

Prince Alfred College

CHRONICLE.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE THIRD TERM of the Session of 1886 ended on Friday, September 24. At half-past two in the afternoon of that day an assembly was held in the big school-room. First the "school order" list was called over, showing where each boy stood in his class as the result of the quarter's work. In the lower forms there were many "ups and downs," in the higher forms there were very few considerable changes. In those classes boys have about found their relative positions; some continue to sink, but not far; others gradually rise, but cannot mount much higher.

The dux of the		
Sixth Form	was	Hone, F. S.
Lower Sixth	"	Drew, J.
Fifth	"	Gray, A. L.
Lower Fifth	"	Watson, W. A.
Upper Fourth	"	Lillywhite, R.
Fourth	"	Basedow, A.
Upper Third	"	Wood, G. B.
Third	"	Allen, W. H.
Lower Third	"	Loader, G.
Second	"	Pustkuchen, L.
Lower Second	"	Pitt, A. W. G.
First	"	Birks, G. V.
Lower First	"	Atkinson, A.H.O.

As the lists were read special notice was taken not only of the duces, who all received a hearty cheer, but also of the

progress made by Butler in the Sixth Form, and of that by Allen in the Lower Sixth; Gray's results in the Fifth were particularly commended. Though we little thought those words were to be the last addressed to him amongst us. James and Laurie came in for their share of praise in the Lower Fifth; Jude, Adamson, and Wendt, in the Upper Fourth; Harris and Crompton, in the Fourth; Price, Levine, and Uren, in the Upper Third; Tippett and Goldsworthy, in the Third; Walker, Taylor, and Balk, in the Lower Third; R. Lever and G. Foster, in the Second; M. Moss, L. King, and Pritchard, in the Lower Second; F. Magarey, in the First; and S. Lawrence, in the Lower First.

The number of Certificates gained was in the			
Sixth Form	3	or	·375 of the class
Lower Sixth	4	"	·22 "
Fifth	15	"	·41 "
Lower Fifth	11	"	·32 "
Upper Fourth	12	"	·375 "
Fourth	15	"	·44 "
Upper Third	8	"	·29 "
Third	8	"	·29 "
Lower Third	16	"	·62 "
Second	16	"	·53 "
Lower Second	15	"	·58 "
First	7	"	·33 "
Lower First	4	"	·36 "

Two of the students also gained certificates, thus bringing up the total to 136,

an increase of 10 on last quarter; the Lower Third has the best average, and the Lower Sixth the worst.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, at which the various schools compete, are after the present year to be altered in name and somewhat in character. It will sound strange to speak of the "Senior" instead of Matriculation, and yet what's in a name? If any one wishes to enter the University and study there, or to commence a course for law or medicine, he may walk along pretty much the same lines as hitherto, and by taking up certain subjects at the Senior examination earn the right to matriculate. To him the change will be a distinction without a difference. If a boy does not want to study further, but to go to business when he leaves school, he may still like to pass this examination before he leaves, and so earn a valuable certificate as to his attainments and ability. He will find little difference in his work here. It seems that it will be easier to pass the Senior than it used to be the Matriculation, but harder to get a first class in it. However, that is for next year to consider. This Christmas things will not be altered, and we must try to do our best. Last year's list we cannot hope to equal, but still we may aim at doing well. Our masters took a leading part in opposing the changes in the Senate of the University, because they thought that those who take up the harder subjects will be at a disadvantage under the new scheme. This evidently is unfair. Let us hope the examiners will bear this in mind when marking the papers, and be easy on the harder work.

THE SPORTS this year were held on a lovely day. There was a very large

gathering. It is the best opportunity in the year of seeing and chatting with "old boys" and friends; and good use was made of it. The only hitch in the programme seemed to be the arrangements for the prize giving; as soon as the last race was over the seats round the platform were rushed by a number of boys. Not P.A.C. boys, but visitors, chiefly of the dirty and untidy order. The Head Master cleared the seats of these, and insisted that only ladies should sit. These boys were slow to obey his orders to quit, and some of them were rude to him besides. At the assembly the next Monday morning he said that he was sorry to see so many ladies standing; even after all his efforts the seats were largely taken up by young ladies, and the older ladies were left to stand outside. He suggested that next year a double row of seats should be put round, and that the P.A.C. boys should help in the matter, that they should "rush" too and take possession of the seats, and then give them up to ladies as they came up. The same section of the audience became disorderly while the President of the College was speaking, and made hearing almost impossible.

THE SWIMMING SEASON will set in with the warm weather, and it is to be hoped a good number of the boys will attend the swimming class, and acquire this useful art. The class is to meet on Monday afternoon at 4, and on Saturday morning at 10. The only charge is that for a ticket for the baths each time, fourpence. Mr. Bastard makes no charge for teaching, though he is a capital teacher. It is altogether a chance not to be missed. Most boys readily learn. The summer holidays by the seaside or riverside are much safer and pleasanter to swimmers than to those who

"Linger, shivering on the brink."

ON MONDAY, October 4, the first day of the present term, a cricket meeting was held. The Head Master was in the chair. He said that there was a considerable balance due to the treasurer; but he supposed it was no use referring to that now, for the cricket season was far more expensive than the football season. However, they must keep the expenses down. The income was likely to be about £30, and they mustn't go beyond it. Messrs. Stevenson's offer of a bat for the best average was received with cheers. The following officers were elected:—Secretaries, D. Fowler and G. C. Braund; treasurer, Mr. Chapple; committee, J. Darling, Rischbeith, P. Hill, Davis, and F. M. Wilkinson.

THE BALANCE-SHEET OF No. 10 of the *P.A.C. Chronicle* shows expenditure for printing, posting, etc., £5 5s. 3d.; receipts, sale to classes, subscriptions, etc., £5 16s. 9d., leaving a profit on issue No. 10 of 11s. 6d., which added to the previous balance on hand makes a total of £3 14s. 6d. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions from Messrs. Treleaven, Piper, Parsons, Hancock, Fischer, Wyllie, Flint, Wheaton, and Watt. We should be very glad to receive the names of more subscribers, as the number on the roll is very small. The subscription has been reduced to two shillings per year, including postage in the colony. Chronicles can be had from F. J. Chapple, P.A. College, from the Wesleyan Book Depot, or from Robertson's.

MESSRS. STEVENSON BROTHERS, the well-known watchmakers and jewellers of Rundle-street, have offered a prize bat to the one who secures the top average during the present cricket season. This generous offer is "accepted with thanks."

OLD BOYS' COLUMN.

We learn from the Melbourne *Spectator* that Herbert Wells, formerly a scholar here, the second son of the Rev. W. P. Wells, sometime President of P.A.C., has gone as a missionary to China. We wish him success in his self-denying enterprise.

Alfred Wells, his brother, paid us a visit the other day. He is holding an important position as an engineer on the railways in course of construction in Western Australia. By-the-way, W. H. Finlayson holds a similar position under Messrs. Millar Brothers on their contracts in Queensland.

In the Literary Societies' competition we notice the names of W. Lathlean, who secured the first prize for an essay on "Hard Times in South Australia: Their Cause and Cure;" and of A. Wyllie, who carried off the prize for Latin prose.

Alfred W. Hill continues to add letters to his name by taking various medical diplomas at home. They now run—L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. He is now holding an appointment as clinical assistant at the Ophthalmic Hospital, London, and another at the Hospital for Women, Soho Square.

T. C. Bennett having completed his medical course at Aberdeen with honour, and secured the degrees of M.B. and C.M., and studied some special branches at Edinburgh, is on his way back to home and South Australia.

We received with great regret the news from England of the decease of Dr. Frederick J. Bollen. He matriculated in 1876 at the Adelaide University, and so has left us for nearly ten years; but he has always kept up his connection with P.A.C., and in every way possible shown his continued attachment to it.

He endeavoured to do good in many ways outside as well as within his circle of professional duties. In the pulpits of the Wesleyan Churches in and near Port Adelaide and on temperance platforms he will be much missed.

That first matriculation list issued by the Adelaide University contains names of which both the University and the schools may well be proud. There were ten names only on it. Six of these were of boys who went up from P. A. College. The two in the first class were Fred. J. Bollen, who afterwards successfully pursued medical studies in London, and was favourably known as a medical man at the Port, and E. B. Colton, now the head of a well-known firm of solicitors in Adelaide, and a most staunch friend to P.A.C. Of the other four two—J. James and W. A. Langsford—entered the Wesleyan ministry; the latter is still a useful and acceptable member of that body. R. H. Lathlean is established as a solicitor in Adelaide, and A. J. Wells as a surveyor on the new railways of Western Australia. Of the four gentlemen not hailing from us, one is Mr. T. A. Caterer, now a master at St. Peter's College; and another, J. E. Jefferies, has just returned from Aberdeen, having honourably completed his course of training for the M.B. degree. We doubt not that the other two gentlemen—Messrs. Herbert and Niesche—have done equally well.

E. R. Forster has passed the examination for the LL.M. degree at the University of Cambridge.

James Fowler has obtained his B.A. at Cambridge with third-class honours. These were secured by his papers in history.

In the list of those recently admitted to the South Australian Bar last month

we notice old friends in Alexander Melrose, LL.B., and Arthur Wm. Piper. Piper was placed highest amongst those who took the examination for admission. Melrose was admitted by virtue of his LL.B. degree.

S. E. Holder, M.B., who is studying medicine at University College, London, continues to add to his already long list of honours. He has recently secured the Senior Fellow's Gold Medal for clinical medicine, the Tuke Medal for practical pathology, and a silver medal for surgery. Also he has been bracketed equal with another for the Aitchison Scholarship, worth £90 for two years, and given to the best man of his year at University College. Also he has obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. and a gold medal for obstetrics.

J. W. Leitch, who went home recently as the South Australian Scholar of his year, has begun to score successes at the Edinburgh University. He has passed his first professional examination, and obtained the gold medal for botany.

N.B.—We shall be glad to be furnished with authentic information for this column.

THE origin of the phrase "Mind your P's and Q's," is not generally known. In ale-houses, where chalk scores were formerly marked upon the wall or behind the door of the tap-room, it was customary to put these initial letters at the head of every man's account, to show the number of pints and quarts for which he was in arrears; and one may presume many a friendly rustic to have tapped his neighbour on the shoulder when he was indulging too freely in his potations, and to have pointed to the scores and exclaimed, "Giles, Giles, mind your P's and Q's."

THE P.A.C. OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting was held at Beach's Restaurant in the evening of Saturday, the 25th September. The attendance of members was not large, but as usual, it was enthusiastic, and many regrets were expressed during its course that meetings were not held oftener. The Adelaide football and cricket clubs were well represented at one table, and a company of older "boys" encircled another, and so on. The chair was taken by F. Chapple, Esq., B.A., B.Sc. He apologised for the absence of the President, Mr. J. A. Hartley, and of Messrs. Churchward and Sunter. In a few opening remarks he said that though not wishing to throw a gloom over the meeting, he could not refrain from alluding to the decease of Dr. Fred. Bollen, one of the members of the Association, and from paying a tribute of deep regard for him and respect to his memory. Mr. Peter Wood, too, one of the Auditors, was undergoing one of the greatest sorrows a man can feel in the death of his highly esteemed father, Mr. Gilbert Wood. He would have their sincere sympathy. The Assistant Secretary, Cecil S. Mead, had just passed through a severe illness, but they would be glad to know he was now on a fair way to recovery.

The formal business was then proceeded with.

The Secretary (Mr. E. B. Colton) then read the annual report as follows:— "Your committee have to report a slight increase of the funds, the balance to credit of the Association now being £78 1s. 3d. as against £75 19s. 1d. at the end of last year. Eleven new members have been elected during the year, but as a large

number have been struck off the roll for non-payment of subscriptions, and several have resigned, our total number has somewhat decreased since the last annual meeting, and we have now only 161. We regret very much the falling-off, and trust that every member will do his best to get others to join the Association. Individual effort is what is wanted. We also regret to have to record the death of four members, viz., Dr. F. J. Bollen, and Messrs. J. W. Mackman, J. G. Deeble, and F. Gascoigne. In accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting the committee have revised the rules of the Association, and as no alterations were deemed advisable have had 200 copies printed, which can be had on application to the secretaries. The annual dinner was held at the college as usual, and although it was not so numerously attended as the previous one, those present seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The usual sums for the scholarship and the athletic sports fund have been voted. The scholarship last year was won by Mr. T. M. Burgess." The report and balance sheet (see page 17) were adopted.

The officers were elected as follows:— President, Mr. J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc.; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc.; A. A. Scott, B.A., and J. T. Sunter, B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. E. B. Colton; and assistant secretary, Mr. C. S. Mead; treasurer, Mr. A. Langsford; auditors, Messrs. G. Chewings and E. H. Bakewell; committee, Messrs. G. M. Evan, G. W. Cooper, A. H. Hill, A. H. Henning, M. Meyrick, G. S. Cotton, and J. C. Rowett.

After this had been concluded the meeting assumed a social character. Recitations were given by Messrs. G. M. Evan and Shortt, and songs by Messrs. F.

Chapple, J. C. Rowett, A. Scott, and F. Beach, and choruses and glees by the company generally. At the close, hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. F. Beach (an old scholar) for the use of the room, and to the chairman.

P.A.C. DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following is a record of the proceedings at the last five meetings of the Society:—

Impromptu speeches were set down as the order of the evening for July 31. Speeches of this kind are rarely eloquent, and sometimes not even sensible; although the former adjective could hardly be applied to any of the addresses delivered on this occasion, yet none wholly lacked reason. "Nothing venture, nothing have," "Puns," and "Nicknames" were the themes treated.

On August 14 the fourth half-yearly business meeting was held. The report which was presented deprecated the continued comparatively small membership of the Society, but it was withal of a hopeful nature. The treasurer's statement indicated a small credit balance. A motion tabled by F. J. Chapple, in favour of altering the day of the Society's meetings from Saturday to Friday, was negatived. The following appointments of officers were made for the present year:—President, Mr. Chapple; vice-presidents, Mr. Stephenson and A. Wyllie; secretary, A. F. Robin; treasurer, A. C. Davis; committee, H. Bathurst, F. J. Chapple, A. W. Crompton, J. D. Iliffe, T. Trestrail, and F. W. Wheatley.

What must be deemed to be the pre-eminent English political question of the day—"Should Home Rule be granted to

Ireland?"—was the point to be determined on August 28. The Gladstonian view of the subject had but few supporters among members, for after a lively, albeit rather one-sided, debate the Home Rulers, of whom H. W. Crompton was the leading speaker, found themselves to be in a minority of four. T. Trestrail was leader on the winning side.

"Is it desirable to establish a Tourists' Club in connection with P.A.C.?" was the matter in dispute on September 4. That such a club should be formed at the College was, it will be remembered, urged as desirable in the leading article of the last number of the *Chronicle*. The editorial view was regarded favourably by many of the speakers, although the contrary opinion was almost equally manifested. The question was decided in the affirmative by a majority of two votes. F. J. Chapple and H. Bathurst respectively led the victors and the vanquished.

On September 18 we again had impromptu speeches. In drawing up the programme for the half-year the committee considered this to be the most suitable evening for extempore speaking, and hence the somewhat short interval between the last occasion of the delivery of speeches of such a nature. The feeble pointlessness of some at least of the addresses which were made would seem to indicate that in this respect the Society has not yet reached ideal excellence. The subjects discussed were—"The Mosquito," "Rest," "The Debating Society," and "Flowers."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION is proposing to found a scholarship at our College. We hail the proposal with pleasure, and hope it will soon be carried out.

WHY DO WE LEARN LATIN AND GREEK ?

It is not uncommon in these days for uninstructed persons (and some instructed ones, too) to decry classical studies as a mere waste of time. They scornfully ask, "What does a merchant, or a tradesman, or a farmer, want with Latin and Greek? Of what practical use is it?" No one will deny that a man may very successfully distribute produce, or conduct a business, or cultivate land, without having any smattering of classical knowledge. But education has an aim which is much higher, and quite distinct from the special studies which supply the knowledge required for commerce, trade, or agriculture. It aims at developing and strengthening the whole mind and not merely a few of the mental faculties.

The question thus asked may be answered by asking another: "What is the use of parallel bars, dumb bells, jumping, running, and other manly exercises to one who is not going to be an acrobat, but will probably have to earn his bread by his brains?" The answer is evident. These sports train the muscles and develop the body so that it may be able to perform its functions properly and preserve the health. So classics, even if they had no other use, would be of the highest value as a discipline and preparation of the mind for the varied and complex functions it will have to discharge. The man who has never vaulted over a fence as a boy will surely "come a cropper" when he first makes the attempt; and so he whose mind has never been trained to reason, or to remember, or to appreciate, will find himself at a disadvantage in the most ordinary pursuits, as compared with one whose mind has been well trained.

But in addition to their great value in disciplining the mind, Latin and Greek give us the noblest conceptions of the human mind clothed in the most elegant and precise language. They are the perfection of languages in word-power and form, and are the fittest training to show how thought should be expressed. They make us familiar with scenes, habits, and ideas which aid us in solving the problems of our own day, and cultivate a feeling of reverence for the past, which is greatly needed in a young country like our own.

Again, they are, as languages, the foundation of English, and since an accurate knowledge of our own tongue is one of the chief ends of education, they are invaluable—nay, almost indispensable as a means to that end. A very large proportion of our words are derived from Greek or Latin—something like 29,000 out of 43,000. And in the study of French, Italian, or Spanish, a previous knowledge of Latin—the root-language of all three—will materially lighten the task of the student.

There is not a newspaper article, a critical essay, nor a conversation among educated men, that does not abound in allusions to the writings of Latin and Greek authors, and he who is ignorant of these languages is simply unable to understand a great deal of what is passing around him.

For these reasons, therefore—as training the mind and memory, as suggesting noble ideas in choice and exact language, as giving valuable knowledge and reverence of the past, as leading to a more instructed use of our own tongue, as helping in the acquisition of modern languages, and as fitting a man to read and understand the best English literature, and to move in cultivated society—we should learn Latin and Greek.—*Selected and adapted.*

In Memoriam.

We all read with great regret on the Tuesday morning of the holiday week, of the sudden and sad death of our school-fellow, Archibald Gray. He joined us at the beginning of the year, coming from the Port Model School with an exhibition. He had qualified for an exhibition in December 1884, though not thirteen years old, obtaining the seventh position on the list, the six above him, however, gained the awards. In December 1885 he competed again, and this time was placed first on the list. He was put into the fifth form on entering the college, and though most of the work was quite new to him, by the end of the first quarter he had obtained the first place in the form. This success he continued to follow up and improve upon till at the close of the third term he was first in every subject except arithmetic; in that he was second. At the breaking-up assembly the headmaster specially noticed this wonderful achievement, and we applauded loudly. Little did we think that the life and school career, so promising, were so soon and so abruptly to close. It is needless to repeat the mournful details of the distressing accident. He seems to have fallen while he had an open penknife in his hand. The knife pierced his thigh and laid open the femoral or main artery of the leg. Efforts to stop the bleeding were unavailing. He soon fainted from loss of blood, swooned and passed away.

At the assembly on the opening day of the present term, the head master spoke of the sad event. He said that he felt it very much indeed, and that he should for many a day miss that eager, interested,

intelligent face at the top of the fifth form. He added that the great source of comfort to his friends must be to remember how industriously and faithfully he had lived. If they had to recall idle waste of talents instead of diligent use of them, how much deeper would their grief be; and deeper still if they had the memory of evil wrought and wrong committed. Certainly the life taught each to "live each day as if the last."

STYGIANS' EASTER TRIP.

During the last Easter holidays the Stygians, a cricket club composed of the assistant masters of the various colleges around Adelaide, made a trip to the Southern townships. They met three clubs, and altogether spent a very enjoyable week in the South. Some P.A.C. boarders accompanied the team, and rendered them material assistance. The scores were as follows:—

ECHUNGA v. STYGIANS.

Echunga 91, Stygians 38 and 68 for 3 wickets. For Stygians Davis made 33 not out, and Mr. Bodinner 18. Mr. Bayle bowled 7 wickets.

MACCLESFIELD v. STYGIANS.

Macclesfield 92, Stygians 110 for 4 wickets. For Stygians Mr. Bodinner made 53 not out, Peterson bowled 6 for 31.

STRATHALBYN v. STYGIANS.

Strathalbyn 101, Stygians 59 for 4 wickets. For Stygians Mr. Bodinner made 30 not out, Mr. Brown bowled 5 for 16.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These were held this year on the afternoon of Saturday, September 11. The weather for once was favourable, and a large crowd of people had assembled on the grounds at the time for starting the first race.

The various races were well contested, although many of those who had entered their names for races did not run. This was a great pity, as even if one does not win, it is no disgrace to him if he has done his best, and besides the events are much more interesting when a large number run.

The following are the events and prize-winners.

1. 150 yds. Handicap Flat (1st event College Cup). 1st prize, F. Lathlean; 2nd, W. Rhodes.
 2. 100 yds. Handicap Flat (boys under 11) 1st prize, J. Heath; 2nd, F. Darling.
 3. Handicap Running High Jump. W. Dowie. Height, 5 feet.
 4. 100 yds. Champion Race. 1st prize, R. P. A. von Bertouch.
 5. 150 yds. Handicap Medley. 1st prize, F. Lathlean; 2nd, W. Leschen; 3rd, G. Braund and R. H. Faucett (three-legged); 4th, J. M. Wendt.
- This race caused a great deal of amusement on account of the various methods of running. Some hopped, others in sacks, others with buckets on their heads.
6. 100 yds. Champion Race (under 15). 1st prize, W. Wilson.
 7. 150 yds. Handicap Hurdle (2nd event College Cup). 1st prize, R. P. A. von Bertouch.
 8. 100 yds. Handicap Flat (under 9). 1st prize, R. Lever.
 9. 220 yds. Handicap Flat. 1st prize, F. Lathlean; 2nd, A. J. Row; 3rd, G. C. Braund; 4th, J. C. Mosely.
 10. 150 yds. Handicap Flat (under 15). 1st prize, A. E. Hamilton; 2nd, A. Leitch; 3rd, W. Wilson; 4th, A. Marlowe.
 12. 120 Old Scholars' Handicap Flat. 1st prize, J. B. Cooper; 2nd, H. Rounsevell.
 13. 440 yds. Handicap Flat (3rd event College Cup). 1st prize, R. P. A. von Bertouch; 2nd, G. C. Braund.
 14. 120 yds. Handicap Flat (under 13). 1st prize, H. W. Brown; 2nd, L. Haslam; 3rd, O. Homburg; 4th, C. S. Dowie.
 15. 120 yds. Handicap Flat. 1st prize, F. Lathlean; 2nd, W. Rhodes; 3rd, J. Darling.
 16. Kicking the Football. 1st prize, J. Darling.
 18. 120 yds. Old Scholars' Handicap Hurdle. 1st prize, R. Stephens; 2nd, L. Evan.
 19. 120 yds. Handicap Hurdle. 1st prize, N. Dowie; 2nd, P. Hill.
 20. Half-mile Handicap Flat. 1st prize, H. W. Charlick; 2nd, R. Martin; 3rd, E. J. Counter; 4th, A. Hill; 5th, A. Leitch; 6th, C. Stephens.

College Cup was won by R. P. A. von Bertouch with ten points.

ROWING NOTES.

By No. 2.

The rowing season is just commencing, and the committee will be glad to welcome any members on the payment of the half-crown subscription.

Rowing is a most healthful amusement, and can be enjoyed without the toil of cricket, and one can get quite as much, if not more, good from rowing than from any other sport.

We have our new racing boat, and although not successful last year, we must put our best foot foremost and win, and if we are beaten, take our beating like men, but at the same time determine to win next year, and remember that "Englishmen never know when they are beaten."

FOOTBALL NOTES.

By "BACK."

P.A.C. v KENSINGTON.

In this match we scored eight goals twelve behinds, against nine behinds.

P.A.C. v CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE.

Only twelve of our first appeared, after all had promised to play, and, consequently, we had to play without a full team.

The result was a rather easy victory for the C.B.C., who scored six goals and thirteen behinds, against one goal and seven behinds.

The result of the season's matches is ten played, four won and six lost. We have kicked forty-four goals and 111 behinds, against thirty-eight goals and 100 behinds.

The second twenty have played ten, and have succeeded in winning six and losing four.

The third twenty have played twelve matches, of which they have won eight and lost four.

SWIMMING NOTES.

By D.F.

Last season we held our first races, and although they were not as great a success as they might have been, were very good considering it was a first attempt.

A valuable prize has been offered for the championship of colleges by Mr. Bastard, who has always been very generous to us, and although we will not all be able to compete for it this year, we must try and do our best during the ensuing season, so that next year P.A.C. may send champions worthy of her name.

Swimming is as necessary to a boy as arithmetic is, so why should all the school not learn swimming?

LAWN TENNIS.

By DEUCE.

The return match between the College and the University tennis clubs took place on our grounds, and resulted in a win for us by 18 games. The following are the scores:—Mr. Chapple and H. E. Hill, P.A.C., beat Messrs. R. Andrews and R. Duence, U., 13 to 3. Messrs. Marryat and Goldsmith, U., beat Mr. Martin and D. Fowler, P.A.C., 19 to 17. Messrs. Marryat and W. Bonnin, U., beat A. L. Kaines and Roberts, P.A.C., 13 to 11. Mr. Chapple, P.A.C., beat Mr. R. Andrews, U., 13 to 4. A. L. Kaines, P.A.C., beat Mr. W. Bonnin, U., 13 to 10. Mr. R. Duence, U., beat D. Fowler, P.A.C., 7 to 4. H. E. Hill, P.A.C., beat Mr. Goldsmith, U., 13 to 4. Total, P.A.C. 81 to U. 63.

The return match against the Stygians was played on our grounds, and resulted in a win for us by 31 games. The scores are as follows:—A. L. Kaines and H. E. Hill, P.A.C., beat Messrs. Bailey and Tait, S., 13 to 1. D. Fowler and F. J. Chapple, P.A.C., beat Messrs. Byard and Bodinner, S., 13 to 11. A. L. Kaines, P.A.C., beat Mr. Bailey, S., 13 to 7. H. E. Hill, P.A.C., beat Mr. Tait, S., 13 to 2. Total, P.A.C. 52 to S. 21.

The team visited Roseworthy on September 29, to play the Roseworthy College Tennis club. The game resulted in a win for us by 51 games. Scores:—A. L. Kaines and H. E. Hill, P.A.C., beat R. J. Hill and A. Wright, R.C., 13 to 1. M. Chapple and D. Fowler, P.A.C., beat P. Gleeson and Clarke, R.C., 13 to nil. Mr. Chapple, P.A.C., beat R. J. Hill, R.C., 13 to 7. A. L. Kaines, P.A.C., beat P. Gleeson, R.C., 13 to 4. D. Fowler, P.A.C., beat A. Wright, R.C., 13 to 2. Total, P.A.C. 65 to R.C. 14.

AN HOUR IN THE LOBETHAL
TWEED FACTORY.

To one who has seen the huge factories of Bradford or Leeds, the unpretentious building at Lobethal seems very insignificant. But the company has done wisely in spending as little as possible on the mere building, as by this means they have more capital to invest in machinery. There are three main sheds. The first shed contains all the machinery necessary for the conversion of the raw material into threads ready for the weaver; the second contains the machinery necessary for making the yarn into cloth; and in the third the cloth is scoured, milled, and finished ready for the warehouse. The wool is first picked over by hand, and passed into the scouring machine, in which it is thoroughly cleaned, and after being washed it is dried again. It is next put into the wilying machines, not unlike a common winnowing machine, so that all the dust and seeds may be blown out of it. It is then sprinkled with oil to assist the carding, and put through the teaser, which thoroughly mixes it and opens it out ready for the cards. Now it is placed on a slowly moving, endless apron, which takes it into the scribbler. This machine consists of a large cylinder surrounded by a number of smaller ones; all are revolving, some fast others slowly, some turning one way and others in the opposite direction. The surface of every cylinder is studded with short fine wires, looking like countless thousands of headless pins, stuck in as close together as possible. One of these cylinders catches the wool from the apron, revolves and meets another roller turning in just the opposite direction; this roller appropriates as much of the wool as it can, turns

away with it, but almost immediately encounters a third roller revolving in a contrary direction, and so loses the wool which it had but just now taken up, and so on. These, acting like fine toothed combs, open out, mix and blend the fibres of wool into a continuous sheet.

On reaching the last roller of the scribbler the wool is gathered into a rope and wound on to a large ball. Sixty of these balls are now placed in a frame, and are fed in lengthwise to what is technically called a cleaner. In this machine the wool undergoes exactly the same treatment as in the scribbler, only that the various rollers are closer together, so that they may comb out little lumps that may have escaped previously. It is again taken off this cleaner in the shape of an endless band, and laid on lengthwise to a slowly revolving lattice which carries it to another carding engine called a "carder," where it is again operated on as before. The last part of this carder delivers the wool to a roller with a number of strips of card having spaces between. Each strip takes its quota of wool and it is then rubbed together and made into a loose untwisted thread. A given number of these are wound round a large bobbin, and are then carried to the spinning-jenny, sometimes called a "mule." The mule or jenny has a travelling frame in which the spindles are set. This frame as it travels, gently draws out and twists the thread into yarn. It can only travel a limited distance, and having reached its limit it returns quickly, winding up the spun thread on to small bobbins ready for the weaving shed. Several rows of bobbins being set up on a firm stand, the thread from each is passed on to a huge revolving frame where the warp is prepared for the looms. There are sixteen looms all

very much the same in arrangement and principle. The warp thread is divided into four sets of threads, by as many sets of heald threads. These heald-threads are tightly stretched on four vertical frames, the warp threads entering the loom horizontally, and for each warp thread there is a loop or eye firmly attached to a heald-thread, and through which it passes. The frames are elevated and depressed alternately, two being always up while the other two are down. In this way an open space called the shed is left between the elevated and depressed threads of the warp; through this shed or tunnel flies the shuttle, carrying the bobbin on which the yarn which is to form the thread of the weft has been wound; as it flies through the tunnel it leaves behind it a thread of the weft. When the shuttle has passed through the healds are reversed, and if A and B were up before and C and D down, now perhaps A and D are up and B and C down. The thread of the weft which was left behind by the thread, is driven tight up to that part of the cloth already made, by the reed, a frame with transverse wires, just far enough apart for four threads of warp to pass through each.

The cloth thus made leaves the loom as what is technically known as the raw thread. It is then passed to the finishing department, where it is scoured of all impurities. It is then dried and enters the fulling mill where it is felted. So great is the effect produced by the fulling mill, that an ordinary piece of tweed is made to shrink from thirty-seven inches wide to twenty-eight, and from fifty yards long to about forty yards, thus giving it firmness and closeness necessary to resist wear and cold. The cloth is again scoured and dried, and the surface shaved, giving it a finished appearance. It is finally pressed

and is then ready for the shop or the warehouse. In connection with the factory there are many other interesting features which we cannot now attempt to describe, such as the thirty horse-power engine which drives all the machinery; the dyeing vats and the "reading-stands," on which the cloth is placed and closely examined, every flaw that is found being removed. Enough has been said to show that much interest may be excited, and much information may be got by a visit to the Lobethal Tweed Factory.

We feel bound to add, and are glad of the opportunity of doing so, that Mr. J. W. McGregor, the manager of the factory, is always ready to explain the various processes, and further, that to his kindness we are indebted for much of the above description.

A WALK TO MT. BARKER.

Some time ago, a small party of us made up our minds to visit Mt. Barker. It was about half-past two on a fine afternoon when we started from town. We reached Burnside about 3 o'clock, and then took the road leading to Waterfall Gully. In the gully we passed many market gardeners, some of whom were Chinamen. Near the waterfall there is a large orangery, which extends for about half-a-mile along the road.

It was about 4 o'clock when we reached the first waterfall. The column of water is not very wide, but it is well worth seeing. Here we rested for a while and had some refreshment. Then we pushed on and came to the second fall, which is not nearly as large as the first, but still, as it falls among ferns, is almost as pretty.

On the other side of this is a steep hill, which we had to climb in order to reach

the Crafer's road. Darkness was closing in when we, puffing and blowing as if we should never get our breath again, reached the road. It soon became so dark that we were unable to see the views which surrounded us, and as a drizzling rain was falling we were compelled to hurry on as fast as possible.

We reached Stirling in time for tea, and slept there. At nine o'clock the following morning we again commenced our tramp. As there was plenty of time to reach Mt. Barker that day we walked slowly so that we might enjoy the various views along the road. Between Stirling and Mt. Barker the scenery is very beautiful, the road winding through hills of varying height and aspect, covered with trees and scrub. We saw a number of different kinds of birds, many of which were strange to us. Keeping up a steady pace, we passed through Bridgewater, Hahndorf, and a few small places, and reached Mt. Barker at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, tired but well pleased with our walk. H. B.

FIVE DAYS AT ST. HELENA.

No. II.

By A SPANKER BOOM.

Only the ladies of our party inspected Napoleon's new house. The men folk contented themselves by sitting in the parlour or in the verandah. No great historical value is attached to this house, as is the case with the one the Emperor lived in, and so we were not very much disappointed that the privilege extended to the ladies was not extended to us. The French Sergeant and his wife appear to be delighted when they receive visitors from far-off lands, for then they can dis-

course to them upon the virtues, etc., of Napoleon to their hearts' content. They are people who are well fitted for the position they hold, and can really entertain visitors for hours with their interesting anecdotes in connection with the life of the great monarch of France.

The lady of the house took a great deal of pride in telling us of the late visit of the Empress Eugenie. She had visited the house and grave of Napoleon, and had patronised the Sergeant and his wife. The untimely death of her son, the Prince Imperial, being fresh in her mind, she presented the Sergeant with a golden breast pin, as a recognition of merit. The front of this piece of jewellery was adorned by a very handsome precious stone; at the back was inlaid a gilt button, which had been taken from the uniform of the Prince after he was slain in the Zulu war. Surely the recipient should be proud of such a gift, as also of the donor? Right proud the whole family were, too. The Sergeant's wife produced the treasure, taking it from a handsome case and showed it to us, admiring spectators.

The grounds about this house are not specially attractive, so that visitors would not care to stay there long and miss other sights; the garden, which contains an abundance of flowers, covers a large area of ground. So when we had finished sight-seeing at the new house, our party mounted their traps, while two of us jumped into the saddles. The roads on the Island of St. Helena are as a rule good, and consequently we had little trouble in driving over the country.

The next place of interest is the grave of Napoleon, which is situated about a league from Longwood. The hills which we had to descend in order to reach the

spot where the willows grow, are very steep. Then we find ourselves in a beautiful valley covered with verdure. The shape of the grave is quadrangular, but wider at the top than at the bottom; covering an area, I should imagine, of about a quarter of an acre of ground. Surely no better place in the whole island, and for the matter of that, in many other islands, could be found where the worn-out body of such a distinguished man should seek its last resting place. A simple wooden fence is erected inside the enclosure, a simple stone slab covers the ground, under which, at one time, lay his coffin. Antommarchi, the physician, friend and companion of Napoleon during his exile, says:—"We were not allowed to place over the grave either a stone or a modest inscription; the governor opposed this pious wish, as if a tombstone or an inscription could have told the world more than they already knew." From this quotation it will be understood that even the stone which is now to be seen at the grave, was not erected for some time after the burial. Although the works of man do not adorn the simple burying ground, the beauties of nature are in abundance; some half-dozen weeping willow trees form a ring around the grave, and above, the foliage of each tree mingles with that of the others, so that the whole forms a shelter to Napoleon's grave. This is certainly a most lovely sight, for the trees are of no ordinary size.

In one corner of the enclosure is an object of special interest, that is a spring where one is able to obtain the purest and most delicious water to be found in any part of the world. A stone and cement wall is built around it, perhaps about three feet square. I drank from the spring, as every pilgrim should do, and

I am sure that I had never before, and have never since tasted such good water; water which seems to fill one with renewed freshness and vigour. This was a favourite locality with the Emperor, and he is said to have, on many occasions, been pleased to drink of this pure liquid. "On one of his last days (I am quoting from 'Horne's History of Napoleon Bonaparte') marked only by alternations of anguish, Napoleon was able to swallow and enjoy a large draught of cold water, and he immediately expressed his gratitude to the anxious friends who surrounded him:—'If fate had decreed that I should ever recover, I would erect a monument on the spot where the water flows, and would crown the fountain in testimony of the relief it has afforded me. Let me be buried,' he added 'near the limpid stream of this pure fountain.'" It is true that he did not live to erect any monument to the limpid stream, but his memory, which is always revived when one visits the grave, has built up a monument which no human hands can pull down. The stream has probably been running for centuries, and so long as it does keep up its plentiful supply, so long will it remind travellers of him who died in exile on the remote island of St. Helena.

(To be continued.)

A PLEASANT SAIL.

One day in the first quarter of this term we had a very pleasant sail to Glenelg and back. Starting a little after daylight we shaped a course down the Gulf with the wind in our teeth, but, however, we got a fairer breeze in the course of the morning, and headed straight there, en-

livening the time by telling yarns and singing. We arrived there at about half-past twelve, and lit our galley fire, cooked our dinner, and enjoyed a very nice snack. We did not bring the dingey with us, so we had to get ashore as well as we could between the rollers, for there was a heavy sea running at the time. We hitched up our things as high as we could and waded in. I got ashore pretty well, but H— and S— were not so fortunate, a big wave nearly drowning them; but the day was warm, so it did not matter much. We came ashore to represent three of the P.A.C. third eleven, which was playing a match down there, and had a splendid game, bought some "grub," as ours had run out, as we went through the township, and then got on board much better than we came ashore, and squared away at five o'clock together with the "Wanderer," which was down there. We had a spanking breeze, and the "Valentine," just the boat to take advantage of it, bowled along merrily, and arrived at half past six—half an hour after the "Wanderer." We considered it a capital run for a craft of the "Valentine's" size, considering it is called sixteen miles around the coast. It was very cold towards evening, but we had our fire, so we did not care. S— was very tired when we got home, and went to sleep on a bed as we were getting the gear out of the "Valentine." Thus ended one of the pleasantest cruises I have ever sailed the "Valentine" in.— Captain NEMO.

THE TARANTULA.

The South Australian tarantula is a very nice creature, though most people won't believe it. They object to him

chiefly because they say he is venomous, but this, like many other common beliefs is false. He is very useful in houses to eat flies, cockroaches, bugs, etc. His appetite is enormous, and as an extra good quality he spins no webs to make the walls look dirty. If by chance you hurt him and so cause him to bite, there is felt something like a very slight pin prick, which leaves no mark.

If well fed and kept warm they will grow very large, sometimes as much as four inches from the tip of one leg to the tip of the corresponding leg on the other side. They are of grey colour with small black patches on the legs. They have eight eyes, four to look perpendicularly, two sideways, and two in front. He catches flies by pretending to be asleep until some unwary one comes and settles within about six inches of him, then he takes a run and a leap, and before the fly knows there is anything wrong his fate is settled. In about two minutes he will throw the fly's corpse away without a drop of blood left in it. At night he runs about and catches flies asleep. Feeding is easier and quicker work then.

A TRIP TO THE LAKE DISTRICT IN ENGLAND.

On one fine Wednesday morning in the midsummer holidays we started at about five o'clock for a four days' trip to the Lake District. As there was no train going so early from the place where we lived, we had a good way to walk. The train started at about seven o'clock, and brought us to Lakeside, a station at the side of Lake Windermere, at about eleven o'clock. We crossed over to Ambleside by a steamboat, and then walked to

Grasmere, a beautiful little spot near a lake of the same name. When we arrived there it began to rain; the hotels in the town were all full, and it was with difficulty that we found our way to one a little way out of town, where we stayed during the night, and in the morning set out for Keswick, through the hills. We were directed to a hut where the postman lived, near a small lake called Easdale Tarn, and told that we should there ask the road. On our way we climbed Scaw Fell, from the top of which we had a beautiful view. After descending this we continued our journey, and after some time arrived at the hut, but to our dismay we found that the postman had left. We climbed a steep hill on our right hand, and descended it on the other side; there we were surrounded by hills on all sides but one, and that was in the direction of Grasmere. It was also raining violently, and we were glad when we saw a fisherman; he told us that there was nothing but to turn back, and offered to lead us. After we had gone a little we saw a cab on its way to Keswick, and in this we arrived there.

W. T.

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
Whose fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The Lamb it would *not* go.

So Mary took that little lamb,
And beat it for a spell;
The family had it fried next day,
And it went very well.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE.

Mica, mica, parva stella,
Miror, quænam sis tam bella!
Splendens eminens in illo
Alba velut gemma, coelo.

BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP.

Ba, ba, mouton noir,
Avez vous de laine?
Oui Monsieur, non Monsieur,
Trois sacs pleine.

Un pour mon maitre, un pour ma dame,
Pas un pour le jeune enfant que pleure dan le
chemin.

JACK AND JILL.

Not amid Alpine snow and ice,
But upon homely English ground,
"Excelsior" was their device,
And an untimely fate they found.

They were not lured by love of fame,
But simply followed duty's call;
And though united in their aim,
Were sundered in their fall.

IF I HAD A DONKEY, &c.

Had I an ass averse to speed,
Deem'st thou I'd strike him? No, indeed
I'd give him hay, and cry, "Proceed,
Go on, Edward!"

LITTLE JACK HORNER.

Studious John Horner,
Of Latin no scorner,
In the second declension did spy,
How nouns there are some,
Which ending in *um*,
Do *not* make their plural in *i*.

THE PRINCE ALFRED OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 25TH SEPT., 1886.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 11, 1885.			
To Balance brought forward ...	75	19	1
June, 1886.			
To Proceeds Annual Dinner ...	9	13	0
Sept.			
To Interest from Savings Bank ...	3	9	11
Subscriptions as follows :—			
For years ending Sept., 1883 and 1884—			
A. Champion, J. Counsell, jun. (10s. each) ...	1	0	0
For year ending Sept., 1885—			
J. T. Mitchell, A. Champion, A. H. Henning, J. Counsell, jun., A. De Q. Robin, G. Chewings, H. Dean, F. Chapman, S. A. Hall, J. C. Sunter, C. E. Goldsmith, W. Hill, F. M. Kingsborough, W. E. Bulk, A. P. Burgess, Jas. Phillips, A. C. Colton, J. R. Anderson, H. Rymill, jun. (5s. each), and W. G. Rhodes (6s.) ...	5	1	0
For year ending September, 1886—			
A. F. Robin, W. H. Colliver, E. B. Colton, A. H. Hill, G. S. Cotton, W. Hill, A. E. Hustler, C. H. Fisher, A. Farr, jun., T. A. Edmeades, F. M. Kingsborough, Unknown, C. B. Evan, D. G. Evan, W. E. Bulk, G. W. R. Lee, A. P. Burgess, J. W. Mackman, W. H. Hannaford, A. Davenport, Jas. Melrose, S. Good, E. H. Bakewell, A. E. Tuck, Wes. Lathlean, A. Champion, A. H. Henning, J. Counsell, jun., C. Cooper, J. Colton, S. Parsons, H. Chewings, F. Goode, A. De Q. Robin, J. T. Mitchell, C. E. Goldsmith, Jas. Phillips, J. R. Anderson, G. M. Evan, J. A. Hartley, F. J. Beach, H. Rymill, jun., A. Langsford, S. W. Bailey, J. C. Sunter, W. G. Rhodes, C. Dean, J. Ashton (5s. each) ...	12	0	0
For year ending September, 1887—			
A. P. Burgess, A. M. Tippet, A. E. Braund, T. J. Watt, C. E. Goldsmith, J. B. Cooper, J. A. Hartley (5s. each) ...	1	15	0
For year ending September, 1888—			
A. P. Burgess, C. E. Goldsmith (5s. each) ...	0	10	0
	£109	8	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1886.			
January 29.			
By D. H. Hollidge—4th instalment of Scholarship (1885) ...	3	18	9
April 6.			
By T. M. Burgess—1st instalment of Scholarship (1886) ...	3	18	9
July 22.			
By T. M. Burgess—2nd instalment of Scholarship (1886) ...	3	18	9
By Scholarship passed ...	0	7	6
September.			
By Printing, postage, and stationery (including printing of new rules) ...	8	1	0
By subscription to P.A.C. Sports ...	3	3	0
„ Cost of annual dinner ...	7	19	0
September 25.			
By Balance in Savings Bank ...	78	1	3
	£109	8	0

Audited and found correct,

E. H. BAKEWELL, AUDITOR.

25th September, 1886.