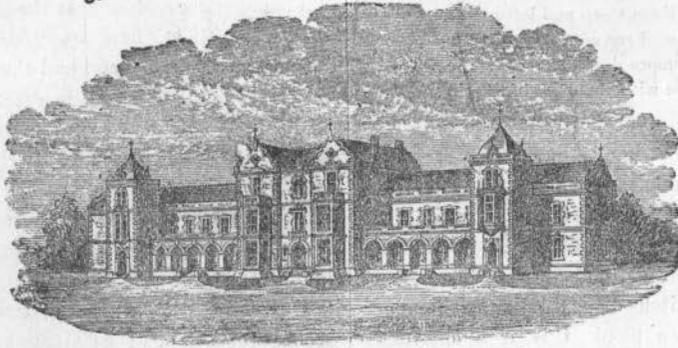


# Prince Alfred College Chronicle.

UBI NON EST SCIENTIA ANIMÆ NON EST BONUM.



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[PRICE SIXPENCE

## EDITORIAL.

WE are happy to record a term of pleasant and profitable work. The studies in the various forms have been diligently pursued, and outdoor sports have received a fair share of attention as well. In the Science Department very good work has been done, and the large chemical laboratory is more and more appreciated. The members of our Rowing Club have reason to be grateful for the handsome sum which was raised at the concert given for their benefit, and it is hoped that the new boat will soon be a reality, and that a good team may be early prepared for the contest next year, when "Reds" will have an opportunity of recovering their lost laurels. Those of our Gymnastic Class who attended and took part in the demonstration at the Exhibition

Building must feel satisfied that their efforts were rewarded by such success. "Good management is the secret of success," says Lord Wolseley, our British commander-in-chief, and the truth of his statement was well verified by the excellent precision and promptitude with which everything was carried out last Thursday evening, showing that great care and trouble had been expended to manage everything well.

On Thursday we are to meet St. Peters, our friendly rivals, and we sincerely hope that the red flag will wave in honour of a well-earned victory; and, come what may, we will do our best, and therewith rest content.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions from C. J. Stevens, A. Otto, A. Hall, A. White, C. Hack, A. H. Riggs, H. Bell.

### Ramble to Morialta Falls.

Once again

Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,  
That on the wild secluded scene impress  
Thoughts of more deep seclusion and connect  
The landscape with the quiet of the sky.

— *Wye above Tintern.*

Queen's Birthday dawned clear and bright, the radiant morn of a perfect autumn day, dispelling the clouds of darkness which had lately so obscured the sky, rejoicing the hearts of holiday makers in general, and raising to a pitch of exultation a band of nine, of whose picnic this is a chronicle. The Magill car, starting at 9-10, was to convey them to the terminus, which is close to the foot of the hills. So crowded, however, was the car that Magarey and myself, who were at the spot as soon as the car arrived, had barely room to seat ourselves near the driver; and Thompson and Padman, who were waiting for the tram in King William Street, were mortified at their inability to enter. On the road we passed Bert Russell and Gepp, and later on Young, Hunter and Lang, who likewise had to wait for the next tram. Finally, however, these detached parties were united at Magill, and the ascent commenced. Most of us found this the most arduous part of the journey, but Thompson appeared to think that the descent on the other side was worse. The view from the summit of this hill is irresistibly beautiful. The lines of Wordsworth are so applicable, though in no way parallel, that they seem as though written for the purpose:—

Earth has not anything to show more fair.  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty.

No panegyric could express the sublimity of the scene. The first waterfall was soon reached, and here Gepp had the misfortune to let Padman's bag fall over the precipice, with no slight detriment to the contents. A winding path had now to be followed before we reached the bed of the stream below. From here the journey to the second waterfall was magnificently imposing. High frowning rocks to the right and left, crowned with spreading trees, made a scene worthy of the greatest landscape painter. In one place a great landslip could be observed, which entirely transfigured the former conformation of the spot. The vanguard, in which Young, Russell and Hunter most distinguished themselves, soon reached the second waterfall, which in point of grandeur far excels the first fall; and when there is much water the cataract is a very striking one. While the poet of the party was contemplating the beauties of nature the more practical Gepp and Hunter had managed to kindle a fire, on which they hung a gigantic "billy." By the time the rear guard appeared a sumptuous luncheon was spread, perfect in respect to quantity as well as quality. As to quantity, in order that there might be enough each had brought sufficient for himself and every one else, so that there was no deficiency in that important direction. The ingenuity and flagging appetite of the youngest of the party invented the following dish:—  
Bread and jam, surmounted with condensed

milk, which was highly appreciated by all. The naturalists of the party now betook themselves to pick some fern and heath, which grew in rank luxuriance on the hill's side, Bert Russell explaining the conformation of the bracken fern to an interested audience. A musical programme was next carried out under the baton of F. Young. The only fault the musical critic had to find with the chorus singing was that it was "all-together-one-after-the-other fashion," as he expressed it, the conductor's plaintive rendering of "Tim Toolin" bringing tears to the eyes of his hearers, while Padman's solo brought down—a rock on his head. Thompson, though repeatedly called upon, declined to sing his favourite, "Mr. O'Reilly," as he had a bad cold, but Magarey and Lang sang a very plaintive ditty in his stead, and a united company of tenors, altos, basses and squealers rendered "God Save the Queen," to the glorification of our sovereign lady, in whose honour the public holiday was granted, which fairly made the welkin ring. A start homewards was then made, and the top of the hill, after an hour's climb, reached. Still more beautiful was the appearance of the city at night time, with its countless lights showing the formation of the squares and broad, straight streets. To the north-east the Port River, gleaming in the moonlight, and the revolving light of the lighthouse made an indelible impression on the minds of all. The descent was much more quickly made than the ascent, and the return in the tramcar ended a most enjoyable holiday.

H. P. FORD.

### Indian Club Swinging.

Indian club swinging is one of the most attractive of all gymnastic exercises. When swinging clubs great attention should be paid to style, not only because it looks better, but also because by so doing your weaker muscles are used and strengthened, instead of those which are strong already, as would be the case if you swung carelessly. Your body, legs, and head should be kept as steady as possible. In order to swing clubs really well a large amount of practice is necessary. Only by practising frequently and carefully can a good even swing be obtained. In commencing to learn club swinging, you should use light clubs. When these can be swung with ease the weight of the clubs may be increased by degrees. By using clubs which are too heavy you spoil your style and do not gain strength. Club swinging strengthens the hands, wrists, and shoulders; some exercises also develop the arms. Most good judges consider dumb bells superior as an exercise, but the great advantage of clubs is that there is such a great number of exercises which are both showy and effective, which is not the case with dumb bells.

H. R.

A Scotch member of the British House of Parliament described the two millions voted for a special expedition as "a mere flea bite in the ocean," and later on asserted that "the pale face of the English soldier was the backbone of the British army in India."

## FOOTBALL.

### Remarks on the Team.

**Boucaut, M.**—Rover. Captain last year. Good kick; powerful and useful.

**Boucaut, E. B.**—Plays back on right; fair kick and mark; should play ball more.

**Cowan, W. J.**—Plays centre on the right wing; good kick and mark, but requires a great deal more practice.

**Cowan, H. S.**—Plays half-forward on the left; good kick and mark; fast.

**Fisher, P.**—Plays back on left; good mark; kicks well at times; should use more judgment.

**Fletcher, H. J.**—Follows; rather small; good kick and mark; should play more marks and not try to run so much; should practise more.

**Fraser, R.**—Follows; kicks and marks well; should go into the ruck more and keep on the ball; cool and rather slow.

**Gordon, W. M.**—Plays half-back on the left; good kick; fair mark; slow in playing marks; cannot be relied upon.

**Hantke, T. C.**—Plays half-back; very good kick and mark; should practise far more.

**Hill, C.**—Plays half-centre forward: very good kick and mark; tricky; should play more marks and keep his place.

**Gepp, H. W.**—Plays on wing; fair kick and mark; tries to run with the ball too much; slow in giving marks.

**Padman, E. C.**—Plays half-back on right; very good kick and mark; plenty of dash.

**Moore, A. W.**—Plays on wing; fair kick; poor mark; should keep his head and place and get his kick, and not try to run.

**Neill, F. S.**—Plays forward on right; fair mark and kick; slow; should put some dash into his play.

**Seppelt, C. P.**—Plays back; marks well; kicks well at times; should practise more.

**Saint, A. H.**—Plays centre-forward; good kick; fast; inclined to be selfish at times.

**Royal, F.**—Follows and plays back; cannot be relied upon; rather slow; should go into ruck more.

**Rischbieth, H.**—Plays on wing and follows; fair kick and mark; plenty of dash, but requires practice.

**Magarey, F.**—Plays centre; good kick and mark; uses his weight well.

**Lever, A. C.**—Plays forward on left; good kick and mark; rather small.

### Football Notes.

Early in the quarter a general meeting was called to elect officers for the coming season. F. Royal and C. Hill were elected secretaries; while T. Hantke, H. Rischbieth, R. Homburg, M. Boucaut, and F. Magarey were chosen to act as a committee. On the Thursday before the first Saturday match

a meeting of the team was held, Mr. Chapple presiding, and Boucaut was unanimously elected captain and Magarey vice-captain.

The matches have so far been greatly marred by rain. Our firsts have not been so successful as in preceding seasons, but there is little cause for regret on this account, as the muddy state of the ground has prevented scientific football. It is a great pity that the ground is so badly drained, for in some places there is a veritable quagmire after rain has fallen, notably in front of the eastern grass plot.

If the players would take a greater interest in the afternoon practice it would be far better for the team, for it is only that which can bring them into tip-top form. The gymnastic demonstration has greatly interfered with this, as some of the firsts who are to take part in that event are forced to neglect their practice.

The trip to Mount Barker this season was fairly enjoyable, considering the inauspicious state of the weather. After an exciting game we scored a win somewhat, however, owing to the efforts of old scholars, who filled the vacant places at the last moment.

At the general meeting at the beginning of the term Boucaut proposed that new goal-posts should be procured, and Mr. Chapple referred the matter to the committee. C. Hill, the secretary, procured two pairs from Mr. Trudgen, and they now look down our battlefield, beautified by the artistic touches of Paul Andersen.

**P.A.C. I. v. Rovers.**—Rovers, 12 goals 17 behinds; P.A.C., 3 goals 1 behind. From start to finish the Rovers had things all their own way, and among many good players it is difficult to pick the best, but Rogers, Stephens, and Lewis appeared to put in most work for the winners. Hantke, E. Boucaut, and Hill played well for us, the latter kicking the three goals.

**P.A.C. I. v. East Suburban Wednesday Half-Holiday Association.**—P.A.C., 5 goals 8 behinds; East Suburban, 6 behinds. The ground was in a terrible state through rain, which also fell continuously throughout the match. For us the goalkickers were Hill, Hantke, Giles, Moore, Magarey, one each.

**P.A.C. I. v. C.B.C.**—P.A.C., 7 goals 5 behinds; C.B.C., 5 goals 8 behinds. Hill, Fraser, and Padman played well for us, while those who succeeded in piloting the ball in the right direction were Saint (4), Fraser, Magarey, H. Cowan, one each. Murphy and Fox tried hard to avert defeat.

**P.A.C. I. v. Regents.**—Regents, 5 goals 7 behinds; P.A.C., 1 goal 6 behinds. This was the first match of the season, and was played while rain was falling heavily. The weather prevented any brilliant play, but Rowell played well for the winners, while Hantke and Hill tried hard to avert defeat.

**P.A.C. I. v. Palmer II.**—P.A.C., 8 goals 5 behinds; Palmers, 7 goals 9 behinds. The play in this match was very rough, although Mr. Ford, who kindly umpired, did his best to stop it. Our goal-

kickers Hantke (2), Hill, Neill (2), Fraser, Saint (2), and M. Boucaut played well.

**P.A.C. I. v. Norwood Alberts**—P.A.C., 6 goals 12 behinds; Norwood Alberts, 3 goals 7 behinds. Hantke, Hill, and Boucaut played well, while the goal-kickers were Hill, Cragen (2), Magarey (2), Neill. For the Alberts Atkins (our vice-captain of last year), Field, Holt, and Tiers put in a lot of graft.

**P.A.C. I. v. Universities.**—Played on Monday, May 1. 'Varsity, 6 goals 13 behinds; P.A.C., 1 goal 5 behinds. Rain fell almost continually, making the ground muddy and the ball very greasy. Mr. Hone umpired. For the winners Goode (2), F. Hone, and Cudmore played well, while Hantke defended our citadel well. Our solitary goalkicker was H. S. Cowan.

**P.A.C. II. v. S.P.S.C. II.**—On S.P.S.C. grounds, May 6. Kell and Shaw played well for us; Wooldridge for the Saints. This having been the first match for the Seconds we lost. Half-time—P.A.C., 3 goals 2 behinds; S.P.S.C., 2 goals 3 behinds. The S.P.S.C. had twelve subs. playing for them, so we called them the S.P.S.C. Incognito. S.P.S.C., 6 goals; P.A.C., 5 goals.

**P.A.C. II. v. Eastons.**—May 13. Trudgen and Richardson played well for us, and Moss and Yesterday for the other side. We played on the Christian Brothers' ground. Our opponents had a very strong team out. Half-time—P.A.C., 3 goals,

Eastons, 5 goals. P.A.C., 4 goals; Eastons, 7 goals.

**P.A.C. II. v. E. Adelaide.**—May 27. R. Tate, Gepp, and Padman played well for us, and Goode and Hoffman for the East Adelaides. Half-time—P.A.C., 1 goal; E. Adelaides, nil. P.A.C., 2 goals 14 behinds; East Adelaide, 2 goals 6 behinds.

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### The Mount Barker Trip.

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Saturday, May 27, in the early morning, looked anything but a suitable day for any out-door amusement, least of all for a long drive to the hills, but towards 9 o'clock the weather cleared up slightly. A start was made from the College at about a quarter to 10 in one of Hill & Co.'s drags. Going through Parkside we persuaded a dog to accompany us, and he followed us nearly up to the Mountain Hut before we could induce him to go home again. Soon after this we came to a very steep part of the road, and we got out and walked. Most of us fell down while trying to climb a steep slippery path, but after several stumbles we managed to get to the top.

After a very pleasant drive, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, we reached Mount Barker at about a quarter past 1 o'clock, and as dinner was not quite ready we waded through a great deal of mud to see a cattle sale, which was being held.

After dinner we got our togs on and went down to the Oval, which is nearly as large as the Adelaide one, and is very well kept.

Play was commenced at about 3 o'clock, and from the bounce the "Princes" had the best of the game, and soon F. Hill, who was playing as a substitute, kicked first goal from a long shot. Then the "Mounts" had a turn, and shortly before ends were changed they made the scores equal.

In the second quarter the game was very even, but C. Hill, with a good kick, scored second goal for us. Soon afterwards Neill put the ball through, but in doing so the lace hit the post, and the goal umpire gave it only a behind. By half-time the umpire, who was rather stout, was knocked up, and a fresh one had to be secured.

In the next quarter the "Mounts" essayed a goal from a very difficult angle, and also hit the post, and C. Hill nearly kicked a goal from a fire running shot. About this time C. Atkins, who had been playing a splendid game back, got a nasty kick in the eye, but in spite of this he pluckily continued playing.

In the last quarter the game was very even, each side trying to gain the winning goal. The local team always kicked the ball off the ground without attempting to run with it, while the "Princes" mostly tried to pick it up, and very often mullied it. In this quarter a slight delay was caused by the ball getting into the creek which flows past one side of the ground. Fletcher did some very good marking, considering the greasy state of the ball, and about seven minutes before time, Max Boucaut got a mark about 45 yards from goal. He did a very fine kick, the heavy ball going over the

goalkeeper's head and bouncing through goal. We were then without the services of Hantke, who had hurt his leg in going up for a mark. The "Mounts" then made a determined rush to get another goal, but the ball was sent back, and when time was called it was near their goal, leaving us victors with 3 goals 6 behinds to 2 goals 5 behinds.

After getting our things changed we felt very much inclined for a good tea. First we cleared off the stock of sausages, then the chops, and we nearly finished the steak. Then we disposed of three large dishes full of cream, and most of us had at least two cups of tea, but at last we were satisfied.

At 8 o'clock, when we started for home, it was raining, and after a very wet drive we reached the College at a few minutes past 11, having spent a very enjoyable day in spite of the rain.

S. G.

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### Lower Sixth Museum.

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One day this term an expectant crowd might have been observed eagerly trying to force its way into the Lower Sixth room. The reason of this excitement was soon explained. It appeared that a few of the more philosophically inclined of the Lower Sixth, animated by the spirit of the Æneid, determined to possess a museum in which they might bring together some of the curious things they had read of therein. This was immediately acted upon. A directorate was soon formed, and by the next day all the available space of one of the

cupboards was stocked with exhibits. I now invite you to tour the collection with me. The exhibits chiefly represent the wanderings of Æneas on his landing at Cumæ, and his subsequent descent to Hades, whence he was especially chartered by the directorate of the museum to bring back curiosities. Two splendidly executed pictures by a local artist portray the meeting of Æneas and his future guide, the Sibyl. So striking and natural are their features that we can easily imagine Æneas asking the Sibyl to accompany him to Hades in order that he may meet his father before setting out for Latium. She consents on condition that the gods are favourable to his undertaking. To find out this she tells him he must seek a golden bough in the forests. The difficulty of his path is realistically illustrated by a confused heap of books, nor would he have found the spot had not his mother, Venus, sent two of her doves to guide him to it. The golden branch is ably imitated by an orange leaf. By a hop, step and a jump I must now precipitate you into the lower world, whence Æneas brought back so much valuable information, that we will not feel strange there if ever we should visit the place in the dim and distant future. He had only time to fill a small bottle with water from the Styx (a bottle of ink), the label of which was scorched off when passing the River Phlegethon, when the Sibyl, who was in haste to finish the business, hurried him on to the ferryman Charon, who, being naturally of a surly disposition, was disinclined to receive them into his boat. But

the effect of the golden bough, which was the gift of Proserpine, was irresistible. In the bottom of the boat, which was old and leaky, Æneas picked up a coin, which was the fare exacted by Charon from the dead. At a concert which Æneas afterwards attended he was begged by a crew who wished to use it in a boat race to return and fetch it, but he answered that it was too heavy. That crew was afterwards beaten by a lighter boat. On landing a savage three-headed dog (Cerberus) looked as though he would like to taste them, but the Sibyl, being a maiden aunt and fond of children, threw him a cake which she had in her pocket drugged with honey. The dog bit the cake, which, being extremely hard, pulled out one of his teeth. This Æneas put in his pocket, and afterwards handed it over as a famous relic. After passing innumerable ghosts Æneas was suddenly arrested by Dido, his former fiancée, and as the Sibyl was in a hurry he had only time to ask her for the dagger with which she killed herself when he deserted her. Her photo in the museum is extremely handsome, and she is dressed in a very becoming style and looks quite modern, though she does not wear a crinoline. Now they stand before the bastions of Tartarus, the place of punishment in Hades. Fearful groans are heard and, though she is accustomed to the region, the Sibyl shudders when she thinks of the greatest of all tortures—a proposition of Euclid with all references. Some are *sotto voce*. The ladders with which the sons of Aloeus used to climb up to heaven in order to dethrone Jupiter were

also sketched by Æneas as they writhed in tortures. The iron hoofs with which Salmoneus shod his horses when he attempted to imitate the thunderbolts of Jove also occupy a prominent position on the shelves of our museum. The claw of the vulture which feeds on the imperishable liver of Tityus has been carefully prepared by the directors. Æneas, who had only taken a small school bag with him, found that it was rapidly filling; so he had to pass by Ixion's wheel, Theseus' stone, and the rock ever about to fall on the miserable Lapitha and Pirithous. He managed, however, to run off with Tisiphone's scourge while her back was turned, and 'tis a funny thing he lost the snakes on his ascent to earth. They had now reached a sign post with four directions, one of which was labelled "Way to Elysium," which is the abode of the blessed. Here the fields were green and bounded by gum trees and native peach trees. Here, also, all kinds of sport were indulged in, the chief being a game in which the ghosts from the south-east district strove against those from the eastern district, and the latter showed them the way to win. The victors hoisted a piece of red and white bunting, as some were "too stout to run" and tell the news. The conquered only cast black and yellow looks upon them. These spirits all gathered round Æneas, and the Sibyl asked them where they could find Anchises. One of the tears shed by Anchises on beholding his son was caught by Æneas in a little bottle, the contents of which he had frequently used to refresh his spirits on the journey. Anchises then tells

him all about the souls who surround him—Silvius, Capys and Numitors Romulus, who is followed by a she wolf, who had reared him, and many others, all of whom Æneas made cork statues of, that of Julius Caesar being most imposing. Anchises now became more philosophic, and expounded to the attentive Æneas the theory of life. He said that all men were seeds from an almighty power, the Jupiter of the heavens, and entrusted to Æneas a sample or two, which are labelled in the museum, "Seeds of fiery (explosive) nature and celestial (Chinese) origin." All, however, who have seen them liken them to crackers. These seeds, after a thorough purification, are sent to the Lethean stream, where they drink waters of forgetfulness, before passing into bodies again. Æneas, by special favour, brought back a small bottle of these waters. After having been introduced to Marcellus, Æneas thought that it was time to go. On leaving Marcellus put into his hand a chrysanthemum which took the first prize in Hades. Æneas was then conducted through the ivory gate of sleep, and returned in time for the inauguration of the museum.

An account of the more modern additions

*To be continued in our next.*

H. P. FORD, Curator.

A boy preparing Vergil was beaten by the line "Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto." Turning to the preparation master, he asked, "If you please, sir, will you tell me what *nantes* comes from?" He was startled by the prompt response "No."

### Notes and News.

This second term of the year is one of steady work—"seed-time." There are no public examinations for our boys to compete at. These come chiefly in the fourth term, but the first term has the "Preliminary" and the "Scholarships" at the university, and the third has the chief "Preliminary." The second is a time of "quiet;" it has almost passed. Our school still keeps its numbers up well, in spite of the depression. We have missed one of the masters, Mr. Williams, for three weeks, through illness, and are glad he is back again now; but otherwise the health of the masters has been unbroken, and the boys have enjoyed splendid health too. "Few and short" the absences. All has gone on pleasantly and well. But the writer of "Notes and News" finds few incidents to record. "Blessed is the people that has no history." Some boys entered for the May drawing examinations in freehand; but the results are not yet known.

E. C. Padman gained first prize for an essay on the camp of the Boys' Field Club, held this Easter at Balhannah, by the side of the River Onkaparinga.

The boarders have spent some pleasant Saturday evenings this term. Sometimes the Headmaster or Mr. Sunter has read an amusing or interesting book. Once Mr. Iliffe showed some magic lantern slides with the brilliant limelight apparatus.

R. P. A. von Bertouch has been admitted to the bar of South Australia, having passed the required examinations.

### Our Stall at the Blind Bazaar.

The bazaar to raise funds for the Industrial School for the Blind will be held soon after we return from the holidays. We hope all our friends are working hard to make the "Prince Alfred College" Stall a great success, and a very useful contribution to this meritorious movement. The following ladies have kindly consented to take part in the management of the stall:— Mesdames W. B. Chinner, T. Drew, J. Hill, R. Knowles, M. H. Madge, E. Spicer, J. T. Sunter, W. Taylor, with Lady Colton for treasurer, and Mrs. Chapple for secretary. Several young ladies, friends of the boys, are helping earnestly, and will assist at the stall and in selling the goods. We shall be glad to receive aid from any others that will give it. Yet there is room, and plenty of it.

We have not made any great effort in the school this term, but have been keeping things going quietly. We hoped to have had the proceeds of the concert given us; but the "New Boat Fund" seemed to have the first claim. Perhaps we can have another concert next term. Now we have put our hands to this work, we want to do it well. What pleasure it will be to think in days to come that we have done something of lasting use to all the poor blind people in South Australia. They say there are over 300 of them, as many, perhaps, as there are at our school. Now, boys, rally up; spare some of your pocket-money; "many a little makes much;" £35 lie to our account in the Savings Bank. Put the

matter before your friends during your spare time in the holidays. Go in Princes! All together, and we shall do wonders.

### The Midwinter Concert.

For some time it has been thought that it would be advisable to get a new boat, since our present one is too heavy and old-fashioned for racing. To help to raise funds for this object a concert was held in the schoolroom on the 20th May, somewhat earlier in the term than the usual midwinter concerts. Messrs. Bayly, Newman, and Brown, with the members of the Rowing Club, were appointed as a committee to arrange details, and the success of the entertainment was very greatly due to their efforts. The schoolroom was comfortably filled, and the Headmaster, who occupied the chair, welcomed the visitors, and remarked that he was doubly pleased, not only by their presence, but also by the fact that they were assisting in a very worthy object. The concert opened with an overture, "The Maypole Dance," nicely played by Mr. Alf. Chapple and Theo. Thomas. Miss Chapple then favored us with "Whisper, and I shall hear" in her usual charming style. A number of boarders, under the direction of Mr. Bayly, went through some free exercises, and acquitted themselves very creditably. H. Rischbieth then gave a humorous description of the "Adventures of Sockery Kadacut and his Cat" in such a style as to evoke an encore which, however, was not responded to owing to the length of the programme.

The Headmaster is invariably successful in his songs. His choice this time was the humorous "Skippers of St. Ives," which was received with great applause. Ray Rooney dramatically delivered "How he Saved St. Michael's," and met with a good reception. The stage was now temporarily transformed into a boat, wherein were seated the members of our rowing crew. Mr. Bayly sang the "Eton Boat Song," and the crew kept time with their (imaginary) oars, all together joining in the chorus. E. Boucaut warbled (?) about a very large hat, which caused him a great deal of annoyance owing to the curiosity it aroused in various persons as to its origin. A short interval for conversation ensued. After the interval Mr. Knox treated us to some "Scotch Airs," played in his usual polished style. J. Robertson maintained his reputation by reciting "The Dandy Fifth," clearly and distinctly. Mr. Bayly and Rischbieth indulged in some graceful club swinging to the delight of the audience, and received an ovation at the finish. R. G. Nesbit described to us how he, as Max Adeler, managed to produce some excruciating sounds when learning to play on the French horn, and thereby won the reputation of living in a horn-ted house. G. Ford obtained great applause by his sweet and sympathetic rendering of "No, Sir." His brother (H. Ford) appeared with C. Stephens in a scene from Shakespeare's "King John." The former sustained the part of Hubert, and the latter looked remarkably well as Prince Arthur. P. Magarey and Heggaton succeeded in being

sufficiently repulsive as the hirelings. A. H. Saint sang the "Old Brigade," while a company of boarders marched round the stage and went through a number of intricate evolutions with precision. This item was deservedly encored, and reflected great credit on Mr. Bayly, who had gone to a lot of trouble in training the boys. Schlank recited "A Street Incident" with success. Mr. Newman then gave the comic song "Mr. Reilly" in his inimitable style, and was of course encored. Mr. Alf. Chapple in this, as in most of the songs during the evening, accompanied with marked ability. The words of "Mr. Reilly" are of Mr. Newman's composition, and some of the verses are subjoined:—

I'm Terence O'Reilly, a man of renown,  
And now I'm a famous M.P. ;  
I thought I would enter the Parliament,  
So I made a great speech every day.  
If elected, I said, I would stand on my head  
On the top of the Post-Office tower.  
Any boys that I knew throwing stones in the Zoo  
The lions and bears should devour.

CHORUS.

Is that Mr. Reilly, can any one say?  
Is that Mr. Reilly, the famous M.P. ?  
Well! if that's Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,  
Well! upon my soul, Reilly, you're doing quite well.

South Australia, I said, will again go ahead  
In spite of what some people say.  
There's coal, and there's gold, and there are  
diamonds too,  
And I told them they'd find them some day.  
In a big boarding school I would make it the rule  
To have chickens and ducks every day ;  
But if one boy was late when they went through  
the gate,  
Then the masters should have them for tay (tea).

### Gymnasium Demonstration.

A combined gymnasium demonstration, very common in Germany, but altogether unique in the Australian colonies, took place on June 8, when Mr. Leschen's English class, assisted by the Adelaide Deutscher Turnverein and representatives from Way, Christian Brothers, St. Peter's, Whinham, Queen's, Semaphore, and Prince Alfred Colleges united to produce an exhibition of gymnastics which outshone all previous demonstrations held in Adelaide. Notwithstanding the spacious nature of the Jubilee Exhibition Hall, its seating capacity was taxed to its utmost, and hundreds of spectators had to stand. The ground floor was retained for the use of the gymnasts. After the overture had been rendered by an orchestra of 18 performers, the gymnasts, dressed very tastefully in white, with distinguishing scarfs, issued from the north and south ends of the hall. One of the prettiest sights conceivable was the figure marching in file, which constituted the first item on the programme. The beauty and intricacy of the maze, the most striking feature of this march, are beyond description. After resolving into nine lines marked on the floor, dumb bell exercises were exhibited and the excellence of the training could be judged from the perfect rhythm maintained by all. At the direction of the instructor, Herr Hugo Leschen, the parallel bar apparatus was introduced and some exceedingly graceful exercises thereon were gone through. The programme was so arranged that at one end exercises on the

parallel bars were in full swing while at the other end leaping was indulged in. The exercises on the parallel bars were succeeded by the staff exercises. All the movements were most cleverly executed, the triangles specially giving satisfaction. After a brief interval the performers re-entered the hall each carrying this time an iron ring. The ring exercises, like all the items on the programme, were very skilfully rendered. Horizontal bars were now brought in, and here our own men, but Rischbieth in particular, distinguished themselves. Rischbieth's exercise was a most difficult one, and required great muscle and endurance. Mr. Brown also called forth an ovation by his magnificent giant swing.

The wooden horses were now brought into the room, and all who took part in the jumping showed great agility. Pearse was here in his element and acquitted himself most creditably. The jumping was made more difficult by a stick being placed across the horse, and by one of the company sitting astride the wooden steed. In this department the English and German classes shone to best advantage. The horizontal bars were now succeeded by Indian clubs. Nesbit had the misfortune during this exercise to lose his clubs twice. For the second time in the one night did Rischbieth annex the palm for beauty and precision of time, especially in the windmills; Cowan and Heggaton also showed to advantage.

The last item on the programme was the pyramids, of which there were four in different portions of the room. The effect of this striking exercise was enhanced by

the radiance produced with colored lights held by the gymnasts who were not taking an active part in the pyramids.

The evening came to a close with the National Anthem rendered by the orchestra.

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### Chips.

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Oval.

Football match,

To-morrow (Thursday).

Sports next term.

Agronomy booming.

Many thanks, professor.

Proceeds from concert—£12 4s. 6d.

"Summus orator," a consumed orator.

College gymnastic demonstration next term.

Second concert for boat fund early next term.

Professor Lowrie has sent us some more seeds.

Was he swinging clubs or playing skittles?

Lawn tennis.—Glensides, 66 games; P.A.C., 36.

Why did skipper "Toby" leave the field last Saturday?

Combined gymnastic demonstration a great success.

"Ambiguous" means an animal that does not know whether it lives on land or in the water.

The "Old Brigade" to be repeated next Thursday evening at North Adelaide, in aid of the Adelaide Rowing Club.

### A Trip in the South of Germany.

Some friends and myself left Salzburg, a most beautifully situated little city in the south of Germany, early one morning to make one of the prettiest and most interesting little excursions to be had in that part of the world.

I need not specially dwell upon the picturesqueness of the scenery, as my readers are no doubt well acquainted with the grandeur of all Tyrolean landscapes.

Our first destination was Koenigsee (King Lake), generally admitted as being the finest of the many beautiful lakes in Bavaria. Train to Drachenloch and thence coach to Berchtesgarden took us into the very heart of the great Alps.

Berchtesgarden is an extremely fashionable resort for invalids, as only the nobility can afford to live in so remote a part of the country.

Having secured a Schweizer-Bootfahrer (Gondolier) we were soon wending our way on the clear lake, the surface of which was disturbed only by the dozens of white swans and ducks battling for the pieces of bread we had thrown in for them.

The mountains on either side rise to a height of about 3,000 feet, almost perpendicularly. The tops were thickly covered with snow. The reflections in the water, caused by the sun shining on the snow, was indescribably beautiful, while every now and then we passed high waterfalls appearing like silver threads on the sides of the mountains, and adding beauty to the scene.

At one certain point of this lake a pistol

when fired off will be heard to echo and re-echo for one minute and twenty seconds, which experiment we tried and proved to be true.

After about three hours rowing we arrived at the one extreme corner of this lake, which then leads into a smaller one, called Obersee (the Upper Lake).

A great peculiarity about this lake is that you cannot see the water until you almost step into it, although the whole lake lies before your very eyes. This is caused by the reflection in the water being so perfect that you cannot detect the juncture of land and water without a very careful examination. At the furthest end (most southern) of this lake a waterfall of nearly 2,000 feet drop entrances this enchanting scenery.

At about 2 o'clock we landed at St. Bartholoma, an old abbey used by the monks some centuries ago, but now turned into a restaurant for tourists. We had a first-class dinner here, listened to many of the legends connected with this old spot, and then sailed off again, reaching Berchtesgarden about 3 o'clock.

*(To be continued.)*

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES. — We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:—St. Peter's College Magazine, Wesley College Chronicle, The Melbournian, Way College Boomerang, The Patchwork, The Blue Bell, Otago High School Magazine, O.B.I. Manuscript Newspaper, Riviere College Sibyl.

## Drawing and Painting.

BY MR. ASHTON.

Drawing has generally been looked upon as an accomplishment rather than as an essential part of every boy's education, and this was the rule at this College until about 6½ years ago, when the Headmaster, Mr. Chapple, determined that the time had come when it should form a part of the curriculum of the College, and that every boy should be taught drawing.

And why not? So far from looking upon a knowledge of drawing as a necessity merely to the artist, I hold that it should form an essential part of every boy's education; that its proper place is in the school, where its principles should be inculcated and practice in it arranged for in the daily lessons; in short, that equally with writing and reading, drawing should be deemed one of the branches of every-day tuition. Mr. Chapple was fully alive to the importance of cultivating what are designed "habits of taste" and "the appreciation of the beautiful in art," and drawing was chiefly introduced for this, if for nothing else.

I feel sure since that took place every boy has learnt something to his advantage, not only enabling him to see correctly, but which has aided him in his writing, and who can say that P.A.C. boys have not been successful in attaining these advantages? They have only to look at the list of successes in the art examinations, and will find there that very nearly 400 have been successful in most this useful part of a boy's

education.

It is not my intention to give you a lesson in drawing in this article, since most of you have an opportunity of obtaining that during the week; but just a few hints to encourage those that take a particular interest in drawing.

I hold that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and to this end a close attention to detail is all essential.

How can a pupil do a thing correctly unless from correct models and rules? How can he ascertain whether he is following them unless by careful comparison and examination? How often are the works of artists found fault with from the incorrectness of outline, and the inconsistency of measurement observable, which might be obviated by a more careful attention to the minute details, but are too frequently spurned by the aspiring artist, but of which, after all, the most complicated picture is but a combination!

If a pupil is allowed to run from simple lessons, without being able to master them, then he fails. Art has a great educational value, altogether apart from the subject learnt. It develops accuracy of observation, reasoning from effect to cause, power of analysis, a love of the beautiful, a tenderness and susceptibility of mind, habits of neatness, and an accurate, workmanlike use of the hand.

The eye is like the memory—it must be kept in constant training before it will do its work. Correct outline must be attained before the higher examples of art can be mastered. Never use hard pencils, or soft

paper to draw upon. Always endeavour to produce the proper degree of shading at one operation, without having occasion to go over or darken it afterwards, as this takes away the clearness. Always put in your deepest shadows first, and work from them to your highest lights. If any mistakes are made in drawing, a little stale bread will remove the defective parts. In drawing, the pupil should always begin at the top and go towards the bottom, as in writing beginning at the left hand top corner.

(To be continued.)

### Verbum Sapienti.

The manager lately received a very enthusiastic letter from an old scholar, who is remembered as playing in our first twenty two or three years ago. It said that he did not wish to miss one number of *The Chronicle*, and that it came as a treat to him once a quarter. The writer admits that he formerly welcomed it, because it showed that the quarter was almost ended, but now because it brings back to his mind the remembrance of the happy days of yore, which he had now learned to appreciate. The moral to be learnt from this is that the present scholars should take a greater interest in the College organ. The debit on last *Chronicle* was chiefly due to the lateness of production, it having been kept from the press to include an account of the boat race. If greater interest were taken in the paper a debit would not under ordinary circumstances occur.

### Carpentry Notes.

The carpentry class still retains its flourishing condition, and as a class its prosperity is now assured. The number enrolled now totals 30 members, and is ever on the increase; in fact, the opinion of our youthful artificers is that there exists no pleasanter mode of spending a few hours on Saturday mornings. The results obtained show, on the whole, a vast improvement on those of last year, demonstrating that the work has been of a more earnest and practical nature. Nor is this surprising, when they possess such an able instructor as Mr. Forsaith, and the classes ought to continue to prosper. A high state of proficiency has been attained by all. Ornamental boxes and cabinets are quickly and skilfully made by the more advanced students. Since the fee is so moderate, I should advise all to take up carpentry as a hobby, feeling sure that they will be amply repaid for the trouble they take, and by the beautiful handicraft they produce.

P. MAGAREY.

The instructor, Mr. Forsaith, has again reported very encouragingly of this term's proceedings. An examination on the lessons given was held on May 19. It is appended, and shows how practical and useful the course of instruction is. It is an interesting sight each Saturday morning to see some forty boys busy at their benches. It would be well if other boys would visit the workshops. They would need little persuasion to join if they once looked in.

The best marks in the examination were

earned by F. Pearse, H. Rischbieth, H. Tolley, H. Zwar, P. Magarey, F. Burden. These received 75 per cent. of the possible marks.

#### EXAMINATION IN WOODWORK.

*May 19th, 1893.*

1. How would you sharpen and set a saw?
2. How would you take the iron out of a jack-plane? Describe how to sharpen it, and the way to put it in its place again.
3. Describe a mortise guage, the way to use it, and how mortises and tenons should be cut.
4. If you wanted to level off a piece of work and could not get a spirit level, how would you do it?
5. Describe a firmer chisel, a mortise chisel, and a paring gouge, and say how should they be sharpened, and for what purpose should each be used.
6. Why does a log split on the outside in drying, and how can it be prevented?
7. What is the effect on timber if the seasoning is hurried by—1st, soaking in water; 2nd, steaming; 3rd, baking?
8. What is the best way to hasten the seasoning of timber?
9. What is the chief cause of decay in timber?
10. How can timber be best preserved from decay?
11. What is the difference between dry rot and wet rot?
12. What kind of timber is most liable to decay?
13. What is the effect on unseasoned

timber of painting or tarring?

14. What is "kyanising," and what is its effect on timber?

15. Describe some way of preparing timber for putting in the ground, giving reasons for or against the same.

16. What is the most reliable test as to the durability of timber in exposed situations?

17. Name five different kinds of timber obtainable in our timber yards, and say what sort of work each is suitable for.

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#### Our New Boat.

The movement towards providing our crew with a better boat is making good progress. The concert organised by a committee, headed by Messrs. Bayly Brown, and Rischbieth, raised about £12. The Messrs. E. J. Counter and F. J. Chapple, "old boys," collected from "old boys" in half-crowns £13. Then two or three larger subscriptions brings the total to £30. It is hoped that the annual donation from the oval authorities—£10 10s.—may be spared to join the fund. This leaves only about £10 to raise. Doubtless other "old boys" will lend a hand. So the committee feel themselves justified in ordering the boat to be built. Messrs. Fuller, of Melbourne, have received instructions to prepare the craft. Their price is £36. We will have to pay 25 per cent. duty on entering South Australia. Freight, &c., may bring her cost to £50 before she rides the Port River ready for P.A.C. to make another effort to secure the Blackmore Shield.

## Balance Sheet No. 36.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Classes .. .. .	4	1	6
Subscriptions .. ..	0	14	0
Old Scholars' Association ..	1	10	0
Wesleyan Book Depot .. ..	0	1	0
Debit .. .. .	0	14	0
	£7	0	6
Loss on Issue No. 35 .. ..	0	14	0
Total Profit up to present issue	13	0	2

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Printing .. .. .	6	16	0
Wrappers .. .. .	0	4	6
	£7	0	6

H. P. FORD,  
*Hon. Manager.*

## Prince Alfred College Term by Term.

Great excitement prevails over the coming match on Thursday. I was at an afternoon tea lately, when the following episode was related. In a certain ladies' school in Adelaide, all the fair scholars were worshippers of the pale blue, and each one was intending to wear "just a bit of ribbon"—the distinctive badge of their champions. One brave young lass among them was bold enough to assert herself, and declared that she would come

out on the great day decked in "red and white." She was threatened that she would have all her colors torn from her, but still she remained firm in her intention. What sufferings and martyrdom she will endure on Thursday!

Those of us who were present at Mr. Leschen's big demonstration on June 8, must have been greatly delighted with the excellent show presented to us. For my own part, without any prejudice, I thought Prince Alfred made quite the best show among the schools. "Rischbieth is great," was a remark of a friend of mine after the performance. Another gentleman confidentially confided to me the remark that he never knew before that Mr. Brown had such strength in the arms. Among the visitors, I could easily distinguish our Headmaster, who was "fairly in it," and seemed greatly delighted with "Our Boys." Mr. Sunter had a very conspicuous place in the high balcony at the back of the orchestra. Representatives of all the Colleges were present, one conspicuous in a mortarboard.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Bayly are to be congratulated on the great success of the concert. Both worked very hard. In past years Mr. Brown has taken the singing, but this time he undertook the coaching of the reciters, who all came off so successfully. Mr. Bayly expended a lot of care and trouble on his "Old Brigade," and as a consequence, the success which was bound to come, fell to his share, and as I heard a gentleman afterwards remark, "he covered himself with glory." "Yes," was the facetious reply, "and I have hardly got it

all off yet."

Mrs. Chapple is working very assiduously for the bazaar for the blind. We have not heard whether she has received many manufactured articles, but we believe the subscriptions have been coming in well.

Mr. Kerr is to be congratulated on his new method of blackboard teaching. The only danger that seems likely is that he may seriously augment the ranks of the teaching body in the dim and distant future.

We were all pleased to know that Mr. Williams had recovered from his recent illness, and we were glad to see him again in his old accustomed place. But we missed him sadly while he was away. So, too, Mr. Shortt, but he sat upon the jury, and is doing his duty well.

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### A Winter Hobby.—Fretwork.

BY MR. BENBOW.

One of the most pleasant winter hobbies which a boy can take up is fretwork. It is a work which any average boy could do if he tried. All that is needed at first is a little patience and plenty of practice.

Perhaps it would be as well to at once state what is needed. In the first place I should advise one to get a machine and not a hand-frame. Machines are now comparatively cheap, and can be got from about 15s. upwards. A very neat one is the "New Roger," which can be got from Harris, Scarfe & Co. for about 25s. It has several advantages, the greatest of which is that the saw is tightened by a little lever, into the

end of which the saw is screwed. This really is a great improvement, for it saves the trouble of always screwing and unscrewing the thumbscrew whenever the saw is being changed from one part of the pattern to another. The other tools generally needed are a drill (from 9d. to 2s. 6d.), pair of pliers, hammer, screw-driver, set of files, sand-paper, glue, &c.

There are various suitable kinds of wood for the work, and can be got in different thicknesses, either  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.,  $\frac{5}{16}$  in., or  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. White holly, in my estimation, is the nicest that one can work with for most things, and especially for making boxes, card trays, cabinets, &c. Walnut, cherrywood, &c., are more suitable for wall ornaments. Birdseye maple is very pretty, only dearer. The wood and patterns can be bought at almost any ironmongers, and at low prices. Bracket patterns at Harris, Scarfe & Co.'s are about 2d. each, or 1s. 6d. a dozen.

When a piece of work is to be done, the pattern is pasted on the wood with light flour paste. It is then left to dry, or if one were in a hurry he could hold it before a fire. Next, holes are drilled in every little portion which requires to be cut out, and the saw is inserted through these. When they are all cut out, the next work is to get the pattern off the wood. This is generally done by pouring hot water over it, when the paper easily comes off. It is not very advisable, though, to adopt this plan with holly (a wood which very easily warps). In its case it is better to sand-paper it off.

Some people spoil their work for the want of a little finishing—a few little trifles, of

course, but still those trifles give perfection. One should always have sand-paper (of various coarsenesses), and the work should be carefully sand-papered, especially the places where the saw has cut. Sometimes it is found necessary to use the files also. Another point for good work is to always manage so that the heads of the screws, nails, &c., do not show on the sides which will be seen when the work is finished. A little ingenuity ought to suggest a plan for doing this.

Finally, I would say, that should you want any special article, such as very small screws (and these can be got in brass or iron,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. long if required), nails, hinges, locks, &c.—all these can be bought, and very cheaply, too.

There is no room here to go into the details of making any special article, but perhaps in a future number there may be.

### Aeneid.

Others from brass shall shape the human form

More smoothly far than those of Roman line  
Shall hew from marble cold, with patience long,

The living face and countenance divine.  
Far better they their clients' cause shall plead,

And with their skilful rods map out the skies,  
And paths of starry heaven, and shall tell  
The time at which the shining stars arise.  
But, Roman, let it be thy special art  
To rule all peoples with thine iron crown;  
To spare the nations thou hast overcome,  
But force the proud their weapons to lay down.

STUART GILES.

### Agronomy.

BY MR. WILLIAMS.

This is a busy season in farm and garden, and the term has been one of activity for our students of agronomy.

We have not confined our attention to farm produce only, but we have devoted some time to floriculture as well, and hope next spring to have a gay show of flowers, such as carnations, pansies, dianthus, candy-tuft, wallflowers, stocks, phlox, violets, and others. Some of the seeds have been planted in open beds, and some in pots. Mr. Brown is turning his attention to floriculture, and has a very promising bed. To him also we are indebted for a great deal of assistance this term, at a time when, without his help, work would have been at a standstill. Several varieties of wheat are being tried, some unpicked, some dressed with sulphate of copper, and some with carboline. The effects of early and late sowing are also receiving attention.

Vegetable produce of various kinds is being grown, and early next term we expect to procure a *posse* of police to guard the enclosure.

After the vacation we shall still be busy, but hope also to see encouraging results of our toil during the last two months.

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