The Sydneian.

No. 1.

A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Sydney:
PUBLISHED BY J. J. MOORE, GEORGE STREET.

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This Magazine is published as a record of school life and an exponent of school opinion. Its pages will contain a summary of work done in classroom and in playground, as well as original articles and correspondence upon matters of temporary and permanent interest to the well-being of the school.

In recording the doings of the school, the object of the Editors will be to exhibit the mental and physical aspects of school life in their proper relations and, in imitation of the wisest of the states of antiquity, to hit the golden mean between athletic idiocy and intellectual priggishness. It is hoped that such a record will serve to maintain among the past generations of Grammar School boys a kindly recollection of the scene of their own earlier struggles and triumphs, and to stimulate succeeding generations to a generous emulation of all that has been honourable and beneficial in the careers of their predecessors.

Meanwhile the present generation will feel that whatever they are doing, each in his own sphere, to leave the school better than they found it, has not failed to receive due recognition. Our nascent Hampdens will not sink into premature oblivion "carent quia vate sacro," nor our Miltons, it is to be hoped, continue mute. The Editors, however, will not fail to season their praise with wholesome criticism; there will be no attempt to extenuate defeats nor to exaggerate success.

But it is as an exponent of school opinion that this Magazine is most calculated to be of service by imparting solidarity to our institutions and by maintaining a proper esprit de corps amongst our members. School opinion, more than anything else, requires to be educated; for unless there be a healthy tone in the school itself, even the wisest laws imposed by external authority will be vain and lifeless. To engender such a tone in a school situated like the Grammar School is, from the nature of the case, exceedingly difficult, but it has been proved not to be impossible. It is true indeed that as yet we have none of the glorious traditions of the great public schools of England, but on the other hand, we are not trammelled by prescription. Fortunately for us, the school has been founded upon broad and liberal principles; it is our bounden duty, by a faithful interpretation of those principles and by a loyal attachment to their
spirit, to build upon this foundation an enduring monument which shall justify and in some sort repay the wisdom of our founders.

If we would attain this end we must not indolently regard the school as an inert abstract name, but, remembering that we are each one of us the school, we must recognise the fact that, such as we are individually, such will the school be collectively. Our privileges are great, and, as a consequence, our obligations are proportionately great.

IN MEMORIAM.

Not in the midst of the fight
Taking a glorious part,
But stricken by poisoned dart
He died and passed from our sight.

A treacherous hand laid him low
The sailor we honoured well;
Not recking danger he fell—
Carrying peace to his foe.

The black men have slain their friend—
Innocence suffers for guilt,
For the blood the white man spilt—
Ah! who can foresee the end?

We have followed him to the grave
And a tearful tribute paid,—
As in the earth he was laid
The warrior trusting and brave.

ESSAY ON SHAKESPEARE'S REGICIDES.*

In writing an essay on Shakespeare's Regicides, it is necessary to bring under consideration the plays of Macbeth, Richard II, Henry VI, Richard III, Julius Cæsar and Hamlet; and to give a summary of the leading points in the character of each regicide, so as to enable us clearly to understand the circumstances that led to the murder, and the motives that influenced the murderer.

* This essay gained the first prize: June, 1875.
In the plays of Shakespeare, his regicides are influenced in almost every case by the ambition—to gain power—with the exception of Hamlet and Brutus, and perhaps the murderers of Edward V and his brother.

MACBETH.

In this play the regicide is Macbeth who, at the time represented by the opening act, was a successful general in the service of King Duncan. Macbeth was of a frank and generous disposition, but was astonished at the intelligence given him by the Weird Sisters, and thrown into an intense excitement when the predictions came true in two cases. At last, goaded on by the malignity of the witches, whose sole object seemed to be to urge men to their ruin, he determined to fulfil the third. Macbeth was held up to his resolution by the strength of will and firmness of his wife, who seized on the announcement of the witches, as an opportunity for the accomplishment of her wished-for greatness. The motive that influenced Macbeth in the murder is well expressed in the play, to have

For their future days and nights
Sole sovereign sway and masterdom.

RICHARD II.

The regicide in this play is not the prime mover in the deed, but simply a tool in the hands of the rival claimant to the throne.

Lord Bolingbroke having succeeded in deposing Richard, and in strengthening himself on the throne, had one great obstacle in his way—the deposed king. Bolingbroke having expressed himself on this subject before his courtiers by saying

Have I no friend will rid me of this living fear.

Lord Exton induced by a hope of obtaining power and position under the new king murdered Richard in the castle.

In this play the motive influencing the regicide is still the love of power though not so high soaring an ambition as that of Richard III, or Macbeth.

HENRY VI.

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester and afterwards Richard III, the regicide in this play, was a hypocritical villain, pursuing one great object—to be king, and such a
wretch as would not scruple to do anything to obtain his desire. An idea of his horrid cruelty is brought before a reader's notice very early in the play, when urging his father not to spare the life of king Henry.

I cannot rest,

Until the white rose that I wear be dyed
Even in the luke-warm blood of Henry's heart.

An inordinate desire for the crown had seized on Richard, so much so, that his object was to remove all rival claimants to the throne even by the death of his own brother.

King Henry and the prince his son are gone
Clarence thy turn is next and then the rest
Counting myself but bad till I be best.

The motive influencing Richard to murder the king and the other claimants may be summed up in his own words.

But to command, to check, to overbear,
Such as are of better person than myself
I'll make my heaven—to dream upon the crown;
And while I live to account this world but hell
Until my mis-shaped trunk that bears the head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown.

Immediately after the battle with the forces of Margaret, Gloucester hastens to the tower and there performs his bloody deed.

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**Richard III.**

The regicide in the previous play is now brought before our notice as the author of his brother Clarence's death, and of King Edward's, who, with his brother, was the only claimant to the throne before Richard. The actual regicides, Forest and Dighton, were simply murderers by trade, who, in hope of obtaining a good sum of money, undertook to murder the young king, and thus to further Richard's design.

Here is an exception to the law guiding Shakespeare in formation of the character and motives of his regicide.

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**Julius Caesar.**

In this play the two different characters of Shakespeare's regicides are well shown forth. Brutus joined in the conspiracy, influenced by a motive akin to that influencing Hamlet—duty. But Cassius belongs to the same class as the regicides before mentioned. He was a crafty man, who hated Cæsar on account of his increasing power, and tried by every means in his power to depose him from his high position.
Brutus, a true and zealous Roman, was influenced by motives entirely different to those of Cassius. He was led away by a mistaken sense of duty in his zeal for the welfare of Rome, and after a severe struggle between his private regard for Cæsar, and his public duty, he consented to have a hand in Cæsar's death.

The other regicides had the same motives as Cassius—to gratify a hatred and spite against Cæsar, on account of some superior quality in his character.

**Hamlet.**

There are two regicides described in this play, whose motives are also of a different character.

Claudius, the brother of Hamlet's father, was a cruel and deceitful man, who killed even his own brother to obtain the crown, and to gratify his passion for the king's wife.

Hamlet was an habitual dweller with his own thoughts—a thinker rather than a doer. The death of his father, his mother's marriage, and his own exclusion from succession—sorrow for one parent, shame for the other, resentment for himself—tended to strengthen his determination to take vengeance on the murderer of his father, the king. While doubt reigned in his mind he was distracted with conflicting emotions, at one time urged on by the entreaties of the ghost, at another held back by his own tardy spirit. But as soon as the king betrayed any sense of guilt, Hamlet rushed on to do his duty.

As in Brutus, so in Hamlet, the great motive influencing him was—duty; in Hamlet to take vengeance on his father's murderer; in Brutus to take vengeance on the destroyer of the state.

Thus it will be seen that Shakespeare takes two different models to form the characters of his regicides—a man likely to bring good upon himself, and a man influenced by motives likely to do good to fellow-men.

**SANTA CRUZ, 1875.**

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.—Bacon.

Unhappy vengeance! meed unmeet for both!

Blind justice—for a parent instinct stirred

When the swart isle men killed, and killing erred,

Slave-freer for enslaver: fatal growth

Of reckless cunning unto Christian troth.
The skipper, snarling for his planter mate,  
Maid, mother, son, and sire, a living freight,  
Decoyed them heedless, as a fowler doth.  
Yet shall the rolling years reveal perchance  
New light on fortunes crude and ways uneven,  
Whereby Life's iron law is justified;  
So by the nemesis of circumstance  
Unfailing due of their desert be given,  
They lifeless live for whom the deathless died.  

VATES.

SCHOOL CENTRALIZATION.

Schools constituted like ours will always find it hard to organize their out-door sports. Boarding schools, on the other hand, have less difficulty; especially in one with many houses, as Rugby or Harrow, a wholesome rivalry is sure to spring up, and a boy's efforts in the close or the class-room are bent as much towards the good of his house as of the school or himself. Indeed of all boarding schools it may be said that without the diversion of school matches, the life is monotonous and unsatisfactory. The very simplicity of that half barrack life which constitutes the excellence of house discipline, while it necessitates games of some sort, also makes it easier (if we may use a modern writer's term) to "regimentalise" them, and bring them into a state of unity and consequent efficiency. It is this state that we wish to imply by the heading of this article.

Quite the reverse is the case with day schools. The elements of esprit de corps, natural to the one class, are wanting here. If such a spirit is to be fostered, it requires far greater effort to produce far inferior results. That strong machinery of English public schools, long suspected, much abused, but still greatly powerful for its ends,—the subordination of boy to boy—has never (with a few doubtful exceptions) been introduced into day schools. Again there are many home distractions. Picnics, races, yachting and fishing, riding and shooting, call a boy away from the wickets or the goal. If he is weak or timid, if he is mama's darling or the ladies' pet, he will very likely keep away altogether. There are also inconveniences. If he lives at a distance he will give a casual attendance at his form match, but never turn up to practise. If he is, or conceives himself to be, "a swell" he disdains the nursery ground of a school club and prefers the company of other "swells," together with the honour of being called a "Swallowtail," or a Harlequin "man."

Here, then, is a preliminary difficulty which meets all who try to organize the out-door ways of a day school. None can say that the difficulty is not great. None can deny that by boarding schools well organized games are to be viewed almost as a condition of existence, a part of their life: while by day schools they are
looked upon simply as one of many diversions. In the one they are seen to be necessary: in the other they seem merely advisable.

It is surely unnecessary to dwell upon the advisability of cultivating manly sports. If any chooses to deny it, he will be better taught by experience than by argument. With such, at present, we have nothing to do. The question before us is, assuming the utility of athletics, on what grounds can members of day schools be asked to join their school club in preference to other clubs, or other amusements? where is the necessity? or even the advisability?

Our answer shall be simply that it is a duty each boy owes to his school. It is right, that each should improve his bodily as well as his mental powers. But more than this. It is right that while he is being educated his exercise should be as much as possible connected with the society wherein he is being educated, and not with other clubs quite distinct from it. It may seem trite to recount the stock argument that here master and boy meet upon common ground with greater freedom and perhaps greater cordiality. The fact, however, is important. It may seem trivial to say that in the playground there are numberless little ways in which manly habits are caught from schoolfellows, which might otherwise be lost altogether. It is, however, true. Viewed in this light the advisability of united school games seems almost to take the form of necessity. And surely it is not less, but more necessary for a society so loosely framed as ours, that we should promote and cultivate all that tends, in school or out of school, to draw us together.

What we say to every boy is, "Do your best to advance the interests of any society you belong to, while you belong to it. If your powers are small, you may gain something from it; if they are great you should, as a duty, give something to it."

Another difficulty of the same nature and springing from the same cause, meets us when the first has been overcome. It is this. Since the necessity of games, in such places is less felt, their organization and efficiency must, consequently, be less. We would call the attention of all who have joined any of the school clubs to this fact. It would seem that the original promoters of Athleticism here (hampered perhaps by the difficulties we have shewn above, or perhaps hardly knowing what pattern to work up to, or what results to expect) introduced it on the basis of distinct clubs. Consequently we have half a dozen \textit{imperia in imperio}. There are the Athletic "club," the Boat "club," the Cricket "club" or rather "clubs;" and there were before the present season one or two Football "clubs"—all so independent that each tries to jostle the other out of its way, and get elbow room for itself. Why should this be so? There is one, not half a dozen cadet "clubs," Imagine two or three Iline, and Xenophon, Euclid and Drawing "clubs," huddling and struggling for votaries, and each determinedly unconscious of the other! The cadets corps, we presume, does not flourish less because there is one Captain instead of three. And surely
it is far more precisely and easily managed because of its central government. Contrast its simplicity and smartness with the blind movements of the "clubs." Here is one that starts up, like a tall thistle in a cornfield, and chooses unto itself a distinctive name. "Let us not be called IV c., but the Will 'o' the Wisps' or the 'Roving Maniacs.'" Another club will have no net practice. "Net practice is so slow." No: they will have a match every other evening, and perhaps want to raffle the club property (of which the form master has generally paid for half) at the end of the season, "for fear the new IIId next year should play with stumps they never paid for." At football things are somewhat similar. Here is Tom Twig-it-all, who plays in the style of the 'Coon club of Northingmain Point: who invariably drop instead of placing the ball in what they wish to palm off as a scrimmage, while the fifteen stand aside like telegraph posts as if the ball were a live shell, and might go off. And there is Noah Thing-or-two who belong to the 'coves' of the Claptrap club, and always prefers making his mark to running, and when he does run is sure to go in front of his own goal. Take each club as a whole and you will find the same spirit; Independence instead of Interdependence. The Boat Club jostles the Football; the Athletics want to make themselves felt at the expense of both. Nobody knows when a season is begun or ended, or what match is to be played next week. There are secretaries of this and treasurers of that; with subscriptions and challenges coming in at all seasons. Such are some of the faults of non-centralization.

How can these faults be remedied? They can be remedied only in so far as the temper of the school admits of centralization. Some, such as the suburban independence of sundry members, will yield only after a long time; when right notions of play and practice begin to make themselves felt. We may never have the means to secure that steady training and constant practice, which enable the King's School to play an even match with the Wallaroos—and which are quite as essential to good batting and good pulling. But it is right that we should be constantly warned that the way to spoil style of any sort—or rather never to attain it—is to be always going in for matches and never practising. Let this be borne in mind in the coming boating and cricket season. If fellows choose to take steadily to net-practice, fielding, and tubbing, they may make good bats, good fielders, and good oars—there is no easy, royal road. Life is not all beer and skittles.

The clashing of various clubs is what we chiefly wish to notice here. Much may be done to improve this. There is certainly wanted some central body, with a chief secretary, who shall make clear to the school its engagements and requirements. In lieu of a better we venture to sketch the following scheme, adapted from an English public school. Let there be one central representative body, with such power as is necessary to maintain its authority over the clubs—a kind of school parliament. In deference to Tom Brown, the schoolboy's hero, let it be called by the
honoured Rugbeian title of Bigside Levée. Let its dominion be the playground, the playing fields (when we have any), the rowing sheds, and the athletic course. Let it be the representative assembly of all the clubs, in all the forms that have any; but with due respect to the chiefs of the school, let there also be certain permanent members. We would suggest as permanent members, the head of the school; the head of each boarding house, where the number of boarders amount to ten; the captain of the eleven, the head cap, the colour sergeant, the captain of the boats (when there is one), and the winner or winners of the mile. This would make ten or eleven permanent members. Besides these let each form that has a club for the season elect two representatives for that season; also we would suggest that to give due weight to the votes of the most intelligent part of the school there be four members from the fifth and four from the sixth. This would give in addition about twenty members. In the cricketing term of course cricketing members would be chosen; in the football terms, football members. They would be the supreme committee for all school games; and all laws of games; determine the beginning and end of each season; settle school and foreign matches, and all disputes. The head of the school should be chairman and president, and keeper of Bigside book, wherein should be kept all bye-laws passed by Bigside Levée and signed by the head of the school; and also a book of accounts, stating the receipts and expenditure of all school and form clubs, and open to the scrutiny of all members of any club on certain occasions, and of all members of Bigside Levée at any time.

In the cricket season the members for form clubs might be ex-officio the captain and treasurer of each; thus leaving the Secretary to send his own challenges at the discretion and control of the form committee.

In the football season, if a form contained more than five members of Bigside, and more than five of Little side one representative for each might be chosen—if not, the two members should represent the predominant section.

The head of the school for the time being should alone have the power of calling Bigside Levée; previously securing an appropriate place of meeting, and putting up his notice the day before the Levée.

The adoption of such a scheme would clear away many difficulties. Its great weakness would be its want of authority. Rugby with her house system, compulsory games and subscriptions can secure results that we can hardly hope for. But we may rest assured that the subordination of separate interests to the common good is a step in the right direction however faltering, and that nothing is so self injurious and shortsighted as a false independence.
THE CAMP OUT.

BY OUR POET LAUREATE.

With a tramp, tramp, tramp, We are off to the camp, With haversack bene referto; O'er his shoulder each flings It, as old Horace sings Dextro suspensi lacerto.

The next day was Sunday, Of course not a fun-day; But for serious thoughts was intended; So at church we had preaching From one famed for teaching, And went back to camp when it ended.

Anniversary morn, When our good Queen was born, Occurred on the following day; And her flag is unfurled All over the world, And the sun never sets on her sway.

Then we had a review Of boys loyal and true As ever yet shouldered a rifle; May our pluck never fail us, When foemen assail us; To fight us, they'll find it no trifle.

King's gave us a dinner, And we sat down much thinner, Than when we rose up from the table; We demolished as foes, What came under each nose In a way would read like a fable.

At night the Jingo's gave us a dinner, And we sat down much thinner, Than when we rose up from the table; We demolished as foes, What came under each nose In a way would read like a fable.

We came home, of course With colds and quite hoarse, Which a little care failed not to stamp out; And we finished the week Pounding Latin and Greek, And remembered with pleasure our Camp out.
STAMP COLLECTING.

This hobby is one of the most attractive, instructive, and interesting. Nearly every other hobby costs something to begin with and a certain amount regularly to keep it up. But stamp collecting differs from these inasmuch as it may be commenced with nothing at all, and in the gradual way in which money may be expended on it. The collector when first commencing can buy an exercise book for six-pence which will serve as an album for a considerable time. The pages should be headed by the names of countries according to the number of the stamps, which he may, most likely, get from his friends to begin with, and their value which can be seen from a catalogue purchasable for a very small sum.

When commencing, packets of stamps are very useful, these range from twenty varieties for fourpence, to one hundred varieties for half-a-crown. As the collector proceeds he will find it necessary to enlarge his book, and so to procure a real album in which to place his stamps permanently, he may purchase a first-class one for about four-shillings.

The advantages of stamp collecting are numerous, the most important are the following:—

I. Knowledge of geography. A very great amount of useful knowledge of this kind may be derived from stamp collecting. Most albums are divided into five parts,—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica. Others (as Oppens) are divided into eight portions, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Central America, South America, West Indies, Australasia, and Polynesia. Now it is plain that the stamp collector must know in what part of the globe the country is before he can place a stamp in it. But apart from this every ordinary person will have the curiosity to ascertain where a place is when he sees its stamp.

II. Knowledge of political history.

Knowledge of current events in several ways is derived from stamp collecting. When a change of government has taken place it is shown on stamps. Again, the government of a country is seen from the head on the stamp. Again, if there are several kings and queens we see them represented by different issues.

III. Knowledge of foreign language and money.

By the figures on the stamps we learn the number of the inscription, the number in a word as used in the country from which it comes. We thus obtain a knowledge of the numerals which are most important in learning a language. Again, in most albums the coinage of each country with its English equivalent value is given; we thus acquire its foreign value and name, which we may find very useful when travelling.

IV. Neatness and carefulness.

These are two of the most appreciated maxims, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," is a valuable and well-known proverb. Now in a stamp album, care must be taken, and the
stamps neatly put in, or smudges where stamps have been taken out or irregularly arranged will spoil the album and disgust those to whom it may be shown. Great care must be taken to distinguish the various issues (obsolete especially) of the stamps, for we cannot always distinguish from the stamps the countries from which they come. And a stamp album neatly and carefully arranged will not only please a visitor, but also the owner, who may at odd times in after-life, take a look over it to while away a heavy half-hour or so.

V. Sharpness.

Many forgeries of stamps (especially valuable ones) exist, so that the collector when buying or exchanging must have his wits about him if he does not wish to be taken in, and this sharpness will become a fixed habit, which may through life save him from many a trap. Many grown-up persons think it is waste of time to collect stamps; but I think from the above advantages they are wrong, and I wonder more young persons do not exercise this useful hobby.

TRAINING.

For Boys.

Generally speaking school boys do not require to go in for heavy training as it is very injurious for those not yet finished growing. I think three weeks quite long enough for active boys to train, and about two weeks longer for those who wish to pull themselves down.

The first few days do not exert yourself too much but keep gradually increasing your speed. Get up every morning about six o'clock and go for a good long walk of an hour's length, and while warm get well rubbed with a rough towel and when cool jump into a cold bath for a minute or so. Salt water baths are considered excellent for training provided that you do not stay in long.

Many take an egg beaten up in a cup of tea and a crust of bread before they start for their walk in the morning. I prefer to take a handful of rusk (small pieces of bread baked hard or dry) with me and to eat them as I walk. They appease the gnawing pain arising from an empty stomach. The best time for doing fast running is in the evening and not before breakfast. Be sure and always run on your toes and take as long steps as you can, and although you may fancy you do not run so fast, it is still the best or least exerting way in long races. Make a point of always keeping regular hours and retire to rest about 9 o'clock and no later than 10, as the more sleep you get the better. Use the dumb-bells morning and night but not violently; they are splendid things for expanding the chest.
If you intend doing a trial run before the sports, choose a day about a week before hand, and not later than three days, and never try and do your best as the day approaches for if you do you are bound to strain yourself somehow and perhaps spoil your chance of winning. I prefer doing my trial run about five days before and after that to take long and steady runs.

The best kind of shoes for running are those with spikes and these may be got for 18s. at Bovis' boot shop.

**Diet.**

Very little change of food is wanted. Give up pastry, heavy puddings, sweetmeats, everything containing much fat, &c. Never drink more than you absolutely require and take your meals regularly with no refreshments between.

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**THE ATHLETICS.**

The second meeting of the G. S. Athletic Club took place on Saturday, May 8th, under very favourable auspices. The weather was temperate, and very well suited for the sports. There was a good gathering of the friends of the members, and the gay colours, and the choice music of the German Band produced an excellent effect. The sports themselves were very good, and the time well managed. Both the head-master, Mr. Weigall, and the second master, Mr. Pratt, were present. Mr. Bean acted as referee, and Messrs. Francis and Stephenson were judges. Mr. F. W. Gibson, who was starter in the first meeting, again officiated in the same capacity.

At twenty minutes to 2, the first bell was rung, and in five minutes time, the competitors for the first race crossed the ground to the 100 yards crease.

The winners were as follows:—

**I. 100 yds., flat race (boys over 15)—**
1. A. Bowman; 2. A. C. Mansfield; 3. E. M. Bowman. Time, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds.

**II. 220 yds. (Handicap) (boys under 15)—**

**III. 220 yards, Flat Race. (all schools) 1. Simpson, New School; 2. A. Sherwin, Grammar School; 3. R. Thompson Camden College. Time, 29\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds.**

Thompson led for about 2 yards, but Simpson caught him up, and ran right away.

**IV. 100 yards, Flat Race (boys under 15)—**
1. V. Moore; 2. F. Wilkinson; 3. J. Campbell. Time 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds.

**V. Throwing the Cricket Ball.**
1. E. M. Bowman, 96 yards.

**VI. 150 yards, Flat Race, (ex-students)—**
1. W. C. Wilkinson; 2. A. Teece; 3. A. Thompson. Time 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds.
VII. The Committee cup, 440 yards Flat Race (handicap)—
1. H. Dean, 20 yards; 2. A. Sherwin, scratch; 3. H. Lamb, 20 yards. Time, 59½ seconds. The nineteen who started kept well together till near the end, when Dean took the lead, and won by 5 yards. A. Sherwin and H. Lamb ran well.

VIII. 440 yards, Flat Race, (for S. A. A. C.)—1. T. Powell; 2. A. E. Vyner; 3. P. Williams. Time, 56¾ seconds. Vyner ran well, but Powell was too fast.

IX. One Mile (Mr. Weigall's Cup)—1. E. Sherwin; 2. S. Jacobs. Time, 5 minutes 50 seconds.

X. Half a mile (ex-students)—1. W. Wilkinson; 2. F. Pockley. Time, 2 minutes, 18 seconds. Wilkinson at about the last eight of the distance shot past Pockley, and won the race easily.

XI. 120 yards, Hurdle Race—1. E. M. Bowman; 2. A. C. Mansfield. Time, 19 seconds. The race was run well: Bowman and Mansfield took the hurdles together but in the run-in the former won by about six inches.

XII. Pole Vaulting—H. Dean—height 8 feet 1 inch.

XIII. Mr. Stephenson's Cup—1 mile Walking Race—(Handicap) —1. H. Teece, 100 yards; 2. G. Rayner, 80 yards; 3. E. Palmer, 130 yards. Time, 9 minutes, 6 seconds. It is supposed Teece jostled Palmer as he passed, but no protest was entered.

XIV. Half a mile (Handicap) House Cup (Mr. Fache)—1. A. Sherwin, scratch; 2. O. Herborn, 25 yards. Time, 2 minutes, 39 seconds.

XV. 120 yards, Hurdle Race (ex-students)—1. A. Teece; 2. S. Robinson. Teece got a yard start, but Robinson ran him very close.

XVI. 220 yards, Flat Race (Handicap)—1. Dean, 14 yards; 2. G. Cadell, 15 yards. Time 27 seconds.

XVII. Sack Race, 80 yards. (Students and ex-Students.) 1. Cohen; 2. A. Teece. This race was won in two divisions, of four competitors each, the two first to run off afterwards; Halligan and Cohen were the two in the first division, and Teece and Wilkinson in the second. Towards the end of the run-off, Teece was leading, and instead of taking the rope, he tried to jump, but at that instant Cohen took the rope and won.

XVIII. Consolation Stakes, 200 yards. A. E. Vyner.

There was in the pavilion a rumour, which we hope was not true, that the 8th event caused some disagreement, as the Committee of the Amateurs thought it beneath their members to run in the race without its leave.

This Club seems to excite the most general enthusiasm of any in the school, as not only the Students but also the Masters and ex-Students take an interest in it. One only hope is that all its future meetings may be as successful as the two past ones.
CRICKET.

S. G. S., v. NEWINGTON COLLEGE.

This match, the first one of the year, was played on the Newington College ground on the 27th February. The Grammar School team, which was weakened by the absence of several prominent members, and which, owing to several defaulters, comprised only nine men, went to Newington by the 9 o'clock steamer. Play was commenced soon after their arrival, the Grammar School going first to the wickets to the bowling of Evans and Palmer. By the time the second wicket fell, 25 runs had been scored, but after this point the bowling appeared to improve, and 45 was the total of the innings. This small score was soon beaten by the Newington men, who put together 107 before the last wicket fell. This was not a cheering prospect for the Grammar School, as they had 61 to get to avoid a one-innings defeat. They went in determined to do their best, but, notwithstanding all their endeavours, could only just manage to top the century. Victory therefore remained with Newington with an innings and eleven runs to spare.

With regard to individual performances, on the side of Newington College, the principal scorers were, Evans (22 not out), and Palmer, and Bayley (11 each); Webb also played very well. For the Grammar School, Austen made 15 and 0, Vickery (Captain) 9 and 0, Cheesborough, 2 (not out) and 14, and Mr. Francis, 0 and 11. In the bowling department Allen got 3 wickets for 19 runs, Vickery, 3 wickets for 33, Brown, 2 wickets for 13, and Antill 1 wicket for 21. The match over, the visiting team were summoned to tea, which had been kindly prepared for them, after which they returned to Sydney, some by the train, others by the more comfortable, but slower steamer.

S. G. S. v. NEWINGTON COLLEGE. (RETURN MATCH.)

A return match against Newington College having been arranged for Wednesday, March 10th, it came off on that date on the Civil and Military Ground. Mr. Francis was unanimously elected captain of S. G. S., and, winning the toss, sent his opponents first to the wickets. By steady play on their part the score reached 62 runs before the last wicket fell. Both teams then went to the Captain Cook Hotel to lunch, which was ready for them, soon after which play was renewed. If the Grammar School expected to reach their opponent's score, they were doomed to disappointment, for with the exception of Mansfield, 11, Austen, 7 (run out), Mr. Francis, 11, and Smythe, 7 (not out), scarcely any one made any runs. In fact the whole score was only 45. The Newington College were thus 19 ahead in the first innings, but in the second they could only get 42 runs, so that the S. G. S. had 62 runs to get to win in their second innings. This they would have had a fair chance of doing, had
there been time for their innings; but, the last steamer to Newington starting at 5 o'clock, time was called very early, and the Newington College returned home victors on the first innings by 19 runs. For Newington College, Palmer played excellently for 10 (run out) and 18, and Evans, H. Webb, and Warden also played well. Evans and Palmer bowled very well for Newington, as did also Mansfield and Antill for the Grammar School.

S. G. S. v. KING’S SCHOOL. (12TH MARCH.)

Although it was expected that this match would be a close one, it turned out, as will be seen by the scores, a very one-sided affair. Mr. Francis, captain of the Grammar School, won the toss and sent his opponents into the field. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the ground, which, being very soft, cut up fearfully during the day, the Grammar School managed to run up a score of 164 runs before the last man was sent back to the pavilion. The chief contributors to this number were—Vickery, 40, Oatley, 30, Austen, 26, Allen 22 (not out), Brown and E. Bowman, 11 each. The King’s School, on the other hand, were very unsuccessful in their attempts with the bat; for the effective bowling of Antill and Mansfield (the former of whom, having the advantage of a strong wind, got 15 wickets for 21 runs) disposed of them for 21 runs in the first innings and 34 in the second, S. Smith being the only one who could get into double figures. Thus the S. G. S. C. C. remained the victors by an innings and 109 runs. After the end of the match, both teams repaired to the Grammar School, where the Head Master, Mr. Weigall, had kindly provided a dinner. Then, after proper justice had been done to the things set before them, the visiting team returned to Parramatta by the 11 o’clock train.

S. G. S. v. NEXT 22 OF SCHOOL.

The 2nd Twenty-two of the School having challenged the 1st Eleven, the above match came off on the 24th of March, and resulted in the victory of the Eleven by 6 wickets. Mr. Francis again won the toss and took the field. Antill and Mansfield, who were put on to bowl, soon put the Twenty Two out for the wretched total of 32 runs. The Eleven followed, and, although they found it very hard to get the ball away from the great numbers in the field, got the respectable score of 85. In the 2nd innings the Twenty-two certainly improved on their other performance and, when the innings closed, 76 runs had been made. There thus remained to be got 24 runs, which was done with the loss of 4 wickets. For the Eleven, Mr. Francis scored 20, E. Bowman 14, Mansfield 14 and 15 (not out.) On the side of the Twenty-two, A. Bowman and some others played well.

S. G. S. v. NEXT 22 OF SCHOOL. (RETURN MATCH).

This return match with the 2nd Twenty-two came off not very long after the other match with them on the Civil and Military
Ground. The Twenty-two had a very strong team whereas the Eleven were greatly weakened by the absence of Mr. Francis, Antill, Ansten and Cox. E. Bowman was elected Captain, and, losing the toss, was sent first to the wickets. The Eleven could only manage to put together 41 runs. Mansfield and Rowley being top scorers with 8 and 10 respectively. Crane and McKern bowled very well. The Twenty-two followed and headed the score of the Eleven by about 15 runs, Kellerman and Kirkwood, who were top scorers for them, playing very well.

FOOT-BALL.

Grammar School v. King's School.

(Played at Parramatta.)

This, the first school match of the season proved, as might have been expected, one of general interest. Almost immediately after the kick off by E. Bowman, our captain, S. Smith for K. School by a run in; second touch down near the boundary line; the ball was punted out, but without avail. In the subsequent course of the game our opponents had two place kicks at our goal, but failed to score. Before half-time was called, E. Bowman secured a touch down, and following the precedent of the King's School, the ball was punted out, and Dean essayed a kick at goal but failed. During the rest of the game the ball was kept pretty well in the middle of the ground, except when an occasional run was made by E. Sherwin for the Grammar, and by C. Smith for the King's School.

After the match caps were awarded to E. Sherwin, H. Dean, A. Bowman.


The N. Captain having won the toss chose the Southern goal thus getting the advantage of the wind which was blowing pretty strong.

A. Bowman, the G. S. captain, kicked the ball off, and, for some time his men kept the ball well down on their opponent's goal but a well followed up run by the N. boys sent the ball behind the G. S. goal line and they were twice in succession forced to touch down. The game now was very even until A. Sherwin by a good run secured a touch down for the G. S. The ball was punted out and H. Barrington tried a drop at the goal but on account of the wind failed to score. After this the Newington's were 4 times forced to touch down.

Half time was now called and the G. S. having the wind in their favour ran the ball down to the enemies goal and E. Sherwin by a drop kick scored a goal.
Ends were again changed and the play became very exciting, but about 5 minutes before time was called one of the N. boys touched the ball down between the G. S. posts but as he was off side a dispute to which neither side seemed willing to succumb arose and as the time was now up both teams left the field.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. ST. LEONARD'S.

A match was played on Moore Park on Saturday, the 14th, between the above clubs, 15 aside, which resulted in an easy victory for the school, with two goals. F. Pockley, captain of the St. Leonard's, won the toss, and chose the northern goal with the wind in favour; but the school, captained by A. Bowman, kept the ball, for the first half hour, well in the middle of the ground, when A. Sherwin managed by a hard run to get a touch down, and the ball was punted out from behind touch line, but no goal was kicked. Nothing of note was shown for the next half hour, till half time, when, after several scrumagges near the St. Leonard's goal line, E. Barrington secured a touch down for the school, and Dean kicked a goal. Ends were again changed and Francis, on behalf of the school, got another touch down, but by a mistake of the placer in taking the ball out of his hands he lost the ball. Shortly after this, Pockley got a touch in goal, and the ball was punted out, but without success.

Towards the close of the game Dean, by a splendid drop kick, secured another goal for the school.

The players who distinguished themselves throughout the game were, for the St. Leonards', Pockley, Robinson, and Middleton; and for the School, Francis, Bowman, Dean, A. and E. Sherwin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. TOXTETH.

Played on Moore Park.

Almost from the kick off it was evident that the school team was the stronger, the ball being kept pretty well down in the direction of the Toxteth goal. In the course of the first hour, E. Barrington obtained a touch down for the school, and a goal was kicked by Dean. When ends were changed, our opponents were forced to touch down four times, the school doing the same twice. Towards the end of the game Andrews secured a touch down for the school, but the attempt at goal failed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. NEWINGTON COLLEGE.

In answer to a challenge from Newington we met for our return match on their ground on Wednesday, 18th August. E. M. Bowman our captain won the toss and chose the Northern goal, but as the ground and wind favoured neither party, this was a matter of no importance whatever. Shortly after the kick off, as the ball was somewhere in the neighbourhood of our goal, Wheatly by a smart run secured a touch down and Evans succeeded in scoring for the College. When ends were changed
the game was entered into with renewed spirit, both sides evidently straining every nerve to win; in the course of the next half-hour a splendid kick was made for Newington, but fortunately for the School, the ball fell short of its mark. Hereafter no important advantage was gained by either side and when time was called victory remained with our opponents. The players who in particular distinguished themselves were Bayly, Wheatly for Newington. E. Bowman, Dean, and A. Sherwin for the Grammar School.

HONOURS.

The following distinctions at the University of Sydney have been gained by pupils of the Sydney Grammar School during the present year:

B. A. DEGREE.


B. A. HONORS.

Classics. Natural Science.
1st Class. 2nd Class.
J. Oliver. J. Oliver.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

"Barker." "University." W. Russell.
"Lithgow." G. B. Allen.
C. Foster. L. Renwick.

"MATRICULATION."


FIRST CLASSES.

Classics.

1st Year.

2nd Year.
C. Forster. C. Forster. C. Forster.

MATHEMATICS.

1st Year.

2nd Year.
C. Forster. C. Forster. C. Forster.

PHYSICS.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

"Shakespearian Essay." "Head Prize (English)."
Brown. Quaife. Brown (proxime accessit.)
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL CADET CORPS.

During the month of October, 1870, Mr. Weigall, the head master of the school at that time, sent an application to the Commandant of the Volunteer Force in New South Wales, for permission to form a Cadet Corps at the school. In answer to this letter a reply was forwarded that the proposal met with the approval of the authorities. On this reply being received, active measures were set on foot to form the Corps, and in November, 1870, the acceptance of the services of the Sydney Grammar School Cadets was notified by the following Brigade order:

Brigade Office,
November 15th, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased, on behalf of Her Majesty, to accept the services of the pupils of the Sydney Grammar School for the formation of a Volunteer Cadet Corps, with the designation of "the Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps," the same is taken on the strength of the Volunteer Force in New South Wales from the 12th instant inclusive.

(Signed) J. S. Richardson,
Commandant Volunteer Force.

Mr. C. J. Fache, one of the masters of the school, was appointed Captain, and for some time held that position. During his captaincy the following non-commissioned officers were appointed, being the first to hold rank in the Corps:—J. C. Macdonald, Quarter-Master Sergeant; Stanley McCulloch, Colour Sergeant; W. B. Elphinstone, Sergeant; H. Thompson, Sergeant; Arthur French, Corporal; G. A. Thompson, Corporal; Charles Beal, Corporal.

In June, 1871, the corps was attached to the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles for the purpose of drill, and the strength of the corps at that time was as follows:—captain, 1; sergeants, 4; bugler, 1; corporals, 3; rank and file, 70; total, 79.

In October of the same year Captain Fache sent in his resignation on account of want of spare time to devote to the corps, and A. B. Weigall, Esq., was appointed captain in December, 1871, so that the present captain has been in command for almost four years.

In the beginning of 1872 preparations were made to form an encampment in connexion with the corps, and on March 22nd the company paraded at 7 p.m., and headed by the Suburban Band marched down to the King-street Wharf. Having embarked on board the Alchymist, s.s., after a pleasant moonlight passage the cadets arrived at Broken Bay. Proceeding up the river they breakfasted on a suitable spot on the bank, and then ascended the river as far as Wiseman's Ferry. Here tents were quickly pitched. But a gloom was thrown over the camp about two o'clock by the intelligence that Cadet Paxton had suddenly disappeared while bathing. It seems that Paxton had been seized with cramps and been carried down by the current. The river
was immediately dragged but with no success, and with heavy hearts the boys prepared to strike tents and proceed home. They embarked amidst heavy rain on Friday, and arrived at Sydney on Saturday at 3 p.m., satisfied that camp life was not unpleasant, and feeling regret only for the sad accident above mentioned.

In August, 1872, the corps was attached to the Permanent Force, and in connection with that body a bivouac was formed at Botany. The Cadets mustered at the school, and with the Permanent Force marched out to Botany, where the night was passed. But owing to bad weather the return home was anything but pleasant, although the Cadets with good humour laughed at their "sorry" aspects as they marched into town, and were none the worse for their wetting. When the Permanent Force were disbanded in 1872, the corps was again attached to the Sydney Battalion. In December, 1872, the corps was considerably weakened by the resignation of a number of boys who were leaving the school, conspicuous amongst them was the name of Sergeant-Major J. Macdonald, who, by his earnest attention to his duties and kindly behaviour to his fellow Cadets, had won for himself the praise and good will of all the boys. Also Sergeant Fockley, another who possessed the same qualities as the former. At the same time the corps received as an officer Lieutenant Anderson, one of the masters of the school, and the first Lieutenant in the Cadets.

In April, 1873, the corps proceeded to the general encampment at Ham Common, near Richmond, where the boys obtained an insight into the pleasures and sorrows of a soldier's life. Although the weather was anything but fine, the Cadets enjoyed themselves thoroughly and returned home with every intention of attending the next encampment. In connexion with this encampment the Cadets have reason to remember the kindness shown to them by the members of the Brigade Band, who were quartered close beside them. In September, 1873, the corps was divided into two companies, rifle and carbine, and continued so until August, 1874, when, owing to a decrease in numbers, the two companies were amalgamated.

The corps was inspected in March, 1874, by the Commandant, and the following Report forwarded to the Captain.

**SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL CADET CORPS.**

Clothing in good order, which, with accoutrements, were extremely well put on. Arms in excellent order. Company drill, fair. Markers, good. Manual exercise, very good. Light infantry drill, good. The steadiness of this corps in the ranks is much to be commended.

In May the corps again proceeded to the general encampment held at Campbellfields. During this encampment the weather was fair, and a very pleasant four days' spell from school duties was enjoyed by the boys. On arrival in camp a guard was immediately posted, and during the various
nights attacks were made on the camp by a flying column sent out for that purpose. On the whole this camp was superior to the former one at Ham Common, owing, no doubt, to the weather experienced at Campbellfields. A private camp was formed at Middle Harbour by the Cadets, who marched over from North Shore, and there spent one night returning by steamer next evening. In 1874 the corps again experienced a loss by the resignation of Quarter-Master Sergeant M'Intyre, who, like his predecessor in office, had always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the company. After the amalgamation abovementioned, the Cadets gradually increased in numbers, and again went into camp at Parramatta, a detailed account of which is given elsewhere. The two companies have been lately reorganised, and there is every likelihood of their continuing so. At present the officers are—Commissioned: A. B. Weigall, Captain; H. C. L. Anderson, Lieutenant. Non-commissioned: S. Brown, Colour Sergeant; R. Pell, Sergeant; Macansh, Sergeant; H. Dean, Sergeant. The total strength of the corps at present is—Rifles, 46; Carbines, 38; Total, 84.

The great cause of the success of this corps is due to the untiring efforts put forth by its officers, and by its drill instructor, all of whom, since they first joined the corps have done everything to further its interest and welfare.

Another cause no doubt is the emulation evinced by all the cadets to become members of the rifle team, which has gradually improved in shooting until it is now the victorious team over all the cadet corps in connexion with the various schools in and around Sydney. A detailed list of the matches that have been fired with these schools will be given in the next issue of this magazine.

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OUR LAST CAMP.

BY A CADET.

As the Estimates had not been passed in time this year the Volunteers were not able to have their annual camp-out for three days, but we determined to raise funds wherewith to have a camp of our own.

With the generous assistance of Colonel Richardson, who provided us with tents, blankets, great coats, and camp utensils, we were enabled to have one of the most enjoyable and memorable camps we have ever had.

At our previous three camps and three bivouacs we were only once blessed with fine weather, but on this occasion the weather was splendid throughout.

The discipline observed was excellent, and strange to say, everyone seemed satisfied with all the arrangements from the amount
of drill down to the quantity and quality of the food which was always well cooked, and only too luxurious for a military camp.

The site was at Fullagar's Paddocks on the railway line, two miles beyond Parramatta. The paddock consisting of about 30 acres, was slightly elevated in the centre, and bounded in front and rear by a small creek, on the east by the railway line, and on the west by a commanding hill, where our artillery were supposed to be posted. The tents, eight in number, were pitched in an oval shape, enclosing a good parade ground.

On Friday morning, the 21st of May, Sergeant Hodge with Corporals Bellingham, McAnsh, and McLeod, proceeded in charge of the luggage, and before night-fall by dint of much work, they had pitched all the tents, dug the trenches, made the fire-place, and stocked the commissariat tent.

On Saturday morning the main body of the corps proceeded by train to Parramatta, and thence to the camping ground as the 'advanced guard of a column on the march. The total number now in camp was two officers, four sergeants, and sixty-six rank and file.

After dinner the company paraded at 2 p.m., when we proceeded towards Parramatta, with the centre sections extended in skirmishing order and the outer sections acting as supports. After proceeding about a mile through an orchard and grove of wattles we encountered the King's School Cadets strongly posted in the domain. The main bodies immediately engaged, but the two supports, under Lieutenant Anderson and Sergeant Hodge, were sent to attack the enemies flanks. The former party encountered Lieutenant Leycester and 20 of their opponents, whom, by dint of concealing their own weakness and great shouting, they drove back in confusion on the main body. At the same time Sergeant Hodge's party of 12 had taken the enemies left flank, without being even discovered, and as the enemy were now totally surrounded, they surrendered. Both companies were then assembled, and after some feeble cheers from the vanquished we returned to our respective places of abode.

At night-fall a good line of sentries was posted round the camp, and a party of 20 cadets, under Lieutenant Anderson, was sent out to try their vigilance and acquaintance with their duties. After a successful, but subsequently expensive forage in a few orange orchards, the party returned, and as the sentries were on the alert, were received with a warm fire from the left half-company in camp.

As the temperature was now at freezing point some claret-cup was found serviceable in keeping up our circulation, and counteracting the effects of the frost and heavy dew.

Until the bugle sounded for us to retire to our tents we amused ourselves around the blazing camp-fire, with a variety of songs generally more amusing than musical. Serg. Pell distinguished himself with "Ten thousand miles away," Cadet Hughes with
"Doctor Quack," whilsts ex-Cadet Geddes quite immortalized himself by his original rendering of "All Fours," Serg. Hodge's Cadet song was now learnt by all, and "Here's to you, Tom Brown," has been highly appreciated by us in all our subsequent marches.

On Sunday morning when in obedience to the fierce "reveille" from Bugler McCarthy, we came forth from our tents to clean our arms and prepare for parade, we found the water and tea in the basins frozen, and a very thick frost on the tents and grass, while our sentries were looking very blue in the noses.

After breakfast we paraded in full dress, and proceeded to the Chapel of the King's School where we received a manly and forcible address from the Rev. G. F. Macarthur. After service we marched back to Camp, where we were soon discussing a luxurious dinner, in which not even plum-pudding was wanting.

In the afternoon we were honoured with a visit from the K. S. Cadets, and some less welcome town larrikins who were put to rout by Serg. Pell's guard.

At 3 p.m., Capt. Weigall exercised us in marching past, and in some light-infantry drill, in the course of which we were taught how to make the best use of the excellent cover provided by Nature for the defence of our Camp. After drill which was most favourably criticised by our visitors we dispersed for a few hours, —some to forage for oranges, others to seek for the hidden beauties of Parramatta.

We passed the evening around the camp-fire very quietly, and retired early to our soft couches.

On Monday morning the sky was again perfectly cloudless, and the air keen and bracing. At 9 a.m. we paraded in full dress for the march past and review in honour of the Queen's Birthday. We marched to the domain; where we met the King's School Cadets. We soon deployed into line, saluted, and fired a feu-de-joi; then re-formed column, and marched past the saluting point in close and open column, after which we exercised in some more battalion drill, upon the execution of which we were complimented by Captains Weigall and Macarthur.

The drill was on the whole very creditable, though slightly marred by the eccentric movements of the markers of both corps.

We afterwards marched to the King's School where a sumptuous dinner had been provided for both companies by Capt. Macarthur who presided, and after proposing the health of Her Majesty, dismissed us all to see an excellent football match between the Wallaroo and Goulburn Clubs.

At 3 p.m., the outlying picket of 20 cadets under Lieut. Anderson returned to camp, and being incited thereunto by the zeal of Mr. Bean began to deepen the creek in the most vulnerable points, to place obstacles at the crossing places, and otherwise prepare for the attack which was expected at night from the King's School Cadets.

After the main body had returned, and we had had tea, Mr. Bean, Mr. Francis, and ex-Cadet Hawkins went out as scouts to
report the movements of the enemy, and a strong chain of sentries was posted along the edge of the creek, 300 yards from the camp.

Although the attack was not expected till about midnight, before the last sentry had been once visited, the scouts came back breathless to announce that the enemy had started as soon as ourselves, and now, before the moon had risen, were threatening both flanks. The scouts also informed us that the enemy had divided into three parties, of which the strongest was on our right flank, and the other two along our front and left.

The attack began on the right, where about forty of the attackers crossed the creek by means of a plank they had brought with them, and drove in the six sentries posted there. These were, however, immediately reinforced by Captain Weigall with the inlying picket, and after a great expenditure of ammunition, the "cease firing" was blown, and the battle here remained in status quo. The attackers were certainly stronger in numbers, and had driven in the sentries for a hundred yards, but then they came over the railway-line in mass, under a steady fire, rather than in skirmishing order, and would have been decimated before they continued their rash advance.

Meanwhile, a gallant party of very small cadets, under their Captain were keeping up a continuous fire of Chinese crackers on the left flank, but as this little ruse-de-guerre was discovered by our old Quarter-master Sergeant Lucas, the juveniles were left to their innocent amusement, while more serious work was going on elsewhere.

Another party under Lieut. Leycester had attacked the front, but they were met by the sentries along the stream, who kept them back till ordered to retire to keep up the communication with the flanks.

The camp was now surrounded with the enemy who numbered 90 as compared with our 60, but as they were met at every point with a steady fire, after the spare ammunition had been expended, both parties were assembled.

The Kingites claimed the victory because they forced our sentries back a short distance by dint of overpowering numbers, and a better supply of ammunition, but we would not concede this as our pickets met them everywhere, and only retired as far as the inlying picket, where they had the advantages of light, position, and better handling, and were consequently quite able to hold their ground.

After we had escorted our invading friends out of our boundaries, Captain Weigall and our guests also left us to reach Sydney in time for morning school.

During the previous night an attack had been made upon us by a distinguished literary gentleman of Parramatta, who was armed with an umbrella. The behaviour and language of this country editor were so eccentric as to lead us to the sad conclusion that he was very drunk. After ineffectual remonstrances and diverse gentle applications of Lance-Corporal Andrews' rifle-butt, our
facetious visitor was ignominiously bundled out of the ground by the guard.

On Tuesday morning we broke up our camp. Six cadets were detailed off to each tent, and at the sound of the bugle the whole eight were struck together, and all folded and stowed away in the tent-bags within eight minutes.

After all the baggage had been put on the luggage train we had dinner, and then assembled to bid farewell to the camping-ground to which we had almost become attached.

Three ringing cheers were given for Colonel Richardson, Capt. Weigall, Lieut. Anderson, Serg. Hodge, Color-Sergeant Brown, Sergeants Austen, Pell, and Quaife, the Cook, and our last and most successful camp.

We then marched into Parramatta accompanied by our vocal band which enlivened the march with favourite marching-songs, and were conveyed by train to Sydney which we reached at 5 o'clock.

Thus ended the most highly favoured and enjoyable camp, our corps has ever had, and that we may soon enjoy another similar one is the hope of every member of the G. S. C. Corps.

Even the school-poet has become enthusiastic on the subject, and in a moment of inspiration has produced a memorial poem.

S. G. S. ROWING CLUB.

At the suggestion of the Captain of the Sydney Rowing Club, the question of a school club was mooted during the first-half of 1875. A broad scheme proposed by the Sydney Club Committee offering six boats, shed, and attendance, at a rental of £60 per annum, was rejected as beyond the means of the place. A provisional committee, consisting of Messrs. Stephenson, Bean, and McAnsh, then endeavoured to raise funds for the purchase of a boat. They succeeded in raising about thirty pounds, and the four oared gig Osprey was accordingly purchased in July. The Sydney Club generously set aside the greater part of one of their side sheds for the school club use, at a rental of £3 per quarter, and it was accordingly determined to fix the subscriptions at five shillings a term. L. Stephenson, Esq., kindly offers the use of his boat for coaching, and this with a hired skiff, enables the club to provide for the coaching of twelve members each evening, if pressed. Owing, however, partly to the rival claims of football, partly to the infancy of the club, attendance has not been as regular as it might be. At present it is considered necessary that a master should be present each evening for coaching and other reasons. To lend some interest to the pulling it was determined that a scratch four of St. Kilda house should challenge the School. This four is to be picked from the following—Bowman, I; Bowman, II; Herborn; Cheesbrough, I; Perry, I. It is
expected that a four will row them picked from the following:—McAnsh, Ross, Newton I, Crummer, Vicars, and it is hoped that others may be induced to enter into the competition. The race is expected to take place at the end of this quarter.

A meeting of members will be called towards the end of this quarter to settle officers for next quarter, and determine various questions connected with the club. The results both of the meeting and the race will be given in our next.

The funds for the purchase of a boat were collected by means of subscription cards, and donations. Our thanks are due to the following for their liberal assistance:—A. B. Weigall, Esq., £5; L. Stephenson, Esq., £5; Arnheim, Esq., 16s.; C. Walsh, Esq., 15s.; and by collection—Ross I., £1 10s.; Bowman I., £2 6s.; Neill, £1 12s.; Paterson I., £1 6s.; Paterson II., £1 4s. 6d.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CADET CORPS.

To the Editors of the Sydneyan.

Sir,—I must beg some of your valuable space, to offer a suggestion as regards the evolutions of the Cadet Corps. I have noticed of late that the movements of the Non-Coms., have not all been quite as ready as is necessary. Officers in such a state would on a field day be quite at sea. To remedy this, I would propose that those of the Cadets, who really wish to attain a knowledge of drill should meet once or twice a week, and go through the Drill Book under the guidance of some competent person.

I am, Sir, &c.

September 3rd, 1875.

A WELL WISHER TO THE CORPS.

ATHLETICS v. BOATING.

To the Editors of the Sydneyan.

Gentlemen,—I have observed that a notice of some new Athletic Sports is posted up outside Big school. This will be the second meeting within twelve months. Is there any reason why they should occur twice a year? I think the onus probandi is on those who fall in with the present arrangement; because as far as I am aware, it is quite foreign to the custom of schools. However, I will give my reasons for objecting to these sports.

1. They are founded on a false analogy with amateur clubs, instead of school clubs. An amateur Athletic club is a club for athletics, and nothing else. Many of the members are good runners or leapers, but not good cricketers or oars. But in a school the best runners are sure to be the best football players; and there is hardly any winner of a race, who does not excel at some other game.

2. They will establish a bad precedent. Next year there will be a clamour for a second Athletic meeting, not because it is desirable in
itself, but because it has become the custom of the school. It is too late to make head against this meeting, but I hope that next year there will be something better to do than train for the second Athletics.

3. There is no necessity for them.

Does it not take away from the glory of the Mile, or the High Jump (supposing we could find a jumper), to have two rivals in one year? It is as if we were to play the King's School half a dozen matches in a season—the excitement is diluted by the extension; and the second meeting becomes a sort of Athletic sports and water.

Or supposing as is very likely, that the same winner gains the mile, or hurdles &c., at both meetings—What is the good of this? The winners of last half's races are all at the school. Does not their entrance, even if handicapped, lessen the competition, and so discourage instead of encouraging the rest of the school?

4. Athletics, which are desirable in March, are not desirable in October. In March, just before the football season it is a good thing to find out who are the best runners, and to get as many as possible to train for the races. Indeed it would be a very good thing for our success at football if we were to have a month's paper chases about that time. But what is the good of athletics before cricket?

5. My last and most important reason is that this meeting seems to be in the way of other interests—chiefly the Rowing club. The Rowing club wants its own special season as much as any other. Why not take the opportunity of the lull between football and cricket? Just as we were starting some scratch fours, which want all the coaching they can get, in come these Athletics like a big bully to elbow us out of the way. One of our best oars said to me the other day, "I hope they won't collect the boat club subscriptions just yet, for they will get in the way of the Athletic subscriptions." Now Messrs. Editors, just see what things are coming to! The boat club, struggling in its infancy, is to be denied its feeding bottle of subscriptions and its coral and bells of scratch fours, because its big brother has taken a fancy to them. Pray, gentlemen, do you fancy your magazine will be safe? Not a bit of it. Brown, Jones, and Robinson are all going in for the 100 yards—and when you ask them if they are going to support the Sydneyman, they will reply, "Sorry: but we have spent our money on entrance fees and running shoes."

I should be sorry to see the boat club, like a cabman without a stand, unable to find a place and season for itself. It is not very popular, and cannot be so. Therefore, if it is to flourish, it wants the more help artificially. Does it not strike your athletics that the leading school in New South Wales, ought to cultivate boating, as much, at least, as second rate schools in Victoria? Does it not appear ungenerous after the handsome offers made, and the trouble taken by Mr. DeLotto and the Committee of the Sydney Rowing club, that we should most of us wait to see the thing started instead of helping to start it? And, finally, would it not be rather bitter if some day we had to confess that we allowed Newington or Parramatta to show us the way in this respect, just because we were alive to the glory of a single run in on the Albert Ground before the ladies, but had not the public spirit to contend with the ignominious training of practising among steamers in the harbour?

I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

REMEX.
To the Editors of the Sydneian.

GENTLEMEN,—One of the most valuable features of your magazine to the school is the opportunity it will afford for free discussion and correspondence about the school games. Allow me, then, to bring the following remarks before the notice of your readers.

A good deal of care has been spent on the arrangement of Bigside matches, while far less has been bestowed on Littleside. A few foreign matches have been hastily got up for them; there has been a rough and ready pick up on Wednesdays; and the masters and senior players have taken some very meagre share in directing or watching their play. There is, as I understand, hardly a copy of the rules of football to be found in the school—so that Bigside itself is badly off. But Littleside is worse, they have neither a copy of rules, nor anyone to direct the play. Consequently if some player on Littleside has seen the style of play that seems to be popular with our suburban clubs, say of hitting or rolling the ball on, throwing obliquely to ones own side from touch, or that very clever trick of forwards to wait outside or at the side of a scrimmage for the ball and secure the applause of a run by confounding entirely the play of forward and half back, or that wretched apology for a scrimmage which consists of scattering two lines of players, one deep, and a yard apart, and then throwing the ball obliquely to be kicked through by some one else. I say if some one playing on Littleside has seen these popular modes of caricaturing the Rugby game, he introduces them to the detriment of the whole match—Now if some players from Bigside were to undertake the coaching of Littleside games on certain days, the play would surely be improved.

Similarly in regard to Little side cricket, if I may so call it, i.e., the cricket of the form clubs. From the greater knowledge of the game and the arrangement in forms it is to be hoped that there will be more enthusiasm shewn than there was in football. But cannot the best player in the school take rather more cognizance of the play of these form clubs?

May I add the following suggestions, for adoption next season.

LITTLE SIDE FOOTBALL.

1. That a list of Little side matches (home and foreign) for every Saturday in the term be made at the very beginning of the season, and the lists of players in each made out three days before each match day; double copies of all such lists to be posted conspicuously, both for Upper and Lower School.

2. That Wednesday be not a match day but a practice day; and that two of the fifteen be told off each Wednesday to superintend the play on Little Side.

3. That no boy be allowed the extra half hour for football on Wednesdays unless he come prepared to play in jersey and flannels.

4. That the rules be printed and ready for sale by the beginning of next football season.

LITTLE SIDE CRICKET.

1. That a series of form ties be played off as early as possible next term—no one who has his Eleven colours to play.

2. That some members of the cricket committee be present and pick out a provisional Twenty-two, eleven of whom shall be granted their
Twenty-two colours forthwith; the remaining colours to be given in the course of the Summer.

3. That the Eleven and Twenty-two constitute the School Cricket club whose matches shall take precedence of every other. And since it is the duty of this club to sustain the reputation of the school by playing foreign matches for us, I think it is fair that each form club should contribute a capitation fee of 6d. towards the expenses of the season.

Finally, I think, Littleside cricket needs centralization, and Littleside football needs competition. The cricket requires more net practice, and some coaching at the nets. The football would be the better for a set of form matches, and the rivalry which they produce.

Hoping that these remarks will call forth suggestions from the lovers of either game.

I remain
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
E. BEAN.

To the Editors of the Sydneian.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you tell me when we are going to have a gymnasium. I heard people talking about it some time ago, but the trustees seem to have forgotten all about it. I think if we had one, it would be a very good thing for the School.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
IV. C.