

Editorial.

Since the last issue of this magazine no outstanding school event such as Foundation-day or Sports-day has interrupted the even tenour of the quarter. There have been a few comings and goings amongst the boys, and from among the staff of the school there has been one universally regretted departure which is referred to elsewhere in the following pages. But the term itself has passed quietly, and the present number faithfully reflects that quality in the smaller bulk of news and the larger space available for articles of a literary character. Two of these are original papers of much interest read before the Literary and Debating Society, while old boys have contributed two others. But we regret to record an almost complete absense of articles written definitely for the magazine by boys in the school. The important place assigned to English Composition in the school curriculum ought to be sufficient guarantee that the necessary skill is not lacking, and the articles which the present pages contain are proof enough that the ability exists. But nothing reaches the editor. That is missing a great opportunity. Nearly all the literature we read, and by which we form our standards of judgment, is on the printed page, and it is much easier to criticise our own work and see it in the right perspective when we can get it presented to our eyes through the same medium. We shall not, of course, print any article which does not, in our opinion, show the degree of originality and merit we desire to maintain, but if the writer whose offered contribution is not accepted is really anxious to profit by the chance the magazine offers

him, he may find that the advice and suggestions which will accompany the return of any manuscript are of more use to him than its acceptance. We hope, therefore, that the fear of rejection will never deter any boy from sending in his work.

School Notes.

The following boys joined at the commencement of the quarter :—J. C. Larter (East London), R. Dyke (Basutoland), G. G. Barker (Cape Town), H. A. Wood (Standerton), W. E. K. Tucker (Johannesburg), J. Leibman (Pretoria), E. Compton (Kroonstad), L. Hockey (Pretoria), D. Oldman, B. Wallace, R. Snyder, K. Robb, P. Ansley, F. Collom, C. Collom (Grahamstown).

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We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Brockless F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., A.C.O., who has recently joined the musical staff of the College in place of the late Mr. Medley. Mr. Brockless has already appeared before the school in the light of a very varied and entertaining Musician, and in particular had taken up enthusiastically the work of the formation of a Choral Society. The members selected have responded with equal enthusiasm, and we hope shortly to hear some of the choral selections which are being studied.

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Congratulations to G. Webster and J. D. Dashwood on their success in the recent Musical examinations, the former taking high marks in the Advanced Piano and the latter passing well in the Intermediate Division.

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We have recently bidden farewell (perhaps only pro tem.) to Mr. W. G. Mears who has left to join Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Mr. Mears will be a severe loss to the Rugby forward line, where he has long been a tower of strength, as

a most hard working and unselfish forward. He sails from Cape Town by the S. S. Norman on September 27th taking with him our united best wishes for a safe voyage and a safe return in due course. His place has been taken by Mr. H. T. Crouch, M.A., who has for some time been associated with the College as a resident of the Hostel and in participation in the games.

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The present quarter has been timed to end on October 1st, the fourth quarter commencing on Tuesday October 7th. The University examinations commence on December 5th and the school year will close probably at the end of the following week but until the examination time table is published this cannot be decided finally.

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Rumour speaks well of the prospects of the cricket season. With quite a number of last season's members of the First Eleven left to choose from, and the services of Mr. Crouch to supply what has been a long felt want, a good fast bowler, the team should be able to give a good account of itself.

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The First Fifteen with their recent victory over Bedford have finished a remarkably successful season, having won all their matches with the exception of one against the Rhodes University College in which the result of the former match was reversed. With the match well in our hands a mistake in the last two minutes of the game gave our opponents a try which was converted. The game was however fought out so strenuously and fairly that no one could complain of the defeat, however "hard lines" it might be. Chapman has captained the team with judgment, and is to be congratulated on the success it has had under his management. Meintjes

unemployed at that time passing by were requisitioned for the tent-pitching and within the next hour our "structure" was hoisted aloft and made secure. But, for me, as I have said before, never again !

Cadet Corps.

Under the new Defence Act we have been compelled to take off our strength almost the whole of 'A' Company together with some N.C.O.'s from 'B'. Although off the strength the over 17's still drill and are of great assistance.

The strength now is : 6 Officers, 5 N.C.O.'s, 70 Privates. Total 81.

This allows us 3 troops, and a fourth troop consists of those over age.

Unfortunately we have not yet received the new cadet drill.

Troops 'B' and 'C' have been instructed in Semaphore signalling and have made good progress. The assistance of last year's signalling squad has been most useful, providing us with eight capable instructors.

All troops have had musketry instruction but owing to the want of aiming rests and miniature rifles and ammunition no class firing has taken place. We hope to have these issued shortly.

Sergt. N. Meintjes has been gazetted Lieutenant whilst Ptes. T. Logie, W. Milroy and H. S. Wood have been promoted to Corporals.

A case containing clothing, equipment &c, is now on its way from Port Elizabeth.

Great disappointment was felt when the news of the abandoning of cadet camps reached us.

end of October to take up his duties. The selection has been made by Dr. Mansvelt formerly Superintendent General of Education in the Transvaal. Mr. Bexemer is a highly certificated teacher of considerable experience, an excellent gymnast and a good violinist.

Agriculture as a Career.

What are you going to be? This very vital question was put to us all when we were at Kingswood, and many like myself, doubtless evaded the answer, and shamefacedly admitted "I don't know." I left it to fate which is an unwise way. She has however "played white" for me; but it is best to act independently of this lady, if you can, and for that purpose I wish to enumerate some facts which may be of use to those who intend following the profession I have chosen.

Some while ago Mr. R. L. Impey suggested that all O.K.Cs should write about their life work, in order that the younger scholars of the college might have a chance of comparing the respective values of the different walks of life. So far this excellent suggestion seems to have been overlooked as I have not seen any articles of this nature. I wish to give you some facts about the profession of Agriculture, which is at present making such a stir in the world.

Historically I shall leave it alone, although that is in itself an interest phase. It is as old as man himself. Let us, however, get the modern aspect of the profession.

Agriculture is the basis of all industry and manufacture; the only two ways of earning your living which cannot be traced back to Agriculture directly are hunting and fishing. Every known science, art, and craft can be applied to it.

It embraces botany with its divisions of plant pathology, and plant breeding, also zoology, entomology, eugenics, physics, biological and mineralogical chemistry, geology,

dynamics, engineering, surveying, meteorology, and astronomy, besides other "ologies" and "onomies" which have slipped me.

The boy who chooses straight farming which is a healthful and profitable business if properly indulged in (judging from the great number of farmers in Illinois and South Africa who have automobiles) cannot do better than take his matriculation at Kingswood, and then go to one of our Agricultural Colleges, where he will get a practical and theoretical training in the business of farming and the applications of the above sciences to practical every-day life. If he would rather go abroad and get this practical training he cannot do better than go to Guelph, in the province of Ontario, Canada. It is a cheap school and the scholars are expected to spend the five months during summer in working on farms, where they can earn enough to carry them through the year. It has a good name even in the United States, and I believe there are at present a dozen South Africans at that institution.

I am going to give the names of several Colleges and Universities so that those who desire can write and get information. I am of the opinion however that, unless you are going to take up the special study of one branch of Agriculture, it behoves you to support our South African agricultural schools on which the Union Government is spending such large sums of money.

The man who wishes to specialize will do well to take his Intermediate B.A. examinations first in botany, zoology, chemistry and geology, if possible; if any science has to be left out, let it be zoology, unless you intend specialising in Animal Husbandry. For this you could profitably spend some time in England and also at either the University of Illinois or the University of Wisconsin, both of which are in easy reach of the big packing houses in Chicago, which it would be wise to visit for one who intended making South

Africa a beef and pork exporter. For those who intend to specialise in dairy work the University of Wisconsin has the best name; for specialists in entomology Cornell University; while for those who wish to be Tobacco and Cotton Experts the southern part of the United States is the best, although the colleges in that part have not a good name. For experts in the fruit line California has an excellent university at Berkely, where can be studied viticulture, citriculture, and horticulture of all descriptions.

I took up the study of agricultural chemistry and soils, and would recommend some time under Dr. Hopkins at the University of Illinois, also a time with Dr. Wood of Cambridge University, England, and it would also be advantageous to spend a few months at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, in England, which has the oldest and most reliable data on soils in the world.

These then are some of the branches you can specialize in and I believe do well at. If South Africa cannot absorb you there are plenty of other countries that can. Numbers leave the United States for positions in South America, and there are numerous students from Latin-America studying in this country in order to fill the demand in their own. There are 48 or more Agricultural Schools and Colleges in the United States turning out thousands of graduates every year and yet the demand keeps up. In a few years there will be room for many men in Rhodesia and British East Africa. Choose the branch you like and then go out and "make good," as the Americans say. This is an age of Agricultural awakening, and the man who gets into the field early is bound to do well.

I have given you a meagre outline, but I hope it may prove of use to some Kingswoodian. Kingswood's name is spreading fast and I hope some day there will be no person in South Africa who has not heard of that dear old school.

THOS. D. HALL.

O .K. C.

D. Morum, O.K., writes from The Leys, Cambridge, where he has represented his house in both cricket and shooting. He is studying for the "Little Go" with the view of going to the University next year.

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T. D. Hall, O.K., writes from Utah, where he has been studying dry-farming as practised by the Mormons. He expects to return to England to complete his studies before the end of the year.

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W. G. A. Mears, O.K., who has been a member of the K.C. staff for nearly two years, has left this quarter. He is proceeding to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to continue the study of History. His absence will be much felt in school and on the field.

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R. L. Corder, O.K., is farming in the Bloemfontein District.

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E. M. Brown, O.K., headed the Law List in the 'May' examinations at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was awarded an exhibition of £40. He has played regularly for the John's XV, and rowed in the "Rugger" boat, which made 4 bumps, and thus gets his oar.

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J. Ayliff, O.K., and his bride sailed for the Cape on Sept. 6th, and is expected in Grahamstown during the first week in October.

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P. E. Curnick, O.K., has been one of the 'star performers' in the Rhodes XV this season; he is a likely candidate for Currie Cup honours next year.

J. Rider, O.K., has also played for Rhodes 1st XV.

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H. Barker, O.K., has assisted the S. A. College team at half throughout the season, under the captaincy of D. Duncan, O.K.

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E. G. Gamble, O.K., has been playing for the Huguenot and Training Colleges, Wellington, combined team, the winners of the "Harris Cup." He has been training with a view to teaching since he took the Intermediate at Rhodes University College last year.

WEDDINGS.

In the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Umtata, on Tuesday, 24th June, Harold H. Birkett, O.K., to Lilian Rogers, O.W.H.S., eldest daughter of Rev. T. D. Rogers.

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On Monday, 11th August, at Blue Gums, Herschel, E. E. Gladwin, O.K., to Daisy Thomas, O.W.H.S.

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At Newnham Hall, Baldock, Herts, England, on Saturday, August 30th, J. Ayliff, O.K., to Ione Hine, eldest daughter of N. J. Hine, Esq., of Newnham.

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At Queenstown, on Wednesday, 10th September, L. L. Palmer, O.K., to Florence Welch.

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To be married on Tuesday, October 7th, at Plumstead, Cape, A. M. Slade, O.K., to E. M. Nixon.

Nature Notes.

OBSERVATION NOTE BOOKS.

A few weeks ago a number of observation note-books were issued to boys who wished to make notes on field natural history, and as a result of this we are able to collect here a few interesting records. They are necessarily fragmentary, but that is just the manner in which first-hand observations accumulate. The range of subjects covered is a wide one, including rocks, insects, animals and plants; the only conditions accompanying the issue of the two dozen books now out were that they should be used only for their intended purpose, should be kept as neatly as the writing in of notes in the field permitted, and should be handed in from time to time when called for.

Many things worth notice are to be seen from time to time on the school premises themselves. At the beginning of September a number of fire-flies were brought in, but these wonderful little beetles do not seem to be as abundant here or to make the display which Tennyson had in mind in Locksley Hall—

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.

Another very beautiful little beetle brought in this month belongs to the *Cassididae*, so-called from the metallic lustre of the wing-cases, which have a shining golden colour. The colour is associated with the presence of water, and disappears as the specimen becomes dry in a collection, but it can be restored again by soaking.

Sugar-loaf Hill is naturally an important source of observations. The large yellow-striped land-shell (*Achatina*) has just been collected there. These creatures avoid the heats of summer by burying themselves in the soil, and it is during this period of rest that new shell-growth is made, the lines of junction of which with the old can generally be clearly seen.

Butterflies began to show themselves plentifully at the beginning of September. A. Rishworth notes the Orange-tip on Sept. 6th. and most of the common kinds. Two days later the same note-book records the pansy butterfly on the school ground, and Sept. 16th, a guinea butterfly is noted in the same place. The latter is one of the largest found locally, but though it is a handsome insect its larva is a nuisance to orange-growers, as it feeds on the leaves of the various kinds of citrus. It is important for the collector to bear in mind facts such as this. "If you find a caterpillar and want to get the moth or butterfly, be careful to note which tree you find it on, because if you feed it on any other kind of leaf it may die." (A.R.)

The plants of Sugar-Loaf and the bush north of it have come in for a good deal of attention. On its actual sides the handsome myrtle-leaved milkwort is now in full flower; and from the kloof beyond a variety of fruiting shrubs have been submitted for determination, including the edible, but not very palatable four-thorned Azima, the berries of which are a shining white and the size of large peas. The bush may be readily known by the four long thorns set on the branches at each pair of leaves. Another fruit found here was the dog-plum or Cape ash (*Ekebergia capensis*). It owes the second of these names to the pinnate foliage which is so like that of the kaffir-plum that the two trees are scarcely distinguishable in mere leaf. But the term dog-plum does not well describe the fruit, which is flattened at top and bottom and is more like a rosy crab-apple. The core is hard and white and in three divisions, and may often be seen remaining on the stalk after birds have cleared away the sweetish pulp round it. A tall bush with trefoil leaves and pods an inch to one and a half long is one of the Crotalarias (*C. capensis*), and a low-growing bush with currant-like fruits, very fragrant when crushed, is *Randia rudis*. A low-growing plant frequent on the more level ground this side of Sugar-loaf has once or twice

been brought in. It has small mauve flowers and toothed leaves in opposite pairs, and is a species of *Sutera*. Turf and roadside wastes are often dotted with a dwarf bulbous plant having narrow leaves and flowers less than half an inch across, of a very pale violet colour. This is one of the plants known in Australia as onion-grass, where the ripe fruits are eaten by the children for the sake of a sweetish mucilage surrounding the seeds, and are called "puddings" from their bolster-like shape suggesting jam-roll. The botanical name is *Romulea*.

A GARDEN LOG-BOOK.

On Sept. 3rd, the Wednesday following half-term, the Third Form turned out one strong to make itself a small garden. The ground had already been dug and only had to be prepared for seed by smoothing over with a rake. Then an outer row of portulaca or purslane was sown, an inner one of mignonette, and a third of snapdragon within that. Tropaeolums and Canterbury-bells were sown in the middle. Some sweet-pea seed was also put in along the wire fence which bounds the strip of garden on one side:

At present there is nothing above ground to show for our labour, but when the seedlings come up we shall have representatives of six different orders of plants for our nature study. The wild original of the mignonette (*Reseda odorata*) is a native of Egypt. Gardeners usually call the tropaeolum a nasturtium, but the latter name properly belongs to watercress. The tropaeolums are closely allied to the geranium family, and are natives of South America. Sweet-pea is a native of Sicily. The Canterbury-bell is *Campanula media*, but in spite of its popular name it is not wild in England. Garden or great snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*) had its original in Southern Europe.

SEPT. 10.—Seedlings are just beginning to appear above ground, but the two tiny first leaves, or seed-leaves, do not

show any likeness to those which the full-grown plant will have.

SEPT. 11.—Weeding is all that can be done at present, and annual meadow-grass gives most trouble. But we also have to pull out an occasional shepherd's-purse or lesser swine-cress, both crucifers, and now and then a parsnip has to be grubbed up, for the site of our garden was once a parsnip bed.

SEPT. 13.—The last two or three days have been showery, so that the rose watering-can has had a rest.

SEPT. 22.—Seedlings are now abundant after a rainy week, but many must be weeds, though they are not yet old enough for us to separate the "wheat from the tares." The *tropaeolums* alone have declared their identity and are over an inch high.

THE PREP. GARDEN.

A more ambitious scheme is under way in the garden behind the adjoining house. Every boy in the preparatory department of the school has been allotted a piece of ground, and we noticed that a number of plants had been imported and bedded out there. The recent rains have helped these to settle down wonderfully, though they also made the middle path navigable for boats—and boots. One boy, like a good herbalist, has installed two healthy plants of that once famous cure-all, the March marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). Others have put in a judicious combination of chrysanthemums, lettuces and sweet violets, and it remains to be seen whether the market-gardeners or the florists will reap the most pleasure and advantage out of their allotments. In the meantime perhaps one may be allowed a thought of regret for the glorious chaos of fat-hen, Cape-gooseberry, black nightshade, strammony and grasses which filled the place a month ago, and especially for the pretty balm-leaved *Nemesia*, a native and a weed, but surely worthy of cultivation for the sake of its little white snap-dragon flowers.

Literary and Debating Society.

President: Mr. E. G. Gane; *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. A. T. Williamson, Mr. R. H. Matterson; *Hon. Secretary*: J. B. Hine; *Committee*: Messrs. Dyke, Meintjes, Ross, Blake, Chapman.

The first meeting of the quarter was held in the Library on August 8th, Mr. A. T. Williamson in the Chair. J. B. Hine was elected Hon. Secretary in place of E. C. Rothkugel resigned. Several interesting papers were read, some of which will be found elsewhere in the pages of this magazine. J. B. Hine dealt with "Old Durban," E. C. Rothkugel took as his subject "Native Life at the Cape," R. Ross followed with a paper on "Abakweta," and W. Dyke concluded with an account of "Native Life in Basutoland."

The next meeting was held on August 23rd. The President, Mr. E. G. Gane, gave a Lantern Lecture on "Egypt," and as is usual on these occasions the members of the school were invited. The Lecturer dealt mainly with ancient Egypt and illustrated an interesting description of the pyramids, obelisks and temples by excellent lantern slides.

The Masters' debate on "Women's Suffrage," took place on September 4th, Mr. F. S. Salisbury in the Chair. Mr. A. T. Williamson proposed "That this house is in favour of Women's Suffrage." He maintained that, as women were taxed, they should be represented; the excesses of the Militants were far less serious than the riots which attended the passage of the first Reform Bill. Mr. R. H. Matterson opposed, urging that the vote should accompany the physical strength necessary to enforce the laws made. Women's proper sphere was the home and we did not want them dragged into the mud-throwing of the political arena. Lewis, Scott and Hine supported the motion, while Rothkugel, Meth and Logie spoke against. Mr. Gane discussed the question from both standpoints but suggested that the admission of such a large body of working-class women to the franchise

would involve an extension of the democracy of which we could not foresee the political results. The chairman summed up and suggested that the granting of the franchise would bring to an end the reign of force and lessen political mud-throwing, and on the motion being put it was carried by fourteen votes to nine.

Native Customs of Basutoland.

The more one knows of the Natives, the more one sees how little, how imperfectly, and how wrongly they understand the ways and manners, the minds and the heart of the whites. Hence many misunderstandings which cause a great deal of friction and hatred between the two races. This ignorance is mutual.

There are prejudices and passions on both sides. Most white men know only the native who has been rooted out of his natural soil.

The location Kaffir, the loafer, thief, drunkard, the half-educated kaffir who has deserted all nationality has learned most of the bad things, and perhaps a few good things, that the lowest class of white man can teach, for it is with this class that the location kaffir comes into contact.

In order to know the native, he must be studied in his own country. He must be studied not for a few months, not by a person who does not know how to speak his language, nor from behind a shop counter ; but for a long time by one who can talk with him, and visit him in his village, and in his house; and let me add, by one who is willing and able to extend to the native the amount of respect, kindness, and fairness to which every human being is entitled and which every human being owes to every other human being. It is absurd to pretend that the natives are perfect and blameless creatures ; but it is equally absurd to pretend that there is absolutely no good in them. Let me mention here a few good

points of the Basutos. Far from being a lawless nation, the Basutos have always been a very well ruled and organized community. Most interesting is their social organization or constitution, such as it was long before they came into contact with the white people. We have here the natural product of human nature, and it is worth a great deal of attention.

The first unit is the village, which is placed under the care of a headman who is in his language called Morena that is a chief, he is not only the chief, but also the father of the village (*ra motse, ra motsana*), a pretty and very becoming title indeed. He is the father of the community by natural right, the dignity and the duties being hereditary. He is responsible for everything that happens, he gives out lands, he judges cases, he is the representative of the big chief, he is even doctor, and he generally fulfils his manifold duties without any show of authority, but not without dignity and competency.

A certain number of villages, with their lands and grazing grounds, are placed under a chief of higher standing than the "Ra Motse," who is also of a better family, for the position is hereditary. He has to look after everything that pertains to his ward, and to him appeal may be made if one party in a case is not satisfied with the "Ra Motse's" verdict. Above this petty chief is the chief of the whole district, and above him the Paramount chief. Both belong to the royal family and are descendants of Moshesh. Such a political organization seems to me very wise, no better proof of it can be given than the fact that the British Government, although firmly established in Basutoland, has never thought of destroying it, but on the contrary makes of it the most extensive and good use.

I have spoken of cases being judged by the "Ra Motse" or father of the village and appeal being made to the headman and to the great chief himself. This leads me to say a few words about the administration of justice, as it was

chess centuries ago that the first book printed at his press at Westminster was one entitled *The Game and Playe of Chess*. The game has been played in the East for ages. In France the names of the pieces differ somewhat from ours, for the mitre of the bishop is taken to be a jester's cap, and that is named accordingly *le fou*. The rook gets its name from the French *roc*, 'a mass of rock,' and the pawn is so called from the French *pion*, a man of no property. Hence the pawns are the private soldiers of the chess army. But beginners, and for that matter, more advanced players also, cannot be too strongly warned against regarding the pawns of small account and sacrificing them needlessly. The saying "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," is equally true *mutatis mutandis* of chess.

Native Life at the Cape.

Before really commencing this paper I must apologise to those of my audience who have been misled by the title into expecting a Darwin-like dissertation upon the descent and origin of the native of the Western Province, and to assure those who have been dreading such a venture that I am attempting nothing more than to give a light sketch of the different types of natives in Cape Town, as seen from the white resident's point of view.

In the first place the number of natives in Cape Town may not be so large as in other of the inland towns, but it comprises representatives of nearly every tribe in South Africa, and even of the Central and Eastern parts of the Continent. Besides these "upstarts," as they are regarded by the majority of the resident natives, there are two distinct classes who have their homes there and who have lived there all their lives. The largest of these two parties are the

Malays, who settled in Cape Colony in its very earliest days. After them the "Cape Boys," or the very lightly coloured class, are the most evident.

To really give an adequate description of the life of the Malay of Cape Town much more space than that which I have at my disposal would be necessary, but I will attempt to give you very briefly a rough idea of his general mode of life.

On the slopes of Signal Hill down towards the lower portion of the city the real Malay quarter lies, and a more unsavoury looking district it would be difficult to find. The houses are close together and the streets are little more than lanes, but the residents themselves, when seen away from their homes, are very gorgeous looking individuals indeed. The women dress, not as so many native races do, in imitation of the latest fashions, but in the most startling colourings conceivable, made into simply and amply designed dresses. Their heads are covered with what are locally known as "Dooks" or very gaudy silk handkerchiefs. The male portion of this section of the community are mostly engaged in the fishing industry or else as butchers. They are as a rule a fairly well built type of men with regular and even handsome features.

The Malay is a great sportsman, and he spends his Saturday afternoons in playing cricket in summer, and watching football in winter. Indeed, so many Malays patronise Newlands, the premier football ground of the Western Province, on Saturdays, that a special stand has been erected for them holding from two to three hundred, and every week these seats are all filled.

The Malay house is in itself a most interesting study, for luxury and poverty stand side by side everywhere. The building itself is generally a three or four roomed structure which has quite plainly survived many generations of "Mohammed's" family. The "best room" in which the head of the family sleeps is generally in the front of the house with one small

window leading straight onto the street. Inside a space of about ten feet by twelve is often one of the most elaborate bedroom suites which money can buy in Cape Town, and as the taste of the Malay is always for the gaudy, some truly weird effects are seen. Of the other rooms the dining room is the only one deserving of notice, for there is often a Brussels carpet on the floor, upon which are empty paraffin boxes doing duty as chairs in the day time, and beds for the animal portion of the household at night, for fowls, dogs, cats and pigeons are allowed indiscriminate use of the house throughout the day. The general habits of the Malay are slovenly in the extreme, and, although he certainly has an idea of luxury of the most ostentatious nature, he has absolutely no ideas of even the most elementary refinement.

Besides those sporting and industrial occupations of which I have already spoken, the Malay carries his religion to such a degree that it almost forms another occupation.

There are numerous Mosques in different parts of the city and all of them are filled daily with Malays at their devotions. Taking the race all round, however, they are a quiet, peaceable, and industrious people who keep to themselves and do not think themselves the equals of the Europeans as do the Cape Boys of whom I am now going to speak.

It is really rather difficult to say anything in favour of the Cape Boys as a class, for although there are doubtless many exceptions, the majority of them prefer "living by their wits" to doing honest work. The females of the race are generally employed as domestic servants, and when trained really do excellent work, although many of them allow their almost natural instinct for petty thieving to get the better of them.

With regard to the occupations followed by the males, many of them become splendid gardeners and even reliable chauffeurs, but I am afraid quite a large number make a

practice of getting a living in the following manner. A Scotch-cart drawn by one horse and containing three or more of these men with some bundles of cut wood, is driven through the wealthier residential parts of the city, and after a suitable residence has been selected, two of the vendors enter the garden, one at the front and one at the back gates, and each knocks at his respective door at almost the same moment. The result naturally is that the servant leaves the back of the house to attend to the front door and the native immediately enters and snaps up any trifle which may be handy. Numerous instances of this happening, perhaps not in exactly the same manner, but with the same system at the back of it, have been brought before the notice of the police, but only very rarely is the delinquent brought to book.

This shows us briefly how the two residential classes live, and before bringing the paper to a conclusion, I would just like to describe the general aspect of native life as it strikes the visitor. Perhaps the most obvious fault of the Cape native is his lack of respect for the white people. The native walks on the pavement and incidentally jostles the white man off. He occupies a seat in the tram-cars while white ladies often have to stand, and he generally conducts himself in a way which is a reflection upon the legislation of the Cape. And now, although this situation is annually getting worse and worse, nothing is being done to keep the native in his place, and unless the whites are very careful, in a few years these natives will be entering into commercial competition, not perhaps as individual traders, but as assistants and clerks, and they will be earning wages which will enable them to dress and be outwardly, except for the slight tinge of colour, the same as their masters.

E.C.R.

Football.

This portion of the season has been unfortunate in that it has been very difficult to arrange matches; only two of any importance have been played, a full account of which is given below, and a scratch game against an Albany XV, which resulted in a win by about 40 points. Crusaders and Grootfontein were both unable to arrange a date.

The team is probably the strongest Kingswood has put into the field for a considerable number of years, and in spite of the loss of Alger at June, and of Meintjes who has been "crooked" this quarter, the forward line has always held its own. In the back division the work has been more combined and the passing cleaner and better taken than in the first half of the season.

One of the chief weaknesses is the poor heeling of the forwards in the loose; this is probably due to a tendency on the part of one or two forwards to "wing" unnecessarily.

Mr. Mears left us just before our last match; his coaching and energy have been invaluable in the forward line; the success of the season has been, in a great measure, due to his leadership of the forwards.

Results for the season :—

Matches Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts for.	Agst.
6	5	1	0	107	22

KINGSWOOD v. RHODES U. C.

The above teams met for the first time this season on the City Lords on Wednesday, June 11. Grahamstown football enthusiasts missed the best contested and most exciting game of the season, for only a meagre band of towns-people viewed the match.

It became evident quite early in the game that the match was really to be fought out between the Rhodes backs and the Kingswood forwards; and in evidence of this a forward rush sent Alger over for Kingswood after five

minutes play, and another ended in Morgan obtaining a second try some three minutes later; only one of these was converted. Score 8-0.

Rhodes now woke up and tried to get their backs going, and before long Curnick intercepted and beating three men, scored for Rhodes. Score 8-5. Rhodes' soon attacked again and a rapid dash by Hops put Rhodes 2 points ahead, 8-10.

Half-time found the score unaltered. In the second-half the superior training of the Kingswood pack began to tell, and after several close, but abortive attempts, a bout of passing ended in a scrambling try by Meth, 11-10.

The game now became very keen, but Rhodes' lost Krige, who broke his collarbone in falling on the ball, and were thus heavily handicapped forward, as a result their most vigorous attempts to regain the lead were frustrated by Kingswood who could now afford to take a man out of the pack for defence and attack; the vigilance of the forwards prevented the Rhodes halves, time after time, from getting the ball to their speedy wings; and the final twenty minutes found the play confined to the Rhodes half. Just before the whistle blew Dold slipped away on the blind side, and handed on to King who scored in the corner; thus leaving Kingswood the winners by 14 points to 10.

For the winners Dold at half, and Chapman and Turner in the three-quarter line played good football throughout while the pack were in tip-top form; all the tries came from forwards.

For Rhodes Hops, Curnick and Gamble wasted no opportunities but these were few and far between; of the pack Morton, Curlewis and Davis were the best, but Fraser at full back was quite off colour.

The victory of the Kingswood boys is particularly noteworthy in view of the comparative ease with which Rhodes has routed the other local clubs.

KINGSWOOD v. RHODES.

Played on Rhodes ground on Wednesday, August 20. Our team was badly handicapped in this match by the loss of Meintjes, who had sprained his ankle in the previous practice, and of Guest at full-back who was ill.

Rhodes kicked off against the sun, and a long ding-dong struggle commenced between the two packs; every inch was contested and the tackling and energy on both sides was exceedingly vigorous. Three-quarter movements were few, but after about 15 minutes' play Turner narrowly missed scoring. Up to half-time play was chiefly in the centre of the field and when the ball came out the halves found touch promptly to give their forwards a short rest. Half-time came with no score.

In the second half Kingswood attacked almost continuously for nearly 20 minutes; on several occasions the left wing was within an ace of scoring; Dold also came very prettily round the blind side, but failed to reach the line. Then the ball came right along the line from left to right and Wood put Kingswood 3 points ahead.

Kingswood continued to attack and seemed to have the game well in hand until the last 5 minutes when the character of the play entirely changed: Rhodes heeled the ball and sent it rapidly along the line; the Kingswood line had crept towards the scrum, with the result that Gamble scored in the corner; although tackled by Wood his weight dragged him the necessary 3 yards. From the kick-off Rhodes attacked again, a very pretty passing movement ended in a break through by Goldwater, and the whistle blew leaving Rhodes winners by 8 points to 3. It is only fair to state, however, that the winning points were scored 3 minutes after time, no occasion for blowing the whistle having arisen for about 4 minutes. Team: Mr. Crouch, Turner, Chapman, Mr. Matterson, Wood, Dold, Kelly, Mr. Mears, King, Morgan, Dyke, Ross, Meth, De Jager and Logie.

KINGSWOOD v. BEDFORD.

This match was played at Bedford on Saturday, Sept. 20th, and ended in a win for the School by 6 points to 4.

Rain fell with remorseless persistence all day, and both ball and ground were in an almost impossible state by the time the game began. Kingswood kicked off against wind, rain, and slope, and attacked at once. It soon became obvious that big scoring was impossible, for the three-quarters could hardly hold the ball and fell whenever they tried to swerve. After several attempts Kingswood's first try came through Morgan; Meth put a difficult kick only a foot outside the uprights. No further score came before half-time.

In the second half Kingswood made effort after effort to get the line going only to have the wing three-quarter slip down in the mud when a try seemed a certainty. Some heavy forwards in the Bedford pack now began to keep the ball tight and force their way through and several times looked dangerous. Then from a penalty Dold put the ball safely over the posts. Score 6-0. Shortly afterwards a forward movement took the ball into the Kingswood 25, and a centre-three-quarter dropped the next goal. Score 6-4.

Attacking once more Kingswood crossed the line with what looked like a try, but this was disallowed, and a few minutes later the whistle blew for 'no side.' Dold and Chapman played very sound games, and King did some excellent work in the scrum. The team returned, covered with mud, to clean themselves, and then passed a most pleasant evening in the Town Hall, where they were entertained by some of the Bedford ladies.

 CRITIQUE OF FIRST FIFTEEN,

CHAPMAN, H. (Captain).—Centre three-quarter. Has improved greatly this season; runs strongly and takes the most difficult of passes cleanly; very powerful kick;

has captained the side 'excellently.' Still shows a tendency to run into the centre of the field.

MEINTJES, N. (Secretary).—Hardworking forward, invaluable both in the tight and loose; has learnt to use his hands much better, but his dribbling is still a trifle clumsy. Has been unable to assist the team since June owing to accidents.

DOLD, D. (half-back).—The star man of this year's XV: always alert, has a very useful feint and swerve; gets his backs going well, but is occasionally selfish. Place kicking excellent. Has plenty of pace and makes good openings.

GUEST, R. (full-back).—A safe tackler, powerful kick with either foot, and a good field. Has saved the team excellently on several occasions. Plays a good game on the wing when required.

KING, E. (forward).—A hardworking forward who throws his whole heart into the game. Excellent tackler, but rather clumsy in the loose. Is the most improved player in the team.

ALGER, H. (forward).—Left at June, a powerful forward, fast and useful in the loose; inclined to neglect the 'scrum.' Excellent in the line out.

TURNER, R. (wing three-quarter).—Fast with plenty of dash; tackles low and hard, and seldom misses his man; takes his passes well, but still inclined to stumble in his swerve.

DYKE, W. (forward).—Makes use of his height in the line out; useful scrummager and generally in the front row; dribbling rather erratic. Plays hard all the way through.

METH, J. (forward).—A fast forward, good both with hands and feet and a safe tackler; lacks weight.

KELLY, H. (half-back).—A small but plucky player; very quick on his feet; inclined to keep the ball too long; should be useful next year.

MORGAN, H. A. (forward).—A heavy forward with a strong run; clever in the loose, but an unwilling worker in the tight. Should learn to pass.

WOOD, A. (wing three-quarter).—Has plenty of pace, and runs strongly; is a slow starter and forgets his centre; has improved greatly as a tackler.

The following have also gained places in the 1st since June :—

ROSS, R. (forward).—A heavy forward who does not shirk falling on the ball. Useful in the scrum and line out, but rather lacking in experience.

DE JAGER, L.—A big forward, lacking experience but useful in the loose. Should make a very good player next year.

The following masters have also assisted the team : Mr. Mears (forward), Mr. Wilcocks (forward, left at June), Mr. Matterson (centre three-quarter and forward), Mr. Crouch (centre-three-quarter since June). H. Clayton and T. Logie have played for the first on one or two occasions.

CAKE MATCHES.

The junior cake-matches provided three good games with which to finish the season. Teams were chosen by Hine and Crouch, and no alterations were allowed owing to absence from sickness, etc. Hine's XV was victorious in the first game by 6-5, but succumbed to Crouch's XV in the 2nd and 3rd matches by 10-12, and 0-6, tries being scored in the final for the winners by N. G. Gane and N. Turner. Play was very keen throughout, the tackling at times being very deadly.

A Letter from the Prep.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir.—The prep. have had many games in football this season. A little while ago the prep. played St. Andrew's, in which we were beaten. To-day we played the first match of the cake-matches. One of the wonders of this match was that McLuckie played and scored two tries. All the boys played hard because they knew that it was for a cake, but with all my side's work Davidson's side beat us by 17 points to 11. Yours truly,

September 22nd.

H. E. P.

Beach Camping at East London.

BY THE PESSIMIST.

A few remarks ament the Xmas holidays, though belated, will, I fancy, not come amiss, even at this date. Of course I speak on the subject as a resident of our little "fighting port," not as a visitor. Therefore it naturally follows that the tone in which I speak of the holidays will differ greatly from that of the enthusiastic pleasure-seeking visitor. Not, mind you, that I wish, in any way, to deprecate the enjoyment of our well-earned holidays. Be it far from me!

But, for instance, when my wife early in December says to me: "Now, Adolphus, I suppose we are going to put up a tent at the beach, as usual, this year, aren't we, dear?" I merely reply indifferently, "Yes, I suppose so" and go on reading the daily news; thus the subject drops for the time being.

A few days later, however, at breakfast, the question is again brought up, and I know that this time there is to be no getting out of it.

I drop in, therefore, at the Town Office on my way to business and select a tent site from the few now available, and wend my way towards the office in a very contented frame of mind, feeling that I have done my duty valiantly in conforming to the conventional tent-pitching. But do you, dear reader, imagine for a moment that I go down to the beach, find our particular peg, and erect that tent? In my younger and more foolish days I once, not only bought a tent, but even volunteered to put it up; but never again!

Some people think it the easiest thing imaginable, fixing a tent. But for pure spiteful "cussedness" give me an ordinary sized "bell-tent." Larger tents may be worse, but on this occasion the tent Horace and I had was a "bell," I speak therefore from experience. (Horace, I may mention, is the name of the weakminded person upon whom I prevailed to give me a hand in my tent-pitching venture. We still speak, but there is a noticeable reticence on both sides in mentioning the subject of tents.)

Anyhow, we met at the appointed hour at the beach, and straightway proceeded to seek for our own particular peg, somewhere amid the several hundred others. Some tents were already up, in positions deviating more or less from the perpendicular. We smiled to ourselves as we pictured in our mind's eye how perfectly our tent should be pitched! It should be the pride of the beach camp!

After some little time we at length managed to decipher our own number on one of the pegs: so fetching the tent from the waiting cart we proceeded to erect it. Horace knew what it was! There's the pole to be fixed together first. For some inexplicable reason these things are in two or three pieces, which require some little dexterous manipulating before they can be persuaded to remain as one. Having planted the pole firmly on the selected spot (and not on H's. pet corn, a proceeding to which he appears strongly to object), I cajoled my companion to hold it. So far so

a most hard working and unselfish forward. He sails from Cape Town by the S. S. Norman on September 27th taking with him our united best wishes for a safe voyage and a safe return in due course. His place has been taken by Mr. H. T. Crouch, M.A., who has for some time been associated with the College as a resident of the Hostel and in participation in the games.

* * *

The present quarter has been timed to end on October 1st, the fourth quarter commencing on Tuesday October 7th. The University examinations commence on December 5th and the school year will close probably at the end of the following week but until the examination time table is published this cannot be decided finally.

* * *

Rumour speaks well of the prospects of the cricket season. With quite a number of last season's members of the First Eleven left to choose from, and the services of Mr. Crouch to supply what has been a long felt want, a good fast bowler, the team should be able to give a good account of itself.

* * *

The First Fifteen with their recent victory over Bedford have finished a remarkably successful season, having won all their matches with the exception of one against the Rhodes University College in which the result of the former match was reversed. With the match well in our hands a mistake in the last two minutes of the game gave our opponents a try which was converted. The game was however fought out so strenuously and fairly that no one could complain of the defeat, however "hard lines" it might be. Chapman has captained the team with judgment, and is to be congratulated on the success it has had under his management. Meintjes

unemployed at that time passing by were requisitioned for the tent-pitching and within the next hour our "structure" was hoisted aloft and made secure. But, for me, as I have said before, never again !

Cadet Corps.

Under the new Defence Act we have been compelled to take off our strength almost the whole of 'A' Company together with some N.C.O.'s from 'B'. Although off the strength the over 17's still drill and are of great assistance.

The strength now is : 6 Officers, 5 N.C.O.'s, 70 Privates. Total 81.

This allows us 3 troops, and a fourth troop consists of those over age.

Unfortunately we have not yet received the new cadet drill.

Troops 'B' and 'C' have been instructed in Semaphore signalling and have made good progress. The assistance of last year's signalling squad has been most useful, providing us with eight capable instructors.

All troops have had musketry instruction but owing to the want of aiming rests and miniature rifles and ammunition no class firing has taken place. We hope to have these issued shortly.

Sergt. N. Meintjes has been gazetted Lieutenant whilst Ptes. T. Logie, W. Milroy and H. S. Wood have been promoted to Corporals.

A case containing clothing, equipment &c, is now on its way from Port Elizabeth.

Great disappointment was felt when the news of the abandoning of cadet camps reached us.

Acrostic.

Time : Tuesday, after four. The Scene :
 For my initials on the field ;
 While by my finals marksmen keen
 Brought home in former years a shield.

- 1 That point within the earth's elliptic course,
 Which is its light's dispenser and heat's source.
- 2 One daughter, when her mother set her face
 T'ward Judah, turned back home to her own place.
- 3 Through Venezuela's plains from Andes' sides
 A river to the Caribbean glides.
- 4 A future laureate won by college fame
 By a prize poem headed with this name.
- 5 I'm a winged mammal's namesake, but my blade
 Got me dubbed willow, being thereof made.
- 6 Since the same thing cannot at the same time
 Be in two places, this disproves the crime.
- 7 Misspelt I'm solitary, but if penned
 In the right way I'm something that you lend.
- 8 I'm daily burnt on land, but on the sea
 By mate or captain kept religiously.

The correct solution will be given in our next number.

