



Vol. V. No. 1. SYDNEY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1903. Price 1d

## THE FORTIAN.

### 1902 ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. W. Daley, M. L. A., on December 16, distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at the Fort-street Model School, in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils.

In his remarks, Mr. Daley apologised for the absence of the Minister for Public Instruction, and congratulated the acting-head-master, Mr. Williams, upon the manner in which he had conducted the school during the absence abroad of Mr. Turner the principal. Mr. Daley announced that it was the intention of the Government to rebuild the Fort-street school, and suggested that when that work was carried out, a monument of the late Sir Henry Parkes, contributed to by the pupils, should be unveiled, as a tribute to his great work in con-

nection with the public school movement. He prognosticated that by 1904, education in the public schools of the State would be free, the bill at present before Parliament having been favourably received. The remarks of Mr. Daley, who stated that he had attended the school as a boy, were frequently applauded.

The Acting Principal in reading the annual report made mention of the following among other matters ;

**Attendance:**—The average attendance in all departments for last quarter was 1,829.1 being made up of 249.3 in the Kindergarten, 581.4 in the Girls' department, 998.4 in the Boys' department.

**Girls' Department:**—At the March Matriculation Examination two candidates presented themselves viz: Julia Rothschmidt and Hannah O'Reilly and both passed. At the Junior Examination there were 37 passes, the average number of subjects per pupil being 5.4 out of a possible 7. The total number of A passes for the various subjects was 27, B 79, and C 102. In addition the medal for Music was won by Marion Blackwell. At the annual inspection held in October last, Mr. Inspector Dawson reported that the school had passed a very satisfactory examination, in his

report he made special reference to mapping, home exercises ornamental writing and the conduct of the pupils. The mark obtained for organization and Discipline was 100 per cent. The needlework of the school was reported upon as excellent.

During the year in connection with this Department a number of clubs were in operation. The Tennis Club had a membership of 40. The Debating Club, in connection with the Fifth Classes had held regular meetings. A Ping Pong Club was started and concluded its year with a tournament, and the Swimming Club had 166 members.

**Boys' Department:**—At the Junior examination 44 candidates presented themselves and 43 passed. Of these 13 secured matriculation passes, this being the greatest numbers of matriculation passes the school had obtained at a Junior Examination. The average number of subjects per pupil was 6 out of a possible 7. Very good passes were obtained in Latin, French, and Mathematics, the average pass in these subjects being much higher and better than the general average obtained by the candidates as a whole. The best pass was obtained by A. M'Lean who secured 5 A's and 2 C's also qualifying for matriculation.

The general remark recorded in the Observation Book by Mr. Inspector Dawson, recorded briefly the results of the annual report. He says "The results upon the whole are very satisfactory. All the marks awarded were creditably earned." The mark for Organization and Discipline has been placed at 100 per cent.

**Senior Examination:**—The school had reason to be very proud of the results obtained at the recent Senior Examination. Six candidates presented themselves and all passed. The average number of subjects in which each pupil passed was 8.7 out of a possible 10 consisting on the average of 4 A's 3.2 B's and 1.5 C's. Considering the fact that for various reasons all the candidates were not able to take up the maximum number of subjects, the results are more satisfactory than these numbers show. Looking at the results from another point of view, in all they entered for 53 subjects and passed in 52 obtaining 24 A passes 19 B and 9 C. Davis obtained the medal for arithmetic Noake was in the second place in the same subject and Bridge in the third. Bridge obtained the medal for applied mechanics and Davis occupied second place in the same subject. All six matriculated by means of this examination and also qualified for entrance to the Science and Engineering Schools of the University. In addition they obtained honours in the following Matriculation Subjects:—

Davis first class Honours in Mathematics, Collins first class in mathematics and second class in Latin and French, Noake first class in French second class in Latin and Mathematics, Bridge second class honours in Latin, French and Mathematics; Portus first Class in French and second class in Mathematics, Penman second class in Mathematics.

Davis, the captain of the school, obtained a very satisfactory pass, which is greatly enhanced by the fact that he practically only began the work for this examination at the beginning of the year. He obtained first place among all candidates in arithmetic gaining the medal in this subject. He was also first in Elementary Surveying and Astronomy but no medal was awarded. He occupied second place in Mechanics, second in Applied Mechanics, third in Geometry and obtained an 'A' pass in Trigonometry. He obtained altogether 6A's 2B's 1C.

**Alliance Française:**—For the examination under the auspices of the French Society a number of candidates presented themselves. A new departure was made in including a test in Recitation as well as the usual test in Conversation. This school was the only boys' school which entered candidates for both of these examinations, and though we were not so successful as formerly still we have obtained some places. M'Lean obtained second place in Recitation in this particular grade for which he entered and won third prize in Conversation.

The Library was in a sound condition and was a useful adjunct to the work of the school.

The school newspaper was issued regularly every month.

Manual Training and Shorthand Classes were in operation and were well attended.

The Cricket, Football and Swimming Clubs all had had a very successful year.

The concluding paragraph of the report stated that a very great amount of earnestness and enthusiasm had been shown both in and out of school and the Acting-Principal expressed the opinion that the results obtained during the year were well up to the high standard which the school had always maintained.

## PRIZE LIST.

### GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

5E Mat. class—Dux: Hannah O'Reilly (Prize presented by Mrs. Perry) Latin: Adeline Hampton (Presented by Mrs. Perry) French: Eva Valkenburg (Presented by Mrs. Perry) Euclid: Hester Cass, Arithmetic: Margaret Cobb, Algebra: Mary Butler.

5E—Gertie Butler £1-1-0 prize for the best pass at Junior University Examination 1902; also Dr. O Bohrsmann's prize for Literature (History, English, and French,) class prizes, English, History, Physiology, and French, first Proficiency, Ella Stening: Dr. O Bohrsmann's prize for Languages English and French; also special prize for Music, class prizes: English, Music, French, Geology, Arithmetic and Cooking. Josie Smith, special prizes for geography arithmetic and music, Marion Blackwell, special prizes for music and geography Mary Waring, special prizes for geography and geology: class prize for French. Elsie Smith special for geography and geology. Edith Sherwood special for music, class: arithmetic and music.

Mildred Edwards special for music, class; french. May Smith special for music. Mary Smith special for geology. Ella Gornly special for geology, class; history, english and arithmetic. Freda Levings special for music, class; geography and history. Jennie Given senior mistress' prize. Twenty other girls received prizes.

5D—Dux. Lucy Cobham, Pr. x. Access. Nora Dickson. Music. Valerie Kingsbury, History. Bessie McPail, Short-hand, Lily Bailey.

5B—Dux: Ina Firman. Ida Anderson arithmetic. Zillah Bocking geography. Alice Benwell geology. Nellie Adams history. L. Powe physiology. Elsie Peddie, Violet Chidzey music. Ida Anderson english. Rebecca Boyle french. L. Powe, May King sewing. Hilda Wyhe, Connie Partridge general proficiency.

5C: Nellie Hooper arithmetic, history, and french, Irene Smith: general proficiency, history author, Irene Hamert geography. Irene Henderson composition, dictation Ruth Walker physiology. Edna Rose general proficiency and geology. Ethel Allum geography. Bertha Smith history author. Mary Doyle arithmetic and music. Dux: O. Malcolm.

5A—Dux: Freda Dawson. Minnie Boyce-Allen for geometry, music, paper pattern. Winnie Harie geology and history. Ruby Conochie arithmetic and geology. Essie Guille sewing and scripture Nellie Mew music and dictation. Leah Druce sewing. Ruby Smith mapping book. Lily Spencer essay, M. Boyce-Allen english, french, drawing.

4E—Dux: Winnie Chapman. Olive Clarke and Lucy Smith's proficiency. Annie McIntyre english. Eileen Hattersley arithmetic. Eva McLachlan, Maggie Barnes geography. G. Henderson french, scripture sewing. Gladys Jackson english, paper pattern. Grace Annan arithmetic. Berta McBurney french. Peri Traynor sewing. Elsie Pickup physiology. F. Cuneo history. Gladys Baker general proficiency. Ida Gardner scripture and proficiency.

4A—Dux: Elsie Warren. Evelyn Nelson proficiency. Nellie McArthur, Edith Gosper, english. Laura Arnold, Essie Graham, Eva Allen history. Katie Bear, D. Perry aeg. Lily Watson, geography. Amy Stenning, Gladys Allum, K. Ford, Rita Colthorpe, Agnes Bond needlework. M. Manfield, composition. Coral Keppie scripture. Florence Ryan dictation. Laura Longworth general proficiency. Valetta Strachan good work at examination. Myra Coulson, Anne Fogelin general improvement.

3E—Dux. K. Ballantyne. A. Woodridge, general proficiency and sewing. D. MacIntyre, M. Moore, E. Fletcher, arithmetic. J. Scott, S. Callaway, grammar and dictation. E. Hunter, composition. M. Kearn, M. Moore, history. L. Willows, H. Booth, geography. E. Tessandier, object lesson. E. Fletcher, scripture. H. Carney, copy book writing. B. Gullie, Exercise book. O. Matthews, mapping, drawing and sewing. I. Lett, M. Milne, sewing. V. Waddell, marked improvement. M. Coffill, industry.

3D—Dux. Ada Peters, F. McBurney, J. Watson, general proficiency. Florrie McBurney Vera Alernethy, Florrie Pigg, history. V. Abernethy, J. Watson, geography. Laura Purser, Gladys McCully, arithmetic. Edie Strachan, Myra Dixon, grammar. Birdie Highland, Evelyn Woodgate, writing and exercise. Evelyn Fuller composition and dicta-

tion. Ruby and Millie McLaren, scripture. Jennie Watson object lesson. Lottie Temple mapping and printing. H. Back general improvement. Florrie McBurney, M. Dixon sewing.

3B—Dux: Ella McIntosh, Thomas MacDillon, Vera Hallett, Avica Bindon reading. Daisy Eves special prize presented by Mrs Collins: Bella McIntosh arithmetic. Gladys Oliver, F. Abbott dictation. K. Creedon writing. S. Collins geography. May Graves, R. Robinson scripture. Millie Hewlett grammar, composition, needlework. Vera Carney writing and needlework. Lillian Pinder writing, drawing needlework. Winnie Middlecoat mapping and drawing. Stella Hamilton, Emily Moore, Maggie Anderson gen. proficiency. Lizzie Bird needlework. Ruth Steenbom history.

3C—Dux. Violet Colnutt also special prize for drawing in the Australian Drawing Book Competition held by Messrs. Angus & Robertson, Lena Partridge obtained second in the same competition. Jeanne Partridge writing and object lesson. Lily Strath scripture and writing. Ida Barnes grammar. Marjorie Lakely arithmetic. Agnes Allur reading. Lena Partridge, Lillian Owlser sewing. Edna Griffiths, Lola Traynor history. Bella Drake writing, Georgina Clark Florrie Smith, Elsie Owlser exercise. Agnes Russel mapping. Elsie Whyte drawing. E. Rota, C. Wulf, N. Arnold geography. E. Croake, A. Blackie, E. Chidzey, O. Huxley, S. Bull, D. Lundin general proficiency.

3A—Maggie Stewart, Katie McCleary reading. Blanche Fletcher, Edie Josephson arithmetic. Rita Jensen, Gertie Stuth writing. Annie Payens, Ruby McCann geography. D. Snelling, Katie McGeady dictation. Rita Young general proficiency. Daisy Milligan, Eva Simpson music. Violet Ball. Beatrice Anderson scripture. Maggie Stewart, Minnie Harding history. Stella Metcalfe, Blanche Fletcher, Doris Chapman sewing.

2B—Annie Clifford, Irene Burns reading. Dorothy Butz, Gladys Hoare, Una McLaren arithmetic. Zipporah Cohen, Florrie McMillan, Gladys Milverton dictation. Lottie Ling Sing, Janie McKay writing and drawing. Rosie Lee, Mabel Petersen oral lessons. D. Swinburne, Effie McMurtrie gen. proficiency. Amy Booth, Jessie Burdon sewing, Nea Sherlock proficiency.

2A—Vera Smythe reading. Emily Bindon, Mary Pottcher arithmetic. M. Young, M. Bindon dictation. L. Phillips writing and drawing. B. Stewart, B. Foy oral lesson. P. Jensen, M. Voge, R. Rayner, R. McKenzie gen. proficiency. A. Tassandier sewing.

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

### SENIORS.—

A. P. Davis, Chief Inspector's Prize Dr. O. Bohrsman's Prize for Mathematics. J. Bridge Old Boys' Prize. C. Collins and S. Noake Mathematics and French. P. Portus English and History. A. P. Penman Mathematics.

Lower Section—C. G. Willis and A. Hill General proficiency. S. Dennis Mathematics. A. McLean H admaster's gold medal for best pass in University Junior 1902. A. Frazer Latin and French Authors L. Sewell Industry. W. Elara General Industry A. Hutchison English. W. Wall Latin (Sight.)

Matric. 1 J. Foxall Dux. C. Smith, G. Davidson arithmetic. Latin: V. Maxwell (Compos.), H. Crosbie (author), L. Murray, (sight). T. Turner, (general). O. Putler, H. Griffiths, euclid. L. Mote, G. Dale, algebra. French: J. Foxall, (compos.), M. Hay, (author). English: J. Ramsay, essay. C. Moors, author. History: H. Lee general information. R. Hill essays. Harris special period.

Matric. 2. B. Harrison, Dux. Clubb, Compagnoni, Austin, (aeq.) Harrison, latin. Austin, Young, Treacy, french. Lloyd, Harrison, Dennis, algebra. Abrams, Ralph, Young, (aeq.) Harrison, geometry. Wright, Harrison, Wilkins, arithmetic. Wilkins, Treacy, Cobb, history. Donald, Treacy, Cobb, english.

Matric. 3—Percy Hallett, Dux. Tompkins, Godson, latin. Hunter, Ross, french. Hallett, Hunter, arithmetic. Noble, Middleton, geometry. Raymond, Rogers, algebra. Silvester, Barrow, history. Broadfoot, Small, english.

Matric. 4—Goard, dux. Hall, Hughes, latin. O'Neill, Evans, french. MacHarg, Howard, english. Eaton, Purse, arithmetic. Cotton, Hardwick, algebra. Moses, Green, geometry. Boward, Marks, history.

P. E. Class.—George, mathematics. Stimson, literature. Ambrose, Wheeler, arithmetic. Young, algebra. Watkins, geometry. Rowell, geology. Falconer, précis, letters, dictation. Morell, Taylor, geography. Downie, history. Pickup, english.

Commercial 1—Dux: (1) C. Bartle, (2) A. Humphreys. Primrose, history. Cockett, english. Wallace, composition. Schwerdtmann, (aeq.) Doherty, geology. Bartle, geometry, Humphreys, Jones, arithmetic. Alexander, geography.

Commercial 2—Duff, Dux. Docker, history. Agutter, algebra. Winkler, geography. Bleach, geology. O'Sullivan, geometry. Apted, geometry. Loughnan, english. Hughes, composition. Ramsden, arithmetic.

5A—Coughlan dux. Barrows, Rossel, Coughlan arithmetic. Rule, Stewart, Chattfield, algebra. Rossel, Lewis, George, geometry. Coughlan, and Allar, aeq. James, latin. Hungerford, Stewart, Barnes, french. Coughlan, Granger, geography. Mullaish, Fletcher, history. Christie, geology. Merrit, Composition.

4E—Norman Nash dux.  
4D—Geo Fitzpatrick dux.

4C—Dux: W. Percival, Harris, Chounding, arithmetic. D'Landio, Martin, Fay, reading. Brown, Taylor, dictation. Elard, Marchant, writing. Campbell, poetry. Batchelor, music. Hindmarsh, history. Mackinnon, Ward, grammar. Forrester, geography. Bolus, drawing. Noake, composition. Clement, Carson, Flockart, general proficiency.

4B—Claude Eldershaw dux.

4A—Dux (Medal) Hamilton Whitford. Geo. Lee Robt. Duncan, John Creedon, Saxon McCulloch, Ernest Nicholson, Ross M'Dougal, Joseph Rooke general proficiency. Wilfred Kneeshaw, Edward Espenhahn, Keith Middleton, arithmetic. Arthur Warren, mental arithmetic. John Croll, home work. Frank Ashby composition. Harold Smith, reading. Alfred Landsberry drawing. William Steele writing.

3F—Harry Ivers dux.  
3E—Frank Holihan dux.

3D—Dux: Alfred Allan. Allan, arithmetic. Allan, Arnold, dictation. Hanson, Fletcher, Flockart, exercise. Clark, writing. Rudolph, reading. Samuels, Roch, mapping. Ellard, general proficiency. Phillips, good work at inspection.

3C—Dux: James Judd, Waiton, Donald, Burton reading. Fotheringham, writing. Maxwell, Beale, Lloyd, Burden, Young, dictation. Massey, Chidzey, Stevens, arithmetic. Anderson, mental arithmetic. Judd, grammar. Page, geography. Day, history. Aubert, home work.

3B—Esmond Coleman dux.  
3A—Barry Abrams dux.

2C—Loris Ingamells dux.  
2B—Philip Burns dux.  
2A—Zachariah Fokes dux.

Special prize for the Printing Staff. Best all-round work R. J. Drummond. (prize presented by Cowan and Co. per Mr Taylor.) F. B. Belbin, S. H. Symons F. Lees, C. Harris, E. E. M'Intyre, Ben Corrie.

## REMOVALS.

When the school assembles after a vacation, there is always a number of places which have been left vacant both among teachers and pupils. This year there were more removals than usual among the teachers of the Boys' Department and all except one were quite unexpected.

Just before the vacation a meeting of teachers was held to bid good-bye to Mr. J. A. Browne, who was expecting to be transferred during the vacation to the Department of Justice. A number of teachers including Messrs. Williams, Lasker, Massey, Green, and Pike bore testimony to the manliness of character which Mr. Browne had always shown, to his hard work with his class, and to the perseverance he had shown in following out his ambition. On behalf of the teachers Mr. Williams presented Mr. Browne with several law books as a memento of their regard for him and as being of some value to him in the course of study he had been following.

In addition to Mr. Brown, when the school reopened Messrs. Thompson, Chandler, Schrader were found to be among the number of the missing. Mr. Thompson had been appointed to take charge of Tumat Public School, but unfortunately has been stricken with typhoid fever and is not likely to be able to undertake his new work for some time.

We are sure that all the boys in the Fifth classes who knew Mr. Thompson will join us in our congratulations to him on his promotion, and in tendering our sympathy to him that just at such a critical period in his career he should have been incapacitated by illness.

During the Christmas vacation Mr. Chandler got the offer of an appointment under the Department of Education in West Australia, and as the prospect seemed a good one, he accepted. His loss will be felt in many ways both in and out of school. He had during this season acted as Honorary Secretary to the Cricket Club and had taken up the work with a great amount of enthusiasm.

Mr. Schrader, who for a number of years has been looked upon as teacher in general of geology is also gone. He has been promoted to the position of Assistant of the East Maitland Boys' High School. Our best wishes go with him in his new sphere of labour.

We also have to chronicle the removal of Mr. Armitage, who returned for a fortnight but was suddenly removed to Clifton. Mr. Armitage's kind heart and unassuming manner will always make for him many friends. Mr. Armitage's connection with the school is a very long standing one. He was here as a pupil, pupil teacher, student in the Training School and as an Assistant. If there were no other reason but this, it would be sufficient for us in offering our congratulations and good wishes for his future.

In addition to these members of the staff the school has to record the loss of the whole of the Senior Class, Davis, Noake, Collins, Bridge, Penman, Portne. These are all boys of whom any school might be proud, but they have arrived at the time of life when it is necessary for them to make a start for their future career, and though we regret their departure we know it is inevitable.

## SWIMMING

The School Club held a 150yds. Class Teams Race at Hellings' Domain Baths Tuesday Feb. 10th.

There were 28 teams competing, the largest entry the club has yet under the management of Messrs. H. Green and D. A. Pike. Results:—First heat: Wilson, Sinclair, M'Phee, 1; Smithers, Wood, Swinburne, 2. Time, 1min. 52sec. Second heat: Snell, Baird, Linsley, 1; Evans, Phillips, Hardwick, 2. Time 1min. 46sec. Third heat: Smith, Davidson, Ramsay, 1; Dennis, Ellard, M'Lean, 2. Time, 1min. 46sec. Fourth heat: Schwerdtmann, Congden, Apted, 1; Parry, Agutter, Jorgensen, 2. Time, 1 min. 51sec. Fifth heat: Turner, Moor, Williams, 1; Jobert: Brown, Duff, 2. Time, 2min. 7sec. Final heat, Smith, Davidson, Ramsay, scratch, Schwerdtmann Congden, Apted, 5sec., dead heat, 1; Wilson, Sinclair M'Phee, 3. The five heat winners finished almost in a line. Time, 1min. 46sec.

Great interest is being evinced in the annual carnival, which takes place on March 28th.

A team representing the school (Hardwick, Swinburne, Smith) came first in their heat and second in the final in an Inter-Clubs' Teams race held at Lavender Bay Baths, on 31st. ult.

## CRICKET.

The following matches have been played during the last three weeks:—

M 1 defeated Seniors by 6 runs. Score: 50 & 4 wkts for 112 v 44.  
 5C 2 do. 5C 1 by 6 wkts. do. 43 & 64 for 4 wkts. v 64 & 31.  
 M 2 & 3 do. 5A by 40 runs. do. 60 v 20.  
 4A do. 3E by an innings & 50 runs: 5 for 111 v 43 & 18.

Maurice Webster, 50 retired, H. Webster 45, Maxwell, 40, Cobham, 21; Abbot, 31, Croll, 52 not out, Lloyd, 30, Abrams, 12, Nicolson, 16, Evans, 14, Robyns, 11 not out, Trotman, 9, M'Lean 11, Hughes, 11 not out, Smith, 13 & 10, Dupain, 8, Landers, 10, Lorking, 14 not out & 13, have been showing best form with the willow. Landers, 7 for 7 & 5 for 12, M. Webster, 7 wkts, Abbot, 6, Parkinson, 7, Dupain, 3, Johnson, 7, Wilkins, 3, Abrams, "hat trick," Evans, 6 & 4, have been doing the best bowling.

During the next few weeks our first eleven will play several matches while Inter-class matches will take place every week.

### Mr. TURNER

The latest news of Mr. Turner is a letter dated 27th. December 1903. At the time of writing he was on the eve of his departure for the United States. He hoped to be able to catch the "Ventura" leaving San Francisco for home on the 29th. January

If he has done so he will probably land in Sydney on the 20th. February. So that in a very short time we may expect a visit from him at the school. We are quite sure the school will be very glad to welcome him back.

### SCHOOL CAPTAIN.

A ballot for the captaincy which became vacant through Davis having left the school, was held on Friday 6th. February and resulted in the selection of S. Dennis.

Though Dennis has not been at the school a very long time, it is evident from the number of votes he received that he must have made a very favourable impression upon his school fellows. We feel sure Dennis will worthily fill the position.

### The Experience of a First Appearance.

Of all things calculated to try one's courage and presence of mind a first appearance in public is certainly the best. You have entered a competition for the best recitation in French, (in which by the way there are 60 odd competitors of whom 7 only are boys) the evening has arrived, you have come 15 mins. before the time, taken your place in a creaking Austrian chair and are prepared to pass an hour of misery. It is then that the suspense gets in its fine work. Your "innards" feel as if being pounded into mush or that your heart and lungs and liver and other items are doing a cake-walk round your interior. At last the show starts and you learn that you are to go up and sit on the stage in tens. Feverishly you tear open the programme and find you are 34. O! why not 134? The time flies on wings, 20 are finished in no time, and, taking a breath you proceed on to the stage. The three on your left are soon done and you see the interlocutor looking for your name. Ah! there it is "numéro trente quatre." You rise and go forth "like a

lamb to the slaughter" but you are quite calm and glassy beads of desperation are on your brow. "Mon viel habit" you give it out boldly enough but is that your voice!? It seems as if a thousand little goblins lurking in every dark corner had taken it up and were jeering it back at you. "Mon viel habit," ha, ha, ha! his "viel habit" indeed—ho, ho, ho!" You put your hands behind your back to hide the way you dig your nails into your palms and as the magician who has eaten several pounds of flaming tow reproduces from his mouth yard upon yard of coloured ribbon so you oblivious to all the world reel off line after line of the poetry. At last you are at the end, "Mon viel ami ne vous séparons pas" you make a bow as if afflicted with a sudden pain in the gastric region a few high-minded and and forbearing people applaud and you have made your debut. —J. H. R.

### PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The results of the Public Service Examination held in December last are just to hand, and the school has reason to be very proud of the success achieved by its representatives. Five out of the 42 successful candidates in the Clerical Division presented themselves from the school viz: P. Tompkins, J. H. Rowell, E. O. Ambrose, C. Pickup, R. J. George. For the position of Cadet Draftsman there were only eight vacancies and of these five were obtained by the school. The successful candidates were:—C. M. Collins, J. M. Bridge, C. Morrell, C. C. Flynn, L. Stimson, who occupied respectively first, second, third, fourth, and seventh places.

There were only two vacancies for the position of Engineering Cadet and of these two A. P. Davis, last year's captain, occupied the first.

In addition to these we are pleased to notice the names of the following old boys S. Ferrier who was eighth in the examination for Cadet Draftsman and A. Cotton who was third in the examination for Engineering Cadet.

### ENGLISH

(Continued from the December issue.)

Having effected a reconciliation with his old rival Arran, his power now seemed more surely founded than ever, but unfortunately, Angus, though not wanting in ability to govern, showed himself much too anxious to advance the interests to his friends and adherents at the expense of the rest of the nobility. His administrations of justice may be gauged from the following sentences, concerning him, by an old historian.

"There dared no man strive at law with a Douglas or yet with the adherent of a Douglas for if he did, he was sure to get the worst of his law suit."

"Although Angus travelled through the country under the pretence of punishing thieves, robbers, and murderers, there were no malefactors so great as those which rode in his own company."

When the king reached the age of 14, he at length grew disgusted at being kept by Angus in the condition of a prisoner, and influenced no doubt by his mother, and encouraged by the Earl of Lennox (a nephew of Arran) he sought a means of freeing himself from the domination of the House of Douglas. He realised that nothing short of a large military force would be required to effect his purpose. So in 1523 he wrote to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch beseeching him to deliver him from the Douglasses. An account of the attempt of Buccleuch to do so and its failure will be found in the Introductory remarks to the Lay of the Last Minstrel. The Earl of Lennox now resolved to attempt the matter himself. At the head of about 12,000 men he advanced upon Edinburgh from Stirling. Angus and Arran advanced to meet him and supported by Sir George Douglas and the citizens of Edinburgh, inflicted a severe defeat upon the forces of Lennox. James V, who was present at the battle under the guardianship of Sir George Douglas, having shown signs of his hope that Lennox's party would be successful was addressed thus by Sir George:—

"Your grace need not think to escape us; if our enemies had hold of you on one side, and we on the other, we would tear you to pieces ere we would let you go."

The Earl of Lennox was slain in cold blood by a son of Arran after he had surrendered. Arran bitterly lamented the fate of his unfortunate nephew. "The hardest, stoutest and wisest man that Scotland bore lies here slain" said the old earl.

As a result of these two victories, the Earl of Angus now considered his power too firmly established to be further challenged by his enemies, and these, in order to escape ruthless persecution were now obliged to flee into hiding, excepting such as could appease him by gifts of money or lands.

A hundred men, chosen by Angus himself, and placed under the command of Douglas of Parkhead, were now assigned the special duty of guarding against further attempts on the part of the king to escape.

G. Douglas, much to James's disgust was made Master of the Royal Household, and Archibald of Kilspindie Lord Treasurer of the realm.

All this only served however to strengthen James's determination to rid himself of the Douglasses. What force had failed to do strategy might effect and he resolved to try it.

His first need was to have a secure place of retreat when the opportunity for escape presented itself. For this purpose, he persuaded his mother to make over to him Stirling Castle, and to appoint as Governor of it a man whom he could trust. To effect this, necessitated the greatest caution on the part of his friends, lest any suspicion should be aroused.

His next step was to so conduct himself towards the Douglasses as to lull their suspicions, and to lead them to the belief that he had at length become reconciled to the state of bondage in which they kept him, and had given up all idea of trying to escape.

Thus prepared, James patiently awaited his opportunity. At last it came! They were staying at Falkland, a royal palace, surrounded by forests affording much hunting and lawking. In these sports James took great pleasure. One evening all the Douglasses were absent except Parkhead with his guard of 100 men. The king gave out that he wished to rise early next morning to hunt the stag. So, after placing the watch, Parkhead and the others retired to bed. But the king had no sooner reached his own room than he summoned his trusty page, John Hark:—"Jockie," said he, "dost thou love me?" "Better than myself" answered the domestic. "And will you risk anything for me." "My life with pleasure" said John Hark.

The king then explained to his page what he intended to do attiring himself as a groom Hart and he betook themselves to the stables. The guards thinking they were grooms preparing for the morrow let them pass unchallenged. Arrived at the stable they found there in charge of a confederate groom three good horses: all ready saddled and bridled. James mounted with his two servants and galloped during the whole night until about daylight they reached Stirling Bridge. Having crossed, the king gave orders to close the gates. Wayworn and weary the three travellers entered Stirling Castle and were welcomed by the governor. Every precaution was taken to prevent the entrance of the Douglasses. The drawbridges were raised, the portcullises were dropped, and the watches were strengthened. But so great in the mind of the young king was the dread of recapture that he absolutely refused to go to sleep until the keys of the Castle had been placed under his pillow (1528.)

Great was the alarm next morning at Falkland when the king's absence was discovered. The Douglasses assembling their forces, rode in a body to Stirling but news soon reached them that the king had had resolved to declare any Douglas a traitor who approached within 12 miles of his person, or who dared to meddle with the administration of government. The Earl of Angus very prudently induced his party to withdraw to Linlithgow.

The King now called an assembly of the other nobles, and in open Parliament accused Angus and Arran of treason, saying that he had never been sure of his life all the while he was in their power. Sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against the Earl of Angus, and he and all his friends and kinsmen were forced to go into exile. From that time till the end of his reign James pursued the Earl and his adherents with relentless severity.

## ORIGINAL VERSES.

## SOUTH HEAD.

The South head glittered in the sun;  
The beaches pealed; the columns sprang;  
In treble notes all round in one,  
The sea amid the low reef sang.

The wind came in the wave-ways o'er  
To where, upon the margin-sand,  
The sea-weed fringed the sounding shore,—  
Her floating tresses swept the land.

Across the seaward slope of green  
I heard her laughter as she flew;  
From crannies of the shore unseen,  
The obligato upward grew.

Spun like a web, a quivering tune,  
A gossamer of pearl and gray,  
The minor of the afternoon  
Rang in the symphony of day,

A great ship moved with regal pace  
As heroes to their destinies,  
Upon her prow Cassandra's face,  
To meet the challenge of the seas.

Titanic still, unbound, unroomed,  
Unconquered, vaguely throbbing through  
The waving mesh of waters, boomed—  
The muffled thunder of the screw.

The day marched resonant to its close;  
Heaven in sunset blossoms flowered—  
Saffron and emerald, mauve and rose,  
Along the West the petals showered.

Hushed was the pealing organ-loft,  
No more the foamy columns sprang;  
Tremolo, passionate and soft  
The sea amid the low reef sang

To me who loitered until then,  
Watching the sunset, gleam and spark,  
She sang her early notes again  
Sweet in the stillness of the dark.

Then, like an elfin ship that sailed,  
Elusive, out of mortal sight,  
My dream in darkness passed and paled  
Down the long avenue of night;

The sky-line lost its amethyst;  
The music at the shore died down,  
And faintly thro' the folding mist,  
Welcomed the warm lights of the town.

—G. C. Whinety.

## VILLANELLE.

The lilac smoke steals upward like a prayer,  
The clouds like elfin canvas blow and cling  
To the perilous masthead of the air;

Loud fluting rises where the birds declare  
Their joyance in the fantasy of spring  
And lilac smoke steals upward like a prayer.

Scent wanders from a thousand flowers fair  
(As docs youth's dream at love's awakening)  
To the perilous masthead of the air.

The laughing breezes mock at learn Despair,  
And while their pagan pastorals they sing,  
The lilac smoke steals upward like a prayer.

From the dark thicket's cool and nested lair  
A flutter and a flash! some bird's awing  
To the perilous masthead of the air.

Love, if I sue your pity, if I dare,  
Though you are proud, even as, quivering,  
The lilac smoke steals upward like a prayer,  
To the perilous masthead of the air?

—G. C. W.

## 1902 SENIOR RESULTS.

The following are the results of the senior public examination and the examination for matriculation honour and scholarships held at the University during Nov. 1902.

In the list which follows A signifies first class; B, second-class; C, third-class. M signifies that the candidate is qualified for matriculation and for entrance to the faculties of law, medicine, and science. ME signifies that he is qualified, in addition, for entrance to the department of engineering.

The numbers in the list given below indicate the section in which the candidate passed, in accordance with the following list: 2, ancient history, 4, English, 5, French, 7, Latin, 9, arithmetic, 10, algebra, 11, geometry, 12, trigonometry, 13, elementary surveying and astronomy, 14, mechanics, 15, applied mechanics.

**Medals:** A. P. Davis, arithmetic; J. M. Bridge, applied mechanics.

me Bridge, J. M., 2B 4A 5B 7B 9A 10C 11A 12A  
14B 15A [14B 15A  
me Collins, C. M., 2C 4B 5A 7B 9B 10A 11A 12A  
me Davis, A. P., 5B 7C 9A 10B 11A 12A 13A 14A 15A  
me Noake, S. C., 2C 5A 7B 9A 10A 11B 12A  
me Penman, A. P., 2C 5C 7C 9B 10B 11B 12A 14C  
me Portus, P. J., 2C 4A 5A 7B 9B 10B 11B 12A

Printed and published at the MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL,  
Fort Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales.





Vol. V. No. 2.

SYDNEY, FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1903.

Price 1d

## THE FORTIAN.

### Mr. TURNER'S RETURN.

ON Monday 23rd. February after an absence of about ten months, Mr. J. W. Turner landed in Sydney per s. s. 'Ventura' from San Francisco. He left Sydney on Saturday 12th. April, having been appointed one of the two Commissioners to investigate and report upon the systems of education in operation in the various countries of Europe and in the United States. During his absence, he has visited a number of cities in the United Kingdom, the capitals of all European countries except four, besides various other cities in these countries, and some of the larger cities of the United States and Canada. He paid a visit to the school on the day after his arrival, and those who

were present on that Tuesday afternoon will not soon forget the spontaneous outburst of welcome which greeted him as soon as he was seen approaching. In a short speech which he delivered to the assembled school, he expressed himself as very glad to be at home after his wanderings. We are very pleased to hear from him that, as far as he could judge, Australian boys and girls will compare very favourably both mentally and physically with any of the boys and girls whom he has seen during his travels. He has seen only a very few larger schools than Fort-St., but of the work which he saw, he gave us no impression as that must first see the light in the report which the Commissioners will present to the Minister. During the next two or three months the report will be occupying Mr. Turner's undivided attention, so that we may not hope to see him in charge of the school before the

report has been published. We shall hope that in some future issues of the 'Fortian' he will give us accounts of some of the many places of interest he has visited.

### Refraction.

An object in water appears higher than it really is. For this reason, a stick plunged half into water appears broken and bent, the part in the water being lifted up nearer the surface. You know that the stick is not broken, yet you can scarcely help thinking that it is so.

This change in the direction of the stick is due to what is called refraction. "Rays of light" proceeding from any object travel in straight lines in air or in water. On passing obliquely out of one of these substances into the other, the rays travel another direction, making an angle with their course in the first substance. In all such cases, it is to be remembered that we "see" the object in the final direction in which the rays enter the eye.

Here is an easy experiment that will help to make this matter clear. Put a penny, or another coin, at the bottom of an empty basin, and ask some one to place himself so that the coin is just hidden from sight by the opaque side of the vessel. Now without disturbing anything, pour water into the basin, and the bottom of the vessel will appear to rise, and the penny to come distinctly into view.

Now what has happened? The eye of the observer has not altered, and the coin is still resting on the bottom of the basin. The rays of light coming from the object have undergone a sudden change at the surface of the water, and this causes the penny to appear.

### HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK.

It was an old, old, lady,  
And a boy who was half-past three,  
And the way that they played together  
Was beautiful to see.

She could not run and jump about,  
And the boy no more could he,  
For he was a lame little fellow,  
With a thin and twisted knee.

They sat in the yellow sunlight,  
Out under the apple-tree,  
And the game that they played I'll tell you,  
Just as it was told to me.

It was hide-and-go-seek they were playing,  
Though you'd never have known it to be—  
With an old, old, old, old lady,  
And a boy with a twisted knee,

The boy would bend his face down  
On his one little sound right knee,  
And he'd guess where she was hiding  
In guesses One, Two, Three!

"You are in the China closet!"  
He would cry and laugh with glee—  
It wasn't the China closet,  
But he still had Two, and Three,

"You are up in father's big bedroom,  
In the chest with the queer old key!"  
And she said, "You are warm and warmer,  
But you're not quite right" said she,

"It can't be the little cupboard  
Where mother's things used to be—  
So it must be the clothes-press, grandma!"  
And he found her with his Three,

Then she covered her face with her fingers,  
That were wrinkled and white and wee;  
And she guessed where the boy was hiding  
With a One, and a Two, and a Three.

And they never had stirred from their places,  
Right under the apple-tree—  
This old, old, old, old lady,  
And the boy with the lame little knee—  
This dear, dear, dear old lady,  
And the boy who was half-past three.

—H. C. Banner, an American writer.

### PRIZE LIST. BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

The following prize winners were omitted from the last issue.

2C—Dux: L. Ingamells. W. Bosbell best work at Inspection. J. Lamond, good conduct. E. Rehrsen, dictation. L. Collins, reading. W. Hanson, arithmetic. J. Ross, writing.

2B—Dux: P. Burns, G. Kum Sing, L. Scott, arithmetic. F. Dawson, C. Price, reading. W. Ham, J. Lever, writing. A. Bone, L. Pearson, Dictation. H. Barrow, General Effort. H. Schwerdtman, Conduct.

3E—Dux: F. Holihan, F. B. Belbin, mapping. R. Dunning, R. Harris, dictation. E. Doutty, C. Guthrey, arithmetic. D. Huntley, composition. L. S. Dummer, history. F. Holihan, reading, and grammar. Marshall, E. Doutty, writing.

3B—Dux: E. Coleman, L. Becket, R. Thompson, W. Ives, reading. E. Fraser, W. Lemaire, writing. Tootn, Coleman, Thomas, dictation, Robertson, Huddy, geography. Rudolph, Duggan, grammar. Mahony, Castledon. Coutts, arithmetic. E. Chambers, H. Titchen, object lesson. Kelly, Kirby, history. J. Matthew, composition. H. Halliday, home work.

3F—Dux; H. Ivers. J. Redshaw, L. M'Manus. arithmetic. R. Cox, dictation. D. Lazarus, B. Morgan, reading. D. Cohen, writing. R. Richardson, drawing. F. Lees, N. Allard, grammar. E. Sutton, geography. G. Docker, history. A. Balteau, F. Mayo, aeq. composition. W. Westphal. Homework.

### INTERVIEW WITH MR J. W. TURNER.

Last week the editor of the "Public Service Journal" had an interesting conversation with Mr Turner concerning his trip, which appears to be a very enjoyable one.

Only in a general way could Mr. Turner speak regarding the work which himself and Mr. Knibbs were appointed to perform, but he said sufficient to convince his interviewer that their official report will be a very instructive document, and will contain statements concerning educational matters in Europe and America that will be surprising to most of the people of this State who are interested in this important question. Compared with many of the other cities they visited, the Commissioners found that London was non-progressive with respect to public instruction, but Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and other provincial towns were quite up to date. So were several of the Continental cities, and the principal ones in the United States. It was clear to the Commissioners that Australia had a great deal to learn with respect both to educational objects and methods.

"Which of the Continental cities did you like best?" was one of the questions put to Mr. Turner. "Buda-Pesth," was the reply. He declared that the city and the people belonging to it whom he met were delightful. He does not rave about Paris. But he was pleased with St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Christiania, and Stockholm. A little difficulty was experienced in getting into the capital of Russia because of the passport system—the only one of the countries visited in which the system is in operation—but having got in Mr. Turner had a good time.

The Commissioners waited upon a high official for the purpose of presenting their credentials. He was engaged at the time they called, and were informed that it might be for an hour before he would be at

liberty. Would they wait? They said they would. They were shown into a comfortable room, and during the hour they remained there tea and cakes were brought to them no less than four times. Lemon was provided with the tea, but so also was milk and sugar, so they could have their tea either a la Russe or a la Anglaise. When they were introduced to the official they found him to be a most courteous gentleman; and during their stay in St. Petersburg he showed them great kindness. He provided a carriage for their use, and did all he could to further the objects of their mission. Mr. Turner's opinion of the Russian people, or, at any rate, that section with whom he came in contact, is a very high one, and he believes they are the coming nation.

Hotel charges all over the Continent he found to be reasonable. In America the contrary was the case. For a room on the seventh story in a hotel in New York—not the most expensive one—he paid twelve shillings a day, and the meals cost four shillings each. That is pretty warm. It would have been warmer if he had had a room—which he was unable to obtain—on a lower floor. Of the beer and wines of Germany, Mr. Turner speaks enthusiastically, and no wonder, for they cannot be beaten anywhere. And as well as being of good quality these liquors are cheap.

Anglophobia was very manifest whilst Mr. Turner was on the Continent. It was especially virulent in Germany. And the Dutch were almost as abusive of the English as the Germans. Buda-Pesth was an exception: there the English were greatly esteemed.

America impressed Mr. Turner tremendously. Now and then he witnessed a display of spread-eagles, but the people were invariably kind, full of energy, and determined to get on in the world. On the day he arrived in New York he and his colleague started for Washington. They were introduced in that city to a member of Congress who had been in Australia, and he took them in hand. He remarked that he had been so well treated in Australia, whose people he declared were the most hospitable in the world, that he felt under an obligation to make things as pleasant as he could for any visitors from that country whom he might meet in the States. He conducted the commissioners to all the sights in Washington, escorted them over the White House, and introduced them to President Roosevelt, with whom they conversed for the best part of an hour. Boston, which its inhabitants assert is the hub of the Republic, if not of the universe, they admired. So they did Toronto, in Canada, which reminded Mr. Turner of some of the English cities he had visited.

When they were in Canada there was about six feet of snow on the ground, but the cold was not nearly so intense as they had experienced in Berlin several months previously. In fact, it was enjoyable.

Chicago Mr. Turner did not like, and he was glad when he left it.

Physically the trip appears to have been beneficial

to Mr. Turner, and he says the appearance is not misleading for he has never been better in his life.

## ENGLISH.

### The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

#### SCOTT'S TREATMENT OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

Before criticising Scott's use of the supernatural element, its general functions in poetry should be determined.

I. That it has been successfully used to convey (a) the impression of the terrible, as in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and Hamlet; and (b) the impression of the fanciful, as in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," combines both the fanciful and the terrible.

II. The supernatural, when used to convey the expression of the terrible, must never violate the characters nor force the action out of its natural groove. Thus the witches in Macbeth do not change his character from one "full of the milk of human kindness" to that of an unnatural monster; for fell ambition was latent in his breast before his encounter with them. Again in Coleridge the supernatural is merely the projection of the feelings of the mind into the external world.

If these are the true rules which should guide the use of the supernatural in literature, how does Scott conform to them in the Lay of the Last Minstrel?

As to (I), note that Scott, in his employment of supernatural agencies, is not successful in making them either fanciful or terrible. They are simply grotesque. The criticism of Jeffrey is at least partly deserved: "The goblin" page is, in our opinion, the capital deformity of the whole poem. We have already said that the whole machinery is useless: but the magic studies of the lady, and the rifled tomb of Michael Scott, gave occasion to so much admirable poetry, that we can on no account consent to part with them. The page, on the other hand, is a perpetual burden to the poet, and to the reader; it is an undignified and improbable fiction, which excites neither terror, admiration nor astonishment; but needlessly debases the strain of the whole work, and excites at once our incredulity and contempt.

As to (II), it may be granted that Scott does not allow the supernatural to create any "tour de force" inconsistent with human characters or mundane events. "The whole character and proceedings of the goblin page. . . . may be considered as merely episodic; for though he is employed in some of the subordinate incidents, it is remarkable that no material part of his fable requires the intervention of supernatural agency. The young Buccleugh might have wandered into the wood, although he had not been decoyed by a goblin; and the dame might

have given her daughter to the deliverer of her son, although she had never listened to the prattlement of the river and mountain spirits." So far Scott's supernatural element accords with the canons of Shakespeare. But in Scott the supernatural becomes unnecessary; which is not the case in "Macbeth," or "Hamlet," or in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." For in the latter poems the supernatural elevates us into higher emotion, whereas in Scott it remains rather commonplace. "The Ladye, the wizard, the goblin, and the spirits are supernatural only in their powers: there is nothing strange and mystical about their motives, which are those of ordinary human beings, or about their mode of action, which, with the exception of the glamour spell, is merely an extension of ordinary physical laws. The magic in the poem is not "Natural Magic"; but it is the common black art, the familiar magic of romance and vulgar superstition. The River Spirit and the Mountain Spirit gossip together like honest mortals, with a friendly interest in the doing of their neighbours. Even in the scene at the grave of the great wizard, everything is palpable either to feeling or to sight; the fears of the sturdy Borderer are akin to the fears of bodily injury. . . . In short, the poet's description of his spiritual world is as healthy, humorous, direct and intelligible as his description of human life." There is then in Scott's Supernatural, nothing of the grandeur which makes the witches in Macbeth akin to the Norns of northern mythology. Nor was the belief in the supernatural in Scott's day, so prevalent as in Shakespeare's. Still it is no more a mere "excrescence" in his "Lay" than in the "Iliad."

## SWIMMING

In addition to the programme of events in connection with the Swimming Carnival on Saturday next already mentioned in another paragraph, we have to state that several Solomon Islanders of the trading boat: "Apla" by kind permission of the Captain will give an exhibition of diving from the 45ft. platform.

## NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been recently added to the Library:—L. Alcott's Little Men, Ballantyne's Gorilla Hunters, Raine's Welsh Witch, Henty's Young Buglers, Manville Fenn's Yussuf the Guide, Cennor's Man from Glengarry, Manville Fenn's Silver Canon, Ballantyne's Martin Rattler, Young Fur Traders Coral Island, Manville Fenn's Devon Boys, Henty's Young Franc-tireurs, Henty's Knight of the White Cross, Annie Lucas' Leonie, Savage Landor's In the Forbidden Land. In addition a copy of Fyffe's History of Europe and Mazzini's Essays have been placed at the disposal of the boys preparing for the Senior Examination.

HISTORICAL NOVELS IN THE LIBRARY.

TITLE.	AUTHOR	PERIOD
Harold	Bulwer Lytton	Norman Conquest
Hereward the Wake	Chas. Kingsley	Norman Conquest
Wolf the Saxon	G. A. Henty	Norman Conquest
Count Robert of Paris	Sir Walter Scott	William II
The Betrothed	Sir Walter Scott	Henry II
The Talisman	Sir Walter Scott	Richard I
Ivanhoe	Sir Walter Scott	Richard I
A Clerk of Oxford	E. Everett Green	Henry III
In Freedom's Cause	G. A. Henty	Edward I—Edward II
The Scottish Chiefs	Jane Porter	Edward I—Edward II
The Days of Bruce	Grace Aguilar	Edward I—Edward II
The White Company	Conan Doyle	Edward III
In the Days of Chivalry	E. Everett Green	Edward III
St. George for England	G. A. Henty	Edward III
A March on London	G. A. Henty	Richard II
Both Sides of the Border	G. A. Henty	Henry IV
At Agincourt	G. A. Henty	Henry V
The Last of the Barons	Bulwer Lytton	Henry VI—Edward IV
Windsor Castle	W. H. Ainsworth	Henry VIII
The Prince and the Pauper	Mark Twain	Edward VI
The Tower of London	W. H. Ainsworth	Mary
The Monastery	Sir Walter Scott	Elizabeth
The Abbot	Sir Walter Scott	Elizabeth
Kenilworth	Sir Walter Scott	Elizabeth
Westward Ho	C. Kingsley	Elizabeth
The Fortunes of Nigel	Sir Walter Scott	James I
The Children of the New Forest	Captain Marryat	Charles I
The Legend of Montrose	Sir Walter Scott	Charles I
To Right the Wrong	Edna Lyall	Charles I
Woodstock	Sir Walter Scott	The Commonwealth
Old St. Paul's	W. H. Ainsworth	Charles II
Peveril of the Peak	Sir Walter Scott	Charles II
Old Mortality	Sir Walter Scott	Charles II
Silas Verney	Edgar Pickering	Charles II
In the Golden Days	Edna Lyall	Charles II
Micah Clarke	A. Conan Doyle	James II
The Bravest of the Brave	G. A. Henty	Anna
Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott	George I
Heart of Midlothian	Sir Walter Scott	George II
Waverley	Sir Walter Scott	George II
The Master of Ballantrae	R. L. Stevenson	George II
Kidnapped	R. L. Stevenson	George II
Catriona (sequel to Kidnapped)	R. L. Stevenson	George II
Mistress Nancy Molesworth	Joseph Hocking	George II
Barnaby Rudge	Chas. Dickens	George II
In Press-Gang Days	E. Pickering	George III
With Moore at Corunna	G. A. Henty	George III
Under Wellington's Command	G. A. Henty	George III
Alton Locke	C. Kingsley	George III
		Victoria (Chartist Movement)

BOYS' NEWS.

GIRLS NEWS.

W. Ellard passed the Entrance Science Examination and A. P. Penman the Matriculation. These were the only candidates.

J. L. Norman an old boy was successful in obtaining the Peter Nicol Scholarship for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

In addition to the names published in the last issue of the Fortian of those who passed the Clerical Division of the Public Service Examination, Malcolm Downie was also successful. His name was somehow omitted from the published list of successful candidates. He came well up in the list.

Five girls presented themselves at the recent Matriculation Examination and all passed:—H. O' Reilly, A. Hampton, M. Cobb, L. Dick, and I. Porter.

4B—The majority of girls are doing very creditable work. F. Ryan, G. Lila, M. Hanetty each obtained 100 marks for essay on a "Travel as an education."

3D—The following prize winners were omitted last issue J. Murray, W. Burns, M. Barker.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

## WALPOLE.

## HIS POLITICAL IDEAS AND CAREER.

Robert Walpole was the first of the series of "Great Commoners" who have been the rulers of England. Born at a time when Charles II. was dragging England's honour through the dust, by accepting foul bribes from the French king Louis XIV, he entered Parliament two years before the decease of William III. Being a landowner, he carried with him the tastes and manners of the class to which he belonged. His personal appearance was that of a burly jolly-faced, humour-loving country squire. Walpole, although a statesman, "loved neither writing nor reading;" the table the bottle and the chase being more to his taste. Like Marlborough he was noted for his doggedness and stubborn courage. He introduced a new force in politics namely, humor.

At the time when the house of Commons was supreme, Walpole showed himself to be the ablest debater. He carried the day when the Peerage Bill was being discussed, thus causing it to be thrown out. Walpole became Prime Minister after the failure of the South Sea Scheme in 1721. His chief colleagues were Townshend, Pulteney and Carteret. His great rivals had then left the political stage.

Walpole was no reformer, as the political stagnation of the twenty years of his Prime Ministership shows. It is a period without a history, although his policy was in the main a large and noble one. He was the first of the great English Peace Ministers. In spite of tempting complications on the Continent, Walpole still kept to his peace policy. Besides being a peace Minister, he was a great financier. Peace together with the financial skill of Walpole soon developed the national wealth and brought about material prosperity of England. Even with wealth around him, Walpole did not swerve from his policy of rigid economy, and the steady reduction of the National Debt. His first act of his financial administration was to remove the duties from more than a hundred English exports and nearly forty articles of importation. His principles of taxation were clearly shown in his Excise Bill which brought in, at the death of George I, nearly 2½ millions annually. His second Excise Bill was even more "excise." It almost totally did away with smuggling. The necessities of life and raw material of manufacture were absolutely untaxed. Every part of Walpole's scheme has since been carried into effect; but in 1733 he stood before his time. He was forced to withdraw the Bill by the violence and riots of the populace. "I will not," he said "enforce taxes at the expense of blood."

On the accession of George II, Walpole was retained as Prime Minister only by the help of his friend, Queen Caroline. George II who was a "patriot" and hated Walpole, would have thrust him out of office but for the wise council of Queen Caroline.

The first 10 years of George's reign saw Walpole in the zenith of his power. The defeat of the Excise Bill had failed to shake him, and the opposition was despairing, when Queen Caroline died in 1737. This was a blow to the power of Walpole. Further, the country was wearied of the monotonous prosperity and monotonous peace, just as it had been wearied 37 years before, by the wonderful achievements and "monotonous" victories of Marlborough. Another spoke in the wheel of Time had passed since then, and the minds of Englishmen had been completely altered. The cry of the country for war was raised when the story of Captain Jenkins and his "wrapped-up-in-cotton-wool-ear" got about. Although Walpole battled stubbornly and alone, against it, he was in the end, forced to give way. Walpole's fame was on the decline. His prophecy about "the people wringing of hands" was soon justified in the result of inglorious war. Although he still repelled the attacks of the "Patriots" his popularity was gone as the next Parliament showed. The buoyant temper which had carried him through so many storms broke down at last. His majority of only 3, forced him to resign in 1742, leaving England far richer and himself much poorer than on his advent to office.

—F. TRACY.

## CRICKET.

The School Club is as active as ever. The membership numbers close on 300 and every week between 50 and 60 members take part in the matches at Birchgrove Reserve. Among the 5th. classes the membership seems to be between M 1 and C 2 and the meeting of these two clubs will produce a close game.

Since the last edition of the Fortian a great number of matches have been played, a full account of which would occupy too much space. The Annual Match, Present v Past, took place at Balmain on Feb. 27th., the scores were: Present: 124 for 8 wickets, Past 121. For the Present Mr. Humphries played usefully for 62 not out; M. Webster 20 and Willis 11; P. Penman 25, B. Willis 24, F. Maxwell 18, J. Portus 12, Collins 9, helped to swell the "Past's" total.

Another match which created great interest was that against the Fort Street Training College, played on Feb. 27th. This match takes place annually and is always looked forward to. This year the match resulted in another win for the school. Against the College's 87 (Dixon made 27, Robinson 23, Burke 18) the school scored 113 (M. Webster 16, H. Webster 18, Powell 8, Mr. Humphreys 45.)

Among other matches played were the following: M4. 52 v 4E 84; 4B 45 v 4C 96; 4D 19 and 5 for 61 v 3F 21 and 8 for 58; M3 7 for 131 v 5C1 99; 5C2 148 v 5A 9 and 20 4B 44 v 4D 35; 4C 7 for 81 v 3F 20; 5B 60 v M4 56.

In addition to the above successes with the bat the following boys have scored well: Davis 18 not out, Nash 25, Dupain 14, Percival 29, Parkinson 32 not out, Molloy 35, Forrester 20, J. Millet 14, Lloyd 51 not out, Broadfoot 25, Ross 26, Allan 17, Abbott 40, James 27, Coughlan 24, Owen 16, Nicholson 54, not out, C. Smith 32.

With the ball Parkinson, Collins, Stuart, Abbott, Blair, Coughlan, Landers, Loughnan, Goard, Ferguson, Allen Todd Molloy, Nash, Rhodes, Biddell, Millet, Forrester, Tindal, and Cashman have secured most wickets.

### Philately.

The following will interest stamp collectors, of whom, we trust, there are many among the readers of the "Fortian":—

The Prince of Wales, who is an enthusiastic philatelist, was said, some time ago, to have been a large buyer at what was a record stamp sale in London. Altogether over £4,000 was realized for 825 "lots." No previous auction sale of stamps in London ever summed up more than £800 in sales. £72 was paid for an 1851 Hawaii "5c. blue, outline slightly torn." Another Hawaiian, 13c. blue, 1st type, slightly damaged, and rather heavy red cancellation, brought £49. At the very end of the sale, there was a little boom in West Australia. An 1879. Western Australian, "2d. mauve error," realised £15, and a 2d. brown on red, roulettes on three sides, was disposed of for £9.

### WHAT TO TEACH BOYS.

A philosopher has said that the true education of boys is to teach them what they ought to know when they become men!

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had not better know how to read and be true and genuine in action, rather be learned in all sciences and in all languages and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things teach the boys that truth is more than riches, power, or possessions. 2. To be pure in thought, language, and life, pure in mind and body. 3. To be unselfish. 4. To care for the feeling and comforts of others. 5. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred. To be self-reliant and self-helpful even from childhood. 6. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him—however poor or however rich—he has learned the most important things he ought to know.

### SWIMMING.

The school club had an afternoon's racing at Hellings' Domain Baths on 24th. February. Results. Final of 150yds. Relay Race.—Schwerdtmann, Apted, Congdon, 1; Smith, Ramsay, Davidson, 2. Relay Race 150yds.—1st. heat: Dennis, Ross,

Griffiths, 1; Lloyd, Broadfoot, Rogers, 2. 2nd. heat: Ramsay, Foxall, Davidson, 1; Poussard, Evans, Hardwick, 2. 3rd. heat: Wood, Smithers, Swinburne, 1; Murray, Smith, Webster, 2. 4th. heat: Baird, Snell, Linsley, 1; McLean, Wheeler, Dennis, 2. 5th. heat: Donald Wilkie, Croll, 1; McPhee, Wilson, Sinclair, 2.

Final: Baird, Spell, Linsley, 8; Wood, Smithers, Swinburne, 2. A close finish. Time, 1m. 43sec.

A Beginners' Race (boys who have learnt to swim this season) was contested at Cavill's Baths on Thursday 5th. March and resulted as follows:—B. Harkin, 1; R. Collins, 2; C. Murdock, 3.

### CARNIVAL.

The 13th. Annual Carnival will take place at Farmer's Domain Baths on Saturday 28th. March. A long, varied and instructive programme has been arranged, and at the time of writing, the carnival promises to be one of the greatest of successes in connection with the school club.

The programme includes, Class races and Age Championships, Novelty races, exhibitions of Fancy and high diving; the Water Polo Championship of N. S. Wales, an attempt to break the 100yds. record of the world by R. Cavill. The School Championship brings out seven competitors, Murray, Hardwick, C. Smith, Fay, Swinburne, S. Dennis, and Martin. This event is creating great interest among the pupils of the school and a great tussle is expected from start to finish.

Fred Lane has promised to swim in the Old Boys' Race and Wickham the South Sea Islander will in all probability be a competitor in the Teams' Relay Race, and will give an exhibition dive from the 40ft. platform. Master Harold Smyrk will also perform the same feat. Mr. H. Wyley will give an exhibition of swimming whilst Ken Chambers and the members of the Seagull Club will repeat their capital exhibition of fancy diving.

A great programme has been arranged and it rests with the school pupils and supporters to make the Carnival a huge success.

### Cronje's Flag of Truce.

In Robert's town house in Portland-place, says "To-day," is an interesting relic, which never fails to attract attention. It is a small and not over-clean "white" piece of linen of irregular shape, and is placed in a very conspicuous position. Very few visitors fail to notice it, but none can even guess what it is until they are told. Then they learn that it is Cronje's "flag of truce," which he sent in preparatory to his surrender at Paardeberg, now nearly three years ago. Lord Roberts is an enthusiastic memento-collector, and his house is literally crammed with relics which he has picked up in his long military career, and all of which have some interesting story attached to them.

### WORK AND WIN.

The sweetest cherries, mind you, lad,  
Grow highest on the tree;  
And would you win the fairest fruit,  
One thing I'll say to thee:  
It falls not at the calling gay  
Of any lazy elf—  
You'll have to climb the rugged tree,  
And gather for yourself.

'Tis vain to wait the fruit to fall,  
Or pelt the tree with stones;  
You'll have to struggle bravely up,  
And risk some broken bones.  
You only waste your time below,  
And get indifferent pay;  
If you would reach the ripest fruit,  
Just throw your fears away.

'Tis so with every thing in life  
That's worth the owning, lad—  
With learning, wealth, and character—  
The best the great have had.  
They come not at the nod or beck  
Of any idle hand;  
'Tis only those who bravely toil  
May have them at command.

If, then you want the ripest fruit,  
Just labour till you win;  
But mind you, boy, while up you climb,  
Keep heart and hand from sin.  
The best and grandest guerdon, lad,  
If bought with wicked wage,  
No peace and comfort yields at last,  
But curses on your age.  
—From The Victorian School Paper.

### A Cradle Song.

Hushaby! the end of the day  
Drops into dark and the roses turn gray;  
Bird songs are silent, and footsteps are few,  
Night falls so softly for me and for you;  
Sleep!

Hushaby! the lily-buds white  
Shut up their secrets in shadows of night;  
Down in the meadow, the flow'rs blue and red,  
Silent together, sweet head laid to head,  
Sleep!

Hushaby! the brook as it goes  
Whispers a story that nobody knows;  
Out of the moonlight, the angels let fall  
Beautiful dreamlets for little ones all—  
Sleep!  
—M. C. and A. E. Gillington.

### Wise Sayings.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.  
—EMERSON.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of her, or  
truckle to her. Poverty is good-natured enough if  
you meet her like a man.—THACKERAY.

An acre of performance is worth a whole land  
of promise.—HOWELL.

### FAULTS.

Every man carries two wallets, one before and one  
behind, and both full of faults. The one before is  
full of his neighbours' faults; the one behind of his  
own.  
ÆSOP.

### HUMOUR.

( From the Editor's Box. )

#### MERELY WANTED TO KNOW.

Small Boy: "What is a roost? papa"  
Parent: "A roost my son is a pole on which  
chickens roost at night."  
S. B.: "And what is a perch? papa."  
P.: "A perch is a pole on which chickens perch at  
night."  
S. B.: "Well papa could a chicken roost on a perch."  
P.: "Why of course."  
S. B.: "But if chickens perched on a roost that  
would make the roost a perch wouldn't it?"  
P.: "Oh I suppose so."  
S. B.: "But if just after some chickens had perched  
on a roost some others came along and roosted on the  
perch and made a roost of it.....Then the perch  
would be made a roost and the roost a perch, and  
some of the chickens would be perchers and others  
would be roosters and—"  
P.: "Susan, Susan, take this child to bed before he  
drives me mad."





Vol. V. No. 3.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1903.

## THE FORTIAN.

### SWIMMING.

#### THE CARNIVAL.

Fort-street Model Public School Swimming Club, which is much the strongest numerically of all swimming bodies on this continent, scored a distinct success with their 13th annual gala, held in Farmer's Domain Baths on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Pike and Mr. Green deserve the congratulations and thanks of the school for the hard work they did in bringing the Carnival to such a successful issue. On the day of the meeting they were assisted by all the other members of the staff, and all worked together with such enthusiasm that the afternoon's sport passed off without a hitch.

Never has such a crowd thronged that historic old convincing place. Including

a good percentage of youngsters, there must have been 1200 people inside the swimming enclosure, and up on the immediately overlooking hill, while the points of vantage offered by surrounding heights, fences, etc., were availed of to the fullest extent. With the exception of the fiasco in connection with the final of the water polo championship competition which has been running since the opening of the season, everything went with an agreeable swing. The disappointment referred to must in no way be connected with the club, as the happening was absolutely beyond the control of Mr. Pike and his committee men. The New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association had allocated the concluding match of the polo tourney to Fort-street Club as a draw for their programme, but Mort's Dock team protested against the referee appointed alleging that he had for a long time evidenced antagonism towards their club, and

that official refusing to withdraw from the position, the objecting side remained obdurate, thus leaving nothing for it but to declare Bondi the winners.

An attractive feature of the programme was the exhibition of seven Solomon Islanders employed aboard the trading schooner Aola. These were supposed to dive from the perch on top of a scaffolding between 30 and 40 feet high, but only one of them plunged head foremost, the others preferred going in feet first. The show which entertained and amused at times served to demonstrate that Solomon Islanders at least (whatever their brethren of the South Seas might be) are simply not in it with white men as high divers. "Dick Cavill and H. Burgess assisted, and made the show additionally interesting.

The bright particular thing of the bill was, of course "Dick" Cavill's attempt upon his own acknowledged world's record of 59sec., accomplished in Sydney during the present season, but he did better than this in England last year, when he swam the "hundred" in a handicap event, from scratch, in 58 3-5 se., and the time would have been allowed at swimming or any game in any other portion of the globe but the old country, where a rule, for the existence of which there is not the slightest justification, provides that only records accomplished in scratch events shall be recognised. Cavill was in excellent form on Saturday, and swimming all out from start to finish, achieved what he aimed at, bringing the figures down to 58 4-5sec., which is 1-5sec. slower than the time the English authorities disallowed. The first 45yds. (one lap.) were done in 25sec., and the 90yds. in 52sec. Needless to state this remarkable young champion met with an ovation when the full merit of his performance was made known. It was indeed a fitting wind-up to a season of noteworthy doings by one man such as Australasia never previously knew.

The 100 Yards Championship of the School was won by L. Murray who covered the course in 1min. 8 1-5sec.—the fastest swim ever put up in the history of this particular event, which extends over 13 years K. Chambers, assisted by members of the "Seagull Club" (particularly the island lad Wickham), gave a fine display of diving, while not least appreciated of other "tunas" was that of H. Wylie and his very clever family.

Officials were:—Judges, Messrs. H. Healy, W. Williams, S. S. Lasker, and D. A. Pike; starter, Mr. A. Griffiths; referee, Mr. E. Howes; time-keepers, Messrs. W. T. Kerr and J. Carney; costume steward Mr. G. Alderton. Results:—

45 Yards Handicap (second and third classes), first and second to start in final.—First heat: S. Pert scratch, 1; A. Daly 2sec. 2. Second heat: N. Lotze 2sec., 1; P. Duff 2sec., 2. Third heat: B. Imber 2sec., 1; J. Robertson 3sec., 2. Fourth heat: H. Day 4sec., 1; A. Brett 2sec., 2. Final: Day 1, Imber 2, Pert 3.

45 Yards Handicap (fourth classes).—First heat: C. Pain 5sec., 1; W. Cashman 4sec., 2. Second heat: G. Suttie 5sec., 1; S. Grange 2sec., 2. Final: Suttie 1, Grange 2, Pain 3.

45 Yards Handicap (fifth classes).—First heat: C. Dennis

5sec., 1; W. Congden 3sec., 2. Second heat: R. Lewis 12sec. 1; J. Apled 6sec., 2. Third heat: F. Hardwick 3sec., 1; O. Schwerdtmann 5sec., 2. Fourth heat: L. Broadfoot 6sec., 1; A. M'Phee 2sec., 2. Sixth heat: A. Homersham 6sec., 1; H. Docker 6sec., 2. Seventh heat: W. Collis 5sec., 1; G. Croll 7sec., 2. Final: Lewis 1, Homersham 2, Hardwick 3.

90 Yards Old Boys' Handicap.—First heat: E. Butler 7sec., 1; S. Pattison 11sec., 2. Second heat: S. B.ale, 25sec., 1; E. P. Reeve, 11sec., 2. Third heat: P. Loutit 10sec., 1; C. Robertson 18sec., 2. Fourth heat: H. M'Donald 11sec., 1; G. Parker 9sec., 2. Final: Loutit, 1; Robertson, 2. Time, 1min. 5sec.

45 Yards Championship of School (under 12 years).—G. Smith, 1; A. Brett, 2.

45 Yards Championship of School (under 14 years).—S. Pert, 1; H. Grange, 2.

42 Yards of Sobraon Boys' Handicap.—Giovannelli, 1; Avery 2; Deane, 3.

270 Yards Inter-club Teams Relay Race.—Mort's Dock (J. Craig, F. Kirby, J. Pitman), 1; Enterprise (J. Dickie, S. Smith, S. Rohu) 2; Balmain Gladstone, H. Dayly, D. Shade, L. Watson), 3.

100 Yards Championship of School.—L. Murray, 1; H. Hardwick 2; C. Smith 3. Time, 1min 8 1-5sec.

Fancy Costume Race.—W. Ellard, 1; C. Smith 2; H. Smithers 3. Prize for costume, R. Chounding.

Clothes Race.—R. Swinburne 1. J. Apled 2.

"The Fram or finding the North Pole." Competitors were blindfolded; 20 took part. A pole suspended over the water in the centre of the baths had to be found and seized. W. Cashman proved the successful candidate.

—From "The Daily Telegraph."

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

Count your resources: learn what you are not fit for, and give up wishing for it. —E. W. Robertson.

The most brilliant qualities become useless when they are not sustained by force of character. —Segur.

The man who lives in vain lives worse than in vain; he who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose. —Nevins.

The virtue of a man ought to be measured, not by his extraordinary exertions, but by his every day conduct. —Pascail.

Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.—Sir Walter Scott.

Think truly, and thy thoughts  
Shall the world's fame feed;  
Speak truly, and each word of thine  
Shall be a fruitful seed;  
Live truly, and thy life shall be  
A great and noble creed.

Horatius Bonar.

Humphries, Albert, Joseph: 1C, 3B, 8B, 9B, 10A.  
 Jackson, James, Burnie: 1B, 2B, 9C, 10C.  
 Jonas, Reginald, John: 1C, 2B, 3C, 8A, 9A, 10B, 13C.  
 Jorgenson, Chas, David: 2C, 8C, 9B, 10B, 13C.  
 Lane, Chas, Josiah: 1C, 2C, 3C, 8B, 9B, 10A, 13C.  
 Longhnan, Gerald, Frank, 1C, 2C, 3C, 8C, 9C, 10C, 13C.  
 Ormsby, Gerald, Irwin: 1C, 2C, 8B, 9C, 10C.  
 O'Sullivan, Walter, Joseph: 1C, 2A, 8C, 9B, 10A, 13C.  
 Parkinson, Edwin, Heury, Victor, Bernard: 1C, 2C, 8B, 9C, 10C, 13C.  
 Powell, Frederick, Charles, Glen; 3C, 8C.  
 Primrose, Raymond, Charles, Netherleigh: 1B, 3C, 8C, 10C, 13C.  
 Ralph, Leslie, Arthur: 1C, 3C, 4C, 8C, 9C, 10C,  
 Ramsden, Leslie, Harold: 1C, 2C, 8A, 9B.  
 Smith Reginald, George: 1C, 2B, 3C, 8B, 9B, 10B, 13C.  
 Tanner, Lewis, Albert: 1C, 3C, 4C, 6C, 8B, 9C, 10C.  
 Turner, Trevor, Armstrong: 3A, 4A, 5B, 6A, 7A, 5B, 9B.  
 Wallace, Albert, Finlay: 1C, 2B, 8B, 10B.  
 Young, Henry, Beresford: 1C, 3B, 4B, 6C, 8B, 9B, 10C.

\*Cush Walter Leslie 3B 4B 6C 8B 9B 10B

\*omitted from matriculation list.

### Girls.

Lucy Manifold Cobham 1A 2A 3B 4B 8B 13A 15A.  
 Olive Matilda Malcolm 1A 2A 3B 4A 8C 13A 17B.  
 Joyce Muriel Lane 1A 2A 3A 4B 8B 15A.  
 Helen May Hooper 1A 2B 3A 4B 13B 17A.  
 Elsie Bentley 1B 2A 3B 4B 13A 15B.  
 Norah Lane Dickson 1C 2B 3B 4C 8B 13A 15A.  
 Valerie Violet Kingsbury 2A 3B 4C 8C 13A 17A.  
 Alice Irene Smith 1B 2A 3B 4C 8C 13B 17C.  
 Alice Francis Benwell 1A 2B 3B 13B 15A.  
 Florence Gordon Nelson 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13B 17A  
 Clara Annie Holmes 2A 3B 4B 13B 17B.  
 Violet May Bryan 2B 3B 4C 13A 15A.  
 Elsie Muriel Seale 2B 3B 4C 8C 13B 17B.  
 Doris Grace Seed 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13 17B  
 Ruby Ethel Harris 1C 3C 4C 8C 13B 17A  
 Helen Marguerite Souter 1C 2B 3C 4C 13C 15A  
 Vera Mary Gordon Panton 2B 3B 13B 15A  
 Rita Estelle Nelson 1C 2B 3B 4C 13B 17C  
 Flora Kay 1B 2B 3B 4C 15B  
 Elizabeth Estelle Young 2B 3C 4C 13B 15A  
 Hazel Crawford Smith 2A 4C 13C 17A  
 Bertha Ellen Smith 1B 3B 13B 17B  
 Agnes Buchanan Smith 2B 3C 4C 13B 15B

Edna Florence Rose 2B 3B 4C 8C 13B  
 Dora Ruth Lewis 1C 2C 3B 4C 8C 13C 17C  
 Freda Rosina Kaltenebacher 1B 2B 3C 8C 17B  
 Lilly Isabella Hudson 1C 2C 3B 4C 13C 17B  
 Alice Geeson 2A 3C 4C 13B 17C  
 Mary Gertrude Doyle 1B 2C 3B 8B 9C 13C  
 Lilly Carfoot 1B 2C 3C 4C 8C 13B  
 Margaret Ives 2C 3C 4C 13B 15B  
 Williamina Raitt Lyall 2C 3C 4C 13B 15B  
 Ruby Beatrice Morgan 2A 3C 3C 17B  
 Grace Emily Richards 2C 3C 8C 13B 17B  
 Winifred Wilson 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13C  
 Ellie Willis Muir M'Murtrie 1B 2C 3C 13B  
 Mary Catherine O'Connor 1C 2C 8C 13C 17B  
 Elsie Annie Muir 1C 2C 3C 8C 17C  
 Emily Esther Seape 1C 2C 3C 4C  
 Irene Heunert passed in six subjects including German and French but failed in the compulsory section in Arithmetic. Dora Folster passed in four subjects failing in the compulsory Arithmetic.

### THE GRUMBLING CLOWN.

Beneath an oak, a rustic clown  
 Lay lounging in the shade,  
 Complaining loud of fortune's gifts,  
 And called her "partial jade"

The works of Providence were wrong,  
 And bad was all in sight,  
 He knew some things were wrong contrived,  
 And he could set them right,

"For instance," cried the grumbling churl,  
 "Observe this sturdy tree;  
 Remark the little things it bears,  
 And what disparity.

"Again observe yon pumpkins grow,  
 And yet their stalks so small,  
 Unable to support their fruit,  
 So bulky are they all.

"Now I, if I had power to do't,  
 Would alter thus the case:  
 That this large tree should pumpkins bear,  
 And acorns take their place"

He spoke, and rising on his feet,  
 Straight from the tree fell down  
 An acorn of the smallest size,  
 And pitched upon his crown.

"Now," says the traveller who had heard  
 The whole the clown had said,  
 "Suppose this tree had pumpkins borne,  
 What would have saved thy head.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,  
 While on the banks of Freedom's Nile,  
 Where the blades of the grass quiver,  
 Asleep are the ranks of the dead,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the judgment day:  
 Under the rose, the Blue;  
 Under the oak, the Gray.

These, in the robes of glory;  
 These, in the gloom of defeat;  
 All with the battle blood gey,  
 In the dusk of eternity meet,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the Judgment Day:  
 Under the laurel, the Blue;  
 Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,  
 The Jacobite mourners go,  
 Lovingly laden with flowers,  
 Alike for the friend and the foe,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the judgment day:  
 Under the roses, the Blue;  
 Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendour,  
 The morning sun rays fall,  
 With a touch impartially tender,  
 On the blossoms blooming for all,  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the judgment day:  
 Brodered with gold, the Blue;  
 Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,  
 On forest and field of grain,  
 With an equal murmur falleth  
 The cooling drip of the rain,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the judgment day:  
 Wet with the rain, the Blue;  
 Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
 The generous deed was done;  
 In the storm of the years that are fading,  
 No brave battle was won,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the judgment day:  
 Under the blossoms, the Blue;  
 Under the garlands, the Gray,

No more shall the war-cry sear  
 Or the winding rivers bear  
 They banish our grief for ever,  
 When they hush the graves of our dead,—  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Within the judgment day:  
 Love and tears for the Blue;  
 Tears and love for the Gray.

— FRANCIS FINCH.

## THE TWO ARMS.

As Life's unending life runs,  
 Two marching hosts are seen,—  
 Two armies on the tramp of death's  
 That Death flows back between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll,  
 The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,  
 And hears upon a crimson scroll  
 "Our Glory is to slay!"

One moves in silence by the stream,  
 With sad but watchful eyes,  
 Close as the patient planet's gleam  
 That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front, no aures shine,  
 No blood-red pennons wave;  
 Its banner bears the single line,  
 "Our duty is to save."

For these, no death-bed's lingering shade  
 At Honour's trumpet-call,  
 With knitted brow and lifted blade,  
 In Glory's arms they fall.

For these, no clashing falchions bright,  
 No stirring battle-cry:  
 The bloodless stabber calls by night,—  
 Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those, the sculptor's laurelled bust,  
 The builder's marbled piles,  
 The anthems pealing o'er their dust  
 Through long cathedral aisles.

For these, the blossom-sprinkled turf  
 That floods the lonely graves,  
 When spring rolls in her sea-green surf  
 In flowery, foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,  
 And angels wait above,  
 Who count each burning life-drop's flow  
 Each falling tear of Love.

Though, from the Hero's bleeding breast,  
The pulses freed in drew,  
Though the Viles in her crest  
Sprang from that scarlet dew.

While Vales's haughty champions wait  
Till all their sins are shown,  
Love walks and a loughed through the gate,  
To sit beside the Throne!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

## SCHOOL NEWS.

### THE LIBRARY.

A very interesting monthly magazine has been added to the Library this month. It is entitled "Old Times" and contains pictures and items of Sydney stored with information of past times and shows her progress and wealth at the present time. There are articles on early Governors, Old Buildings, The Australian Press, Cricket and Cricketers each full of interest.

To boys and girls studying Australian History the work is particularly valuable.

### Congratulations on Junior Result.

Mr. F. Bridges, Chief Inspector of Schools has sent a letter to the Head Master congratulating him and the teachers on the result obtained at the recent Junior Examination and the boys and girls on on their passes. He made special reference to Jack Foxall's pass.

### Removals

Since the June holidays we have had three removals from the school.

Mr. Humphries who for the past 12 months had charge of the Public Service Class received an appointment to Iverell. The boys in the class have recognized his valuable services by sending him a small memento.

Mr. Learmonth who has been at school for the past 4 years has gone to Narrabri.

Mr Hawcroft left us last week for Tumut.

We welcome Mr. Bourke back to school and are pleased to see him looking so well after his long leave of absence.

### PERFORMANCES.

On the Friday afternoon preceding the Midwinter Vacation the boys of 5th class to the great quantity of showing their appreciation of their teachers' efforts by presenting Mr. Middleton with a set of three books and Mr. Christie with a silver mounted pipe case.

Before the June holidays the Junior boys of Matric I showed their appreciation for their teachers—Mr. Green and Mr. Smith—was by presenting each with a suitable present.

### Senior Fearing Society.

An interesting debate was held at the school by members of the Senior Fifth on the afternoon of Monday, 10th August. The question for discussion was, "that Cicero was a notorious political trimmer." The debate was opened in the affirmative by Willis in an able speech. Hill, with considerable brilliancy, defended the great orator's name. On the whole, the class inclined to condemn Cicero with an enthusiastic dogmatism of youth. Of the young speakers, perhaps the most promising were Dan. Maxwell, Smith, Turner, and Lee; a good matter was also brought forward by Fraser, Wheeler, Wall, Harrison, Griffiths, and Wilkins.

### Editor's Notes.

In presenting this issue to our readers we wish to apologise for its lateness. Our work got delayed owing to new hands on the staff and to prevent a repetition we ask for more volunteers to help us in their spare time.

We wish to remind our readers that the Editor's Box is still in the Corridor and that contributions are greatly needed. Contributors will be mentioned in a Correspondence Column if their articles are not accepted.

From boys in the fifth classes we should like to hear opinions on the work they are doing in French Conversation and Geography.

### A CITY OF SALT.

One of the most remarkable cities in the world is Kelburg, near Cracow, Poland, for, besides being situated underground, it is excavated entirely in rock salt. The inhabitants, to the number of over three thousand, are, of course, workers in the famous salt mines, and all the streets and houses are of the white imaginable. One of the most striking features of the city is the cathedral, carved in salt and lighted with electric lights, and when the late Tsar Alexander visited it, eleven years ago, he was so fascinated with the magnificent effect of the light upon the crystal walls that he presented the cathedral with a jewelled altar cross. Such a thing as infectious disease is unknown in Kelburg; in fact, the majority of the inhabitants die of old age.

## 1903 JUNIOR'S PICNIC.

Saturday May 30th. the day of our picnic to Bulli Pass, turned out fine and bright, much to the satisfaction of the 70 odd boys who anticipated an enjoyable outing. At 8.30a.m. we steamed out of Redfern station with Thirroul as our destination. From there we were to ascend the Pass. We all felt honored in having Mr. Turner and most of our teachers with us.

In a very short time the city was left behind and the green fields and fresh morning air of the country took the place of the crowded streets and smoky atmosphere of the town. The early part of the journey was taken up by a series of friendly fights between the Commercial and Matric. classes. When satisfied with this sport we began to settle down and admire the scenery through which we were passing. The further we went the prettier became the views from carriage windows. We passed through many tunnels and, sheltered by their fiendly darkness we generally recommenced the hostilities of the earlier part of the journey. These skirmishes were very bewildering for, in the inky blackness, one did not know whom he was hitting, or where he was hitting him. At last we arrived at Thirroul and commenced our tramp to the top of the Pass. The road was steep but the invigorating air kept us from feeling fatigued but not from feeling hungry.

On arriving at the top we obtained one of the most beautiful landscape views in Australia. Imagine from a height of over 1100 feet that you were looking down upon a stretch of luxuriant country dotted here and there with farms and settlements and extending to the white beach of the coast in the distance and you have the whole scene before you. The Railway line was just discernible and often a tiny puffing train could be seen wending its way slowly round the curves of the track. The blue ocean formed a most agreeable background to the panorama. After we had feasted our eyes on the view for some time we commenced our lunch in real picnic style. The cravings of a mountain hunger being satisfied some sought amusement in a football while others preferred to ramble in the bush. Meanwhile a light rain had begun to fall. This started us back to Thirroul a little earlier than we had intended. At 4 o'clock we started on our return journey reaching Redfern two hours later. From there we proceeded to the A. B. C. where we ended a very pleasant day with an excellent banquet.

—F. TRACY.

### Farewell to the 1903 Junior.

It has always been our custom to give a send off to our Junior Brigade and as usual the Main Room was crowded on the occasion. But never, we think, have we had such an enjoyable afternoon; never has there

been such a true feeling of good fellowship; never have the good wishes been so hearty, the cheers so ringing; the laughter so spontaneous. It struck us that it would be well for the school to have more of such gatherings for they teach us that we are one big family.—that the whole school eagerly watches our individual struggle and is affected by our success or failure.

Mr. Turner whose entrance was heralded by tumultuous cheering had been invited to take the chair; and soon we were in the thick of the fun. The applause for Wote's tastefully rendered 'Il Penseroso' had hardly subsided before we were convulsed with laughter at Ruby Waddell's clever comic sketch. 'Rejected,' and with but a short respite while O'Driscoll played his violin solo, we were sighing in sympathy with the sentiment of "Tatters" so feelingly sung by our old favourite Ruby Smith. So throughout the programme, the items gay or grave were splendidly executed and the applause unstinted.

We had instrumental solos from Gladys Waddell (violin), Nellie Kopp (piano), Brooks (cornet) and Mutton (violin) together with recitations from Eileen Kennedy and C. Campbell. A novelty in the shape of French choruses was introduced by the boys of Matriculation Fifth Class. Their first item "La chasse" a very pretty thing with plenty of go was sung with spirit and cheered to the echo. But they scored their real triumph in their second effort "Les Canards," the quacking of one in particular of said canards being highly realistic. An encore was demanded and with the cheering and clapping that ensued our musical programme terminated.

Speeches were now the order of the day Mr. Williams referred to the good work that had been done by the candidates during the year and assured them that both Miss Partridge and himself were confident of all passing. He also gave a few useful general hints concerning examinations. Mr. Turner in a cheery chatty speech interlarded with interesting reminiscences of his recent travels gave much good advice and assured our representatives of his best wishes for their success. Mr. Lasker was chiefly concerned about the number of medals we should win seeming to consider the pass a certainty. Amid a storm of cheers our "Juniors" left the room and our pleasant little gathering which I am sure will live long in the memories of many of us came to a close.

### Girls' Item.

At the recent applicant pupil teacher's exam. held last month, out of the 50 candidates who were to be selected, Fort Street was successful in gaining 22 places. Edith Sinfield of the Matriculation P. T. class, is to be congratulated on securing the 1st place on the list and Joyce Lane of the Junior Class third. Mary Smith and Florrie Lewis also tied for seventh place.

THE NEW COINAGE AND KING EDWARD  
V II.'S STYLE AND TITLES.

[FROM THE N. S. W. EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE.]

The newly-minted coinage which came into circulation at the beginning of 1902, has a superscription which is of direct interest to all the colonies. The style of the sovereign has been changed, and now acknowledges the expansion of the Empire. The £5 and £2 pieces which will be struck will have the legend "EDWARDUS VII. DEI GRA. BRITT. OMN. REX. FID. DEF. IND. IMP." (Edwardus VII., Dei Gratia Britanniarum Omnium Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indię Imperator, that is, "Edward VII., by the grace of God King of all the Britains, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India") inscribed upon the obverse margin, and the sovereign and half-sovereign the same inscription, only with two abbreviation to the familiar initials "D.G." and "F.D." No British coin has borne the name of Edward for several centuries, and none the lettering "Britt. Omn."—an abbreviation of "Britanniarum Omnium." It was Lord Rosebery who threw out the suggestion that the Sovereign should be designated King "of the British Dominions beyond the Seas," and the felicitous expression has now received the stamp and sanction of the coinage.

Professor Tucker wrote the following letter on the subject to the editor of *The Argus* :—

As I perceive that the abbreviation Britt., in the King's title is once more giving rise to a gratuitous discussion as to the spelling of the word Britannia, will you allow me to point out the simple facts of the case? The correct spelling of the full word for "Britain" is Britannia, and the correct abbreviation for this in the singular is Brit., with a single final consonant. But in the King's title the word is plural ("of the Britains"), and for the Latin of this, viz., Britanniarum, the conventional abbreviation requires the doubling of the last consonant, i. e., Britt. The doubled consonant is not intended to imply any such spelling as "Brittaniarum," but is simply a sign that the full word is to be read as plural. In the same way, if L. or Leg. stands for "law," the plural sign is LL. or "Legg." In the catechism N or M is for N or NN ("name or names"). Similarly p. is "page," but pp. is "pages."

In *The Herald* also, the following letter by Mr. Wilson Dobbs appeared on the day after an account of the minting of the first sovereign of the new coinage at the Melbourne Mint was published:—

In your representation of the new coin it is to be noted that the letters "OMN" figure after "BRITT." That will, of course, stand for "BRITANNIARUM OMNIUM," and denote that Edward VII. is King of all the Britains, like his relative is Czar of all the Russias. This is admittedly shorter than in the pro-

clamation (dated 4th November, 1901), in the London Gazette, describing the King's new title. That is to say, in the Latin tongue, "Edwardus VII Dei Gratia Britanniarum et terrarum transmarinarum quę in ditone sunt Britannica Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indię Imperator," meaning, in English tongue, "Edward VII., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." And the proclamation also states, "And our will and pleasure further is that . . . all gold, silver, and bronze moneys which shall on or after this day be coined by our authority with the like impressions shall . . . be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of of the said United Kingdom." The "OMN" variant is thus a later improvement seemingly.

### Britannia on the Penny,

Whatever alterations may be made in other directions, it has been decided that the revised design of Britannia ruling the waves, adopted for the reverse of the penny, half-penny, and farthing six years ago, shall be retained for the new bronze coinage. The first appearance of the figure of Britannia upon the copper coinage of Charles II. was probably in imitation of a somewhat similar figure found on some Roman coins. It is said that the original model was the Royal favourite known as "La Belle Stewart." With occasional modifications, the design remained much the same until 1797, when for the first time Britannia bears a trident and a three-masted ship is seen in the distance. The helmet was introduced in the reign of George 4, when the ship disappeared. "Daily Mail".

### OBITUARY.

We regret to record the deaths of two of our boys—James M. Murtrie and Jack Eaton—which sad events took place early this month.

The former was a general favourite amongst his classmates of 4B class and they showed their sympathy on hearing of the sad news by sending a letter of condolence and a floral tribute.

Jack Eaton of Matriculation 4 was a quiet industrious boy and well liked by all who came in contact with him. He died suddenly at his parents' residence. Our sympathy goes to both families in their sad bereavement.

## SPORTS CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Main Room on Friday 3rd. April. The report of the work done during the year and the balance sheet by Mr. Chandler were read and adopted. Mr Roberts was re-elected Treasurer for the Football season and Harry Wheeler was elected Secretary. It was hoped that there would be the same satisfactory increase in the enrolment of members for the Football season as there had been during the Cricket season.

The following is the Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

## THE REPORT.

The Hon. Sec. of the Sports Club of the M. P.S. is pleased to have to present his report for the Cricket Season 1902-1903, which turned out to be our most successful season for many years past. At the last meeting the Cricket Club was again set going with Mr. Chandler as Hon. Sec. and Clive Smith Assist. Sec., both of whom worked energetically and with great success. Unfortunately for the school Mr. Chandler was lost to the school owing to his accepting a good position in W. Australia. During the season the club reached the high enrolment of 228 members, the greatest membership so far recorded for any season, Cricket or Football.

It is very gratifying to all concerned with the management of sport in the School to see such interest displayed in the great summer game, especially when the disabilities under which the School labours in the matter of Cricket Grounds are taken into consideration. However cricketers and footballers in the school will be pleased to hear that the new Public School Sports Ground is almost ready for play—in

## BALANCE

RECEIPTS.	£	s	d
By Balance brought forward 30-9-02	2	11	10
By subscriptions 228 members	5	14	0
	8	5	10

## The Era of Youth.

In the past great men earned recognition slowly and laboriously, and many never attained to it in their lifetime. To-day, the world is not only constantly occupied in celebrating the centenaries of its past

fact Football matches will be played there this season. The School Club has already been registered to play matches on this ground.

The feature of this Season's Cricket has been the great number of Inter-Class matches played, the great interest exhibited and the good cricket played by quite a number of our boys. When you remember that the membership totals about 20 teams and that on an average they played 3 to 4 matches each, you will get some idea of the extent of this sport and the privileges that the members enjoy.

Among the fifth Classes the premiership was won by Mr. Pike's Class Team, 5C2; and they deserve a great deal of credit for their achievement. Possessing no brilliant players, they were all "Triers", and both Mr. Bourke and myself noticed this feature in the final match last Friday. In Abbot, Cobham, Coughlan Duncan and a few others they possess good material for another fine team next Season. The Classes known as 4A and 4C before Xmas won the greatest number of matches among the Fourth Classes and so tie for that Premiership.

Outside matches were also played regularly by our First Eleven. Among our victories in this department were: Match against Fort-street Training College, Old Boys of Fort-street. While our Second Eleven on Wed. 1st, April defeated Scots College II. In these matches special good cricket was played by Mr. Humphries, H. & M. Webster, C. Smith, Abbot, Parkinson, Blair and Powell. The annual matches against the Training College and Old Boys were enjoyed by both parties as much as in years gone by.

In conclusion the Hon. Sec. would like to compliment the Club on the very successful season, the boys on their gentlemanly conduct at all the matches played and to wish them a very successful Football Season.

## SHEET

EXPENSES.	£	s	d
Material	5	2	4
Secretary's expenses		1	3
Credit balance	3	2	3
	8	5	10

Thos. T. Roberts, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

heroes, but it hastens to acclaim its great men still in the making. Marconi and Rudyard Kipling are striking examples of men of genius arriving in youth at world-wide recognition.





Vol. V. No. 4.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 28th, 1902.

Price 1d

## THE FORTIAN.

### The British Expedition in Antarctic Regions.

LATE in 1901 four ships set out on an exploration to the South Polar Regions among them being the "Discovery" bearing the British expedition under Captain Scott.

Some months ago, a relief ship went from New Zealand to ascertain whether the "Discovery" was safe, and how the work was progressing. It was successful in its mission, and returned to Lyttleton, towards the end of March. Accounts both of its voyage and of that of the "Discovery" were printed in the newspapers and eagerly read.

The "Discovery," after leaving Lyttleton, sighted Victoria Land at Cape Adair, proceeded along the coast, passed Cape Washington, and then made for Cape Crozier, where a landing was effected on the 22nd of January, 1902. She then followed the Barrier for about three hundred miles, but, on the 1st of February, owing to the heavy pack ice, had to turn and seek winter quarters. A suitable spot was selected to the west of Mt. Murdo Bay, 77 deg. 48 min. south latitude, 163 deg. 53 min. east longitude, not far from Mounts Erebus and Terror. These mountains

were ascertained to be on an island. The ship was firmly frozen in on the 24th of March; and the temperature fell till the lowest recorded was—62 deg. Fahr., that is 94 deg. below the freezing point of water.

Perpetual day during a part of the time enabled the men to have strange experiences. New Year's Eve, 1902, was spent in broad daylight. Sometimes, at midnight (or rather 12 o'clock p.m.), men might be seen playing cards on the deck of the ship, with the sun shining upon them.

Several sledging parties were sent out, and had many exciting adventures. One went westward into Victoria Land, and scaled a glacier, 9,000 feet high, where, on account of the rarified atmosphere, it was found difficult to breathe.

The most important and trying excursion of all was made by Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieutenant Shackleton. Their object was to ascertain the nature of the region to the south of them, and to reach the South Pole if they could.

They started on the 2nd of November, with dogs and sledges, along the foot of the great wall-cut ice barrier. The travelling was over the sea ice, and more than one attempt to reach the land resulted in failure, owing to the presence of numerous fissures in the ice.

The dogs went very well for a time, and the loads, the total weight of which was 2,000 lbs., did not seem beyond their strength. After eight days' sledging, the expedition reached a depot, which had been laid down 60 miles southward of the ship, by a previous sledging party, in anticipation of this journey.

After leaving the depot, their real troubles commenced. The snow began to get soft, and, as a consequence, the hauling of the sledges became difficult. The expedition soon told quickly on the dogs, which grew so weak that, on the 16 November, the party had to resort to "relay work." Half of the sledges would be hauled five miles, and then the party would return and bring up the remainder. This was very laborious work, seeing that an advance of five miles meant a total journey of fifteen.

The dogs continued to get weaker, and gradually died off. Some died in harness; others were killed because they were consumers of valuable food without giving any return for it. The party, having reached 80 deg. 30 min. S., established another depot, and determined to make a dash southward with a light equipment.

They started on the 2nd of December, and spent Christmas Day in a wilderness of ice, nearer the South Pole than the foot of man had ever trodden before. By the beginning of January, they had reached as far as latitude 82 deg. 17 min. south (Longitude 163 deg. west)—the limit of their journey—a limit, however, which was beyond that attained by any other expedition. Borchgrevink's, with 78 deg. 40 min., comes next.

Before they turned, we can imagine that they looked longingly—they were about 500 miles distant—towards the South Pole. They could see, in latitude 83 deg. S., a range rising, in places to 13,000 feet or 14,000 feet above the sea level.

The explorers reached the "Discovery" on the 3rd of February, after an absence of 94 days. Through the exposure, toil, and hard living, Lieutenant Shackleton was quite broken down, and Captain Scott looked an old man.

The "Discovery" was still fast in the ice when the relief ship left; but, as the spot where she was lying was open water last summer, it is thought that she will get free of the ice without difficulty. She will, perhaps, return soon to New Zealand, though she may spend another winter off Victoria Land.

VICTORIAN SCHOOL PAPER.

—o—o—o—

### "Somaliland and the War."

Somaliland, that peninsula of rude triangular form skirting the Southern side of the Gulf of Aden is bounded towards the interior by a mountain range which forms the outer escarpment of the great central plateau. Tribal groups totalling in all half a million people are scattered over its 400,000 square miles of

area, but all are followers of the Mohammedan religion and present a great uniformity of type, language and custom. Descended from the Arabs, they, notwithstanding inter-marriages with neighbouring tribes exhibit few of the characteristics of the true African or Negro. Their nomadic pastoral life and the merely nominal dominion of their chiefs have fostered their innate passion for liberty and this combined with their warlike spirit and superstitious nature makes them only too susceptible to the influence of religious agitators. The extremely sandy nature of the interior, the want of water and the unhealthy climate have done much to impede the spread of exploration and of European influence in this country. The Khedive Ismail Pasha while annexing the countries of the Upper Nile tried to seize the northern coast but failed owing to British intervention. In 1884 owing to its strategical position this coast was annexed by Great Britain.

The British Protectorate which stretches along the coast of the Gulf of Aden a distance of 400 miles and extends 200 miles inland has an area of 68,000 square miles. It is under the control of the British Foreign Office. The chief towns are Berbera, Zeila and Bulbar which trade in camels, frankincense, myrrh, skins, hides ostrich feathers, coffee and salt.

Italy and France have also large protectorates adjoining that of the British. It is in this country then—this country of sand or thick thorny scrub, of weary camel journeys from well to well, of sand-storms and moving sand-hills and of sickness in every conceivable form—that our troops are now operating against that second "De Witt" (The Mad Mullah) Abdullah Achur.

His father a shepherd sold him while yet a boy to a priest and he seems to have had a thorough religious training. When 20 years of age he undertook the first of his four pilgrimages to Mecca and so greatly did he impress Mahommed Sala with his piety and learning that that exalted official secured him rapid advancement. The characteristics of his countrymen already described enabled him to raise an army for a religious war without difficulty and in 1900 he became so intolerant to the English residents and friendly tribes that Colonel Swayne an experienced hunter and explorer of this region was sent against him. But fleeing to the desert the Mullah from this safe retreat continued to harass the British and their allies. Thereupon additional troops (Boers, Sikhs, Soudanese and Yaos) to the number of 2,360 were sent against him in May 1902. The quickness of the Mullah's movements rendered an engagement difficult and after gaining one or two slight victories the British were finally ambushed to Erigo and badly beaten. A retreat was then made to Obbia there to wait for the wet season and the expected reinforcements and also to make preparations to retrieve their late reverse. Small victorious engagements took place at the Wells of Damot Galkayn and Lasakate all of which are in the vicinity of Bhotle which has recently become the chief site of Brin-

ish operations. The movements of the British are greatly impeded by the difficulty of obtaining water and it is chiefly owing to this that camels are now being substituted for horses. The Mullah's forces appear also to suffer from scarcity of food and water, causing them to become discouraged and finally disperse to their homes. Despite these difficulties the campaign promises to take as much time and trouble as the late Boer War.

I. Jacobson.

## ENGLISH.

### The Lay as a picture of Border Life.

In his introduction to the Lay Scott says the Poem "is intended to illustrate the customs and manners which anciently prevailed in the Borders." There is no one who knew better than Scott what the state of the Borderland was in the sixteenth century, and we have only to compare the Borderers depicted in the Lay with those whom he has pictured in the introduction to his Border Minstrelsy to see that we must not take this statement too literally. Here a complete picture is given of them as they were in reality, a vigorous race living in uncertain tenure of life and property, divided into clans often at feud with one another and owing obedience to no central authority, their chiefs, sheep-owners, who eked out their existence by plunder, roughly fed, roughly housed, roughly armed and roughly mannered. The Lay is so far true to nature that certain features of real Border-life form the substance of the poem; the constant state of vigilance in which the Borderers live, their system of warning beacons, their rapid assembling when an alarm was given, the ferocious intensity of their blood feuds, their manly respect for strong and fair enemies, their merry meetings in times of truce, and their superstitions. But these realities are clothed in the dress of mediæval romance. The manners are the manners of English and French chivalry. The magnificence of Buccleuch with its splendour of knight and page and household squire had no existence on the Borders. The William of Deloraine of the Lay dressed "in shield and jack and acton", "a good knight and true of noble strain" is the traditional William of Deloraine dressed to great advantage; the stout noble robber of sheep and cattle and very thing that was neither too heavy nor too hot. All the details of incident and feeling which are taken from real history, though they have a spice of reality are taken to the romantic elev land overlaid with "poetical ornament." Scott's loyalty to the House

of Buccleuch may have prompted this exaggeration but it was required to fulfil the ideas of poetic effect which Scott had inherited from the eighteenth century.

### The Supernatural Element.

The supernatural element, which Scott introduces into the Lay, and which was taken exception to by most of the critics, consists in the Ladye learned in magic, the River Spirit and the Mountain Spirit, the Great Wizard and his Book, and above all the Goblin page, whose pranks are hinges of the action. Though Scott acknowledged in reply to his critics that the Dwarf page was an excrescence, and explains his appearance in the poem by starting the history of the circumstances under which the story of the Dwarf came to be written, yet it is hardly true that "no material part of the fable requires the intervention of supernatural agency." In fact the supernatural element interpenetrates the human element of the story and could not be detached without destroying the whole structure. The human story is a story of true love in spite of all impediments.

During the whole course of the story from the time the Ladye by means of her skill in magic overhears the projected union of Margaret with Cranston and resolves to fight against the decrees of Fate by calling to her aid the power of the great wizard of her clan, the efforts of the Dwarf are always in the direction of overcoming her resistance and helping the lovers. The impediments which are thus interposed by supernatural means are removed by supernatural means. Had they been removed otherwise the romance would have been a different kind of romance.

In addition to this, the supernatural agents which Scott employed magicians, elemental spirits, hob goblins were perfectly familiar to Border superstitions and the Lay would not have been a complete picture of Border Life without introducing these agents in some way or other. Since the reconciliation of Cranston with the Ladye was a necessary factor in the full completion of the story, supernatural interference was necessary, as owing to the bitterness of Border feuds it would have been incredible to a Border audience except through such interference.

The magic which Scott makes use of, was the common black art, the familiar magic of romance and superstition. The Ladye, the wizard, the goblin and the spirits are supernatural only in their powers; there is nothing strange or mystical about their motives which are those of ordinary human beings. Scott's description of his spirit world is as intelligible and direct as his description of human life.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The Goblin Page.

The Dwarf, Gilpin Horner, is a favourite subject of Border tales. Scott says: "The idea of Lord Cranstoun's Page is taken from a being called Gilpin Horner who appeared and made some stay at a farmhouse among the Border mountains."

The Dwarf attaches himself to Cranstoun. The idea of the imp domesticating himself with the first person he met is perfectly consonant with old opinions.

It is worthy of notice that although he was mischievous and malignant towards other people yet he proved a faithful retainer of Cranstoun.

"And once he had been ta'en or slain

And it had not been for his ministry."

and "His lord's commands he ne'er withstood

Though small his pleasure to do good."

He was well-known throughout the Borders as a spiritual being and Lord Cranstoun was well aware of his magical powers, for he at times made use of them for his own ends. All the magic he used, unless in the interests of Cranstoun was used maliciously and his eagerness to open the Mighty Book may be attributed to his desire to do evil by the spells contained therein. This eagerness may also be attributed to his overwhelming curiosity.

The art of glamour which he learned from the Mighty Book offered wild scope for his "pleasure wilde." By its use he lured the young heir of Buccleuch into the woods and left him to find his way out as best he might. He then returned to the castle and impersonated the boy so that he might not be missed and search be made for him. All his use of this spell, however was not to do evil, as he stole Deloraine's armour for Cranstoun and thus bought in the end the union of the two lovers. In fact, as it turned out even the abduction of the boy had the best of results and so the page's desire for evil was unsatiated.

At the banquet, however, he was able to satisfy this desire to the utmost. He stirred up a quarrel between Conrad of Wolfenstein and Rutherford of Hunthill, which afterwards resulted in the death of the former at the hand of the latter. He then went into the buttery and, seeing Watt Tinlinn, a feeling of revenge rose within him against Tinlinn for having shot him and so he annoyed him in every possible way, and ended by digging a bodkin into Tinlinn's leg and retreating to the hall.

The Ladye, then, to avoid any more quarrelling brought in the minstrels and while they were singing a great change became noticeable. It rapidly turned dark as if a great storm were brewing. But there was no storm, nor any natural cause for darkness, and the guests all stood aghast, but no one was so horror-stricken as the Page who fell to the ground.

"And, shuddering, muttered 'Foand, found, found.'"

Then a thunderbolt burst forth and broke on the Dwarf and he disappeared. Some of the people present heard a voice cry:—"G'oin, come!" others saw an arm, some saw a hand and some the waving of a gown.

William of Deloraine, however, saw Michael Scott as he had seen him in the tomb.

This is the end of the dwarf in the poem. His character is well expressed in the following lines.

"This elfish Dwarf with the Baron staid;

"Little he ate, and less he spoke,

"Nor mingled with the menial flock;

"And oft apart his arms he tossed

"And often muttererd, 'Lost, lost, lost:'

"He was waspish, arch and litherlie

"But well Lord Cranstoun served he."

In appearance he was "distorted like some dwarfish ape."

His frequent repeating of the words "Lost, lost, lost" means that the goblin himself was lost or strayed from Michael Scott who was undoubtedly his master and the words, "Found, found, found," at the approach of the supernatural darkness signify that he was again found by the wizard.

—J. Foxall

Lord Cranstoun.

Henry, Lord Cranstoun, as represented by Scott in the "Lay" is the typical representative of the nobility. He shared in the the pursuits of the border, "engaging in cattle-stealing as his motto "Thou shall want ere I want" shows. His refined manners and courtesy show great contrast to the rough and ready manners of the rude borderers, Deloraine Watt of Harden. He shares with them however the admiration for a gallant foe, the readiness to forego all personal spite and to show compassion on a wounded enemy. He is "stately young and tall" and his knightly qualities render him worthy of the love of the "Flower of the Teviot side" Margaret of Branksome. The course of true love is, however effectually barred by the feud existing between the Scotts and Cranstouns and the fierce determination of the Ladye not to allow their union to take place and the invoking of magic to prevent it. Such however is the devotion of Cranstoun to Margaret that he willingly ventures into hostile country to meet her knowing that death would be his lot if he were captured. It is during one of these secret meetings that we are first introduced to Cranstoun who comes attended by his Goblin-Page. The meeting is disturbed by the approach of Deloraine returning from his mission to Melrose. Cranstoun meets Deloraine, a quarrel ensues and both prepare to fight. The Baron here shows his religious training by invoking the aid of his patron saint while Deloraine merely "bowed his head and couched his spear." In the combat the Baron proves his superiority by overcoming and unhorsing Deloraine. Here he exhibits some of his nobler qualities. Seeing his foe lying senseless and bleeding he is moved by compassion for

"His noble mind was inly moved

For the kinsman of the maid he loved," and he orders his dwarf to tend the warrior and place him in safety.

Cranstoun next appears at Branksome during the stay of the English raiders. Through his attachment to Margaret he ventures into the hostile castle under the guise of "a knight from Hermitage" and is successful in obtaining an interview with Margaret. Hearing of the combat between Deloraine and Musgrave he through his page's aid obtains Deloraine's armour and so disguised takes Deloraine's place. He is successful in vanquishing Musgrave, but Deloraine's appearance on the field forces him to reveal his identity. His success however brings about the end he had in view, i. e. his union with Margaret. The Lady, delighted by the safe return of her son, is disposed to look favourably upon his deliverer, and realising that she cannot prevent what is ordained by Fate, betroths him to Margaret and declares the feud at an end at the earnest request of the clan. Cranstoun is then formally betrothed to Margaret and the enmity between Scotts and Cranstouns is healed.

G. DALE.

### Watt Tinlinn.

Watt Tinlinn is the typical Borderer of the lower class in the "Lay". Much of the poetical ornament with which Scott adorned Deloraine is missing from Tinlinn's character. And so Tinlinn is more a representative of the real Borderers of the time of the "Lay" than Deloraine. But Scott's respect for poetic effect has not allowed him even here to leave the Borderer altogether unembellished.

Watt Tinlinn was a real personage who was a retainer of the family of Scott and held a small tower in Liddesdale. He was by trade a shoemaker but by practice a skilful archer. He was a common "theme of many a fireside tale" one of these tales shows his skill in archery. Once when pursuing the English Captain of Bewcastle Watt was caught in a dangerous morass from which the captain managed to escape. Thereupon the latter seeing Tinlinn floundering in the bog insulted him by these words "Sutor (shoemaker) Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp (creak) and the seams rive (tear)." "If I cannot sew" retorted Tinlinn discharging an arrow which nailed the Captain's thigh to his saddle; "I can yerk" ("yerk" is to "twitch" as shoemakers do in securing the stitches of their work.)

Watt Tinlinn's character is well portrayed in the "Lay" itself. In person "He was of stature passing tall, But sparely formed and lean withal." His dress was the usual Border costume of the retainer of a powerful family. A battered morion and a leather jack formed the whole of his defensive armour and his weapons consisted of a "border axe" a spear and shafts and bow. In the use of the latter weapon Tinlinn had won great renown. For when the English besieged his lonely tower in Liddesdale for a whole summer night they fled at morning for

"well they knew."

In vain he never twanged the yew"

The Lady placed great trust in him as is shown by the fact that Tinlinn is sent to conduct the dwarf, whom the Lady believes to be her own son to Buccleuch. Great trust was also placed in Tinlinn by the rest of his clan for the gate-ward voiced the sentiment of the whole clan when he said:—

"Right sharp has been the evening shower

"That drove him from his Liddel Tower"

meaning that the English attack which drove Tinlinn from his tower must have been very serious. His presence of mind is demonstrated by his action of shooting at the Dwarf when the latter suddenly resumes his natural shape.

R. HILL.

### William of Deloraine.

William of Deloraine was a 'stark moss-trooping' Scott, a kinsman of the Buccleuchs. As the poet himself says, "I have endeavoured to give William of Deloraine the attributes which characterise the borderers of the day," so, he was the embodiment of those characteristic which make the borderers such a distinctive class.

He was thoroughly acquainted with the broken country of Scotland for, seeing a moss-trooper, he was often pursued and had to know the paths by which he could escape. So often had he been chased that "Blindfold he knew the paths to cross"

Moreover he was not regarded as the common-class border robber for when tracking him dogs were used for the purpose. On such occasion he acquitted himself and

"Had baffled Percy's best blood hounds"

He was "steady of heart and stout of hand"; he was fearless as "no torrent deep or broad

Might bar the bold moss-trooper's road:"

He had been outlawed five times, thus most probably becoming a hero among borderers. This feature is borne out later in the "Lay" where the appearance of Musgrave's opponent, thought to be Deloraine, is heralded in this manner:—

"Here stands William of Deloraine Good knight and true of noble strain."

He finds favour on account of his loyalty in the eyes of the Lady of Branksome who called "William of Deloraine, Good at need" when she desired him.

William of Deloraine was a representative of the border chivalry; his character was unstained by meanness; he is a glorious foe to fight against; he rears a brave foe;

"He ne'er bore grudge for stalwart blow

Taken in fair fight from gallant foe!

Still further is he typical of the border in his ignorance of general learning and religion.

Letter nor line know I never a one!

Prayer know I hardly one:

He is a firm believer in the vulgar superstition. Though he feels no awe or remorse on the battlefield the weird surrounding of the Abbey make him bewildered and unsteady. He was glad when he passed the tomb-stone grey, The supernatural arouses the greatest fear in him. After the appearance of the supernatural agencies at the marriage feast and after the disappearance of the dwarf he is overcome and dismayed by what had taken place.

"His blood did freeze, his brain did turn

"Twas fear'd his mind would ne'er return."

—V. Maxwell.

### Arithmetical Curiosity.

MULTIPLY the numerals, 1,2,3, etc., up to 9 inclusive (but omitting 8) by 9, and the result will be a row of 1's only!

Thus  $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$   
111,111,111

which will read as one hundred and eleven million, one hundred and eleven thousand, one hundred and eleven.

### Football.

On May 1st at Birchgrove last year's cricket Premiers, Commercial II started the football season by defeating C by 16-nil. For the winners Abbott Smithers, Ducker and Mackay played well, while Snell, Linsley, M. Bissett, and Joubert were equally conspicuous in the 5C team.

M3 and M4 defeated a combined team chiefly composed of 5A and 5B by 6-3 on May 8th. Ross, Abrams, Dennis, Bosward and Evans played well for the former and Collier, Snodgrass and Patterson played best for the combined team.

On May 15th a trial match was played to pick the 1st fifteen, Dennis' team beat Willis' by 10-nil.

On May 22nd the school was defeated by Stott and Hoares by 11-9.

On May 29th 5C defeated 4B and 4A by 9-nil. Triglone and Allen tackled their opponents very pluckily. Ogilvy scored three times for Mr. Middleton's class.

### Fort Street v Stott & Hoare.

A keenly contested and enjoyable game took place on Friday, March 22nd at Birchgrove Reserve between the School's first fifteen and a team from Stott and Hoare's College. When the whistle blew for "no side" the scores stood 11-9 in favour of Stott and Hoare, the last score (3) being obtained by them 3 minutes before. Throughout the play the school showed superior strength in the forwards but the passing of the opposing side was superior. Captain Dennis kept his men well up to play and by some good solid work in the second half, he himself secured a try. Willis also secured a try. H. Webster scored and did the best work in the back division; he was well backed up by Ross and Patterson (full back). For the winners Glasson, (2 tries and a goal) a fine dashing runner and good kick was well assisted by Francis (captain) and Jenkins (an old Fort Street boy). Mr. Drew was referee.

### CLASS ITEMS.

#### FIFTH B.

#### Progress Association.

The members of 5B class having recently formed a Progress Association, a meeting was held on the 15th May for the election of officers, the following members being successful; Widmer, (Captain) Telfer, (Secretary) and five committeemen viz:—Allars, L. Brown, Butt, Cook and Lyford. The

objects of this Association are few but cover a lot of space the principal being: (1) To promote a greater unity among the members of the class for "Union is Strength." (2) A greater sympathy between teachers and scholars. (3) To maintain the high moral tone in the school. (4) To further the well-being of the school generally, by fostering existing institutions, or by any other means that may be approved. We earnestly hope that other classes will follow our example, and support this matter of the union, so that with one set purpose we may all march together and assure the advancement of the school, and of ourselves, and eventually of our state. The first meeting of the committee was held on Monday, 18th May. Many suggestions were made and thoroughly discussed, but no decision was arrived at the general opinion being that the feeling of the whole class should be obtained on so important a subject. With this object in view the class was called together on Tuesday, when a motion was proposed and carried that one column of the "Fortian" be reserved for the doings of the Association, an addendum being that we guarantee to fill it every issue. It was also decided that a Question Box, in which might be placed questions, suggestions or grievances for consideration of the committee, be made on Wednesday. It was resolved by the committee that all meetings, entertainments etc., should be held every Monday and Thursday, it was also decided that each committeeman should supervise a certain subject. On the following Thursday, the Programme from the present time to the midwinter holidays was drawn up. The Association has not yet actually started its work but hopes to give a more detailed and progressive account in the next issue.

### Newsclipping Book.

The members of 5B class donated some weeks back a small sum each to obtain a Newsclipping Book. This book being a large one will take some time to fill, and we should be glad to receive any small current item of interest out of any paper or magazine from any member of the school, and at the same time heartily invite every member of the school to make use of our book.

#### THIRD D.

The boys of 3D class are warm supporters of the "Fortian". For the past three months their sale has not been below forty and the April issue exceeds any previous one, sixty copies being bought by them—a record sale for one class.

A BLACKFELLOW'S LEGEND.

The aborigines of Australia, or blacks as they are usually called, had many curious legends that they used to tell each other as they sat round their camp-fires at night. Here is one that that people who roamed over the site of Melbourne used to tell their children. It relates what befell two little boys who went out to search for gum on the wattle-trees. You must know that this occurred so long ago that all was dry land where Port Phillip Bay now lies. There was no Yarra Valley then. All the country was level.

Well, these two little boys wandered some distance from the camp, and, at length, discovered a wattle-tree covered with big, golden lumps of gum. They climbed up the tree without any difficulty, and ate as much as they could. Then they made balls of the rest, and threw them to the ground, meaning to take them home.

By-and-by, they came down to get the gum, but it was nowhere to be seen. Backwards and forwards they hunted; and, at last, one of them found a hole in the ground into which the balls must have rolled. The other boy picked up a spear which he had brought with him, and poked it into the hole. Thereupon there was a loud roar, and a voice out of the ground said—"What did you do that to me for?" It was the voice of an old man who lay under the surface of ground, with his mouth open. In a moment, he sprang up; and, as you may imagine, the boys were very frightened.

They ran off towards home as fast as their legs could carry them. But the old man could run faster, and he overtook the little boy who had poked the spear into his mouth, as he lay under the ground.

Then the old man went off, with long strides, towards the sea, carrying the boy under his arm; and, as he walked, he dragged one foot after him, so as to make a furrow in the ground. Soon, water began to trickle after them down the furrow, faster and faster, and more and more, until it grew into the Yarra. Towards evening, the old man camped with his captive where Port Melbourne now is; and there the water spread out over the land and formed the bay.

Now, the father of all the blacks, who lives on the other side of the sky, is called Bungil. When he saw the old man making the poor boy wade about in the water, Bungil was very angry, and put sharp things under the water, on which the old man fell, and cut himself in pieces. Bungil did this because, as he said—"Old men must never be cruel to little children."

We are not told what became of the little boy after this, but there is no doubt that he must have returned safely to his people, to tell them if his surprising adventures.

Old Boys' Column.

The first results of the Clerical Division of the Federal Public Service examination were published late in May and of the 60 candidates sent up from N S Wales eighteen were successful. Of these, four were old Fort-Street boys, the only four who represented the school. C. Sharp was first, G. C. Whitney second, G. Adam, fourth and C. Faulkner seventh. We congratulate the boys on their creditable passes.

Two of our old boys, Whaite and Czerwonka have written to us from New Zealand. They appear to be making the best of their time and speak in good terms of Maoriland.

J. H. Rowell and Archie Roberts gave the old school visit early this month and report that the work at the Lands Department is to their liking.

We notice with pleasure that Ivo Wyatt 1900 Junior Matriculant has been promoted in the Public Service. He has just been sent to Grafton.

A. Winkler of Commercial 2 has come out top in an examination for Telegraph Messengers.

GIRLS' NEWS.

**5F1 Class**— At a competitive examination held in January for position as Pupil Teacher in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, Madge Simpkins was successful.

**Matriculation P. T. Picnic.**

The girls of 5F had a very enjoyable drag picnic to Tom Ugly's Point, on Saturday, 16th. May. They were accompanied by Miss Partridge and some other teachers, including their own—Miss Dillon. The day was well suited for the occasion and the drive out was appreciated by all. Arriving at lunch time preparations were soon made to partake of the dainty articles provided. Many games were indulged in during the afternoon which gave enjoyment to both teachers and girls.

After tea the return home was made each agreeing that a happy day had been spent.

**A Curious Letter**

Friends, Sir friends  
stand your disposition  
I bearing  
a man the world  
is whilst the ambitions  
contempt ridicule  
are

Solution.—Sir—Between friends I understand your overbearing disposition. A man even with the world is above contempt, whilst the ambitions are beneath ridicule.—James A. Hunter, Knockanboy, Dervock county Antrim, Ireland.

### The Farmer And His Sons.

A farmer, at the point of death,  
His sons around him drew,  
To bid them, with his dying breath,  
That course thro' life pursue  
On which alone they could depend  
That Heaven's blessing would descend.

"If God," said he, "your toil so bless  
That it doth riches bring,  
Deem not that you in wealth possess  
Of ev'ry joy the spring;  
Lest, thinking so, you find in need  
You've trusted to a broken reed.

"But let it rather be your care;  
As it hath been my aim,  
In everything you do, to bear  
Thro' life an honest name:  
That you may to your children leave  
What each of you from me receive.

"Tho' little it may seem to be  
I leave some wealth behind,  
Which you, by seeking carefully,  
May in my vineyard find."  
Such his last words, for death's eclipse  
Fell on him as they left his lips.

When, thinking he some treasure meant,  
And thirsting for the spoil,  
All shortly to the vineyard went,  
Resolved therein to toil  
Until they the expected prize  
Had set before their longing eyes.

Yet tho' they o'er and o'er again  
Dug every spot of ground,  
Their labour seem'd to be in vain,  
For nothing there was found:  
Nor were they yet for many a day  
To see what should their toil repay.

But, with the autumn of the year,  
The secret was reveal'd:  
For the vines strengthen'd by their care,  
Did then such vintage yield,  
The dullest could not fail to see  
The treasure meant was Industry.  
—W. J. CROLY.

### "What Are The Principal Uses Of Steam?"

At a day-school of Pudsey one of the teachers was giving a lesson on "steam" to a class of boys about six years old. After having talked to them about half-an-hour,

illustrating her lecture with a boiling kettle, she put the question:

"What are the principal uses of steam?"

First boy: "To make tea, ma'am!"

The teacher smiled, and asked the next.

"To burst boilers, ma'am!"

### WIND AND SEA.

The sea is a jovial comrade,  
He laughs wherever he goes;  
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines  
That wrinkle his hale repose;  
He lays himself down at the feet of the sun,  
And shakes all over with glee,  
And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the shore  
In the mirth of the mighty sea.

But the wind is sad and restless,  
And groans with an inward pain;  
You may hark at will, by valley or hill,  
But you hear him still complain.  
He wails on the barren mountains,  
And shrieks on the wintry sea;  
He sobs in the cedar, and moans in the pine,  
While shudders the aspen-tree.

Welcome are both their voices,  
And I know not which is best—  
The laughter that slips from ocean's lips,  
Or the comfortless wind's unrest.  
There's a pang in all rejoicing,  
A joy in the heart of pain,  
And the wind that saddens, the sea that gladdens,  
Are singing the self-same strain.  
—Bayard Taylor (1825-78, an American writer.)

### Optical Illusion.

It is indeed strange that the sense of sight may be so easily deceived. Sometimes we appear to allow it to be so treated.

Here is a row of capitals and figures;—

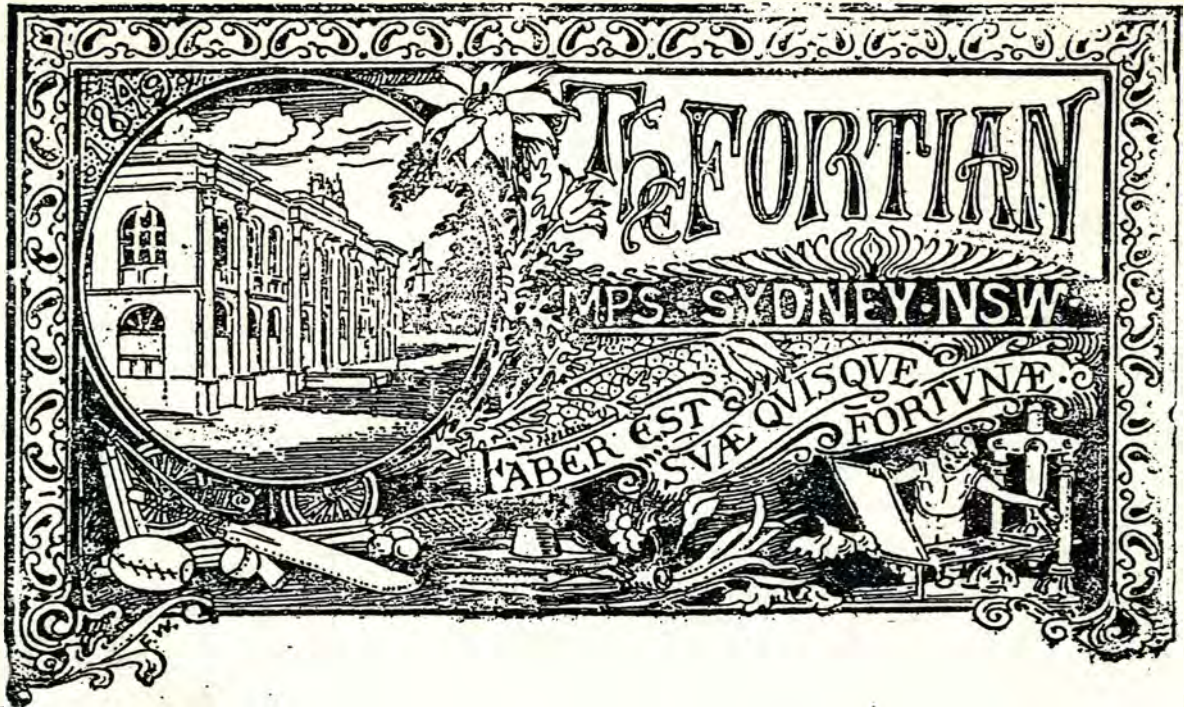
SSSSSSXXXXXXXX888888

They are made up of parts similar in form, and generally thought to be equal in size.

Look carefully at them, and you will notice that the upper halves are a little smaller than the lower halves the difference is so slight that the average reader would say they were equal in size.

Now, however, turn the paper upside down, and it will clearly be seen that the difference in size appears much greater. The upper half of each of these characters is much smaller than the lower half.





Vol. V No. 5.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 30th, 1903.

Price 1d.

**THE FORTIAN.**

**EDITORIAL.**

At this time of the year, after the results of the Junior Examination have been published, it has been the custom for a few years past for us to analyse the results and by comparing the results of the passes in the Boys' Dept. with the total result to endeavour to judge how we stand with respect to other schools. It is only by the result of such an examination as the Junior that it is possible, because the scope of subjects is wide, and because not only Public Schools but the best of the Secondary Schools are represented by candidates at this examination. We, in the past, took those subjects only in which we think for various reasons there would be a greater portion of boy candidates, but this year will not only take these subjects which may

be classed as ordinary school subjects. The basis of comparison as before will be two:—the comparison of the total percentage of passes with the percentage of passes of the school candidates, and second, the comparison of the percentage of the total A passes, with the percentage of A passes obtained by the school candidates. The percentage of the total number of candidates who entered in the various subjects and obtained passes.

	Whole average pass	Average School pass
HISTORY	68.5	82.5
GEOGRAPHY	80	74
ENGLISH	66.6	77
FRENCH	74	97
LATIN	74	85
ARITHMETIC	66	90
ALGEBRA	58	90
GEOMETRY	68	88.5

The percentage of A passes obtained by candidates who entered.

	The Total A passes	School A passes
HISTORY	7	16
GEOGRAPHY	11	10

ENGLISH	11	27
FRENCH	5	24
LATIN	10	19
ARITHMETIC	10	28
ALGEBRA	8	21
GEOMETRY	9	20

We may congratulate ourselves on the result of this analysis that the general work of the School is not only well up to the standard of the school's work of previous years, but compares more than favourably with the general work of the best schools of the State and Queensland.

### JUNIOR.

Seventy two candidates sent in their names for the examination but one, Wilkins was unfortunate enough to break his right arm just before the examination so that only 71 presented themselves. of these 65 passed, a percentage of 91.5. The percentage of the total number of candidates who passed was 68.6. Thirty six candidates obtained Matriculation passes. Forty four passed in 7 subjects, and 10 more in 6 subjects, so that the general average pass is very high 6.4 out of a total of 7 subjects.

Medals were obtained by Jack Foxall in French and Algebra, Bede Harrison in History, and prox-act, by Trey Turner in Greek, Geoffrey Dale in History, and Edward Austin in Latin.

The success of the school in the language subjects is very gratifying. Places have been obtained before in History and Mathematics, but it is not often that the honours for language subjects in the Junior have been credited to the School.

Geoffrey Dale is also to be specially congratulated on having obtained 7A's an honour which he shares with two others only at this examination.

The subjects of examination are arranged in 17 sections, here enumerated, and the numbers in the list of successful candidates refer to these sections:—(1) English history, (2) geography, (3) English, (4) French, (5) German, (6) Latin, (7) Greek, (8) arithmetic, (9) algebra, (10) geometry, (11) inorganic chemistry, (12) physic, (13) geology, (14) botany, (15) physiology, (16) drawing, (17) music.

### Boys Matriculation Passes.

Austin Edward Picton : 1A, 3B, 4A, 6A, 8A, 9B, 10C.  
Butler, William, Ormond, Joseph : 1C, 2C, 4C, 6B, 8A, 9A, 10A.  
Carroll, Dalton : 1A, 3A, 4B, 6B, 8C, 9C, 10B.  
Chute, Claud, Henry : 1B, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10B.

Cizzio, Harold, Massino : 1B, 3A, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10C.  
Cobb, Victor : 1A, 3A, 4B, 6A, 8A, 9A, 10A.  
Campagnoni, Walter, Joseph : 1A, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10B.  
Crosbie, Henry, Burnett : 1B, 3A, 4C, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10B.  
Dale, Geoffrey : 1A, 3A, 4A, 6A, 8A, 9A, 10A.  
Davidson, George : 1C, 3C, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10B.  
Foxall, John, Stuart : 1C, 3A, 4A, 6A, 8A, 9A, 10A.  
Griffiths, Harry : 1B, 3A, 4A, 6A, 8C, 9A, 10A.  
Harris, Leslie, Vernon : 1B, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8A, 9B, 10B.  
Harrison, Bede, James Michael : 1A, 3A, 4B, 6A, 8A, 9A, 10A.  
Hay, Norman, Malcolm : 1C, 3B, 4A, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10A.  
Hill, Ralph, Baldrige : 1A, 3A, 4A, 6A, 8B, 9B, 10A.  
Horsfield, Herbert, William : 1C, 3C, 4A, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10A.  
Lee, Harris, Bertie : 1B, 3A, 4B, 6B, 8A, 9B, 10B.  
Maxwell, Alan, Victor : 3B, 4A, 6B, 8C, 9B, 10B.  
Moors, Malcolm, Cuthbert : 1B, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8C, 9C, 10B.  
Mote, Livingstone Charles : 3B, 4A, 6B, 8A, 9A, 10B, 17A.  
Murray, Leonard Hubert, 1C, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9C, 10B.  
O'Sullivan Charles : 1B, 3A, 4B, 6C, 8A, 9B, 10B.  
Ramsay, John : 1A, 3A, 4B, 6B, 8C, 9B, 10A.  
Redshaw, Samuel : 1A, 3A, 4B, 6C, 8A, 9B, 10B.  
Smith, Clive, Nigel : 1B, 3A, 4B, 6C, 8A, 9A, 10B.  
Tivey, Eric, Alfred : 1C, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9A, 10B.  
Tracy, Frederick, Le Roy : 1C, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8C, 9C, 10C.  
Tyler Harry : 1C, 3A, 4A, 6B, 8A, 9A, 10B.  
Voller Kelsey : 1B, 3A, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9B, 10B.  
Waring George : 1B, 3A, 4A, 6B, 8B, 9A, 10B.  
Webster, Maurice George : 1B, 3B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 9A, 10A.  
Williams, Walter : 1C, 3C, 4B, 6B, 8A, 9A, 10B.  
Wright John : 1B, 3A, 4C, 6C, 8A, 9B, 10A.  
Wynne Percy : 1C, 3B, 4C, 6C, 8A, 9A, 10B.

### Other Passes.

Agutter Albert Edward : 1C, 2C, 3C, 8A, 9B, 10C.  
Apted Jack Charles : 1C, 2C, 8C, 9C.  
Bartle Cecil : 1B, 2C, 3C, 8B, 9A, 10B, 13C.  
Benson, Norman, Holroyd : 1C, 2C, 3C, 8B, 9C, 10C, 13C.  
Best, George, Hubert : 1C, 2B, 8B, 9B, 10C, 13C.  
Chute, Eric, Cecil : 1C, 2C, 3C, 9C, 10B, 13C.  
Cockett, Charles : 1A, 2A, 3B, 8C, 9B, 10A, 13B.  
Congdon, Wm, Claude : 1C, 2C, 9C, 10B.  
Croll, David, Gifford : 1B, 3B, 4B, 6B, 9C, 10C.  
Fraser, Wm, Peter : 2C, 8C, 9C, 10C.  
Hallet, Walter : 1C, 2A, 8B, 9C, 10C, 13C.

Humphries, Albert, Joseph: 1C, 3B, 8B, 9B, 10A.  
 Jackson, James, Bernie: 1B, 2B, 9C, 10C.  
 Jones, Reginald, John: 1C, 2B, 3C, 8A, 9A, 10B, 13C.  
 Jorgenson, Chas. David: 2C, 8C, 9B, 10B, 13C.  
 Lane, Chas. Josiah: 1C, 2C, 3C, 8B, 9B, 10A, 13C.  
 Longman, Gerald, Frank, 1C, 2C, 3C, 8C, 9C, 10C, 13C.  
 Ormsby, Gerald, Irwin: 1C, 2C, 8B, 9C, 10C.  
 O'Sullivan, Walter, Joseph: 1C, 2A, 8C, 9B, 10A, 13C.  
 Parkinson, Edwin, Henry, Victor, Bernard: 1C, 2C, 8B, 9C, 10C, 13C.  
 Powell, Frederick, Charles, Glen: 3C, 8C.  
 Primrose, Raymond, Charles, Netherleigh: 1B, 3C, 8C, 10C, 13C.  
 Ralph, Leslie, Arthur: 1C, 3C, 4C, 8C, 9C, 10C,  
 Ramsden, Leslie, Harold: 1C, 2C, 8A, 9B.  
 Smith Reginald, George: 1C, 2B, 3C, 8B, 9B, 10B, 13C.  
 Tanner, Lewis, Albert: 1C, 3C, 4C, 6C, 8B, 9C, 10C.  
 Turner, Trevor, Armstrong: 3A, 4A, 5B, 6A, 7A, 5B, 9B.  
 Wallace, Albert, Finlay: 1C, 2B, 8B, 10B.  
 Young, Henry, Beresford: 1C, 3B, 4B, 6C, 8B, 9B, 10C.

\*Cush Walter Leslie 3B 4B 6C 8B 9B 10B

\*omitted from matriculation list.

### Girls.

Lucy Manifold Cobham 1A 2A 3B 4B 8B 13A 15A.  
 Olive Matilda Malcolm 1A 2A 3B 4A 8C 13A 17B.  
 Joyce Muriel Lane 1A 2A 3A 4B 8B 15A.  
 Helen Mav Hooper 1A 2B 3A 4B 13B 17A.  
 Elsie Bentley 1B 2A 3B 4B 13A 15B.  
 Norah Lane Dickson 1C 2B 3B 4C 8B 13A 15A.  
 Valerie Violet Kingsbury 2A 3B 4C 8C 13A 17A.  
 Alice Irene Smith 1B 2A 3B 4C 8C 13B 17C.  
 Alice Francis Benwell 1A 2B 3B 13B 15A.  
 Florence Gordon Nelson 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13B 17A.  
 Clara Annie Holmes 2A 3B 4B 13B 17B.  
 Violet May Bryan 2B 3B 4C 13A 15A.  
 Elsie Muriel Seale 2B 3B 4C 8C 13B 17B.  
 Doris Grace Seed 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13 17B.  
 Ruby Ethel Harris 1C 3C 4C 8C 13B 17A.  
 Helen Marguerite Souter 1C 2B 3C 4C 13C 15A.  
 Vera Mav Gordon Panton 2B 3B 13B 15A.  
 Rita Estelle Nelson 1C 2B 3B 4C 13B 17C.  
 Flora Kay 1B 2B 3B 4C 15B.  
 Elizabeth Estelle Young 2B 3C 4C 13B 15A.  
 Hazel Crawford Smith 2A 4C 13C 17A.  
 Bertha Ellen Smith 1B 3B 13B 17B.  
 Agnes Buchanan Smith 2B 3C 4C 13B 15B.

Edna Florence Rose 2B 3B 4C 8C 13B  
 Dora Ruth Lewis 1C 2C 3B 4C 8C 13C 17C  
 Freda Rosina Kalrenbacher 1H 2B 3C 8C 17C  
 Lilly Isabella Hudson 1C 2C 3B 4C 13C 17B  
 Alice Geeson 2A 3C 4C 13B 17C  
 Mary Gertrude Doyle 1B 2C 3B 8B 9C 13C  
 Lilly Carfoot 1B 2C 3C 4C 8C 13B  
 Margaret Ives 2C 3C 4C 13B 15B  
 Williamina Raitt Lyall 2C 3C 4C 13B 15B  
 Ruby Beatrice Morgan 2A 3C 3C 17B  
 Grace Emily Richards 2C 3C 8C 13B 17B  
 Winifred Wilson 1C 2B 3C 4C 8C 13C  
 Ellie Willis Muir M'Murtrie 1B 2C 3C 13B  
 Mary Catherine O'Connor 1C 2C 8C 13C 17B  
 Elsie Annie Muir 1C 2C 3C 8C 17C  
 Emily Esther Seape 1C 2C 3C 4C  
 Irene Heunert passed in six subjects including German and French but failed in the compulsory section in Arithmetic. Dora Folster passed in four subjects failing in the compulsory Arithmetic.

### THE GRUMBLING CLOWN.

Beneath an oak, a rustic clown  
 Lay lounging in the shade.  
 Complaining loud of fortune's gifts,  
 And called her "partial jade"

The works of Providence were wrong,  
 And bad was all in sight,  
 He knew some things were wrong contrived,  
 And he could set them right,

"For instance," cried the grumbling churl,  
 "Observe this sturdy tree;  
 Remark the little things it bears,  
 And what disparity.

"Again observe yon pumpkins grow,  
 And yet their stalks so small,  
 Unable to support their fruit,  
 So bulky are they all.

"Now I, if I had power to do't,  
 Would alter thus the case:  
 That this large tree should pumpkins bear,  
 And acorns take their place"

He spoke, and rising on his feet,  
 Straight from the tree fell down  
 An acorn of the smallest size,  
 And pitched upon his crown.

"Now," says the traveller who had heard  
 The whole the clown had said,  
 "Suppose this tree had pumpkins borne,  
 What would have saved thy head.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,  
Whence the flats of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Under the one, the Blue ;  
Under the other, the Gray.

These, in the robings of glory ;  
These, in the gloom of defeat ;  
All with the battle-blood gory,  
In the dusk of eternity meet,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day :  
Under the laurel, the Blue :  
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers,  
Alike for the friend and the foe,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Under the roses, the Blue ;  
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendour,  
The morning sun rays fall,  
With a touch impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all,  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Brothered with gold, the Blue ;  
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,  
On forest and field of grain,  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drip of the rain,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Wet with the rain, the Blue ;  
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
The generous deed was done ;  
In the storm of the years that are fading,  
No braver battle was won,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Under the blossoms, the Blue ;  
Under the garlands, the Gray,

No more shall the war-cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red ;  
They banish our anger for ever,  
When they laurel the graves of our dead,—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day :  
Love and tears for the Blue ;  
Tears and love for the Gray.

— FRANCIS FINCH.

THE TWO ARMIES.

As Life's unending column pours,  
Two marshalled hosts are seen.—  
Two armies on the trampled shores  
That Death flows back between.

One marches to the drum beat's roll,  
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,  
And bears upon a crimson scroll,  
" Our Glory is to slay ! "

One moves in silence by the stream,  
With sad but watchful eyes,  
Calm as the patient planet's gleam  
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front, no sabres shine,  
No blood-red pennons wave ;  
Its banner bears the single line,  
" Our duty is to save. "

For those, no death-bed's lingering shade  
At Honour's trumpet-call,  
With knitted brow and lifted blade,  
In Glory's arms they fall.

For these, no clashing falchions bright,  
No stirring battle-cry ;  
The bloodless stabber calls by night,—  
Each answers, " Here am I ! "

For those, the sculptor's laurelled bust,  
The builder's marbled piles,  
The anthems pealing o'er their dust  
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these, the blossom-sprinkled turf  
That floods the lonely graves,  
When spring rolls in her sea-green surf  
In flowery, foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,  
And angels wait above,  
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,  
Each falling tear of Love.

Though, from the Hero's bleeding breast,  
Her pulses Freedom drew,  
Though the lilies in her crest  
Sprang from that scarlet dew.

While Valor's haughty champions wait  
Till all their scars are shown,  
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,  
To sit beside the Throne!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES  
SCHOOL NEWS.

### THE LIBRARY.

A very interesting monthly magazine has been added to the Library this month. It is entitled "Old Times" and contains pictures and items of Sydney stored with information of past times and shows her progress and wealth at the present time. There are articles on early Governors, Old Buildings, The Australian Press, Cricket and Cricketers each full of interest.

To boys and girls studying Australian History the work is particularly valuable.

### Congratulations on Junior Result.

Mr. F. Bridges, Chief Inspector of Schools has sent a letter to the Head Master congratulating him and the teachers on the result obtained at the recent Junior Examination and the boys and girls on on their passes. He made special reference to Jack Foxall's pass.

### Removals

Since the June holidays we have had three removals from the school.

Mr. Humphries who for the past 12 months had charge of the Public Service Class received an appointment to Inverell. The boys in the class have recognized his valuable services by sending him a small memento.

Mr. Learmonth who has been at school for the past 4 years has gone to Narrabri.

Mr Hawcroft left us last week for Tumut.

We welcome Mr. Bourke back to school and are pleased to see him looking so well after his long leave of absence.

### Presentations.

On the Friday afternoon preceding the Midwinter Vacation the boys of 5C class took the opportunity of showing their appreciation of their teachers' efforts by presenting Mr. Middleton with a set of three books and Mr Christmas with a silver-mounted pipe in case.

Before the June holidays the Junior boys of Matric 1 showed their appreciation for their teachers—Mr. Green and Mr. Smith—work by presenting each with a suitable present.

### Senior Debating Society.

An interesting debate was held at the school by members of the Senior Fifth on the afternoon of Monday, 10th. August. The question for discussion was, "that Cicero was a notorious political trimmer." The debate was opened in the affirmative by Willis in an able speech. Hill, with considerable brilliancy, defended the great orator's cause. On the whole, the class inclined to condemn Cicero with all the enthusiastic dogmatism of youth. Of the younger speakers, perhaps the most promising were Dale, Maxwell, Smith, Turner, and Lee; but good matter was also brought forward by Fraser, Wheeler, Wall, Harrison, Griffiths, and Wilkins.

### Editor's Notes.

In presenting this issue to our readers we wish to apologise for its lateness. Our work got detained owing to few hands on the staff and to prevent a repetition we ask for more volunteers to help us in their spare time.

We wish to remind our readers that the Editor's Box is still in the Corridor and that contributions are greatly needed. Contributors will be mentioned in a Correspondence Column if their articles are not accepted.

From boys in the fifth classes we should like to hear opinions on the work they are doing in French Conversation and Geography.

### A CITY OF SALT.

One of the most remarkable cities in the world is Kelburg, near Cracow, Poland, for, besides being situated underground, it is excavated entirely in rock salt. The inhabitants, to the number of over three thousand, are, of course, workers in the famous salt mines, and all the streets and houses are of the white imaginable. One of the most striking features of the city is the cathedral, carved in salt and lighted with electric lights, and when the late Tsar Alexander visited it, eleven years ago, he was so fascinated with the magnificent effect of the light upon the crystal walls that he presented the cathedral with a jewelled altar cross. Such a thing as infectious disease is unknown in Kelburg; in fact, the majority of the inhabitants die of old age.

### 1903 JUNIOR'S PICNIC.

Saturday May 30<sup>th</sup>, the day of our picnic to Bull Pass, turned out fine and bright, much to the satisfaction of the 70 odd boys who anticipated an enjoyable outing. At 8.30 am. we steamed out of Redfern station with Thirroul as our destination. From there we were to ascend the Pass. We all felt honored in having Mr. Turner and most of our teachers with us.

In a very short time the city was left behind and the green fields and fresh morning air of the country took the place of the crowded streets and smoky atmosphere of the town. The early part of the journey was taken up by a series of friendly fights between the Commercial and Metric classes. When satisfied with this sport we began to settle down and admire the scenery through which we were passing. The further we went the prettier became the views from carriage windows. We passed through many tunnels and, sheltered by their friendly darkness we generally recommenced the hostilities of the earlier part of the journey. These skirmishes were very bewildering for, in the inky blackness, one did not know whom he was hitting, or where he was hitting him. At last we arrived at Thirroul and commenced our tramp to the top of the Pass. The road was steep but the invigorating air kept us from feeling fatigued but not from feeling hungry.

On arriving at the top we obtained one of the most beautiful landscape views in Australia. Imagine from a height of over 1100 feet that you were looking down upon a stretch of luxuriant country dotted here and there with farms and settlements and extending to the white beach of the coast in the distance and you have the whole scene before you. The Railway line was just discernible and often a tiny puffing train could be seen wending its way slowly round the curves of the track. The blue ocean formed a most agreeable background to the panorama. After we had feasted our eyes on the view for some time we commenced our lunch in real picnic style. The cravings of a mountain hunger being satisfied some sought amusement in a football while others preferred to ramble in the bush. Meanwhile a light rain had begun to fall. This started us back to Thirroul a little earlier than we had intended. At 4 o'clock we started on our return journey reaching Redfern two hours later. From there we proceeded to the A. B. C. where we ended a very pleasant day with an excellent banquet.

—F. TRACY.

#### Farewell to the 1903 Junior.

It has always been our custom to give a send off to our Junior Brigade and as usual the Main Room was crowded on the occasion. But never, we think, have we had such an enjoyable afternoon; never has there

been such a true feeling of good fellowship; never have the good wishes been so hearty, the cheers so ringing; the laughter so spontaneous. It struck us that it would be well for the school to have more of such gatherings for they teach us that we are one big family,—that the whole school eagerly watches our individual struggle and is affected by our success or failure.

Mr. Turner whose entrance was heralded by tumultuous cheering had been invited to take the chair; and soon we were in the thick of the fun. The applause for Stote's tastefully rendered "Il Penseroso" had hardly subsided before we were convulsed with laughter at Ruby Waddell's clever comic sketch "Rejected," and with but a short respite while O'Driscoll played his violin solo, we were sighing in sympathy with the sentiment of "Tatters" so feelingly sung by our old favourite Ruby Smith. So through-out the programme, the items gay or grave were splendidly executed and the applause un stinted.

We had instrumental solos from Gladys Waddell (violin), Nellie Kopp (piano), Brooks (cornet) and Mutton (violin) together with recitations from Eileen Kennedy and C. Campbell. A novelty in the shape of French choruses was introduced by the boys of Matriculation Fifth Classes. Their first item "La classe" a very pretty thing with plenty of go was sung with spirit and cheered to the echo. But they scored their real triumph in their second effort "Les Canards," the quacking of one in particular of said cauards being highly realistic. An encore was demanded and with the cheering and clapping that ensued our musical programme terminated.

Speeches were now the order of the day Mr. Williams referred to the good work that had been done by the candidates during the year and assured them that both Miss Partridge and himself were confident of all passing. He also gave a few useful general hints concerning examinations. Mr. Turner in a cheery chatty speech interlarded with interesting reminiscences of his recent travels gave much good advice and assured our representatives of his best wishes for their success. Mr. Lasker was chiefly concerned about the number of medals we should win seeming to consider the pass a certainty. Amid a storm of cheers our "Juniors" left the room and our pleasant little gathering which I am sure will live long in the memories of many of us came to a close.

#### Girls' Item.

At the recent applicant pupil teacher's exam. held last month, out of the 50 candidates who were to be selected, Fort Street was successful in gaining 22 places. Edith Sinfield of the Matriculation P. T. class, is to be congratulated on securing the 1st place on the list and Joyce Lane of the Junior Class third. Mary Smith and Florrie Lewis also tied for seventh place.

## SWIMMING CLUB.

The fifteenth annual distribution of prizes won during the past season in connection with above club took place at the school on Wednesday 24th July. Mr. J. W. Turner (Commissioner for Education) occupied the chair. The main room was crowded, the members of the swimming club being present.

The honorary secretary (Mr. D. A. Pike) presented his annual report. This disclosed a most satisfactory state of affairs. The club membership was 710, which is the largest club on this continent. About 60 boys had received the initial instructions in the art of swimming, and it was quite a rare thing to find a boy in the school who could not swim. The girls' club was under the able management of Misses Kilminster and Hetherington. All the functions in connection with the club had been a success, and the executives were liberal in their praise of the gentlemen who assisted at the carnival, and of the members of the N. S. W. A. S. A. who had fostered the school club on every possible occasion. The champion boy and champion girl swimmer were L. Murray and Evelyn Yates respectively. Mr. J. Green, hon. treasurer, presented the balance-sheet, which showed a credit of £18.

Mr. Turner, who rose amid great applause, said he had very great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and the balance-sheet. In his commission to America and Europe he had taken the opportunity of inquiring into the conditions and nature of physical culture. He found that on the Continent, especially in Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, physical culture carried out in gymnasiums occupied a very prominent position. In the last mentioned country great facilities and encouragement were given to swimming the standard being gauged from the distance that could be swum rather than from the speed to cover a certain distance. He had a great liking for cricket and football, but he thought swimming was the finest exercise of them all for physical development, and that it should be a still greater national sport in Australia. He congratulated the club on having completed a very successful season, and said that in the future he intended to give swimming much more attention than he had given it in the past.

Mr. J. Taylor (president of the New South Wales A. S. A.) seconded the adoption of the reports. It was always a pleasure for him to further matters in natation. He thought it was the duty of the New South Wales A. S. A. to foster all the clubs especially those of the schools. It was the aim of the association to teach those who could not swim, help those to become more proficient who could, and so further the work of life-saving.

The reports were adopted.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Williams to Mr. Turner, and a similar vote to Messrs. Pike and Green, and Misses Kilminster and Hetherington, was succeeded by the presentation of trophies.

## CLASS NEWS.

On the Friday afternoon preceding the vacation the boys of 5B and 5C took part in a debate. The subject chosen "Is a lawyer justified in defending a prisoner whom he knows to be guilty" was argued in the affirmative by 5B in the negative by 5C. Great interest was manifested in the debate and the arguments of the various speakers were received with much applause by their own side. Mr. Coombes acted as adjudicator. Cowley opened the debate for 5B in a neat speech and was ably supported by Homersham, Fitzmaurice, Wood, Collins, Widner, and Linsley. The boys of 5B seemed very fond of Mr Justice Hood of Queensland. Nash led the 5C debaters in a very able speech and was well supported by Turner, Betty, Reid, Graham, Jordan, Bissett, Drake, Broadbent and Brady. The 5C debaters seemed to find strong arguments in favour of their side in the late Dean case. After the question had been well debated for nearly 2 hours, Mr. Coombes decided that victory lay with the boys of 5B but that the arguments of both sides were well put by the various speakers and that very little separated the classes. Some of the speeches showed careful preparation and we think that some of the speakers will take a prominent part in literary and debating society work after leaving school.

ORIGINAL POETRY.  
A FANTASY.

I strolled by moonlight past a ruined tower  
All scorched and seared by lightning's vivid flame.  
But fitful fancy did the scene endow  
And to my thoughts it thereupon became.—

An ancient castle clothed with legends hoar,  
The fountain-head of myriad vulgar fears,  
Guarding the secret of the days of yore,  
In the dim twilight of a hundred years.

In daylight's glare a scattered heap of stone,  
With creepers wild and all neglected lying,  
But when the moon's pale light is o'er it thrown,  
And the cold wind amidst the trees is sighing,

The shining strand of fair Romance's web  
Wreathes round each stone a legend or a story,  
Makes each dark stain a hero's life-blood red  
Poured out to gain a fleeting name of glory.

The Spirits of the Past haunt each dark shadow  
And breathe weird tales of dim remembered ages  
Of battles fell and stealthy midnight mid  
Of tortured churls, of Knights and squires and pages.

But now alas for mankind's plans and striving,  
These shattered walls alone remain to say  
A crumbling link between the past and mine,  
A relic of an age that's passed away.

—J. H. R.

## THE FORTIAN.

### Books In The Library

The following Library books may be of service to boys in studying Geography.

The Cruise of H. M. S. "Challenger," an account of a voyage round the World.  
African Discovery and Adventure  
Paré's Travels in Africa.  
Life of William Dampier.  
Zigzag across America from the Atlantic to the Pacific.  
The Islands of the Pacific.  
The Book of Trades.  
British Empire Series: (a) India and Ceylon, (b) British Africa, (c) British America, (d) Australasia.  
Tropical Africa by Harry Drummond.  
Albert Nyanza or Great Basin of the Nile by Sir S. Baker.  
"Ismaïlia" A tale of the Expedition to Central Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade.  
Bible and Hound in Ceylon by Sir S. Baker.  
The Nile tributaries of Abyssinia by Sir S. Baker.  
By the Temperate Regions.  
On the Indian Hills by Arnold.  
Sas and Lands by Arnold.  
The Great Lone Land [S. Africa] by Sir W. F. Butler.  
Farthest North by Nansen.  
A Ramble round France.  
Half Hours in Far South. (S. Africa)  
Boys of other Countries.  
A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary.  
A Voyage to the Cape by C. Russell.  
Longman's Geographical Reader of New Zealand.  
To California and Back.  
In Southern California.  
In San Francisco.  
Graphic Series of Geographical Readers.

In the Forbidden Land. "An account of a journey to Lhassa, Mr. Lasker has given two magazines to the Library called "The World's Work" containing much good information. One has a good article on, and splendid illustrations of the Assouam dam in the Nile.

### FOOTBALL.

#### CLASS MATCHES.

On Thursday, 25th. June, 4B met 4C and defeated them by 13 to 3. Conspicuous among the players were Allen, Ivers, P. Ferguson (2 tries) W. Ferguson (1 try) for 4B and Gilbert (1 try), for 4C.

Matric. 3, suffered a defeat from a mixed Fifth by 19 to 6 on the 25th. June

The forward and back division of the mixed fifth were much too strong for their opponents, and their fine open play secured for them an easy win. For the winners praise must be given for good play to H. Webster, Linsley, Snell, Cromack, Bisset, Patterson, and Ogilvy. The best players of Matric. 3 & 4 were Bosward, Noble, and Raymond.

On June 5th the School's Second Fifteen was

beaten by the "Sobraon" boys by 29 nil Birchgrove.

On June 9th on the New Sports Ground the first Fifteen defeated second by 29—3 Abbott, Linsley and Brownhill, tried hard to avert defeat.

On the same date 5A and B defeated 4C by 6—5C was again easily defeated by 5C2 on June 18. Webster, Abbott and Linsley played well.

On June 18th Allen's team defeated Triglane's 16—11. The two captains played best.

#### School v Stott & Hoare.

The firsts showed good form in the return match against Stott & Hoare's College on 16th July. They had an easy win of 28 to 3. Throughout the game the School's forward & back division were much too strong for their opponents. The forwards packed well and managed to get the ball out every time—Dennis, Bosward, Wheeler, Collier doing good work. Smith (1), Linsley (3), Abbott (1), and Webster (2), in the back division played a very fine passing game and managed to score 7 tries between them. Abbott's fast, dodgy running was particularly noticeable. The other points scored were a try and a goal by Dennis and a goal by Smith. Other players who deserve mention were Evans, Willis and Patterson.

The only score put up by the College was a penalty goal kicked by Glasson.

#### School v Training College.

June 16th saw a very hard fought battle on Birchgrove between the School and Students. In the first half the School forwards continually beat their opponents in the scrum and the ball was well passed out on the wing. Powell scored for the school Smith converted. In the second half the weight of the College told, and the school was defeated by 7—5.

#### School v Old Boys.

The annual match against the Old Boys came off on Wednesday 27th. July at Birchgrove. A very strong team was put in against the School and managed to get an easy win by 26 to 3. The forward play of the school deserves special mention.

### GIRLS' NEWS.

An old-girl Miss Jacobs, of Oberons has sent along six books as a present to the school Library. It is pleasing to note that scholars do not forget the school and its institutions on leaving us. Some time ago an old boy presented twelve copies of "Lectures pour Tours" a very good French magazine, to the Library. These magazines are much prized by the elder scholars who are learning French. Such gifts as these are very acceptable.

Printed and published at the MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales.





Vol. V No. 6.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1903.

Price 1d.

## THE FORTIAN.

### EDITORIAL.

IN the last issue we took occasion to comment upon the result of the Junior Examination so far as the boys were concerned. This month we give the result of the girl's passes in fuller detail, as they warrant more than a passing notice. We cannot make a comparison with any other Girls' School, as we cannot obtain the necessary data, so we compare their results with the whole of the candidates who presented themselves in various subjects.

It has to be remembered that among the candidates who passed in the various subjects a very large percentage were boys, especially in the subjects History, Geology, English, French, Arithmetic, Geography and that being so it will be seen from

the percentage of passes obtained by the girls' school has every reason to be proud of the results.

The percentages are below.—

	Whole average pass.	Girls' average pass
HISTORY	68.5	93.1
GEOGRAPHY	80	93
ENGLISH	66.6	84
FRENCH	74	72.9
ARITHMETIC	66	60
PHYSIOLOGY	65	94.1
GEOLOGY	63	99
MUSIC	83.5	82.6

The total number of A passes obtained by the girls was 37, B's 86, C's 91, and the average pass was 6.2 subjects out of 7.

In addition Lucy Cobham obtained prox. acct. in Physiology. The percentage of girls who passed of those who presented themselves was 78 which the average percentage of passes of the whole of the candidates was 68.6. It will be seen that in every respect the passes of the girls compare more than favourably with those of the other candidates.

### Arnold's Attitude to Nature.

Arnold's general attitude to nature is very similar to that of Wordsworth in that he made the principle which animated nature Thought on the other hand Shelley made it Love. Arnold with Wordsworth could see in nature

"A motion and a spirit that impels  
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,  
And rolls through all things."

Natural scenery impresses him vividly but he is mostly taken up with the calm and peaceful side of nature which fits in with his philosophy of life. He looks on nature and sees her working calmly on and thinks that man should learn from her the lesson "of toil unsevered from tranquillity."

Man should copy nature in doing his work steadfastly without, however, losing that command over his soul and thoughts which Arnold thought essential to the proper enjoyment of life. He is also struck with the permanence of nature when compared to the fitfulness and turmoil of man's life; he sees in nature's ministers "labourers that shall not fail, when man is gone." Seeing this peace and permanence in nature, Arnold thinks that man wears himself out by too much restlessness and that, if he were to set his mind on one aim and leave the "busy haunts of men," he would attain a similar permanence and durability if not in body at least in spirit. This is the main idea expressed in the "Scholar Gipsy." This idea of man's withdrawing himself from the affairs of other men and retiring to nature to find the consummation of his being is also dwelt on in "Thyrsis" where Arnold laments Clough's pipe having taken a troubled note.

Arnold favours in his pictures of nature subdued objects, mist rather than brightness, moonlight rather than sunlight. We see the Tartar camp at the opening of "Sohrab and Rustum" in the grey of the misty morning; it is in the moonlight that the princely pair are imagined to wake in the "Church of Brou," that the poet traverses the silent streets of "Cette," and gazes again in later years on the calm Mediterranean; the "spent light's quiver and gleam" at the bottom of the sea in the "Forsaken Mermaid" and the "winds are all asleep." It is in this calm peaceful side of nature that Arnold hopes to realize his ideal of inner soul in harmony with nature.

Arnold has given some extremely beautiful scenes as for instance in the one which occupies most of "Stanzas from Carnac." But it is in those little sketches where at one stroke he presents the whole scene to the reader's mind without fully describing it. As for instance, in the "Scholar Gipsy,"

"those wide fields of breezy grass,

Where black-winged swallows haunt the glittering Thames;" and again in "Thyrsis" where he refers to Oxford as "that sweet city with her dreaming spires":

So that Matthew Arnold, though he cannot fully

enter into the spirit of Wordsworth when he says:

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give

Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." nevertheless fully comprehends the eternal characteristics of nature. He cannot depict a landscape with the picturesqueness of Scott, but, perceiving more than Scott the relation of man to nature, he obtained a deeper insight than he into the true meaning of nature. Omitting the lovely little details of Tennyson and missing all the beauty that Keats saw and the Love which was most to Shelley, he can nevertheless be classed among the poets of nature in the same sense as Wordsworth, for he has the same attitude of contemplation. —C. G. W.

### Courage!

And hast thou felt the weariness of life,  
The hopelessness of good, the bitter fear  
That all's a failure—that the awful strife  
Of sense and spirit, mind and matter, here  
Is all too grievous for thy soul to bear?  
Why then a world of pity fills my breast,  
Who understand too well the deep despair  
Of all that perish in the arduous quest  
Of an elusive Grail to give their spirits rest.

Yet, canst thou only reach the peril of nature  
And catch the calm contentment of her moods  
The sweet delight of every forest creature  
Hid in the secret place of the words  
Where all things cry aloud that they are God's  
Thou wilt no longer murmur. In their dream  
He leads them where the waving pasture nods;  
Directs the bars of sunlight where to gleam,  
And rules the random wanderings of the wayward stream.

The chamois leaps along his lofty mountain,  
The seamew smoothly skims the crested wave,  
The thirsty songster seeks the limped fountain  
'Neath some cool forest tree her plumes to lave:  
Nor deer nor bird is any way a slave:  
To love alone and beauty are they thrall,  
The crag, the stream, the sea, the sun they  
crave;

The life of any is the life of all,  
If fairy freedom fail, they droop and fade and fall.

In such deep union with eternity  
Gain thou a swimmer's strength to cleave  
life's wave;

Nor call the rapid current "enmity"  
While buoyant hope eludes the dragging grave  
For though like Norway's maelstrom seas  
should rave,

Be thou at peace! Be steadfast, true, and brave,

And all thy frenzied foes may burst with howling

Amid the horrid clash of elemental growling

—P. R. C.

## ENGLISH.

Merits and Defects in Scott's poetry, with special  
reference to the  
**Lay of the Last Minstrel.**

[Note that each excellence contains a tendency to defect: hence Scott is a second class poet.]

As an illustration of Border manners, Scott's poetry ever remains of great value. The endless walking tours which alone or in company with a boon companion he took over the neighbouring country-side—care-free, roystering expeditions, which he afterwards immortalized as Dandie Dimmont's "Liddesdale Raids" in "Guy Mannering," enabled him to enter into the Spirit of the Borderers. There was a serious purpose in this scouring of the country-side. Scott was picking up here and there, from the old men and women with whom he hobnobbed, antiquarian material of an invaluable kind, bits of local history, immemorial traditions and superstitions, and, above all, precious ballads which have been handed down for generations among the peasantry. These ballads, thus precariously transmitted, it was Scott's ambition to gather and preserve. Thus he was eminently fitted to perpetuate in poetry the memory of a very picturesque phase of bygone life. This is the expressed design in his "Lay." His own preface ran: "The Poem, now offered to the Public, is intended to illustrate the customs and manners, which anciently prevailed on the borders of England and Scotland. The inhabitants, living in a state partly pastoral, and partly warlike, and combining habits of constant depredation with the influence of a rude spirit of chivalry, were often engaged in scenes highly susceptible of poetical ornament. As the description of scenery and manners was more the object of the author than a combined and regular narrative, the plan of the Ancient Metrical Romance was adopted, which allows greater latitude, in this respect, than would be consistent with the dignity of a regular Poem."

Nevertheless, we must not take this design too literally. The picture is poetic, and the rude manners of the real Borderers have to be idealised and overlaid with "poetic ornament." Scott did not break with 18th century conceptions of poetic art. "True art," with him as with Pope, "is nature to advantage dresseu." His Borderers are not real Borderers, not much more so than Pope's shepherds are real shepherds. Scott indeed was a romantic poet rather in respect of his subject matter than in his ideas of poetic form. He did not think either scenes or characters were fit for representation without artificial "poetic ornament." So the manners of Scott's border pageant are more like those of English and French chivalry as depicted by Froissart than the manners of the Borderers as

depicted by Lesley or Maitland. The baronial magnificence of Branksome Hall is a "poetic ornament," there was no such splendour of "Knight and page and household squire" on the Scottish borders.

In short, Scott's poetry is valuable as a picture of border manners in so far as it deals with certain real features of Border life—features most susceptible to "poetic ornament," such as the constant vigilance, the warning beacons, the rapid assembly, the ferocious blood-feud, the respect for manly enemies, the merry meetings, the rude superstitions. But these realities are translated into an atmosphere of mediæval romance.

## NEW BOOKS

The following historical novels have been added to the school library:—

Day break in Britain by A.L.O.E. (Norman Conquest); Runnymede and Lincoln Fair by J. G. Edgar (John); The Black Arrow by R. L. Stevenson (Henry VI-Edward IV); The Heir of Hascombe Hall by Everett Green (Henry VII); The Armourer's Prentices by C. M. Yonge (Henry VIII); Seething Dais by C. C. Holoyd (Edward VI-Mary); Sir Ludar by T. Baines Reed (Elizabeth); The Splendid Spur by Quiller Couch (Charles I). With the King at Oxford by A. J. Church (Charles I); Blue Pavilions by Quiller Couch (William III); My Mistress the Queen by M. A. Paull (William III); Tom Tifton's Travels by Everett Green (Anne); A Loyal Little Maid by S. Tytler (George I); Ned Leger by G. Manville Fenn (George II); Miss Angel by Miss Thackeray (George III); The Black Prophet by C. Carleton (Victoria); The Old Chelsea Bun-House by A. Manning (Anne); The Interpreter by Whyte Melville (Victoria); The Croppy by M. Bauhin (George III).

## NAPOLEON AND THE SAILOR.

Napoleon's banners at Boulogne  
Armed in our island every freeman;  
His navy chanced to capture one  
Poor British seaman.

They suffered him—I know not how—  
Unprisoned on the shore to roam;  
And aye was bent his longing brow  
On England's dome.

His eye, methinks, pursued the flight  
Of birds to Britain, half-way over,  
With envy; they could reach the white  
Dear cliffs of Dover.

At last, when care had banished sleep,  
He saw one morning, dreaming, doting,  
An empty hogshead from the deep  
Come shoreward floating.

He hid it in a cave, and wrought  
The livelong day laborious; lurking  
U. til he launched a tiny boat  
By mighty working.

For ploughing in the salt sea-field,  
The boat had made the boldest shudder;  
Untarred, uncompassed, and unkeeled—  
No sail—no rudder.

From neighbouring woods, he interlaced  
His sorry skiff with wattled willows;  
And, thus equipped, he would have passed  
The foaming billows.

A French guard caught him on the beach,  
His little Argo sorely jeering;  
Till tidings of him chanced to reach  
Napoleon's hearing.

With folded arms Napoleon stood,  
Serene alike in peace and Danger;  
And, in his wonted attitude  
Addressed the stranger.

"Rash, man, that would'st yon channel pass  
On twigs and staves so rudely fashioned,  
Thy heart with some sweet British lass  
Must be impassioned."

"I have no sweetheart," said the lad;  
"But—absent long from one another—  
Great was the longing that I had  
To see my mother."

"And so thou shalt," Napoleon said:  
"You've both my favour fairly won;  
A noble mother must have bred  
So brave a son."

He gave the tar a piece of gold,  
And, with a flag of truce, commanded  
He should be shipped to England Old,  
And safely landed.

Our sailor oft could scantily shift  
To find a dinner, plain and hearty;  
But never changed the coin and gift  
Of Bonaparte.

—THOMAS CAMPBELL (1777--1844).

### The Blind Man.

Slowly down the village street,  
With his dog and with his staff,  
Listening to your passing feet,  
Listening to your merry laugh,  
Looking with a vacant eye  
In the face he cannot scan,  
Feeling all he passes by,  
Comes the poor blind man.

Green leaves glisten on the trees,  
Pretty flowers grow down below;  
But the blind man never sees  
Tree, or flower, or sunny glow.  
No bright ray for him e'er shone  
Since his weary night began:  
Little child, look kindly on  
The poor blind man.

Glorious sights by sea and land  
You can look on, you can know;  
Take him by his withered hand;  
Lead him where he wants to go.  
Of bright things that greet your sight  
Teach him, tell him all you can.  
God, who made your eyes so bright,  
Loves the poor blind man.

—Mrs. C. F. Alexander.

### Little White Lily.

Little White Lily sat by a stone,  
Drooping and waiting till the sun shone.  
Little White Lily sunshine has fed;  
Little White Lily is lifting her head.

Little White Lily: "It is good—  
Little White Lily's clothing and food."  
Little White Lily, dressed like a bride,  
Shining with whiteness, crownéd beside!

Little White Lily, drooping with pain,  
Is waiting and waiting for the wet rain  
Little White Lily is holding her cup;  
Rain is fast falling and filling it up.

Little White Lily said; "Good again,  
When I am thirsty, to have the nice rain.  
Now I am stronger, now I am cool;  
Heat cannot burn me, my veins are so full."

Little White Lily smells very sweet;  
On her head sunshine, rain at her feet.  
Thanks to the sunshine, thanks to the rain,  
Little White Lily is happy again.

—George MacDonald (a living author, born 1824).

## ESSAY.

## A Hobby.

A hobby is some task taken up for pleasure and not for business reasons. Hobbies take many different forms and embrace almost every known subject—photography, horticulture, electricity, geology and many others. Busy people find in them a pleasurable occupation by which they can turn their attention from their ordinary work and thus rest their bodies or minds. But all hobbies do not necessarily embrace a large amount of brain work or bodily exercise. A man who during the day hours had a lot of brain work to do, usually finds most pleasure in a hobby which has a good amount of bodily exercise in it, and vice versa.

My especial hobby is photography. It is at once both fascinating and pleasurable to the worker, and also when a little care has been properly expended on it, it gives pleasure to others. To look at a good picture gives pleasure, but that pleasure is largely added to when one has taken the negative and passed it through all the different processes. What hopes and fears a photographer feels, one who has never had anything to do with the subject, can little know! But then, they also do not know the pleasure which success brings in its wake.

But a hobby is not only useful for passing away an hour or two, which would otherwise hang heavily on our hands in a pleasurable manner it can also be brought to such perfection that in time of trouble and necessity it may become not a mere encumbrance but a useful and profitable occupation.

J. WRIGHT.

## A Wonderful New Metal.

A Metal so rare as to cost £400 per pound, so radiant that its effulgence will destroy the sight, and so corrosive that a small speck of it placed upon the hand would shrivel up the skin, is the new metal known as radium. It is found in very small quantities in scattered places in England and on the continent. It is so rare and so difficult to extract that it is extremely costly. A gramme is worth £2, a kilo of the metal would require the treatment of 5000 tons of uranium for its production, and at present the marked price is about £400 per lb. Radium differs from other metals, such as barium and calcium, as it does not require exposure to become incandescent. It will glow for months and even years, and has also the property of causing other substances near it to give off light, and to retain their radio-activity, as we call it, for a long period. Its rays will colour glass, porcelain, and white paper.

## GIRLS' NEWS.

We regret to record the deaths, last month, from consumption of two of our late pupils:— Nettie Lees and Annie Stove. Both were very promising young girls but owing to ill health were obliged to resign their position as pupil teachers. Teachers and pupils sympathize deeply with the bereaved parents.

Bell Ramsay came first, Eva Fletcher second and Mabel Kavanagh third in March Examination. (4B class.)

At the March Monthly Examination Isa Barnes came top with 84 per cent. Edna Griffith came second with 82 per cent. 12 girls obtained 100 per cent in Dictation. Marjorie Likely, Dorothy Lundin, and Bella McIntosh, obtained 100 per cent in arithmetic. E. Reta, 100 per cent in composition. I. Barnes V. Sutton, F. Smith, L. Traynor and C. Wolf 100 per cent in History, and A. Allan B. Drake J. Donaldson M. Hassal and L. Sluth 100 per cent in reading.

## PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES.

Messrs Harrington & Co. Photographers, King St. have notified us that they intend to continue their course of lessons in Photography. Boys desirous of joining may consult with the Head Master for further particulars.

## EXPERIMENTS — EQUILIBRIUM.

Let two bottles of the same height be placed on a level table, and each closed with a cork cut wedge-shape. Take two knives and balance them on the edge of the corks. Then place a small wine-glass half-filled with water on the juncture formed by the two points of the knives. After a few trials the whole will be found to remain in equilibrium. Then dip into the water a coin or button attached to a thread, when the glass and knives will be found to rise and fall according as the coin is lifted or lowered.

## How to magnetize a knife with tongs

Place a knife flat on the back of an iron fire shovel and stroke it with the tongs head upright, always in the same direction, viz., from the handle towards the points. Repeat this for about five minutes on each side of the blade, and the knife will be found to act as a magnet. It will lift pen nibs, needles, and other light objects of metal.

## CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.

When Columbus went back to Spain, after the discovery of America in 1492, a Spanish cardinal gave a grand banquet in his honor. The cardinal, in proposing the toast to the health of his famous guest, spoke in terms of high praise of the great feat Columbus had achieved. He said that it was the greatest victory a man had ever gained, and that it proved the genius of their friend.

Now, some of the Spanish King's retinue were present at the banquet, and they felt much offended with the praise bestowed upon Columbus. One of them said, "I think the road to this new world was not so difficult after all. The ocean was open everywhere, and no Spanish sailor would have missed the right road."

This speech was received with great approval by many of the courtiers, and several voices were heard saying, "Oh! every one of us could have done it just as well."

Columbus replied, "Gentlemen, I am far from taking credit for a deed which was only accomplished by the blessing and guidance of God. Still, in those matters which often appear to us very easy, much depends upon the manner in which they are shown to us first by some one else." Then turning to a powerful nobleman who sat next to him, he said handing him an egg, "May I ask of you, sir, to make this egg stand on its end so that it will not fall over again?"

In vain the nobleman tried to make the egg stand upright. His neighbours tried, with the same result. Soon, every one in the great room had a try at this apparently easy task; none, however, succeeded. "It is impossible," called out the courtiers. "You ask us to do an utterly impossible thing. 'It is not fair,'" said others.

Columbus calmly replied, "Gentlemen, I assure you it can be done." He took the egg, tapped one of its ends lightly on the table, which caused a dent and it stood firmly upright.

All the courtiers called out, "Oh! every body can do that."

Now, they all had had a try before, and not one of them had thought of this method of making the egg stand up, until Columbus had shown it to them. We find plenty of people in our daily life who, like the Spanish courtiers, lay claim to cleverness, but who often fail when they are put to the test.

—Translated from the German by R. E. U. from (The Children's Hour.) (South Australia.)

## THE BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

Towards the end of November, 1902, a telegraph cable from Australia across the Pacific Ocean was made available to the public. In several respects, this cable is the most interesting in the world. It is of

greater length, is laid in deeper water, and has a longer single stretch from point to point than any other cable; but, more important still to us, it completes the network of cables that encircle the globe, and bind the many scattered parts of the British Empire together.

The other practically all-British, or "all red" (as it has been termed), route leaves Australia at Fremantle, and goes to Cocos Island, Rodriguez, Mauritius, Durban, Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension, St. Vincent (Cape Verde Is.), Madeira, and thence to England.

In time of peace, the advantages of these lines will be commercial, and they will greatly assist in the dissemination of the world's news. In the event of war, they will enable messages to be sent independently of foreign aid—a matter of great importance. Till these great works were accomplished, cablegrams (as messages sent by means of a submarine telegraph wire are called) from New Zealand and Australia to Europe had to travel through Java to Singapore, thence to India, and onward, either to Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar, or through Persia and either Turkey or Russia.

The Pacific cable goes straight from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,241 nautical miles. From this place, the line stretches to Fiji, a distance of 2,993 miles, and thence to Norfolk Island, 951 miles farther. From this point, there are two branches, one going to New Zealand (537 miles away), and the other to Southport, in Queensland (834 miles distant). Messages from Australia, after reaching Vancouver, are transmitted across Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's line, and then across the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, by one of several cables (some of which touch at Newfoundland), to England. Thus, the message never crosses foreign soil. The line is at once a link between countries of the British Empire far remote from one another, and a purely British possession.

The bed of an ocean, like the surface of a continent, is diversified with plains, hills, valleys, &c. The best resting-place for a telegraph cable is a smooth, level plain in deep water. On a shoal, it would chafe with the ground swell; on the edge of a bank, it is suspended, and the weight of the hanging portion often causes it to part; in deep holes, there is a waste of slack, and the line cannot be raised easily for repair.

The sea bottom between Vancouver and Fanning Island is remarkably even. At its deepest point, it is 3,000 fathoms, or somewhat more than three miles in depth. Owing probably to its volcanic origin, the bottom between Fanning Island and Fiji is very uneven—shoals, reefs, banks, and peaks abound. In one spot, it is 3,400 fathoms deep. As against this, between Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand, the bed is even, with a maximum depth of about 2,900 fathoms. Northeast of New Zealand, there are some holes 5,000 fathoms deep, but these were avoided.

—From "The Victorian School Paper."

## GIRLS' COLUMN.

## Junior Picnic.

On 8th. August the Junior girls, accompanied by the Matric. P. T. Class, and their teachers, celebrated their Junior results by a launch picnic. The launch was kindly lent by Mr. Dickson, father of one of the successful candidates.

The weather seemed perfect for a delightful afternoon. The "Kiora" left Erskine St. at 1 p.m., and steamed round Balmain, Iron Cove Bridge, and Mort's Bay. Then returning, they sailed over the Harbour, through the Heads, and experienced a delightful though brief time on the restless Pacific. They afterwards returned and landed on Flat Rock for a short space while the girls gathered wattle and ferns, then afternoon tea was served on board, kindly prepared by Mrs. Dickson. Needless to say, full justice was done to the tempting dainties which were served. On the return trip, the girls were in high spirits and songs and recitations and cake-walks were indulged in, and a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson was proposed and suitably responded to. All seemed sorry when Fort Macquarie was reached where each dispersed to her home well pleased with the day's outing.

## GEOLOGY EXCURSIONS.

Two trips have been made this month by the girls for the practical study of Geology. Bronte is a most interesting place for the observation of sub-aerial weathering and general structures. On the side of the hill is a quarry showing well both stratification of sandstones and interbedded shale-like rock. All the rocks round about Sydney are sandstones with intrusive dykes of basalt. This sandstone is called Hawkesbury sandstone and is of Triassic age. The free stones of the Sydney buildings form one of the examples of the economic value of our Triassic rocks.

On the way down the hill at Bronte is a splendid example of a miniature river system, and of the carving of rivers and valleys by running water. One gully in particular is good and shows the steep hillside or the slopes with talus, and in the bed of the stream formed by the recent heavy rains were rounded stones and pebbles. The sandstone here is soft and friable with out-crops of harder rock here and there. From this point could be seen three distinct streams, all leading to one stream on the beach, which flows into the ocean. In this beach stream was seen the mechanical work of the water rolling along the bed tiny grains and as the hills contain a quantity of iron oxide, the chemical power of running

water is also probably going on. It also showed the work in the "bend" of the stream, on the deep rapid side-erosion, on the shallow slow side, deposit, and a miniature bay and headland were formed by the out-cropping of a stone in the beach on the ledge off the stream the softer sand being eaten back, and forming a tiny bay.

We crossed the beach to the further headland noticed false bedding and the work of temperature, in the crumbling away of the surface of the rock. This was due the caves or shelters where a softer band of rock was eaten back leaving a harder rock standing out as a roof.

These roofs were of a harder grit like conglomerate and often with bands of iron. The iron was brought together in many places and formed out-standing nodules the softer rock being worn away.

At the mouth of a tiny water trickle on the side of the cliff was yellow oxide of iron or Limonite. The sand on the beach was fine and rounded and bits of broken shells were mixed in the coarser sand. The whole beach represents an old coastline which is eaten back, and worn down by weathering and running water as well as by the sea.

## CLASS ITEMS.

4A

In the Monthly Examination Jeanne Partridge, gaining 95 per cent, and Muriel Wilson second 91 per cent.

The following girls, in order, gained over 80 per cent N. Copp, E. Griffith, V. Mostyn, C. Wulf, V. Sutton, E.owler, and L. Partridge.

5B

The girls who obtained the highest marks in the Quarterly Examination were, Gardiner 78 per cent, and E. Mc Lachlan 73 per cent.

5C

In the Quarterly Examination the following girls distinguished themselves, H. Wiley 85 per cent, G. Hodge, and S. Vader, E. Donnelly 80 per cent, E. Lambert and N. Rose 77 per cent, W. Chapman 76 per cent, and M. Alexander 75 per cent.

## Concerts.

A concert was given on 24th July in the Girl's Main Room from 4 p. m. till 5 p. m. Mrs Harper provided the elocutionary items from her class, which were excellently rendered by L. Powe, M. Dilling, K. Bear, L. Traynor and little Miss Williams. Songs were sung by R. Smith and M. Smith and a Fijian song by A. Correy was much appreciated. The Piano solos were given by N. Coop and A. Harper.

Another concert of the same kind was given on 5th. Aug. J. Given opened the proceedings with a piano solo. Songs by R. and M. Smith, and Miss Sherring were heartily applauded and recitations by F. Kennedy C. Baxter, Hassell, G. Crook and F. Dawson creating much amusement.

In both concerts, the audience was large and appreciative, and the proceeds were invested in tableclothes for the main room and class rooms, gongs, and ink-stands.

"THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC."

On the 14th. inst. a boy was commissioned to visit the Argentine ships then unloading in the harbour and to find out, if possible, the manners and customs of the people, as well as the trade, of our rival. The idea is a rather novel one and has earned great praise for the interest it has awakened among the boys in their geographical researches. The representative of the school found the ships lying at the Pymont Government Wharf, and went aboard the "Thistle" which had just arrived with 2700 tons of maize. He was well received and the sailors took pleasure in telling him of their experiences.

However the report given below, has been gathered from sailors merely trading along the coast of the Argentine Republic so that the authenticity of their remarks cannot be vouched for.

The Customs House was also visited and several statistical reports studied there. The boy commissioned was, on explaining his object, received well everywhere and the task afforded him a very enjoyable morning.

THE PEOPLE.

The S. American race is derived from three different elements, Spaniards, French, and Indians. They are on the whole a very fine looking race, very talkative, easygoing, and lazy, but very quick tempered. At one time it was not safe to trust oneself out of doors after dark but in the last few years these people have settled down with respect for the law and now there is slight danger of being interfered with. They have a president at the head of affairs and until recently the election of the president was the sign for a revolution and much blood shed was caused. The president was elected by the victorious party and thus he was endowed with despotic power. But as a revolution has not taken place for some 10 years it would seem that the people are settling down more quietly. The English are the most enterprising people and have settled about Buenos Ayres.

**Country:** The Argentine is a model country in many ways. The land is very flat, the soil rich and the rivers numerous and long threading their ways in all directions over the country. Owing to the latter fact irrigation might be carried out without much trouble were it not that the fine rainfalls make this step unnecessary.

With these qualities the land is splendid for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The former indeed has only been largely followed but now that the fine soil is found well adapted for the purpose more attention is being paid to it. Maize, wheat, flour barley, bran, and pollard, are the production of chief interest while others such as tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, flax, and cocoa are produced in less quantities.

The pastoral element however is of greater interest still. The vast plains of the Pampas are splendid

places for rearing stock and immense flocks of sheep and herds of horses and oxen flourish there.

The mineral wealth of the Argentine is also considerable. Gold, Silver, and copper are found there and also small quantities of coal, salt, alum, and sulphur.

**Commerce:** If we may judge the commerce of the Argentine by the quantity of grain on Sydney wharves alone we would consider it enormous. But as we ourselves have the same product one would judge that a still larger trade was done with other countries for ships of almost all nations trade with them. Their great trade is done with Great Britain, France, and the United States of America. The trade which interests us most between Argentine and New South Wales has greatly increased during the last few months on account of our drought and our inability to produce sufficient grain for ourselves. But even considering our drought it is enormous as the following statistics will show:—

During the last few months twenty five vessels have left the Argentine Republic bound for Sydney with grain carrying cargoes ranging from 5,500 tons to 1266 tons. Of these vessels no less than 17 brought wheat, maize, flower and linseed, and one hay, bran, and barley.

The Argentine does a large trade with South Africa in grains, tallow, hides, and live stock especially the latter.

**Actual Shipping:** The shipping of the Argentine is carried principally by English, French, and colonial boats. The French boats are heavily subsidised by their government and are thus able to carry the grain at a far cheaper rate than the English who however successfully compete with them. The Republic has a fine navy which is kept efficient by constantly guarding the coast.

The greatest obstruction to shipping in Argentine waters is the "Pampero", a wind rising near the Andes and gaining velocity over the low lying Pampas arrives at the coasts with tremendous force. The country exports almost the same productions both animal and vegetable, as Australia and has become our chief rival in the market of the world.

—S. Redshaw, P. E. Class

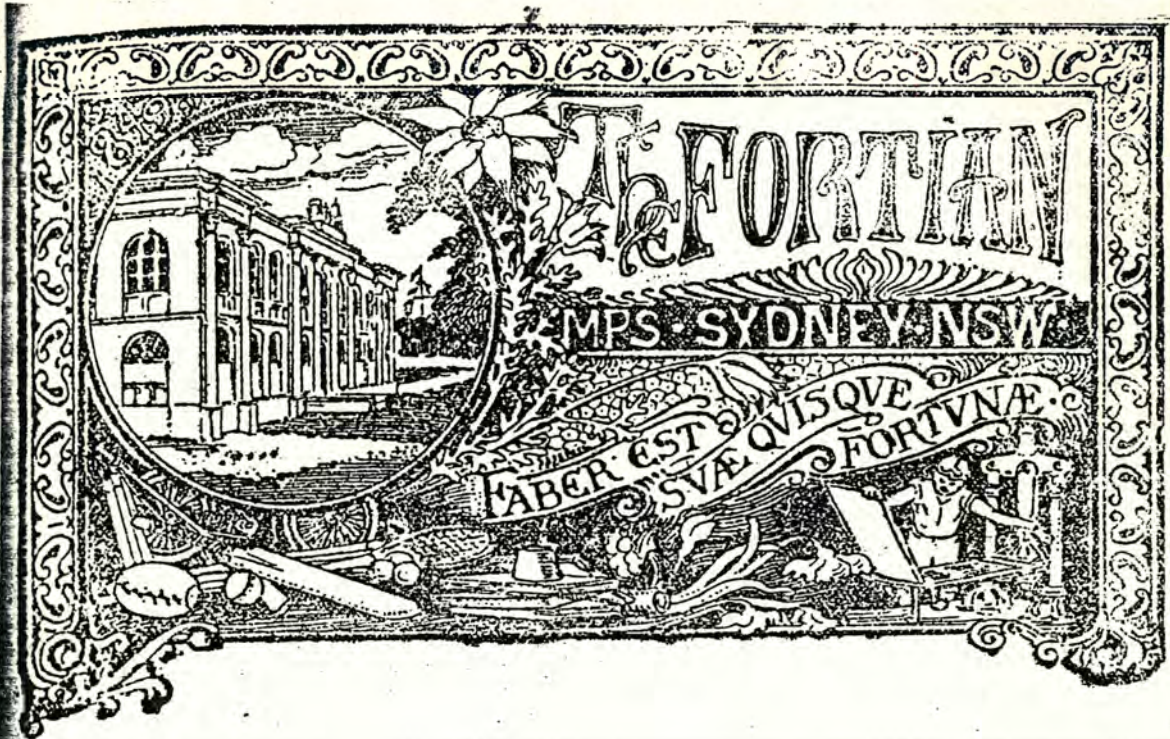
Humourous Piece.

An eccentric instructor was explaining a piece of mechanism to his class. Placing his fingers upon the handle and turning it, he remarked:—

"You notice that this machine is turned by a crank."

And a titter passed through the whole class.





Vol. V No. 7

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1903

Price 1d.

## THE FORTIAN.

### EDITORIAL.

As the year draws to the close, we are brought face to face with the fact that there are prizes to be awarded to those whose work deserves recognition, and also with the fact that a large sum of money is required in order to be able to provide these prizes. This year, following the usual custom a school concert is to be held in aid to provide funds for this and other purposes, and it behoves every one to take the matter in hand seriously as early as possible so that the result may be satisfactory. Not only those pupils who are actually taking part but every one in the school should be thinking and talking about it, and if possible making suggestions how the greatest success may be attained. We hope to be able to publish the complete programme in the next issue. Be-

fore the next issue is published the school will have sent some of its pupils to compete in the Senior Examination. We have every reason to hope that they will worthily uphold the reputation of the school. A number of girls and some boys will be engaged at examination for appointment as pupil teachers, and at the end of the year there will be a number of candidates for the Public Service Examination both professional and clerical. With all these go our best wishes for success.

The Swimming Season has opened and the School Clubs expect equally as big enrolments as on previous occasions. Boys and girls who cannot swim should not miss the opportunity of at once learning such a needful and pleasurable exercise. Notice of the Boys' Swimming meeting will be found further on.

The Cricket club is in active operation and many matches are anticipated during the season. We expect to hear of a number of last year's prominent cricketers doing as good and better work this season.

## Rhodes Scholarships.

During last year we drew attention to the provisions of the will of the late Right Honorable Cecil Rhodes relating to the establishment of scholarships of the value of £300 per annum tenable at Oxford University for three years. Dr. Parkin, the representative of the Rhodes trustees in this matter, recently paid a visit to Sydney in connection with this matter.

It has been found difficult to carry the provisions of the will literally, and Dr. Parkin has been entrusted with the task of visiting all the countries and states where scholarships are to be awarded in order to get a suggestion as to the best method of awarding the scholarships. With respect to this state, it has been decided that the award is to be made to a student of the University of Sydney of three years standing; but under exceptional circumstances may be awarded to a student of greater or less standing. There should not be much need for us to point out the great advantage which the winning of such a scholarship would confer.

We should like to refer to the conditions of the will which make it necessary that the successful candidate is not only required to be fit intellectually but also physically and morally. The obtaining of one of these scholarships should be the highest aim of every one, and we hope the time is not far distant when it shall be the honour of a Fort Street boy to obtain one.

There are boys at present in the school who are quite capable of it, and we hope the suggestion will bring the matter forcibly before them and that they will make the obtaining of one of these scholarships their aim in the future. A condition antecedent imposed by the Oxford University is that the student who receives one of them should be of the standard of the Responsions Examination i.e. the entrance examination of the University. This examination includes Greek but the amount required could be got up by any one in twelve months, without having to devote very much time to this subject. It is probable that the first will be awarded next year, and we hope that very soon after that some Fort St. boy will be submitting his name for selection.

## Swimming.

The 14th annual general meeting of the Fort-street Model School Swimming Club was held in the main room. Mr. Williams (principal) presided. The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, Hon. J. Perry, M.L.A. (Minister of Public Instruction); President, Mr. J. W. Turner; vice-presidents, staff of school and Messrs. Schrader and Humphries; hon. sec-

retary and delegate to N.S.W. A.S.A., Mr. D. A. Pike; hon. treasurer Mr. J. Green; committee of pupils, Turner, Murray, C. Smith, Hardwick, Wickham and Wheeler.

It was resolved to start the season's practice when the enrolment was large enough and to re-establish the life-saving class. A vote of thanks to last year's officials terminated the proceedings.

Mr. Schrader writes to us to thank the members of the Swimming Club for electing him an absentee Vice President for the ensuing season. He also offers a trophy of one guinea to be allotted as the executive deem desirable.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVE DWELLINGS.

Major Powell-Cotton, who has done a considerable amount of exploration in Abyssinia, Somaliland, and various portions of Equatorial Africa, first came in contact with the cave-dwellers, mentioned in the cable, at Mount Elgon, situated about 90 miles north-east of the Victoria Nyanza.

Of the caves themselves Joseph Thomson was the actual discoverer, but he had very little opportunity of examining the inhabitants; and, since Sir Harry Johnson, in his recent journey round Mount Elgon failed to find any, it was supposed that the caves were deserted. In his journey from Mumais to the Turkmel River, Major Cotton found numerous colonies of the Wongabuni, as the cave-dwellers are called, and not only examined the caves, and talked with the inhabitants, but succeeded in getting some excellent photographs.

In the latest number of the "Pall Mall Gazette" Major Cotton thus describes his first visit to the home of the cave-dwellers:—"On our way down to their habitations, we struck a well-worn path, and, turning, followed it upwards to the mouth of a cave, with a wide platform in front of it, sheltered by the overhanging cliffs. On this stood a number of high circular granaries, made up of plaited or woven rushes winnowing baskets, and other utensils of husbandry.

No men were visible, but four women were pounding grain as we approached. They seemed but little disturbed by our arrival, merely pulling their skin dresses more closely around them, and turning their backs to us. They had small rather well cut features, and wore iron and chain ornaments. One peculiarity I noted the lower lip was pierced by a little stud of wood.

Attempts on our part at conversation were a failure. Presenting them with a string of beads, I explained

signs that I wished to see inside the caves, and as they offered no opposition, we began to explore the place.

"The mouth of the cave was some 66ft. wide by 16 ft. high, a strong stockade of thick poles, interlaced, almost entirely closing it. To enter by the one small opening we had to stoop nearly double, and I noticed a pile of poles lying on one side ready to barricade even that at the first sign of danger. ... To our right was a mass of stone, artificially hollowed out to catch the water which dropped from a little fissure above it. A short way in the branch of the cave led off, skirting for the first few yards a little pool, which was apparently a drinking place for the goats and sheep. Continuing down the main cave, we passed a neat wattle - and - daub wall, which shut off a part of it, forming a good-sized room. Just beyond this a slight stockade ran across, fitfully lit up by glowing embers of a fire, round which lay the family cooking pots. The caves continued for some distance beyond this.....The other caves were similar in appearance.

"The caves bore incontestable evidence on the face of them that they had neither a natural nor supernatural origin. They must have been excavated ages ago by the hand of man. That is a fact about which there can absolutely be no two opinions. For the natives of the present day, however, to have cut out the caves would have been a sheer impossibility with the tools they possess."

Extract from the "The Daily Telegraph"

### SCHOOL NEWS.

Mr. Lasker has arranged with the English Master at a school at Noumea to open up a correspondence between the boys of Matriculation III. and the boys of that school. Our boys are to write their letters in French, and the boys of Noumea who are just beginning to learn English are to write in English. We hope to be able to publish some of the letters received from Noumea.

### DISTRIBUTION OF JUNIOR MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES.

The distribution of medals and certificates gained by the school at the recent "Junior" took place in the Boys' main room last month. Mr. F. Bridges, Under Secretary of Public Instruction in the course of his address to the successful candidates said amongst other things that he was always very pleased to be

present at Fort Street functions and congratulated the school on again obtaining the highest number of passes which was unequalled by any primary school at the "Junior" thus maintaining the high reputation of the Old School. He referred to the work and signal success of old Fort Street boys in prominent institutions of the City, particularly the A.M.P. Society and of the scholarship examinations instituted for the Sydney Grammar School. To the successful ones he gave his hearty congratulations and gave encouraging words to those who were not so fortunate urging them on by example of the first failure of some of our great men.

The medals and certificates were then presented by [him]. Mr. J. W. Turner was present at the function.

### FOOTBALL

#### REPORT OF SEASON'S WORK.

The School Football Club has concluded a very successful season with an enrolment of over 130 members. The number of games played during the season was considerably greater than during any previous year, two matches being played with great regularity every week and were equally distributed among the members. Every class with the exception of old 3F from 2C to the Senior class assisted in the enrolment. The quality of the football played during the season was a pleasant surprise to those in charge especially that of the First Fifteen. Dennis proved to be as good a captain on the football field as in his school duties and his actual play as centre forward has never been surpassed in the history of the school club. He was ably assisted by the other forwards Collier, Bosward, Smith, Wheeler, Turner Cromack, King, and Linsley. The school was short of halves at the beginning of the season but Willis Brownhill, and Evans who took those places after the June vacation were very nippy. The school had a very good three-quarter line in Webster, Powell, Abbott, Stoney, and Snodgrass; Webster especially showed great skill as centre three-quarter. Pattison the young full - back of the team was excellent even when opposed to a big team, such as the "Old Boys" of this year. Abbott's and Smith's place kicks were good and Abbott's drop kicks excellent. The Senior class won the competition, Mr Pike's class being runners up. The committee would like to thank Mr. Drew, Mr. Pike, Mr. Ferguson and other teachers for the interest they took in the club by "refereeing" on various occasions.

## A JUTLAND STORY OF A BELL.

In a remote peninsula of Jutland live the Molboers, a people about whom are told stories such as we attribute to the Irish, and the French to the Gascons.

Once a wag made some Molboers believe that enemies were in the kingdom and that they would soon come to conquer their country; they therefore resolved to save what they could from their hands. That which they were proudest of, and wanted to save first, was the church bell. They then worked so long at it that they got it down from the tower but they took counsel for a long time as to how they should hide it so that the enemy could not find it at last they agreed to sink it down in the sea, so they dragged it with all their force to a large boat rowed far away to sea with it and threw it into the water. When it was thrown down they began to consider and said to one another: "Now it is certainly hidden from the enemy but how are we to find it again when he is gone?" One of them who thought himself wiser than the others sprang up and said "that is no matter we can put a mark near it" He immediately took a knife out of his pocket cut a large nick on that side of the boat from which they had thrown the bell and said "Here it was that we threw it out" When this was done they rowed to shore quite calm and glad, persuaded that they would be able to seek their bell again, according to this mark when the enemy had gone.

## MORE MOON STORIES.

I am going to tell you one of the pretty stories people used to relate to each other in those far-off days when they made up fairy tales to explain everything.

They said that the pretty white clouds lit up at night by the moon were white sheep running about in the blue fields of the sky, and that a shepherd boy lived up there to take care of them. I shall tell you his name, though I am afraid you will hardly remember it, for it was Endymion.

A little moon-girl named Selene looked out from the moon one night, and saw Endymion minding his sheep. "Oh! what a nice, pretty shepherd boy," she said. "I must really sail across the sky in my moon boat and see him." So she sailed across the dark blue lake, to the fields where the sheep were.

When he saw her, he said, "Oh! what a dear, pretty moon-girl! Have you come to see me? How glad I am!"

They both liked each other very much: and, as of course, Endymion couldn't leave his sheep, it was always Selene, the moon-girl, who moved across the sky, to go to see him and talk to him while he did his work. She went often and often: and, the more often she went, the better they liked each other. But once when Selene went she could not find Endymion; and indeed she never found him again for he had been taken away from the sky world. Do you think she sat down and cried, and did nothing else? Oh dear no! She was a brave little moon-girl, so, instead of wasting time in crying, she said, "Well, there's no one at all to mind these poor sheep, and I'm sure my shepherd boy wouldn't like that so I will see what I can do."

So, every night, she travels round the sky. Sometimes in her moon carriage, always feeding the cloud sheep, giving them water from the sky springs, and seeing that they don't get lost. Have you seen her?

Now I can tell another story, too. How many of you have seen the face of the moon? What makes you say that you can see his face? Some people, in a country far, far away, say that those markings show a rabbit in the moon, and tell each other this story to explain how it got there.

They relate that, one day, a big good fairy dressed himself like a very poor man, and came from fairy-land to this earth to see what the people here were like, without their knowing who he was. He lost his way, and grew very tired and hungry. At last he met a little rabbit, and he said, "Good morning Mr. Rabbit. Do please give me something to eat."

"I would gladly," said the rabbit, "but I have only some grass."

"Oh dear!" said the fairy, "I'm nearly starving, but I can't eat grass."

Then the rabbit felt so sorry for what it thought was a poor starving man that it said, "Well, I'm not very big, it's true, but you may eat me if you like."

Then the fairy picked the rabbit up in his arms, and loved it, and kissed it and said, "Oh, you dear little creature! Do you know you have offered yourself to a good fairy, and you shall have a great reward for doing so?"

"Then he drew the rabbit's likeness on the moon, and said to it, "There! The picture of you shall stay there always, as long as there is a moon, and, whenever people see it, they shall say, "There is the good unselfish rabbit that was willing to give its life to help another."

—Adapted from Nature Stories and Recitations, by C. M. MORRIS.

The metric system of weights and measures, was adopted by France in 1790, by Holland in 1826, in Belgium in 1820, and Sweden in 1889.

CRICKET.

The Annual Meeting of the School Cricket Club was held on Friday 9th October. Mr Roberts read the Secretary's and treasurer's reports for the half year. Both showed that the Sports Club was in a flourishing condition. Mr Ferguson was elected Secretary for the ensuing season, Mr Roberts Assistant Secretary and Mr. Mackness Treasurer.

Judging by the number of members already in the Club, this season promises to be a record one.

The first match of the season was played on the Sports Ground on 16th October between M3 and M4. M4 compiled 52 (Willis 21 not out) and M3 made 33 in first innings and 33 for 9 wickets in the second (Batt 12).

Other matches played.

29th Oct. M3 defeated 4E, scores: M3 68 (Webb 11, Kenwood 15), 4E 61 (Quinn 29, Dupain 18 not out.)

3E defeated 3G.

30th Oct. M1 defeated Seniors by 5 runs. Broadfoot 23 for winners and Fraser 11 for losers.

4D defeated 4C., scores: 4D 103, Evans 82, 4C 44, Rawlinson 21.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

o o o o o

Eighty books were recently placed in the School Library. A number of these were to replace books which were too much worn to be of any service but the following are new additions.

To Herat and Cabul,	G. A. Henty
With Buller in Natal.	...
With The British Legion.	...
Out on the Pampas.	...
Jack Archer.	...
In Times of Peril.	...
Cornet of Horse.	...
With Roberts to Pretoria. (2 vols)	...
With Kitchener In the Soudan. (2 vols)	...
With Cochrane the Dauntless. (2 vols)	...
The Cock-House at Fellsgaith.	T. B. Reed
My Friend Smith.	...
Tom Dick and Harry.	...
Hammond's Hard Lines.	S. Kuppord
Max Victor's Schooldays.	S. S. Pugh
The Australian Bushmen.	Rev. J. Green
A Stormy Voyager	Annie Swan.
The Fifth Form at St. Dominics.	T. B. Reed
Gathering Clouds. (2 vols.)	Dean Farrar
The Boys of Wynport College.	F. Harrison
Dr. Jolliffe's Boys.	Louis Hough
A Chum Worth Having	F. Coombe.

Dalgety's Review, a monthly magazine, has been added to the Library. It is a very valuable aid to the study of Australian Geography. We recommend it to the boys and girls for perusal.

THE VICE OF GAMBLING,

A LETTER FROM THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY TO HIS SON.

My dearest Boy,—There is a matter which gave me much uneasiness when you mentioned it. You said you had put into some lottery for the Derby (darby), and had hedged to make safe.

Now all this is bad, bad, nothing but bad: Of all habits, gambling is the one I hate most, and have avoided most. Of all habits, it grows most on eager minds. Success and loss alike make it grow. Of all habits, however much civilized men may give way to it, it is one of the most intrinsically savage. Historically, it has been the peace excitement of the lowest brutes in human form for ages past. Morally, it is unchivalrous and unchristian.

It gains money by the lowest and most unjust means, for it takes money out of your neighbour's pocket without giving him anything in return.

It tempts you to use what you fancy to be poor knowledge of a horse's merits—or anything else—to your neighbour's harm.

If you know better than your neighbour, you are bound to give him your advice. Instead, you conceal your knowledge to win from his ignorance; hence come all sorts of concealments, dodges, deceits—I say the Devil is the only father of it. I am sure, moreover, that your master would object seriously to anything like lottery, betting, or gambling.

I hope you have not won. I should not be sorry for you to lose. If you have won, I should not congratulate you. If you wish to please me, you will give back to its lawful owners the money you have won. If you are a loser in gross thereby, I will gladly reimburse your losses this time. As you had put in, you could not in honour draw back till after the event. Now you can give back your money, saying you understand that Mr. B. and your father disapprove of such things, and so gain a very great influence.

Recollect always that the stock argument is worthless. It is this—"My friend would win from me if he could, therefore I have an equal right to win from him." Nonsense. The same argument would prove that I have a right to maim or kill a man, if only I give him leave to maim or kill me if he can and will.

I have spoken my mind once and for all on a matter on which I have held the same views for more than twenty years, and trust in God you will not forget my words in after-life. I have seen many a good fellow ruined by finding himself one day short of money, and trying to get a little by play or betting—and then the Lord have mercy on his simple soul, for simple it will not remain long.

—Your loving Pater.

Austin, one of the 1903 Juniors, in a letter to the Head Master reports having obtained by examination a Junior Clerkship under the Municipal Council of Sydney. He says that all who competed against him were older than himself. We congratulate him.

### Mr. F. BRIDGES.

We desire to offer on behalf of the School our congratulations to F. Bridges Esq. on his having attained the highest position under the Education Department of this state. On the 1st October 1903 he entered upon duty as Under Secretary. It is over fifty years since he first began his teaching career as a pupil teacher in Fort Street School and for a great part of that time he has been closely identified with its working. He afterwards held the position of Assistant in the School and finally that of Head Master. During the long period that he held the position of Chief Inspector, he always showed an active and unflinching interest in its welfare.

### TUMUT

Tumut, on account of its being chosen by the House of Representatives as the Federal Capital, is occupying a prominent place in public attention at the present. The description of the town given below by Mr. Thompson is not without interest.

Tumut is the prettiest place I have ever been in. No photograph can give you any conception of it, for it cannot record the wealth of colour which meets you on all sides. I never tire of watching the changing tints of the hills: sometimes the deepest of blues, sometimes the palest: and at sunset the ranges are splashed with great blotches of purples and pinks. The nearer hills are green to their summits and in the foreground the poplars and elms and willows mingle prettily with the native trees; everywhere rich agricultural country: corn, wheat and tobacco being the chief productions. The river scenery is exquisite: miles upon miles of delightful sketching ground. As on the Paterson the willows form the chief feature. The water is clear and runs strongly, sometimes over small rapids, sometimes forming comparatively still reaches of water. The town is in a sheltered situation and is almost entirely free from wind. During the winter months, the mountains to the south of us were all snow capped.

### FLOWERS.

Spake full well, in language quaint and olden  
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,  
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,  
Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.

Stars they are, wherein we read our history,  
As astrologers and seers of old;  
Yet not wrapped about with awful mystery  
Like the burning stars which they beheld.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous  
God hath written in those stars above;  
But not less in the bright flowerets under us  
Stands the revelation of His love.

Bright and glorious is that revelation,  
Written all over this great world of ours;  
Making evident our own creation  
In these stars of earth—these golden flowers.

Everywhere about us are they glowing,  
Some like stars, to tell us spring is born;  
Others, their blue eyes with tears o'er flowing,  
Stand like Ruth amid the golden corn;

Not alone in spring's armorial bearings,  
And in summer's green-emblazoned field,  
But in arms of brave old autumn's wearing,  
In the centre of his brazen shield;

Not alone in meadows and green alleys,  
On the mountain top, and by the brink  
Of sequestered pools in woodland valleys,  
Where the slaves of Nature stoop to drink;

Not alone in her vast dome of glory,  
Not on graves of bird and beast alone,  
But in old cathedrals, high and hoary,  
On the tombs of heroes, carved in stone;

In the cottage of the rudest peasant,  
In ancestral homes, whose crumbling towers,  
Speaking of the Past unto the Present,  
Tell us of the ancient Games of Flowers;

In all places then, and in all seasons,  
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings  
Teaching us, by most persuasive reasons,  
How akin they are to human things.

And with child-like, credulous affection,  
We behold their tender buds expand  
Emblems of our great resurrection  
Emblems of the bright and better land

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW a great American poet

GIRLS' NEWS.

Arithmetic. P. T. Class.

In the last monthly examination, the first for prizes, Edie Sinfield headed the list with an average of 98.5 per cent., Ella Butler second with 97, and Florrie Lewis third with 94.3. Ella Gormley averaged 94. H. Ebsworth and M. Smith 92, and G. Butler 90 per cent.

Class examination was very successful; over 90 girls gained more than two-thirds of the full marks.—Dorothy Butz first, Gladys Hoare second, Nellie Rosbotham third. In the Spelling "Bee"—Dorothy Butz first.—Millie Wright second. These four girls received prizes for their very good work.

In the monthly examination Muriel Wilson came top, and Nellie Copp second, both 93 per cent. Bella Drake 90, was third. Thirteen other girls gained over 80 per cent.

Nellie Copp, Marjorie Likely, Edna Griffith, and Elsie Rea obtained 99 per cent in Physiology. Lena Nelson was top in Grammar. Lena Partridge and Muriel Wilson 100 per cent in Geography. Copp, E. Griffith, B. Drake, D. Lundin, Fowler, and M. Wilson, 100 per cent in theory. Rota, D. Malcolm, E. Barker, B. Drake, Johnson, and R. M'Fwan, 100 per cent in arithmetic. L. Murray, B. Drake, J. Donaldson, Croake, W. Burns, and B. M'Intosh, 100 per cent in Reading. L. Murray, top in composition and Writing 100 per cent and L. Partridge, and B. M'Intosh, top in history 99 per cent.

Curious Sums.

Take nine from six, ten from nine, and fifty from six, and the result is equal to six.

Explanation:—

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{SIX} \quad \text{IX} \quad \text{XL} \\ \text{IX} \quad \text{X} \quad \text{L} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtraction, S            I            X = 6

Put down any sum of money less than eleven pounds, taking care, also, that the number of pence is less than the number of pounds. Reverse this sum, putting under the pounds the number of pence, under the pence the number of shillings, and under the shillings the number of pounds: then subtract. Reverse the number again, and add together. The result in all cases will be £12 18s 11d, neither more nor less. Suppose you take £9 13s. 7d. Reverse this, and

you have £7 13s. 9d.; subtract, reverse again, and add.

£	s.	d.
9	13	7
7	13	9
<hr/>		
1	19	10
10	19	1
<hr/>		
12	18	11

Try it with similar combination of figures, and the answer will be the same. —S. S.

WYNKEN, BLYKEN, AND NOD.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night  
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—  
Sailed on a river of crystal light  
Into a sea of dew.  
"Where are you going, and what do you wish?"  
The old moon asked the three.  
"We have come to fish for herring-fish  
That live in this beautiful;—  
Nets of silver and gold have we,"  
Said Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The old moon laughed, and sang a song,  
As they rocked in the wooden shoe;  
And the wind that sped them all night long  
Ruffled the waves of dew.  
The little stars were the herring fish  
That lived in that beautiful sea.  
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,  
Never afear'd are we.  
So cried the stars to the fishermen three  
Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

All night long, their nets they threw  
To the stars in the twinkling form—  
Then, down from the skies came the wooden  
shoe

Bringing the fishermen home.  
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed  
As if it could not be,  
And some folk thought 'Twas a dream they'd  
dreamed  
Of sailing that beautiful sea;

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,  
And Nod is a little head,  
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies  
Is a wee one's trundle-bed.  
So shut your eyes while mother sings  
Of wonderful sights that be,  
And you shall see the beautiful things,  
As you rock in the misty sea  
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three:  
Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

EUGENE FIELD An American poet.

ENGLISH.  
RICHARD II.

II

The significance of Hereford's charges against Norfolk.

Three charges are brought by Hereford against Norfolk; and such space and prominence are given them that we can scarcely suppose they form a mere episode external to the main current of the play. They must be in some sort of its essence. Let us see what the charges are. The first is—

"That Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles

In name of lendings for your highness' soldiers  
The which he hath detain'd for lewd employments,  
Like a false traitor and injurious villain"

The second is—

"That all the treasons for these eighteen years  
Complotted and contrived in this land  
Fetch from false Mowbray their first head and spring."

The third and most damning is—

That he did plot the Duke of Gloucester's death.  
Now in all this Hereford's character leads the reader, as it seems to have led Richard, to suspect an ulterior motive. Why does Richard cry out, before turning to accost Norfolk

"How high a pitch his resolution soars?"

Why, unless it is that he perceives that the charges pretending to be directed against Richard are really levelled against himself? For indeed, the crimes alleged are really no crimes alleged of Norfolk, but of the King. The alleged embezzlement was doubtless, as Norfolk has to admit,

... "by consent  
For that my sovereign liege was in my debt."

Nor is it to be doubted that Hereford's ambition foresaw the unpopularity into which the revelation of Richard's extravagance would bring the heedless monarch. The second charge, referring to the treasures of the last, eighteen years, is absurd if applied to Norfolk, and might better be applied to several other nobles. It is simply intended to call popular attention not to plots against the King by his subjects, but to infringements of the people's liberties by the King. Of such the past eighteen years had witnessed many.

But, above all, it was the charge of Gloucester's death that pressed home most hardly upon Richard. Possibly, Norfolk might clear himself of guilt in this matter—he says indeed, "I slew him not"—but he can hardly clear himself without establishing Richard's guilt. By Richard, we are to understand, Gloucester was slain. Norfolk "neglected his sworn duty in that case." John of Gaunt, Hereford's father says so on several occasions most plainly. So in I—2—37:

"God's is the quarrel, for God's substitute  
His deputy anointed in his sight  
Hath caused his death;"  
and in II—1—124

"My brother Gloucester,  
May be a precedent and witness good  
That thou respect'st not spilling Edward's blood.  
So it would be ruinous to Richard to have these charges investigated. They must be tried by combat; and even then Richard finds it safest to banish out the adversaries. He feels, what is certainly the truth, that Hereford's eyes are already fixed on his own unstable throne.

P. R. COLE

COOKERY SCHOOL NEWS.

On 25th. August 1903 a small dinner party was given at the above school in honour of the Misses Hart's and Smith's success at their recent examinations. Among other guests we were glad to welcome Messrs. Bridges and Turner. The dinner which was prepared by the students and arranged by Miss Rankin was a great success in every way. After the dinner Mr. Bridges in brief but eloquent words complimented Miss Rankin and staff on behalf of all present on the management and preparation of the repast.

OLD BOYS' NEWS.

Those who recently read our contributor's article on the Leland Stanford University of Palo Alto, California, will be interested in learning that it now has a Sydney student in full membership. This is Cyril F. Elwell, son of a former member of the "Herald" staff and stepson of Mr. Rudolf Tudor. Elwell was at the Fort Street School till nearly 15, when he spent 12 months with the Empire Electric Lighting Company and nine in the electrical branch of the Railway Department attending at the same time the Technical College. He went on his own initiative to the Stanford University with a view to graduating in the higher branches of his profession, but the entrance examination is a very severe one. In order to weed out the great number of applicants it is based upon a four years' High school course or its equivalent. The young Sydney aspirant sought Palo Alto preparatory colleges with a view to shortening this term, but he was told that it had not been accomplished under three years. He found tutoring however, put the whole four years' course into one and has passed into the University with a distinction which brought him professorial congratulations. Twelve subjects suffice for a pass, but he passed well in 15. The University course is five years.

—Extract from "The Sydney Morning Herald"

Printed and published at the MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales.





Vol. V No: 8. SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1903 Price 1d

THE FORTIAN.

RETROSPECT

As we look back over the past year we are struck by the number of changes which have taken place. We are reminded again that this is a little world. There are "entrances and exits." Pupils come in during the year and others pass out. During the period of school life some are always earnest and eager about their work, striving for progress; others wander along without any definite purpose doing no more than will just pass them through.

The many changes which have come about during the year strike us most forcibly as we look back to the beginning. We think of teachers and pupils who began the year with us, but for various reasons are with us no longer. Of the teachers some have professions some have

gone to foreign lands, others have taken their place in other schools. Of the pupils some have passed out into other schools, some, having finished their school course have entered the larger world of life, and a few have gone to their "bourne whence no traveller returns". But the world of school like the world of life shows to the casual observer no trace of all these changes.

This seems a fitting time to offer our thanks to the boys on the printing staff for the interest they have taken in their work in getting out the paper from month to month. Boys who unselfishly give up so much of their time to print a paper for their school mates are deserving of our best gratitude.

We would also like to thank old boys for contributions sent in at different times and hope that other boys who are of a literary turn of mind will also keep interest in the school by sending us articles when they leave.

**CHRISTMAS.**

Extract from DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say," returned the nephew. "Christmas among the rest. But I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time: the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, uncle though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it."

**Examination Facts**

**Class 4E.**  
For general good work Hibble, Kneeshaw, McCulloch and Laing stand out prominently.

**Class 4D**  
It was difficult to select any one boy who did better than another in this class. Every boy worked well.

**Class 4C.**  
Bedshaw, Fletcher and Westphal gained the maximum marks in arithmetic. The work of the boys in the other subjects was uniform so that special mention cannot be given to any one boy.

**Class 4B**  
For all round good work Macpherson stood out prominently with J. Greathead second. Macpherson obtained the highest marks for reading. In Arithmetic and Dictation Main and H. Richardson did best; Hudson pleased the Inspector with his intelligent answers in Grammar. The writing of E. Richardson and M. Clark deserves special mention, both receiving the highest marks, while Castle-don's mapping and exercise work was neatly done.

**Class 4A**  
Judd, Daley, Paterson, are mentioned for their general good work; Liebmann for proficiency; Ward and Chambers were eager workers in oral subjects.

**Class 3E**  
Symonds, Simpson and Gowen did their work in arithmetic very creditably. For good intelligent answers in oral work Fenwick, Holden, Patrick, Tindall, Everett, and Buist stand out best. Special mention is given to Fenwick for his general work and to Findlay for his writing.

**Class 3G**  
Stevens and Benfield worked well in grammar; Page and Olding bright answers in object lesson; Pulford and Hardy special mention for geography. McKinnon gave intelligent answers in the reading lesson.

**Class 3F**  
Some very good work was done in this class; the boys answered brightly and sensibly. The highest mark was given for Dictation and a good mark for Writing. The Inspector remarked that their drill was done with dash and spirit.

**Class 3C.**  
Amongst the good workers in this class were Barker, La Falaise, Niue, Williamson, Ballarum, Anderson, Mason Homersham, Hendrie. These are placed in order of merit

**Class 3B**  
Conspicuous amongst the good workers in this class were in order of merit—Teeco, Henwood, Hards, Kellip, Pryke Taylor, and Shields.

**Class 3A**  
The best work was done by Gates, Duffy, Canty, Fokas, and Hare.

**MR. TURNER'S RETURN.**

Mr. Turner resumed duties as Principal of the School on 10th November, having been absent from us for 19 months on an Education Commission. It is quite like old times to see him back and we extend a very cordial welcome to him.

**FAREWELL TO THE SENIORS.**

Dennis, Willis and Hill are the School's representatives at the 203 "Senior" Examination. They were accorded a farewell on Friday afternoon 13th Nov. in the Main Room. Mr. Williams, and Mr. Lasker spoke of the good qualities of the three boys both in and out of school and felt sure they would worthily maintain the reputation of the school. Mr. Turner the Principal also spoke in good terms of each, gave encouraging words to them, and wished them every success. The proceedings terminated with three ringing cheers for the Seniors.

**Curious Proverb**

Hope is an egg of which one gets the yolk, another the white, and a third the shell. —DANISH  
What is told in the ear is often heard a hundred miles off.—CHINESE

## PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Some very interesting information in matters pertaining to the early history of the State is contained in the copies of the magazine "Old Times" which have been placed in the library. Unfortunately, after four numbers were issued, the publication of these reminiscences stopped, but the four issues will amply repay diligent reading. We take the following description of Parliament House from the fourth number.

The edifice which considerably over half a century has housed the Legislative of New South Wales was erected by Governor Macquarie during the early part of last century, but it can lay no claim to architectural pretensions. Originally it was planned to form one of three detached buildings which were to comprise the concrete embodiment of a comprehensive hospital scheme, which Macquarie fathered. These three structures were all built on the ridges surrounding the then small town of Sydney, and although there was no Macquarie Street in those days the Governor prided himself upon the truly eligible site he has selected alike fanned by the oxygenated zephyrs from the bush, and the ozone breezes from the sea. The plan as has been stated provided for three separate buildings the centre one being the largest, the other two forming what might be termed the detached wings. The three buildings were utilized to meet the requirements of the three distinct classes into which the communities of the time were divided, and were designated the military, the civil and the convict hospital. Two of these historic structures are still in existence, but, while their external appearance is much the same as when first erected, their internal arrangement has been modified out of all semblance of the original. The more northerly of these two buildings forms the State Parliament House, while the other occupying the southerly position, next to the old Immigration Barracks, is used for purposes of the Royal Mint. The centre building has long since disappeared but its place is taken by that magnificent freestone pile the Sydney Hospital. Parliament House, before there was a parliament in the country, was known as the Rum Hospital from the fact that it and the other two adjacent buildings were erected by the contractors in consideration of their receiving a monopoly of the rum trade for a number of years. Even after the lapse of nearly a century, the soubriquet of the "old Rum Hospital" is frequently applied to it. If the present Parliament House be compared with the Mint it will be seen that the middle of the buildings is exactly the same in architectural structure, but

that the former has two wings apparently of much later date which are the portions of the buildings in which the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the north wing and of the Legislative Council in the south wing are held.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE CLASS.

Early in November an examination was held by the Mutual Life Association of Australasia for a junior clerk. Most of the Public Service boys presented themselves for exam and as a result C. M. Stoney has been appointed. G. Dale was also well up. The examiner's report stated that "the majority of the lads showed themselves to be in a very high state of efficiency."

Voller received an appointment in the Public Service as a result of examination held in December 1902.

Both are well deserving lads and we extend to them our congratulations.

## Picnic

(By one of the girls.)

On Saturday 21st Nov. the Matric. P. T. Girls held their class picnic at San Souci.

We started from the school a little after 9 a. m. in a drag and arrived at our destination about 11. The day being warm enough for bathing, a number of the girls went to the baths until lunch time. After lunch Miss Dillon was the recipient of a handsome silver belt, as a token of the esteem in which she is held by the girls. Games were played, followed by an hour's boating in Botany Bay. At about 5.30 we had tea, and then prepared for the drive home, during which the girls sang various songs and reached town about 7 p.m. after an exceedingly happy day.

## CRICKET.

On 6th November.

4C beat 4B by 8 wickets and 8 runs (4C 44 and 2 for 24 4B 11 and 54). For 4C Lorking made 14 and I4 not out and G. Harris 13. For 4B Ferguson made 7 not out and 11 and Stubblely 18.

20th November:

C1 defeated C2 by 66 runs (C1 87 and C2 21) For the winners Given made 21 and Duff 20. For the losers Brown made 8. Linsley bowled well for C1 (7 wickets for 6 runs) Anson 5 wickets.

4E beat M4 by 2 wickets and two runs (4E 8 wickets for 87) and (M4 85). For 4E Dupain made 16 for M4 Armstrong 30.

3E beat 3F by 2 runs. For 3E Buist made 15. For 3F Imber made 25.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL FORT STREET  
 ("FABER EST SUAE QUISQUE FORTUNE.")

ANNUAL CONCERT

Under the patronage of the Hon. J Perry, Minister for Public Instruction,  
 F. Bridges Esq., Under Secretary, J. Mc. Credie Esq., and J. D. Bradley Esq.,  
 will be given by the School children assisted by several leading Artists in the—

SYDNEY TOWN HALL.  
 TUESDAY EVENING, 15th DECEMBER, 1903.

RESERVED SEATS—Eastern Gallery, and Front Chairs ... 3s.  
 Northern and Southern Gallery, Body of Hall... 2s  
 Rear of Hall ..... 1s  
 Children half price excepting Rear of Hall.

Reserved Seats may be booked at Paling's & Co. Music Warehouse, George St.  
 Doors open at 7; concert starts punctually at 8.  
 The Management respectfully notifies that no encores will be allowed.

CONDUCTORS:—MR. J. W. TURNER, MR. W. M. EASTON, MR. S. A. KENNY.  
 ACCOMPANIST & ORGANIST:—MR. ARTHUR MASON.  
 CHORUS ACCOMPANIST:—MR. H. W. BROWN.  
 DISPLAY ACCOMPANISTS:—MISS KILMINSTER, MISS F. NELSON.  
 STAGE MANAGER:—MR. S. A. KENNY.  
 J. W. TURNER:—HEADMASTER.  
 W. WILLIAMS:—HON. TREAS.  
 S. LASKER:—HON. SEC.

PROGRAMME

PART I.

- |                |                                           |              |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Organ Solo— | FANTASIA: "Carmen"                        | Bizet.       |
| 2. Song—       | MR. ARTHUR MASON                          | Theo Bonheur |
| 3. Chorus—     | MR. J. J. HERFORD and CHILDREN.           | Birch.       |
| 4. Song—       | "Hark to the sound of the Forester Bold." | Wallthew     |
| 5. Part Song—  | GIRLS & BOYS                              | Hatton.      |
| 6. Song—Comic. | "The Gleaners Slumber Song"               | FORD         |
| 7. Part Song   | MISS MAUD DALRYMPLE                       | Hatton       |
| 8. Song—       | "When Evening's Twilight"                 | L'ARDIN      |
| 9. Glee—       | GIRLS.                                    | Paxton       |
| 10. Song       | "Proverbs"                                | Sullivan     |
| 11. Part Song  | MR. SID SHIPWAY.                          | Shield       |
| 12. Song—      | "Tars' Song."                             | LEO          |
| 13. Chorus—    | BOYS                                      |              |
|                | "Let Me Love Thee"                        |              |
|                | MR. J. J. HERFORD.                        |              |
|                | "Breathe soft ye winds"                   |              |
|                | GIRLS                                     |              |
|                | "The Lost Chord" (by request)             |              |
|                | MISS MAUD DALRYMPLE                       |              |
|                | "Oh happy fair."                          |              |
|                | BOYS                                      |              |
|                | "Do you know any more funny stories"      |              |
|                | MR. SID SHIPWAY                           |              |
|                | Spinning chorus from "Flying Dutchman."   |              |
|                | GIRLS & BOYS                              |              |

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

- |                           |                                                      |                                                       |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Hoop Drill             | INFANTS                                              | (under direction of Miss Muerker.)                    |
| 2. Harvest march          | GIRLS                                                | under direction of Miss Cass & Miss Hetherington      |
| 3. Grand Mazurka          | GIRLS                                                | (under direction of Miss Haidée Ebsworth.)            |
| 4. Grannies' Dance        | GIRLS                                                | (under direction Miss Haidée Ebsworth.)               |
| 5. Action Song.           | "The model laundry"                                  | INFANTS (under Miss Maerker.)                         |
| 6. Dumbell Display.       | BOYS                                                 | (under the direction of Mr. Spencer.)                 |
| 7. The Japanese Fan       | GIRLS                                                | (under the direction of Miss Kilminster)              |
| 8. Minuet                 | GIRLS                                                | (under the direction of Miss McBae & Miss H Ebsworth) |
| 9. Display Club Swinging. | GIRLS                                                | (under the direction of Miss N Dixon)                 |
| 10. G. and March—Hornpipe | by little Decima Mc Lean — designed by Mr. Mc. Lean. |                                                       |
|                           | BOYS (under direction of Mr Pike)                    |                                                       |
|                           | GOD SAVE THE KING                                    |                                                       |

Collaborations from Hon. Sec.

CRICKET

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CLASS

## Correspondence From NOUMEA

The following translation of the reply to one of the letters sent by Matric. 4 to Noumea is handed to us for publication.

Noumea;  
16th Nov., 1903.

Dear Comrade,

I am very happy to correspond with you. I received your letter by the last Australian mail.

I shall give you some ideas about the colony and my school. New Caledonia is a very healthy country however the rats communicate the plague very easily and not long ago it was perhaps reported at Sydney that this cruel sickness had attacked the Kanakas of the colony and made great ravages and quite lately the typhoid fever reigned at Noumea.

Noumea is quite a large town which contains 10,000 inhabitants but Noumea is not as large or fine a town as Sydney I fancy. Apart from Noumea all the rest are but small localities — Kanaka villages. In New Caledonia there are plenty of mines principally nickel; iron, coal, and gold are three rare metals but some traces of these three minerals have been found. Coffee of the best quality is cultivated.

At Noumea there is a school called the Ecole Communale which contains 395 pupils I am a pupil of the 1st class and our master is M. Surleau. There are seven classes in this school. Good health to you and your parents.

Even Rene

### SWIMMING.

It was pleasing to notice the large numbers that set out on Thursday 26th Nov. for their weekly swim. Being one of the hottest days to date this summer it was particularly appreciated. We again draw the attention of all boys who are not in the Swimming Club and especially recommend them to become members in order that they may participate in this healthful and invigorating pastime during the summer months.

## CRICKET

Just now when cricket is occupying such a prominent place in public estimation, a few gleanings from "Old Times" with regard to Cricket in its early days in the State may be of interest. Hyde Park or as it was then called "The Race Course" was the first Cricket field and most of the important matches were decided there. In the first number there is a reproduction of an old picture showing a match played in the Park. The picture is easily recognisable because St James' Church looking almost as it does at present stands in the background. The match seems to have been played near where Park Street now is. It is interesting to note that even in those days the native born or as they were then called "The Currency Lads" took the lead which they have maintained and could always put a strong team in the field against all comers. The matches in which most interest appears to have been taken were those between Australians and elevens drawn from the various regiments successively quartered in Sydney. They were not then the extended affairs we at present are accustomed to. One day usually saw the conclusion of all four innings, and it is seldom that a hundred was scored by a whole side, while an individual century was of such rare occurrence that in 1858 a man named G.H.B. Gilbert who scored 118, playing for the Albert Club, was hailed as a record maker. Round arm bowling was introduced in 1832 by the two sons of Admiral Hardy, and the change to fast delivery must have come rather as a shock to the Australians used as they were to the slows of the early fashion. So swift indeed, was one of the new players that it was necessary to keep two long stops and a wicket keeper behind the sticks. The reminiscences of Mr F. J. Ironsides and Mr Harry Hilliard in the same number are very interesting.

### SCHOOL v CHALMERS CRICKET CLUB.

The first big match of the season was played at the Sports ground on 4th Dec. against Chalmers C. C.

The school eleven consisted of Smith (captain) Maxwell, Morgan, Wickham, Anson, Willis, Croll, Abbott, Linsley, Moses, and Armstrong.

Chalmers made 97 and 46 for 4 wickets. The school replied with 93. For the school, Morgan batted well for 32, Smith hit vigorously for 12, Abbott made 14 and Wickham 12. In bowling Morgan 3 for 9, Croll 2 for 19 and Wickham 2 for 22 performed well. Fielding was certainly the weakest point in the school play.

The boys on the whole shaped well, and Mr Ferguson is confident of having a good team this season.

## ENGLISH.

## CHARACTER OF RICHARD II.

So far as appearances go, Richard is a worthy descendant of the heroic Black Prince whose deeds in France had made all Europe ring. For his uncle York, after celebrating Edward the Black Prince's praises:

"In war was lion never raged more fierce,  
In peace was never gentle lamb more mild,  
Than was that young and princely gentleman;

can add

"His face thou hast, for even so looked he."

Even more explicit is his uncle's sorrowful description, as he sees him come forth upon the walls of Flint Castle:

"Yet looks he like a king; behold, his eye,  
As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth  
Controlling majesty; alack, alack, for woe,  
That any harm should stain so fair a show."

His person, too, seems to the queen a most beautiful inn (V-I-13)

Richard too is clever, and can on occasion show not only dignity but considerable power of action. His behaviour when the peasants marched on London, and his quick decision in exciting both Hereford and Norfolk, reveal a somewhat unexpected faculty of rising to different occasions. Richard's great fault is not in his faculties but the aims to which they are applied. He seeks nothing but personal satisfaction: a great defect in any man, but the worst of all defects in a king. It is as the poet Gray sings:

"Fair laughs the morn, and soft the Zephyr blows,  
While proudly riding o'er the azure calm  
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;  
Youth on the brow, pleasure at the helm;  
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwinds sway  
That, turned in grim repose, expects his evening prey."

His taste is exquisite, as we might expect; and it is not surprising the groom's music grates on his ears as to lead to the impatient command:

Ha, Ha! keep time, how sour sweet music is,  
When time is broke and no proportion kept,"

Unfortunately, however, Richard is not called upon to fulfil the functions of a teacher of music; but of a king and here his oversensitive shrinking from the hard facts of the world cannot but militate against the success of his rule. How purely personal his interests are is perhaps best seen in the explanation that first rises to his lips on hearing that John of Gaunt lies dangerously ill:

"Now put it, God in the physician's mind  
To help him to his grave immediately;  
The lining of his coffers shall make coats,  
To deck our soldiers for the Irish wars.  
Come gentlemen let's all go visit him:  
Pray God we may make haste, and come too late!  
His own ideas are all in all to Richard.

Bolingbroke looks to hard facts in the strife, Richard to satisfying and delightful theories of divine right and legitimacy. Bolingbroke tries to enlist the greatest battalion: Richard is delighted to think that

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea  
Can wash the balm off an anointed king."

So Richard fails through his personal selfishness, which becomes intensified by his exceedingly sensitive nature, and leads him to wrap himself in mere empty ideas not because he cannot but because he will not be a practical and patriotic politician.

## GIRLS' NEWS.

## GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION

## To Pennant Hills

We took the 11.30 train to Dundas and reached the quarry ready to enjoy lunch.

The quarry which is of fine grained basalt is an old volcanic neck in which the lava welled up, forming a plug. There are dykes running off into the surrounding rocks and into the lava itself. One dyke is about 8 ft wide. In one part of the neck is volcanic agglomerate, the angular pieces showing out well on the finer matrix. Veins and incrustations of Calcite are very common and we obtained good specimens of amygdaloidal basalt. Specimens of quartz in the centre of calcite were obtained, the hardness and rhombohedral cleavage and effervescence with HCl. distinguishing it from quartz. These have been deposited from solutions formed from decomposition of the silicates chiefly lime feldspars.

We also obtained pieces of a holocrystalline gabbro rock in the basalt. They were probably broken off from the rock mass deep down, by the force of the ascending magma and brought up by the lava the holocrystalline structure being preserved. Specimens of fibrous calcite, pyrite and chlorite were also got. The chlorite would be formed by the decomposition of the ferromagnesian silicates. After a most enjoyable day at the quarry we finished up by visiting an orchard near by and laden with spoil caught the train to Sydney.

## CLASS NEWS.

At the recent annual inspection Vera Mostyn, and Muriel Wilson tied for first place in class, with Bella McIntosh second. Other girls who deserve special mention are Jeanie Partridge Marjorie Likely and Alice Cochrane (3 equal) Edith Chidzey and Edna Griffith (2 equal) and Emily Johnson, Edie Hunter, Florrie Smith and C Wulf (4 equal)

## STORM MUSIC.

Storn at his organ sits.

Around the swart skies reel,

In echoing thunder fits

The war-a pipes peal.

His fingers furll the keys

To crashing notes and slow,

The under-song of seas,

A grand adagio.

The long, triumphal march

Then like a billow breaks,

An H. even's central arch

Andante shakes;

The organ hymn of earth

The glad great organ sings,

Of burial and birth

The anthem rings.

The jealous sound of flutes

Mixt with the passing-pell,

Angels and devilish brutes,

Heaven and hell.

The treble from a hush

Springs upward tenderly

Then closes in a rush.

Of agony.

Surely a seraph grieves,

Solemn and clear and sweet,

Or voice of one that weaves

A winding-sheet.

The strain to silence drops

As if she paused to kneel:

Again Titanic stops,

Impatient peal,

In a last burst of night

The noble music dies;

Earth turns her from the night

Shutting her eyes.

The clouds roll up in hosts;

The heavens weep again

And like a waltz of ghosts

Patters the rain.

G.C. WHITNEY.

## CLOUD FORMS.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish;  
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion,  
A towered citadel, a pendent rock,  
A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air: thou hast  
seen these signs;  
They are black vesper's pageants,  
That which is now a horse, even with a  
thought  
The rock dissolves, and makes it distinct,  
As water is in water.

SHAKESPEARE.

## A Curious Lake.

(Extract from an English Paper.)

Probably the most curious lake in the world is one with a coating of salt which completely conceals it from the water. It may be seen at any time of the year fully exposed but it is seen at its best when the sun is shining on it. This is situated near Obdorsk Siberia, it is 9 miles broad and 17 long. originally evaporation played the most important part in coating the lake over with salt but now the salt springs that surround it are adding to the thickness of the crust. Long ago the lake's waters left salt crystals on the surface. In course of time these were caked together and the waters were entirely covered. In 1878 this lake found an underground outlet into the river Obi which lowered its surface about 3ft. The salt crust was so thick however that it retained its own level and now presents the curious spectacle of a lake roofed over with salt. The salt increases 6 inches in thickness every year. The many islands with which the lake is studded are said to act as braces and keep the salt roof in position.

## —DEATH—

We regret to have to announce to our readers the death of our schoolmate Herbert Brown who was drowned while bathing on Cooks' River on 17th October. The deceased who was in M4 class, and had for a long time acted as dismissal monitor was highly esteemed both by teachers and scholars for his bright cheery disposition and constant good nature. We all sympathise deeply with his parents in their sad bereavement.

Printed and published at the MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1  
Fort Street, Sydney in the State of New South Wales.