI. ; W. Tucker, 2nd XI. ; J. G. Thompson ; D. Oldman, 2nd XI. ; *Vth Form* : E. King, 1st XV. ; C. E. Riley ; *IV.A.* : B. King, 2nd XV ; C. J. Hayston.

O.K. News.

W. W. LIDDLE, Natal Carbineers. Died of wounds received on Nov. 25th and 26th in N.W. of Cape Province.

OLD BOYS AT THE FRONT.

M. ANSLEY, Motor transport.

C. C. ANSLIE, Pringle's scouts, Eastern Rifles.

E. M. BROWN, Territorials, first stationed at Malta and since transferred to France.

G. C. ALGER.

A. BENNETT.

H. BROWN, Kimberley Regiment.

C. H. CHAPMAN, Kimberley Regiment.

H. CRAIG.

H. A. CLARKE } Natal Light Horse. Write to say that
S. D. V. CLARKE } they have been in several engagements
 with the rebels.

P. COMPTON.

E. COMPTON.

D. DUNCAN, Transvaal Scottish.

H. DUNCAN, Kimberley Regiment.

A. DRENNAN, Botha's Army.

H. DRENNAN, Botha's Army.

N. DRENNAN, Botha's Army.

D. I. GALPIN, Eastern Rifles.

J. G. GUSH. Handed over to Germans by Maritz.

J. HURWORTH, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery.

P. HOPE, Volunteer Squad., 8th Midland Horse.

E. HOPE, Liverpool Garrison Engineers in charge of Mersey
Searchlight.

W. HICKS.

R. L. IMPEY, 1st lieutenant, R.A.M.C.

H. IVY.

C. V. KING, Midland Rifles.

E. N. KING, Botha's Army, Eastern Rifles.

G. N. KING, Botha's Army.

W. KNIGHT, Midland Horse near Uppington.

E. KNIGHT, Botha's Army, Eastern Rifles.

F. KNIGHT, Southern Rifles.

R. LETCHER.

W. G. LEPPAN, Pringle's Scouts.

C. LOGIE, Botha's Army.

H. E. METCALF, Kimberley Regiment.

C. MOSS.

E. A. METCALF, Corp. Handed over to Germans by Maritz.

A. V. MORUM, Lieutenant. Eastern Rifles.

H. MATTHEWS.

A. MACKAY, Signaller, Cape Garrison Artillery. He finds the
K.C. instructor useful.

R. MAIN, Volunteer Squadron, 8th Midland Horse.

H. G. MURRAY, Volunteer Squadron, 8th Midland Horse.

N. MEINTJES.

R. G. PAXTON, Lieutenant, Witwatersrand Rifles.
 H. K. PAINTER.
 E. W. POCOCK, Midland Horse.
 S. PRICE, Eastern Rifles.
 E. POPE, Botha's Army,
 D. PURDON, Serg.-Major, Kronstad Garrison.
 G. PURVIS, Eastern Rifles.
 B. POCOCK.
 A. POCOCK.
 C. PREDDY, Natal Carbineers.
 J. RIDER, Botha's Army.
 E. R. ROPER, Capt., Cape Garrison Artillery.
 C. RIDER, Botha's Army.
 V. STEINHOBEL, Botha's Army.
 W. STIRK, Eastern Rifles.
 D. G. SWAN, Eastern Rifles.
 J. STEPHENSON, Volunteer Squadron, 8th Midland Horse.
 L. STIRK, Sergt.
 G. R. STOCKS, Motor transport.
 C. STOCKS, Midland Horse.
 S. SMART, Midland Rifles.
 N. SIM, 1st Eastern Rifles.
 H. SLADE.
 L. SLADE. Wounded.
 F. SPARGO, Signaller, 1st Eastern Rifles.
 L. TRANSVELDT.
 J. E. TROLLOP, Sergt., 8th Midland Horse.
 G. THOMPSON, 8th Midland Horse.
 R. VICE, Lieut., 8th Midland Horse.
 O. VICE, Lieut., 8th Midland Horse.
 L. VICE, 8th Midland Horse.

The Hon. Secretary of the O.K.C. will be glad to receive names of other O.K.'s who are serving, with their respective units,

Letter from German South West Africa.

Lüderitzbucht,

G.W.S.A.,

Nov. 24th, 1914

THE EDITOR,

KINGSWOOD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A letter from Grahamstown received to-day suggests that some communication for the Magazine would not be unwelcome. I sympathise fully with the difficulties of an editor collecting material at the end of the examination term, but the laws of the censorship are strict, and my letter must be confined to general topics.

Officially, our whereabouts is supposed to be unknown. We have vanished oversea into the Ewigkeit, if one may be pardoned the use of the word in present circumstances. Unofficially, however, it may be whispered that we are at Lüderitzbucht, where we have been for the past two months. In the course of our wanderings at East London, Capetown and other places, I have come across a number of O.K.'s. In our regiment F. Spargo is a corporal of signallers and N. Sim is in the ambulance section. L. Stirk is colour-sergeant of his company and L. Abbott is also on our strength.

Douglas Duncan is in a regiment at present lying next to ours and a fortnight ago received his commission. His brother Horace is in the Kimberley Regiment, and while in Capetown I met Holder, and a few days ago while on an excursion up the line I came across Hollingworth and Newman engaged in the cheerful occupation of shovelling sand off the line. Of this more anon.

As to German South West Africa—its qualities have been defined in various and more or less picturesque language. The strongest effort was attained by a private in the Kaffrarian Rifles who was fined £1 for it. Lüderitzbucht itself is very finely situated on a bay and takes its name from a far-seeing German pioneer who marked down the spot as a likely place for a settlement. Its double bay is protected by one or two islands, within which is a magnificent anchorage, enabling vessels to approach in parts within a few yards of the shore. As soon, however, as the eye moves from the water, which is often a glorious blue, it lights on a scene of utter desolation. It is difficult to imagine a land more utterly barren and desolate. If the term "God-forsaken" is applicable to any land, this is the one. Dark rock alternates with patches of shifting sand. Practically nothing grows, and there is a curious dearth of animal life. Occasional stunted bushes and sand-coloured lizards appear—at all events to the casual eye—to constitute the flora and fauna of the land.

Over very wide areas the rock disappears and there is nothing but vast stretches of shifting sand—"Wander dunen" the Germans call them appropriately enough. There are grim stories going of police patrols lost in them: of legs sticking out, the sign-post of some poor wretch who has missed his bearings in the desert. For forty to eighty miles from the sea a barren belt of this character runs up the whole western coast of German South West.

Two great difficulties face an army campaigning in the country. The first is the entire absence of water. We have no natural water at all here. Every drop used by the troops has to be brought on shore from the steamers or obtained from condensing apparatus. It need hardly be said that it is no easy task to supply even a limited quantity to a force of any size with its complement of horses and transport animals. Bore-holes have been sunk and water obtained from them,

but it is so brack that even thirsty animals refuse it. Condensed water should be in theory good enough. In practice it is not at all good, and its use causes a considerable amount of sickness. Practically none is drunk here and the troops rely on frequent issues of tea to quench their thirst. The difficulty is the sand. I have at times thought Grahamstown an undesirable place, when an August dust storm was blowing. I shall never think so again.

Here, generally speaking, it has been blowing for five days out of seven. Even a calm morning turns about 11 o'clock to wind, which steadily increases in violence until 5 or 6 o'clock, when it dies away. But while it blows, you know what a sandstorm means. Eyes, ears and nose get filled with sand and, at times, the small pebbles of which the soil largely consists are blown with stinging force against the face. All the troops are supplied with goggles, and on such days they are badly needed. Military operations could hardly be carried on but for the railway, and for considerable stretches there is a constant fight between the rail and the sand. Gangs of two or three hundred men are often required to keep the line clear and the task is a particularly hard and thankless one, for on bad days the sand is no sooner removed than it begins to collect again and an hour or two will see a deposit some feet deep covering the rails. In fact the Germans are not such a serious obstacle to our advance as the natural difficulties of the country. Still both will be got over in due course and the conquest of German South West is just as certain as the victory of the allied forces in Europe.

There is one factor that makes the desert belt of unique value, and that is the discovery some years ago of diamonds. Latterly, German South West has been producing £1,500,000 of diamonds annually. The stones are found in the sand and obtained by the simple process of sifting. They are mostly small, but I believe of good quality, and while you

may sift and not find, as I have done, you may be of the lucky ones, who sift and find.

That they are an extremely valuable asset is apparent from the magnificent plant which has just been erected for treating the sand. A huge steel and concrete building has been fitted with the most elaborate and costly machinery, to be run by electric power supplied from Lüderitzbucht. I am afraid that our arrival here has somewhat interfered with the operations of the company, as the erection of the machinery is not quite complete and it has never yet been worked. Whether or not the Germans were likely to make a successful oversea colony here is at least open to doubt, but there is abundant evidence that money has not been spared, and their capacity in the use of modern scientific appliances is just as evident here as it has been in their military operations in Europe.

The power station here is, I believe, unequalled in the continent. The plant is an exceptionally fine one, capable, it is said, of supplying power for the whole of German South West Africa, which it may be here remarked is a country of enormous area—roughly 600 miles long by 400 miles wide—and not therefore to be conquered in a week.

Of the progress of the operations I may not speak. It is likely to be a good many months before we are home again, and I must conclude by wishing all members of the College a Happy Christmas and prosperous New Year, and expressing the hope that the year 1915 will see the end of the struggle both here and in the greater theatre oversea.

I am, &c.,

E. G. GANE, Major,

1st Eastern Rifles.

Cricket Notes 1914.

The review of this last half-season's play brings to light several features which deserve notice. First of all, the batting of the first team has been weak, and this is very largely due to lack of confidence when a player takes his place at the wicket against strange bowling. The regular net practices have been well and keenly attended, but still nervousness plays far too prominent a part in the general batting. We have had some of the best town bowlers pitted against us in the Stanley and Fort England matches, but in these, even though most of the batsmen shewed confidence before medium-fast bowlers, they failed to play up to their proper form. A little more confidence only is needed to turn several of our team into quite fair batsmen, for Guest, Milroy and Wood have all displayed quite good form at the nets.

The fielding of the team has improved. Catching is still a weak point with several, while others again fail in ground-work; but in general more briskness has been shown all round, and such points as backing-up and throwing-in have become much smarter. The bowling has not been of too high a standard. Guest improved considerably towards the end and kept a good length, and Woodward proved quite a serviceable change. But more attention still is needed in placing and altering the field, and accuracy must not be sacrificed to twist or pace.

As far as matches were concerned our record stands :
Won 1, Lost 1, Drawn 1.

We opened the season with a match against Stanley, the most formidable eleven in town, and put up quite a fair show. We batted first, and compiled the moderate total of 83, Woodward contributing a very safe 23. On Stanley's going in to bat the weather changed and a driving rain came on, which soon rendered further play impossible. As this

was only a one day match, both sides had to be content with a draw. In this game Kelly showed up well behind the wickets, and the fielding generally was quite fair.

Our second fixture, against St. Aidan's, was rather more successful, for we won the match by an innings and 24 runs. Batting first, they compiled 133 runs, but many of these were due to very poor ground fielding on our side, and several catches were badly missed. Going in next, Kingswood made the respectable score of 213, to which Guest contributed a useful 24, and Wood carried his bat after a good innings of 59. The batting in this game was much freer, but on several occasions batsmen made but poor use of their chances between the wickets—a most important point. In their second innings Aidans could only collect 51, and this was partly due to the brisk fielding, and smarter play in the field. Our next two-days' match was played partly away and partly at home. Fort England going in on their own ground shaped poorly until an eighth wicket stand was made, which put on over fifty extra runs. Our fielding was again at fault, for constant, unflinching alertness was decidedly lacking in several cases. Guest bowled very well in this game, and kept an excellent length all through. Kelly was weaker behind the wickets, but Barritt, Milroy and Wood all fielded very steadily. On our going in to bat our worst fears were realised, for no single batsman faced the good-length, slow break bowling with any confidence, and most handled their bats like novices. Some excuse there is in that White, the Fort England skipper, was a most experienced player, and his deliveries full of wiles and backed up by an excellently-placed field; but none the less we put up a very feeble display, and in the second innings played on our ground the "debâcle" was complete. Wood and Harvey tried to stay the procession, but there was no denying the bowlers, and smart fielding soon brought things to an end. We gave our opponents a second innings on the final afternoon, and had

dismissed five for 92. The fielding this time was quite good, some smart work being done—when it was too late to save the match. However, we need not be discouraged, for as an inexperienced team, quite a good fight was put up at critical times, and all played right through with keenness. Guest has been a reliable captain this year, and Barritt an energetic secretary.

It was a pity that rain prevented our fixture against Bathurst taking place, for all were looking forward to this half-term game most keenly ; but we hope for better fortune next half.

The following are the members of this season's first eleven : Guest (Capt.), Woodward, Milroy, Kelly, Barritt, Wood, Harvey, Wallace, Dyke. Mr. Crouch, Mr. Matterson, and Mr. Brockless have also assisted the team.

Following are scores in matches :—

KINGSWOOD I v. STANLEY I.

(Drawn game).

KINGSWOOD.		STANLEY.	
Mr. Brockless, b Fock	0	M. Wallace, st Kelly, b Mr. Matterson	0
W. Milroy, c Fock, b Bayes...	5	S. Stirk, b Mr. Crouch	3
H. S. Wood, b Bayes	0	Holland, run out ..	8
Mr. Matterson, b Stirk	20	Lawrance, retired hurt	12
R. Guest, b Fock	1	Fock, not out	4
Mr Crouch, c Wallace, b Beadle	19	Bayes, not not	13
G. Woodward, b Beadle	23	Extras	6
B. Wallace, c Bennett, b Holland	0		
J. de Jager, lbw, b Holland	1		
W. Dyke, run out	1		
H. Kelly, not out	0		
Extras	13		
83		Total for 4 wickets ..	46

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Mr. Matterson	5	18	1
Mr. Crouch	4	21	1

KINGSWOOD I. v. ST. AIDANS I.

(Won by innings and 24 runs).

ST. AIDANS—1st innings.		ST. AIDANS—2nd innings.	
Irvine, b Guest	14	Irvine, st Kelly, b Mr. Crouch	1
Goulding, c & b Guest	10	Schmalle, b Mr. Crouch	3
Fr. Hobart, b Mr. Matterson ..	6	O'Grady, b Mr. Crouch	2
Schmalle, c Guest, b Woodward	22	Archer, b Mr. Crouch	0
Miller, st. Kelly, b Guest	0	Fr. Hobart, lbw, b Mr. Matterson	4
Archer, c Woodward, b Mr. Crouch	25	Goulding, run out	1
Freemantle, b Guest	16	Sutherland, c Guest, b Mr. Crouch	0
Mitchell, b Mr. Matterson ..	19	Lindenberg, not out	6
Sutherland, b Mr. Matterson ..	1	Walker, lbw, b Guest ..	11
O'Grady, b Mr. Matterson ..	9	Mitchell, c Dyke, b Mr. Crouch ..	15
Morris, not out	7	Miller, b Milroy	0
Extras	9	Extras	8
	138		51

Bowling Analysis.

1st innings.				2nd innings.			
	O.	R.	W.		O.	R.	W.
Guest	12	38	4	Mr. Crouch	9	10	6
Mr. Matterson ..	12	42	4	Mr. Matterson ..	4	23	1
Mr. Crouch	8	17	1	Guest	3	4	1
Milroy	2	9	0	Milroy	2	6	1
Woodward	6	26	1				

KINGSWOOD.

Mr. Brockless, b Sutherland	8
Milroy, run out	6
Woodward, b Sutherland	5
Mr. Matterson, c Walker, b Irvine	37
Guest, b Goulding	24
Mr. Crouch, lbw, b Goulding	0
Wood, not out	59
Barritt, b Irvine	13
Dyke, b Irvine	13
Kelly, lbw, b Mitchell	5
Harvey, c Goulding, b Mitchell	15
Extras	28

KINGSWOOD I v. FORT ENGLAND I.

(Lost by innings and 29 runs).

KINGSWOOD.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. Brockless, b Taylor	4	Mr. Brookless, b White	4
Milroy, c Taylor, b White	0	Milroy, c Taylor, b Smith	2
Barritt, lbw, b Taylor	7	Barritt, c Smith, b White	14
Mr. Matterson, b White	5	Mr. Matterson, hit wicket, b Walker	1
Harvey, b White	10	Wood, c Webb, b White	2
Wood, c Murray, b Harvey	14	Harvey, c & b Walker	7
Mr. Crouch, b Taylor	3	Mr. Crouch, c Sub, b White	3
Kelly, b Smith	9	Kelly, b White	0
Staples, c White, b Smith	2	Staples, not out	1
Wallace, b Smith	1	Wallace, run out	2
Dyke, not out	0	Dyke, b Walker	0
Extras	6	Extras	2
	61		38

FORT ENGLAND.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Murray, c Milroy, b Mr. Crouch	30	Murray, c & b Mr. Crouch	34
Smith, b Mr. Crouch	3	Swailes, c Kelly, b Mr. Crouch	3
White, c Harvey, b Guest	16	Harvey, lbw, b Mr. Matterson	5
Taylor, b Guest	9	Taylor, b Milroy	16
Coley, b Mr. Matterson	5	Barry, b Mr. Crouch	10
Harvey, lbw, b Mr. Matterson	8	White, not out	9
Barry, c Mr. Crouch, b Mr. Matterson	53	Extras	15
Walker, b Mr. Crouch	13		
Emslie, b Mr. Crouch	8		
Westcott, not out	35		
Webb, b Mr. Matterson	0		
Extras	21		
	201	Total for 5 wickets	92

Bowling Analysis.

1st innings.				2nd innings.			
	O.	R.	W.		O.	R.	W.
Mr. Crouch	20	41	4	Mr. Crouch	12	22	3
Mr. Mattersan	16	58	4	Mr. Matterson	7	32	1
Guest	19	49	2	Milroy	4	23	1
Milroy	5	17	0				
Harvey	4	15	0				

CRITIQUE.

GUEST (Capt. 1914) : Good medium-fast bowler ; keeps good length, a little over-inclined to the leg ; safe field ; medium bat.

MILROY : Has had luck at the wicket ; excellent field ; good bat on the off ; bowling lacks length.

WOODWARD : Has useful natural break, but is erratic ; very slow bat but safe ; weak field.

BARRITT : Patient and useful bat ; has some good off-strokes, but is liable to l.b.w. ; safe field.

KELLY : Good behind the wickets, but weak on the leg-side ; has a good eye, but is a careless bat.

WOOD, H. S. : Safe bat, with some good forcing strokes ; runs poorly between the wickets ; reliable in the field.

HARVEY : Should learn to play back sometimes ; has forcing forward strokes, though weak on the leg ; safe field though inclined to be slow ; medium bowler.

WALLACE : Very slow at scoring, and should practice driving to the off ; safe ground field, but erratic at catching ; in bowling should attend to length.

DYKE : Reliable in the long field, but weak at ground work ; liable to cross-bat ; should practise low driving strokes.

The following has also played for the 1st XI. on occasions :—

DE JAGER : Has some good forward strokes, but should practise back-play ; moderate field and promising wicket-keeper.

The Junior teams have been active this half, the 2nd XI playing Rhodes several friendly games. But they need far more seriousness and keenness at the nets. Staples promises well in both batting and bowling. Tyson should also come on as a bat, and Kingwill has shown good form with the ball.

Cake Matches.

This season fellows were not satisfied with only a football cake match, so they decided upon having one at cricket. Immediately public opinion rose in favour, it was even suggested that the cake be procured and eaten at once. They could decide who the lawful winners were afterwards, so that did not matter.

Accordingly Hine and Kingwill proceeded to pick up two teams excluding first team members. On paper the teams were most equally matched, as also proved to be the case on the field. Two matches were to be played of one innings each. Kingwill's side batted first. The keenness of the fielding on this and ensuing days' play is absolutely unparalleled in the annals of second and third team cricket. "I wonder why?" asks someone. "They don't play for cake every day," says another. Even our amiable Jumbo got after the leather with the nimbleness of a hare. The innings closed with 96 runs to the credit of Kingwill's side, including 26 by A. C. Wood.

Hine's side then opened, and a bad start found them with three wickets down for four runs. Staples then played a very careful innings, compiling 23. A weak tail-end did not add much, and this match closed with a win to Kingwill's side by 35 runs.

In the next match Hine chose to bat first and his side knocked up a total of 87. Tyson going in first carried his bat with a total of 47. The bowling was not all that could be desired because of the slightly damp wicket. Kingwill obtained nine wickets with 11.5 overs, costing only 24 runs.

Kingwill's side now went confidently into the field. His best batsmen batted weakly, and he only saved his side by knocking up 44 himself. Donelly also helped to win the game for his side with a score of 24. When Kingwill's side had succeeded in overtaking their opponents, Kingwill

retired to enable the remainder of his team to have a knock before stumps were drawn.

P.S.—The cake was cut to-day. Kingwill's side rolled up in force with a full gathering of eager supporters. There's nothing like having a chum on these occasions, and after all I don't see why I should go to the fag of writing this out for nothing.

W.E.B.

A Holiday with a Gun.

We usually have about two or three days for our Michaelmas holidays, but last time we had seven days. I arrived home on Wednesday the 30th of September, and as I did not know until that day that there was a train down then, I had to walk home from the station.

The next day I went down to a camp where my mare was kept to see her foal which had been born only a few days before I arrived. I then went to see the sheep and goats which were just being driven out of the kraal when I got there, and after that I got the gun and went stalking about the veldt to see if I could get a partridge.

I took two dogs with me as they are useful in driving them up. I had not gone very far when one of the dogs drove up a hare which I at once shot. It still ran on as I had only broken its leg, but the dogs ran after it and very soon caught it for me. I tied a piece of string on to its leg and slung it over my shoulder and then went on. I heard some partridges calling out about a quarter of a mile in front of me, so I called the dogs back as they were running in the direction of the partridges and they would probably have driven them up before I got near enough to them. When I got somewhere near to where I had heard them calling out I could not see them, so I let the dogs go which

I had been holding on to by a rope. They ran about smelling for a bit, and then scented them and ran towards the place where they were and drove them up. As they were flying away I fired one barrel of my gun and shot two of them, but I was unable to fire the second barrel as by that time they were too far away, and it was no use firing then. So I went and picked up the two I had shot and slung them over my shoulder, and then went on towards some bush where I thought I might see a buck. As I was walking through the bush I heard a noise, and not very far away from me there was a buck, so I cocked my gun and took aim. But by that time it was a good distance away. I fired at it, however, but was unable to bring it down.

As it was near dinner time I retraced my steps home, having shot one hare and two partridges. None of us ate hares, so I gave the hare to one of the Kaffir boys; but I kept the partridges and we had them for breakfast next day and found them very nice.

Partridges usually go about in coveys; but in the breeding season, which is from about October to March, they go about in pairs. They usually make their nests in long grass and it is very hard to find them as their eggs are almost the same colour as dry grass. When out shooting them you need a dog with you, because you can walk quite close to them without driving them up; so you might walk about for a few hours and yet not drive any up if you did not have a dog with you. The best dog to have is a pointer, which does not run and drive them up as soon as it smells where they are, but stands and points towards them, so that you are able to be quite close to them when they fly up. Sometimes you can quite easily shoot them when they are on the ground, but it is not sport to do that. They are of a speckled-brown colour and are about half the size of a fowl.

Hares sleep during the day and feed during the night. They usually sleep by themselves and they either sleep in

some thick grass or under some small shrubs. You can walk very close to them sometimes without startling them, and you have to be very smart to shoot them. After you have driven one up it usually runs away for about fifty yards and then stands still, and then you can crawl near enough up to it to be able to shoot at it. Their breeding season is from about October to March and they each have about one or two young ones. They do quite an amount of damage to lands especially where you have rape and mangel growing. Even if the land is enclosed by wire netting, they usually find a place to get through. I often go round a fence of a land looking for such holes and set traps there. The traps usually used for catching them are big rat traps called "slagijzers," or wire slip-knots.

The next few days I did not do anything much but on the Monday a Kafir boy and I took the cattle to the dip which was about six miles away, he walking and I riding. We took a fairly long time, as cattle do not run when you drive them. There were a good many cattle at the dip when we arrived, so we had to wait a fairly long time before ours could be dipped. As soon as our cattle were dipped I paid for them, the rate being a penny per head, and then rode back leaving the Kafir to bring the cattle home.

When I got home dinner was already finished, so I had to have it by myself. The next day we took the wagon down to the garden to pick oranges for the soldiers on the continent, as the Bathurst Farmers had been asked to send them. We picked ten boxes and then came back. The next day we had to roll each orange in paper and put them in proper exporting boxes. When we had finished we took them to the station and sent them off by train. The next day, which was the last of the holidays, we planted potatoes nearly the whole day. There was not a train up that afternoon so I could not leave until the next morning.

E. G. DOLD.

Cadet Corps.

Our work this quarter has been very restricted. We have only miniature rifles left and with these some class firing and practice has been done. Physical exercises, knotting, Morse and Semaphore signalling, have taken up the remainder of the time. A troop has been taken in Morse and made progress both with the flag and dummy key, whilst B. and C. troops have become fairly expert at Semaphore. Extra tuition has kept VIA. and V. employed during the usual drill periods, and has thus enabled several privates to gain experience in taking charge of troops.

Ex-members of the Corps have availed themselves of putting their theory into practice on active service, and one hears that A. Mackay, I. Spargo, and E. W. Pocock are acting as signallers. It is hoped that with the New Year ambulance work may be taken up in the senior troops.

A Week at Schoenmaker's Kop.

Schoenmakers, so named because of a hill, which from out at sea looks like a shoemaker bending over his work, is more or less a camping ground situated to the west of Cape Recife, at a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Elizabeth. You can get out there by the road through Walmer, in any vehicle you like or by motor bus, belonging to the Port Elizabeth Tramway Company, which runs on public holidays or special occasions, the fare being 3/6 return. The road is exceedingly good and there is plenty to see on both sides of it. The hills all around were nothing but sand-hills a few years back, but these dunes were used for years as a tip for Port Elizabeth refuse, and are now over-grown with thick bush. You do not get within sight of Schoenmaker's till you come to the top of a hill from which you can practically see the whole of

it. From there, it only takes a few minutes drive to bring you to the main group of houses, which are built at a distance of about a hundred and fifty yards from the edge of a steep incline which ends right on the beach. The houses are built on small plots of ground for which you have to pay £1 a year. The house is built at your own expense, and at your own free will. The coast is exceedingly rocky; the reefs in some cases stretch for a long way out to sea. There are many bathing pools, but not all safe owing to the rocks. At the back of the houses the hill, from which the name is derived, rises rather steeply, and from the top you can get a lovely view of the surrounding country. You can go for long pleasant walks by the beach to various interesting places, some of which will be mentioned later in this article.

I will now give you some account of what we did while we were there. The first morning we arrived we did not get much chance to look about as we were busy putting the house straight and getting the things in their proper places. A strong wind was blowing straight in shore the whole day and thus made the sea so rough that we were not able to bathe. It was rather interesting to stand watching the huge waves coming in and sending spray in every direction. Every now and then a tremendous amount of froth would be blown along by the wind, and sometimes we got more of it than we wanted.

The next morning we made some fishing rods. To make them you get a long reed or bamboo, and tie brass loops for the string to pass through all along the reed, leaving about a yard's distance between each loop. From the end of the rod pass the line right up through the loops, and about a foot from the end of the line tie a hook, and the weight at the end of your line; the rod is then complete. In the afternoon we decided to go to a cave called Bat's Cave, because of the large number of bats to be found there. We armed ourselves with a rook-rifle, a sling, whip, a few

oranges, and walking stick (kirree) to be handy in case of a snake. We walked along the top of the cliff for about five hundred yards, and then turned off into a path leading through a quantity of bush. After walking for some time we came to some thick growth, through which we had to make our way by bending down, and walking along a little tunnel of bushes, till quite suddenly we found ourselves facing an open hollow continuing into darkness. The cave is so well concealed by bush that nothing can be seen till you come through the tunnel of bushes which ends right at its mouth. How the cave was ever found puzzles one, but they say that Bushmen formerly inhabited it. In the mouth of the cave is a quantity of empty shells of a large kind of shell-fish. The roof is not very high, and is rather damp, and is honey-combed with holes of various sizes. You cannot see very far in, but if you go a little way you can see a passage turning to the left, and it looks as if there is another passage leading straight on. We didn't quite like the idea of bats flying into us and of having to crawl along little passages and then coming to a lot of water ; for that is actually what you have to go through in exploring the cave, because one of the members of the party had already been in, and knew all this. We next ate our oranges and as soon as we had finished them we made for home and got there just in time for dinner.

The next day we had breakfast early, and immediately afterwards prepared ourselves for a long tramp. We walked in the same direction as the previous day, but this time we kept to the road leading along the coast. Trumpet lilies were found all along growing in fields of white, and these fields were generally round a spring running into the sea. We walked along till we came to Shelly Beach, where we halted to collect shells. On getting permission to go to Sardinia Bay, just round another point, for a swim, we started on another fairly long tramp, to the next cape, where the beach was all lovely white sand. The only thing we

came across on the way was a hut to which the fishermen came if they were fishing anywhere near by, and a storm was expected to rise suddenly. Immediately behind the house was a bank simply full of holes dug by birds, known to us as Spreeuws (Starlings). In these holes they build their nests. On going to look we found it too deep for us to see the nest, so left them, and a minute later we were at our destination. Seeing a big log on the beach we rolled it into the sea, and sat on it, and although nearly every wave knocked us off, we had fine sport till a big wave came which carried the log and its burden high up on shore. The result was one individual doing a very elaborate war dance, while another was limping because he had hurt his arm. Only one escaped from this terrible disaster, but he got his share afterwards as you will see later. One of us thought he had had enough, after the log had rolled on top of him, so he got dressed. The one who had not yet been hurt took a beautiful fancy dive into a shallow wave, and came down on his head. Evidently he didn't like it, because he began feeling to see if any teeth were missing, and next to see how much of his tongue was left. This decided him to dress also. We then returned to find the others with the bags, which they had brought out for the purpose, full of shells of different sorts. The journey back was much slower than the coming because we were all tired (and some wounded).

Next morning, not down-hearted at the many failures, we went to catch some fish. We were luckier this time and caught five, of what we called rockies, between us, but they were too small and not nice to eat.

Two days later we packed and got everything ready to go home, and left at about 11 o'clock; I can assure you, much to our regret.

A. RISHWORTH,
G. SIMPSON,

Music Notes.

The study of Folksong forms one of the most interesting branches of music. Nations generally portray their emotions by verse and song, and much fascination can be found in studying the evidences of various race characteristics, the circumstances of time and place and other incidental conditions underlying the genius of national music.

Many will have noticed the breezy joviality of several of the English songs, though the English muse has her moments of regretful melancholy too. Others will be struck with the delicate sweetness of the Lowland Scottish Minstrelsy, the wild and rugged beauty of Highland song, the melodical rhythm of Welsh music, or the curious alternations of wild pathos and homely wit discoverable in passing from one Irish song to another.

The Choral Society has spent a good deal of time this year in studying various examples of folksongs, and has also learned that these simple melodies can be very effective when properly rendered.

"Will ye no come back again," that quaint wail of the Scotch clans for their beloved exile Prince Charles, illustrates the intense Stuart feeling abroad at that time. This simple tune has been splendidly arranged by Somerville, one of the greatest authorities on folk-lore.

Of quite a different type is another Scotch tune, "The Keel Row." Familiar to all, it is nevertheless seldom that one hears a simple melody so richly harmonised as Dunhill has here given to us.

Another arrangement by the same composer is "The Mother's Lament." Of a true Irish character, this expressive melody gives us a useful illustration of the successive iteration of the tonic note at the end of each verse, so peculiar to Irish melodies.

Taking into consideration the present state of affairs in Europe it is unnecessary to describe "Hurrah for merry England." Full of patriotic fire and proud independence, it is exactly what one would expect of an English national ballad.

G.F.B.

Fishing at Kleinemonde.

December is the best month for fishing at the Kleinemonde, because the "totties" or mud-fish, at other times in the year, bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of the river to sleep. They do not grow very big, but we generally catch them weighing from a half to three pounds. You hardly ever miss one when your float goes under, because they have such big mouths and simply swallow the bait whole. They pull very hard when they are caught, and often break your hooks and line. We also catch elks, which are very big fish, and have no scales on their body. You have to bait with whole small fish to catch them, because they are cannibals. There are also mullet and springers in the river, but these will not bite on a line, so we have to catch them by pulling the net, and by scoop-netting.

For scoop-netting we choose a dark night. We fix a lantern on to the front of the boat, so as to attract the fish. Generally three of us go in the boat, two to row, and the other to stand in front of the boat, above the lamp, with the scoop-net. We take it in turns to scoop. The scoop-net consists of a net bag about a foot and a half in diameter attached to the end of a long handle. Scoop-netting is more difficult than it looks, for it is very easy to over-balance and fall into the river. The boat must be rowed quickly along, and the one with the scoop-net must be ready to scoop the fish into the net as soon as it rises to the top of the water.

Often the fish get so attracted by the light that they jump into the boat. We have caught nice fish this way.

One morning in the Michaelmas holidays we were busy catching shrimps and digging prawns for fishing in the river. After dinner we took our rods and lines and rowed a little way up the river and dropped anchor. We fished for the rest of the afternoon, but did not catch many big fish, though we caught hundreds of small ones, consisting of grunters and silver-fish. Three days later one of my cousins tried sea fishing, but he only caught a lot of sand-sharks, and in the end got his line fast in the rocks. He found it next morning with a sand-shark on the end of it. For sea fishing we generally use *rooi-aas* (Polypus) or cat-fish. After he came back we pulled the net in the river.

M. C. FLETCHER.

Note on Fish at Kleinemonde.

MUD-FISH is probably a species of Carp (*spino-tranchis Capensis*), called by the Dutch, "Karper." A similar fish of this name is found in the estuaries of Holland; its local name "Tottie" must not be confused with that of the "Hottentot," which is essentially a sea-fish.

ELF: better known as the Chad or Shad (*Temnodon saltator*) is very frequently found on the East Coast of S. A., particularly at spring tide; it is a very game fish and affords good sport. It must not be confounded with the Elft (*Clupea alosa*) or S. African herring.

MULLET, Dutch Harder (*Mugil Capensis*), is frequently found near the mouth of S. A. rivers, just as the tide begins to ebb, where it feeds on all kinds of substances, especially vegetable, which come in with the tide. It affords excellent bait.

SPRINGER (*Saurus elops*): a very voracious feeder, which when hooked leaps out of the water to a considerable

height. It is practically useless as food, being full of bones.

The writer is mistaken in saying that mullet and springer will not take a bait. Possibly he has not used the right kind. The springer bites freely on fish bait, provided it is moving. Fishermen often troll for them like Pike.

The mullet certainly is difficult to catch with rod and line; but they are frequently caught in perfectly smooth water either with a fly—they are passionately fond of the flying ant—or with a paste made of dough and cotton wool, or maccaroni. A very small hook must be used and very fine tackle, as they are an extremely timid fish.

In many parts of S. Africa mullet are speared or grained instead of being "scooped." This demands much greater skill.

PRAWNS are not as a rule "dug": they are caught in a net like shrimps, of which they are a large variety, differing very little from their humbler brethren except in point of size. They sometimes reach a length, from carapace to tail, of 14 inches, and attain a weight of 4 ozs. The crustacean referred to is the *Upogebia Capensis*, called mud prawn, mud cracker, and mud crayfish. They vary considerably in size. There is one in the Albany Museum, only recently identified, quite 2 inches long, which was taken at Port Alfred.

They are usually dug out of the mud, but frequently they squirt out if the mud around them be well trampled on.

GRUNTER (*Pristimopa Operculare*), one of the best of river fishes (also found in deep sea waters) both for eating and sport; it is probably a species of perch, which it greatly resembles in its habits.

SILVER: the smaller kind is generally found in rivers and estuaries. It is a species of bream (of which there are 84 varieties). The larger kind (*Dentex Linnaea*) is found in deep waters. In S. Africa it is frequently called the "Seventy four," or "Galgeon"—names taken from the Spanish Galleon which usually carried 74 guns.

SAND SHARK is one of the elasmobranchus class which includes sharks, skates and rays. Its technical name is *Rhinobatus*; it partakes of the nature of shark and ray. Its mouth is underneath but opens horizontally and looks like a piece of india rubber; its teeth are practically non-existent. It is viviparous, producing from 8 to 20 young ones.

ROOI AAS: called by the Kafirs *amasennena*, is an Ascidian or sea squirt. It is a very low type of life, consisting of a pulpy mass not unlike a mussel, of an orange colour enclosed in a thick covering of vegetable substance. It has an extremely pungent and lasting smell.

The Dutch roast it for food, and the Kafirs use it as a medicine.

F. E. S.

Prep. Letter.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to be able to represent the the Preparatory and to put a piece in this magazine.

Owing to sickness we have not been able to play other schools. We played the 5th team; the match was not finished, but as far as it was played we were unsuccessful.

As regards our Prep. team, I think we could hold our own against any other team our own size. I can't help saying that E. Purdon is an excellent bowler, and B. Rayner and E. Watkinson follow him closely. I expect that most of our Prep. players will be moved up into a higher team next quarter.

As I have no more to say, I will end my letter.

With kind regards from

R. S. RAYNER.

Nature Notes.

A number of wild-flowers have been brought in by boys from time to time during the past two quarters, but limitations on our space have prevented earlier reference to them.

At the beginning of August H. I. Wallace brought from his farm *Diplopappus filifolius*, which is a much-branched veldt bush having daisy-like flowers with yellow disks and bluish rays; the white-flowered caffir-heath (*Erica caffra*); and the pink *Erica chamissonis*. A day or two later we received *Erica decipiens* from the Mountain Drive from H. Heyman. The heaths are chiefly winter flowerers, a fact which explains their frequency among plants collected at this season.

Various species of Australian wattle were also coming into flower, such as the long-leaved with its yellow spikes, and the silver-leaved with pale feather-cut foliage and panicles of golden globelets,

H. G. Purdon brought a fine spathe of the arum or trumpet lily (*Richardia africana*) on Aug. 13th, together with two varieties of heath, both *E. caffra*, but one (*var. auricularis*) with narrower leaves and flowers. *Barosma pulchella* was also in the bunch.

On Aug. 17, H. I. Wallace added the heart-leaved monkey apple (*Royena cordata*) in flower, Red-hot poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*), and the "Star-of-Bethlehem" (*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*). It is unfortunate that the latter is popularly known here as "Snow-drop," to which flower it bears no resemblance except in colour. A yellow-flowered everlasting (*Athanasia filiformis*) and a euphorbiaceous plant (*Cluytia alaternoides*) come from the hills south of Grahams-town.

H. I. Wallace on another occasion brought the Bird-of-Paradise flower (*Strelitzia reginae*). At East London it is known as "Kaffir-crane."

The small collection of Karroo plants obtained by B. C. Codner at Willowmore, in July, contains some others of interest, nearly all of which were found on the cultivated lands. They include a Medick (*M. Aschersoni*), common in lucerne fields, where it spreads prostrate over the ground to a diameter of five feet, and has to be dug out. Another leguminiferous plant is *Lessertia Stenoloba*, which has short racemes of purplish flowers and leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, composed of six or seven pairs of leaflets. Of the same order is the handsome *Sutherlandia frutescens* which has scarlet flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, and 3 in. leaves made up of about ten pairs of leaflets. The pods with their stalks look not unlike little geese, and this is the meaning of the Dutch name "gansjes." The Kafir children play with them.

The erect form of the small-flowered mallow was common on waste ground. The Dutch call the fruits pompoentjes, that is "little pumpkins." A *Nemesia* with purplish-tinted flowers (*N. faelens*) was also abundant. On the veldt were two greyish or whitish leaved composites, *Pteronia incana* and *Lachnospermum*. The interesting local folk-names in this note were furnished by B. C. Codner. Miss J. C. Gane, of the Albany Museum, kindly compared the plants of the collection with the types in the herbarium.

On October 5th Thomson and Liebmann brought back some interesting plants from Makana's Kop and the kloof east of it. The most worthy of note were a fragrant-leaved stork's bill (*Pelargonium odoratissimum*) and an orchid (Burchell's *Holothrix*). At the same time a plant of a fine species of *Cotyledon* (*C. orbiculata*) was obtained with its thick fleshy foliage intact and most of the roots. It was then just coming into flower. It has lain since then on the editor's window-ledge without any supply of water except such as might find its way through the open window during a shower. Here it has afforded a most interesting study in the water-conserving economy of succulent plants. The

waxy bloom coating its leaves prevents loss by evaporation of the water contained in them. At the end of a fortnight two of the handsome pendulous blossoms with their recurved coral-red limb were fully open, and the whole inflorescence and stem supporting it showed no signs whatever of wilting. The nourishment used was drawn from the leaves, not from all in equal proportion, but from below upwards. The main stem has eight leaves, and of these the two lowest emptied and shrivelled at the end of a fortnight, and two more were beginning to get lax. But the plant is still flowering as we go to press.

A collection was made during the first week of October by W. Staples at Trappes Valley, including among many other species a groundsel (*Senecio oxyriaefolius*), *Venidium arctotoides*, *Sulera pinnatifida*, and the lesser panic grass (*P. minus*). *Senecio* and *Helichrysum* are by far the two largest groups of local composites, and are interesting also from the fact that they are plentifully represented in the floras of both South Africa and Australia.

A still larger collection was made at Fern Kloof by E. Preddy, and included *Psoralea tomentosa*, *Ursinia anethoides*, and *Helichrysum felinum*. *Psoralea* (together with *Crotalaria*, *Indigofera*, *Tephrosia*, *Vigna*, *Cassia*, and *Acacia*) forms a link between the flora of this part of Cape Colony and that of Australia in the order of pod-bearing plants (*Leguminiferae*).

Other plants secured during the same period by J. Leibman, were a *Rafnia* (*R. elliptica*), and *Oedera latifolia*.

On October 19th, H. I. Wallace brought in a Kafir anemone (*A. Caffra*).

A specimen of the handsome wild pomegranate (*Burchellia*) furnished by H. G. Purdon, bore several flowers which showed a slight abnormality. The normal number of divisions of the calyx is five, and the scarlet tube of the

corolla ends in the same number of teeth ; but we found one or two in which the divisions of both calyx and corolla numbered six, and one in which the corolla had six teeth while the calyx was normal.

Editorial Notices.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Magazines: *S. Andrew's College Magazine*, *South African College Magazine*, *South African College School Magazine*, *The Grey* (P.E.), *Leys Fortnightly*, *Kingswood School Magazine*, *Dale College Magazine*, *Training College Magazine*, *Epsworth Magazine*, *Rondebosch Boys High School Magazine*, *Grey College School (Bloemfontein) Magazine*.

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