The Sydneyian.

No. 3

A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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EDITORIAL

"Difficulties are sent in order to be overcome."

In issuing the third number of the *Sydneian*, the editors acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of various School Magazines from England, and of two numbers of the *Melburnian*—a remarkable evidence of the energy and spirit of the Melbourne Grammar School.

If we compare our own position with that of other large schools, home or colonial, the most striking element of contrast will be found to be our want of a play ground. This want is a great hindrance to our carrying the life of the school beyond the school buildings. Apart from other considerations the cost of a ground hampers us greatly. We cannot hold an athletic meeting without paying £7 for the ground and its preparation. To play a bigside cricket-match we must hire the Albert Ground, and this costs £3 3s. each day. We can only hope the Trustees of the School will endeavour to clear us of this obstruction, by the purchase or hire of a ground. If this cannot be done, we might suggest that it would be of material assistance to the School, if the hire of ground for athletic purposes were considered a part of the school expenditure. Now that each of the large public schools of Sydney has its gymnasium, surely it is time that we too should recognise the principle of giving due encouragement to physical exercise. And here, on behalf of the Sydney Grammar School, we desire to express our warm thanks to His Excellency the Governor, both for his generous offer of the use of the Inner domain, and for the interest he always takes in our welfare.

Next, the want of a ground, two difficulties demand consideration. The first of these is the desultory manner in which subscriptions are paid. The treasurer of the eleven, though promised a subscription from every form club, was unable—we are sorry to write it—to obtain the payment of a single form contribution. In consequence, a great part of the expenses of the late season, fell on the committee, who for the honour of the school have to defray costs that ought to be shared by all. We shall refrain from saying more on this subject, but we do hope that it is the last we shall hear of anything of the kind.

The second difficulty has regard to the athletic sports. As will be seen from the letter of the sports committee,
the opposition to this year's sports has been chiefly due to two of the principals of boarding-houses—but of these gentlemen, one with some reason urges the expense attending them, the other—as we think—without proper reason describes them as injurious to the morals of youth. With regard to the first, while fully recognizing the duty that lies on the head of a boarding establishment to object to heavy expenditure in such respects, we would remind him that his example is readily followed by parents, and therefore that censures on the resolutions of committees should if possible be avoided. It will be seen from the Committee's letter in what position they were placed. If the prizes are to be paid for from the subscriptions of the club, five shillings is certainly the least that can be charged—to provide band, ground, and prizes. But why should this be so? It is not the way with schools at home. There, annual prizes are offered by those interested in the school—both trustees, masters, parents, and those connected in business transactions with the place. Will not the wealthy parents of some of our boys help us by each patronizing some particular race? Why should not all the prizes be provided for by these means? If this was done, an obstacle would be removed, and an ally gained. As regards the alleged physical and moral risks of active exercise—and the charge was in even stronger terms laid by the same objector against swimming and football—we are not desirous of entering into a discussion where argument would perhaps be of little use. It is true that attention has been drawn of late in England to accidents that occurred in the Rugby game as played by some London medical students. But London Medical students are proverbially the roughest of players; and strictures on the game as played with illegitimate violence by young men, who are their own masters has more to do with the legitimate and scientific play of well-disciplined schools, than the bursting of a Mississippi boiler, with the chances of safety on the City of Adelaide or the Ellora. As for the injuries to the moral nature of school-boys, how would the able ministrators of such schools as Rugby or Marlborough test such objections? Does not the precedent of these schools—from experience—show any such à priori allegations to be unfounded? If to pursue manly exercises be to err, we are not sorry to err in the company of the great English schools, and play a game, not merely countenanced, but deliberately encouraged by the masters of English boarding-houses. Among colonial
schools, too, we are not aware that such dangers are apprehended by the heads of the large boarding schools at Parramatta or Mittagong, at Geelong or Melbourne.

It is a relief to pass from these depressing topics to the consideration of the efforts that are being made for improvement in our life out of school and in school.

First, we would say something with regard to football. It is to be hoped that boys playing this season will try to come on the ground in a dress suitable to the game. Don't play in starched shirts and good cloth trousers. How can a boy have the conscience to roll in the mud or get tumbled about in scrimmages in this dress? The result of this habit is often that boys don't play up, for fear of tearing their clothes; and the cost of washing must be considerable. Why should not boys intending to play, come to school in flannel or duck trousers, and bring with them either a jersey, or else a canvas coat—which can be made for half-a-crown, and could be slipped over and protect the shirt? Another fact we would call attention to is the reluctance of players to buy the uniform for the first twenty. The objectors say: "We are leaving at the end of the quarter, and the money will be thrown away." Now the cost of the uniform is fifteen shillings: and the committee are prepared to buy back jerseys from those leaving, at rateable value. Nothing can be fairer than this.

It would not be amiss to give some hints to players now that the season is just beginning. To forwards we say, come in proper dress if you can, for you will play up better; don't hang about outside a scrimmage, but stand up close, and determine that the ball shall not pass you; don't try to play half-back when you are a "forward," but follow the ball up with all your might—the worst sight in a Rugby game is to see a lot of stragglers walking after the ball like sauntering loafters in a park—you should be always on the trot, and stick close to the ball. Half-backs and backs should practise hard at two things—catching the ball at once without fumbling, and kicking while on the run or even when held. If a back-player is not a sure catch he is good for nothing. And now go in and win—your cap of honour.

We hope the Rowing Club will make another start next quarter, but it is best to get football firmly established first. Indeed little will be done in rowing until there are large houses to take it up.

The Cadet Corps during the present quarter has increased in numbers and improved in efficiency. Those of the old
cadets, who witnessed the way in which the two companies turned out on the Queen's Birthday, must have felt satisfied that the cadets of to-day are determined to maintain the reputation which has been bequeathed to them by their predecessors. Nearly all the members appear to take a real interest in supporting the credit of the Company, and the non-commissioned officers, upon whom the success of the Company must ultimately depend, are both zealous and efficient. At the end of the present quarter we shall probably lose our present colour-sergeant, who is leaving the colony to pursue his studies in Scotland. Sergeant Brown will carry away with him the respects and good wishes of his comrades, and the consciousness of having done his duty by the Company. We shall be very fortunate if we are able to find as smart a soldier, and so zealous a cadet to fill the vacancy.

As to our literary societies—we may notice an improvement in the organization of the Shakespeare society. This is the alternation of debates with the readings. The first debate—on the Illawarra Railway—was a success; and its conduct, by a Government and opposition, is likely to keep up the interest of the members.

On the whole there is no reason to be despondent about the immediate or future prospects of the school. There are complaints: there is some despondency. But the very fact that some are concerned for our welfare shews that we have public spirited boys amongst us, who are sensitive for our good name. We might have progressed more—still the fact remains, we have progressed. Let us determine at least to give the public spirit that is growing as free play as possible—by good internal organisation, by spirited encouragement of all that is best in the place, whether mental or physical, by doing our best to speak up for the school and enlist the help of all who will be our patrons, whether trustees, parents, or distant well-wishers. Among ourselves we must have an energetic and courageous sixth form, who will set an example to the school in work-time and playtime, and follow the manly example of Sixth Fellows at home; and a compact organisation of clubs, under a central committee, with subsidiary committees in each form, who can turn to some effect the desultory efforts of individuals; from others we want presents of books for our coming libraries, prizes for our athletic sports, subscriptions to the *Sydneian*, and above all—a play-ground.

**THE EDITORS.**
The editors have received the following communications from His Excellency the Governor:—

16th December, 1875.

Gentlemen,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to thank you for the magazine, which he has perused with interest.

His Excellency is glad to find such evidences of the physical and moral improvement of the Grammar School, and trusts that, should he be able to be present at the distribution of prizes next year, he may find that some improvements may have been made to the recreation ground of the school, and in the establishment of a suitable Gymnasium.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER HELY HUTCHINSON (Private Secretary.)

The editor of the *Sydneian.*

16th December, 1875.

Sir,—The attention of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn to a letter signed "Round Arm," which appeared in the last number of the *Sydneian*, stating that the practice ground in the Inner Domain has "passed out of the hands" of the Grammar School Cricket Club.

I am desired to state, for your information, that the Governor has never withdrawn his permission to the Club to use the ground, and that he will at all times be happy that it should be used by the Club as a practice ground as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER HELY HUTCHINSON (Private Secretary.)

The Secretary Sydney Grammar School C.C.

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TO THE AUSTRALIAN LOCUST.

Royal Cicada, thou who art enthroned
Upon the summits of the tallest trees,
And sipp'st the dew, fanned by the morning breeze,
Trilling forth king-like carols—silver-toned—
We think thee happy, whilst thou dost survey
The wide-spread meadows yielding every day
Varied delights, which all are meant for thee!
The seasons change; whatever they may bring,
Thou art the master of them all, and king!
The rustic's friend, who stealtheth no man's goods!
Honoured by mortals! Known by all to be
A Harbinger of summer; muses love
Thine advent: and the spring-green woods
Echo thy music round from grove to grove.

King Phoebus too, who gave to thee thy song,
So filled with sweet harmonious melody,
Loves thine enraptured auditor to be,—
And joins thy concert with his lyre full-strung,
And worn not by old age, still fresh and young
Thou pendent one, peace ever crown thy head:
While on thy forehead, flashing in the light,
Sit three corlsscant gems of ruby-red:
Thy gauzy-woven wings shine glassy-bright
When on thy way from tree to tree outspread!
Earthborn thou art, yet thou ascendst on high
Bloodless and painless, like the Gods almost,
Were't not that, mortal like, thou hast to die,
And thus to Gods, and mortals too, art lost!

A. C. Q.

NOTE.—The Cicada is celebrated for its song by the ancient Greek poets under the name of τήττις. The Romans called it Cicada which we sometimes but erroneously translate "Grasshopper." There are several speces of Cicada; but the Cicada known to ancient Hellas has been never known but to one other place, that is, to Australia. It is there known, erroneously also, by the name of "Locust."—Goldsmith's Au. Nature, Note, Vol. II

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MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Trubb and his school, tested by the standard of a bygone generation, may perhaps be pronounced commonplace. Mr. Tims, however, my next master, was undoubtedly a man of mark. As an organiser, I have never met his equal, and his system I have never seen approached. Let me briefly describe the wonderful institution over which he presided. It was what was termed, I think, a parochial school, and was supposed to be under the supervision of the clergyman of the parish, but, practically, Mr. Tims was sovereign ruler; for the excellent Rector had an enormous district under his charge, and had little time for what he would doubtless consider the superfluous, if not impertinent, task of inspecting the work of the great Tims. At the time I entered there were about seventy pupils, including twelve monitors and two head monitors. The rank
and file were divided into six classes, each of which was pro-
vided over by a monitor. The twelve monitors were divided
into two gangs of six each, Fox's and Aubrey's—Fox and
Aubrey being the head monitors. The programme was
this: During the first week of the quarter Fox's six moni-
tors took charge of the classes while Aubrey "taught" his gang. The second week, Aubrey's monitors went into
harness for the general work of the school, and the other
gang were under the tuition of Fox. The third week's
work was the same as that of the first; the fourth the same
as that of the second, and so on. By this ingenious
scheme, it will be seen that the school was as nearly as pos-
sible self-teaching, if I may use the term. The mass of the
boys were always kept vigorously at work (after a fashion).
The monitors worked on the half-time system, both as
teachers and pupils. The head monitors were, as far as my
observation went, off duty on alternate weeks, and the
master apparently always, save when, in impressive tones,
he read a collect, or administered a rebuke to transgressors.
This arrangement admirably suited the convenience of the
higher functionaries, if it did not meet with the cordial
approval of all the pupils' parents.

Shortly after my admission to the school, it was dis-
covered that I could spell words of three syllables, and
repeat not only the multiplication table as far as eleven
times, but also Troy and Avoirdupois weights. Such a
genius could not be allowed to remain in the ranks, and I
was forthwith appointed to a vacant monitorship—a sad
event for the poor urchins committed to my charge. My
advent amongst them was the commencement of a reign of
terror. I would now like much to know how the time was
actually spent in this strange burlesque of teaching. I
have only an indistinct remembrance. But, whatever the
work was, it was entirely of my own ordering. Our mas-
ter's intellect was of far too sublime an order to descend to
such matters of detail as time-tables; so that the
monitors were, in some cases at least, absolute despots in
their respective classes. There was no superior directing
intelligence—no court of appeal that I ever heard of. My
impression is, that the first hour of each morning was devo-
ted to "sums." But as my pupils had an ineradicable
preference for a game called "noughts and crosses" to the
study of arithmetic, the work used to be enlivened at
intervals by the performance on my part of a general cud-
gelling, the severity of which was, I grieve to say, unre-
deemed by a spark of dignity. There was a lame boy in the class, who required the use of a crutch to help him to school. I seized this implement every morning, and kept it for my own use during school hours, and rarely considered a lesson properly done unless I belaboured the defaulters (who were often a majority of the class) with the crutch, using it after the manner of a hammer. It is painful to have to make this confession, but worse—far worse—remains to be told. One morning a certain boy, who, I think, studied human nature more than arithmetic, failed, as usual, to satisfy me. I approached him with my weapon, when he frustrated my attack most effectually by presenting me with a handful of parched peas, a delicacy which was much in vogue amongst boys in the times of which I write. I was so touched by this spontaneous tribute of affection and esteem, that my hand felt powerless against him for the rest of the day.* Others took the hint. In a short time I amassed great wealth in the shape of marbles, tops, &c., as well as perishable commodities. A kindly feeling grew up between teacher and pupils: sums were, by mutual consent, abandoned for "noughts and crosses," and the crutch fell rapidly into disuse. Thus peace was secured; but, alas! at what a price! Universal corruption prevailed. Talk of the sale of indulgences! Talk of the Walpoles and the Pelhams! In vain will you ransack history for a parallel to the unblushing bribery of the times of Tims. This was, without doubt, the darkest period (morally speaking) of my life. To attempt an excuse seems almost as great an insult to the cause of truth and virtue as an open justification. Yet I cannot help urging, as some slight palliation, my extreme youth. I was only eight and a-half years old.

The alternate weeks were occupied, as I have already intimated, in the pursuit of knowledge under my head monitor, Fox. The lessons were peculiar, consisting only, as far as I remember, of geography and a certain branch of experimental philosophy presently to be described. The geography lessons were conducted on what was known as the "first and second letters" system. We stand or sit in front of a map of the world. Fox calls out, say S—d.  

* To obviate any possible misconception as to the drift of the above passage, I may state that I have totally lost all relish for the dainty preparation above referred to. Should it be my fate ever to get such a present again, it will assuredly be handed to the nearest goat, and it will be well for the donor if no crutch is at hand.
Some one answers, "Scotland," pointing to the locality on the map. "Wrong." Another says, "Switzerland." "Wrong." Another "Sheffield." "Wrong." Then perhaps, after a long pause, number four says, "Samar- cand." "Right. Go up." This was, no doubt, a highly improving exercise; but it is not easy to discover any objective "right" or "wrong" in the above answers. The system is certainly open to the serious objection, that it affords immense scope for favouritism.

I cannot believe that all our mornings were taken up with such intellectual gymnastics as this; yet I have no recollection of our doing any other work whatever, except balloon-making, which Fox used to teach me on certain after­noons. This somewhat remarkable item in the curriculum is worthy of special mention, as it is the one subject which I succeeded in completely mastering at this or any other school. In all other respects my school education was, more or less, a failure; but in the construction of tissue paper fire balloons I may almost say I reached perfection. It is true that the balloons never by any chance ascended. As soon as a light was applied to the piece of sponge saturated with spirits of wine, and the balloon was released, the whole fabric invariably vanished in an instantaneous blaze—fortunately, no doubt, for the fire insurance companies.

Before I had time to prosecute this kind of study to the point of doing greater practical mischief than the mutilation of toilet sponges, my parents again removed to the sea­port town where dwelt my old master, Mr. Trubb. But I was not restored to Mr. Trubb's care. For a comparatively long period I attended a school, concerning which, strange to say, I can recollect nothing grotesque. My master was a painstaking man, and under him I acquired a knowledge of arithmetic, as far as "reduction" and "bills of parcels," studied Goldsmith's History of England, and learnt to write a bad but somewhat legible hand. At the end of about a year and a-half, the wandering star of our family led us to a city in Ireland, where I attended the Classical and Commercial Academy of Mr. Stew, an institution sufficiently peculiar to warrant more than a passing notice.

THE VIOLINCELLO.

A violincello is very well in its way. If you want to set the dog baying at the moon, or to shut up the barrel­organ man with envy, there is nothing like it; but certainly
for restoring the ebbing spirits of a fellow-man, it is a complete and miserable failure. There is a wretched man near our place that has got one, and he wheezes out the most unearthly sounds that ever issued from the lost among the gnomes and ghouls; mad cats are nothing to it. Although some people talk about music that "will calm the troubled soul," it certainly does not come from the violincello, for we know, from bitter experience, that it would not take many hours to lash up either a troubled or any other soul into a fit of the most inextricable frenzy. He begins about 8 o'clock in the evening, and corkscrews away till half-past 11. He starts with "Auld Lang Syne," with some slight variations, and goes on with a lively piece of his own composition, we believe; for in all the regions of ethereal space we have heard nothing to come up to it—not excepting the music of the spheres. Certainly a violincello is a very doleful instrument, and at the ghostly hour of midnight its tones might find favour with the beings who are supposed at that time to prowl about; but in the midst of life and light it would be too much even for the most black-biled and despondent of men to hear. We are going just now to see if he can be brought up for breach of the peace, but we mean to have it done somehow. Sometimes he gets a friend in to string at a broken-backed old piano, to prevent monotony. We can stand the violincello up to a certain pitch, but at the first ear-cracking thump on the piano, out we rush to crouch on the straw-heap in the back stable yard, with one finger in our ear, and weep a silent tear. We can never calculate on his hours of practice, but sometimes he strikes up just at dinner time. Then, indeed, we stop and mediate; we crawl under our four-posters, perspiring with a deadly damp. An old dray-horse died the other day in the neighbourhood; his death was attributed to consumption, but I know better than that; it was the violincello that the old horse died of.

February 4th, 1876.

W.

FROM CATULLUS.

Ad Calvum de Quintilia.

Calvus, if any ray of joy
Can reach the silent tomb,
From human grief or human tears
That mourn a lov'd one's doom.
When with regret we call to mind
Our love of former years,
And friendship long since lost to us,
In sorrow and in tears.

If this be so, Quintilia's death,
Nipped in her prime, shall prove
A grief to her, a grief by joy
Out-balanced in thy love.

LANDATOR TEMPORES ACTI.

ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—No. II.
WINCHESTER.—BY PROFESSOR STRONG.

The words "Winchester" and "Wykehamist," to the man who had the fortune to be educated at the College of St. Mary, near Winton, convey a group of associations which it is quite impossible to reproduce to non-Wykehamists. I speak of the school as it was ten years ago, for the ruthless hand of modern civilisers has abolished much that was characteristic of old Winchester, and reduced the youthful Wykehamist of the present day to the ordinary uninteresting life of a young English gentleman of the nineteenth century. The writer of this paper conceives that he has, so to speak, a hereditary right to grumble at the disappearance of the noble barbarism which distinguished Winchester from all other schools, seeing that his father and grandfathers both "drank of the crystal waters beneath the plane-tree bough" before him, and each sent "his young barbarian" to get his training in the same rough school. Should a fourth of the same line tread those ancient quadrangles, he will not, like his father, look back to the same quaint chaos of early chapels, curious fare, endless fagging, and no less endless Latin verses, which form the background to the scene of his father's early training. Winchester was divided into two separate compartments, whose pupils, like Cæsar's Gauls, differed in speech, manners, and institutions. The school was originally founded by William of Wykeham for seventy poor boys on the foundation: those who at the present day go by the name of College boys. These occupy what are known as the College buildings—a large and beautiful Gothic quadrangle, containing the seven chambers where the College boys passed their evenings and slept; and a large schoolroom, of ancient date, where they passed their days in reading, fagging, and being fagged. The com-
moners or boarders not on the foundation lived in buildings adjoining the head master's house. They were under a different system of rules to the College boys—employed, in some respect, a different slang, and, instead of the gown and bands which is the distinctive sign of the College boys, wore their natural clothes, characteristic of the British school boy. The present writer succeeded in getting on to the foundation by open competition, having been a commoner before; but his present remarks will be confined to a short description of the life and associations of a College boy. A word at the outset about the much-talked-of Winchester slang. I know of few things more strange than that it should have been possible to perpetuate into the middle of the nineteenth century a jargon peculiar to Winchester boys, understood by them alone, and quite unintelligible to the uninitiated. I do not seek to justify what to the Cosmopolitan must seem a foolish and puerile habit. Old associations render that jargon dear to the Wykehamist, while to the philologist they would be found not devoid of interest. To take a single instance, the word "Bevers" was the expression used to describe the afternoon refreshment of a bit of bread (which, by-the-by, is known to Wykehamists by the name of *Sines*) and a jorum of "swipes" distributed to scholars between the two afternoon schools.

The word at once takes us back to the evening meal of the Middle Ages, and is, no doubt, connected with the old French word, *bvre*—modern French, *boire*—and our own *beverage*. Suffice it here to say, that the Winchester boy had a name of his own for almost all the common appliances of life, by means of which name he was enabled to express himself in such a way that he could hardly be comprehended but by one of his own school. These expressions were written out in "word books," and are, in fact, the celebrated *notions* which made such a stir in England a short time ago. A new comer was supplied with one of these "word books," and given a fortnight in which to master them. During this time he was exempted from fagging, and was expected to master the contents of this mystical book. At the end of that period all the new boys were examined by a board of prefects in *notions*, and those who failed to give satisfaction were condemned to make acquaintance with the ground ash, the traditionary instrument of punishment used by the prefects at Winchester College. The system of "fagging" is the main feature of Winchester school. The prefects have supreme
and autocratic power over those who are called "inferiors," and, be it remarked, these powers are very rarely abused. Each prefect has a youth assigned to him called a "valet," whose duty it is or was to brush his master's clothes, fetch his boots from being cleaned, cook his mess, and make himself generally useful. The duties of prefect and valet are reciprocal. The prefect always supplies the valet with some sort of relish in the way of jam or cheese as an addition to the rations allowed by the authorities for the evening meal, and extends to his fag a sort of feudal protection as against other prefects, who would bully him. During the day it is the duty of the junior or fag to obey the prefects in everything—to "watch out" or fag for them at cricket, to run messages, and to devote himself generally to perform the pleasure of his masters. It seems to me that that the greatest mistake in the system of fagging in Winchester College is this: that a boy counts in rank as to fagging according to the date at which he has entered the school, and not according to the class which he occupies in virtue of his attainments. The consequences of this were often very painful. A rough and ignorant boy who had been pitchedforked into the office of prefect, par mesericorde, might find himself in the position to order about an intellectual and sensitive boy devoted to study, and shrinking from the drudgery of fagging alike as a hindrance to his study and as the sign of a position which he keenly feels to be a false one.

To the Editors of the *Sydneian*.

GENTLEMEN,—A curious epigram, supposed to have been written by Craconius, a Dominican, who wrote a History of the Popes. Read directly, it contains a strong compliment; but read backwards, of which it is capable, and in the same verse, it contains the reverse of a compliment. It was designed for Pope Clement. I think that its ingenuity may, perhaps, amuse some of your readers, G. F. M.

Laus tua non tua fraus; virtus non copia rerum
Scandere te fecit hoc deus Eximum.
Pauperibus tua das; nunquam stat janua causa
Fundere rec quæris, nectua multiplicas:
Conditio tua stabilis; non tempore parvo
Vivere te faciat hic Deus omnipotens.

The above was sent us by a friend of the school, and we insert it with much pleasure, but apologise if we have misread the last line, which (as printed) seems wanting both in the sense and scansion. Query: for 'hic' read 'sic.'—Eds. *Sydneian*. 
In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, Mr. Sheil, lately, in an argument relative to a matter of account, addressing the Court, said, “My Lord, I shall demonstrate this point by a numerical.” “Mr. Sheil,” said the learned and facetious Lord Norbury, who presided, “let us have no more new miracles.”

The clerk of a Chapel of Ease at Meltham in Yorkshire, to recover a lost horse, posted up a public notice, of which the following is a copy:—“Stolen, or otherwise carried from Hellam, a horse, ten hands high, four feet, one a black one; God save the king, with a pack-saddle on his back.

When Philip of Valois introduced the Salt Tax, commonly called the Gabelle, it was wittily said that he was the author of the Salt law.

An Irishman being brought before a magistrate the other day in London, as a pauper, the following dialogue took place:—Magistrate: “How do you get your bread?” Irishman: “As chape as I can, plaize your Worship.” Magistrate: “But how do you get your living?” Irishman: “By keeping myself alive as well as I can, your honour.”

At a public dinner lately held in Liverpool a gentleman who was asked for a toast gave, “The Colossus of British Literature, Sir Walter Scott.” Presently another gentleman rose and requested to give “The Colossus of Rhodes (roads), Mr. McAdam.”

On the death of General Wolfe, a premium was offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer. A number of poets of all descriptions started as candidates, and among the rest was a poem sent to the Editor of the Public Mirror, of which the following was one of the stanzas:—

“He marched without dread or fears
At the head of his bold grenadiers;
And what was more remarkable—nay, very particular,
He climb’d up rocks that were perpendicular.”

Curran’s ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness his physician observing, in the morning, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, “That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night.”

A short time before Riego’s death, a soldier placed as sentinel over him one day said, “Were you not in prison I would murder you.” “Were I not a prisoner,” replied Riego, “you would not dare look me in the face.”
To the Editors of the *Sydneian*.

GENTLEMEN,—Your interesting letter of 11th April reached us in time for publication in the second number of our new School paper, *The Melburnian*. Your remarks as to the advantage of friendly intercourse between the leading Public Schools of the Australian colonies cannot fail to be cordially endorsed by all connected with them; and, though the distance between us is too great to admit any prospect, for the present, of our getting up any Rowing or Cricket Matches, yet it will be interesting to know something of each other's doings through the medium of our respective magazines. We shall be glad, if you can spare it, to have a back file of the *Sydneian* for our library, and to receive future numbers as they are published.

Our *Melburnian* has made a very successful start, and the first and second numbers have had a large circulation. We intend to publish it monthly, and to make it as complete a record as possible of all matters connected with the school. Such particulars are not, it is true, always interesting to outsiders, but we do not mean to rely at all on outside support for the success of the periodical.

In commencing our correspondence, it may perhaps interest you to hear something about the past history and present state of our school. The building is not a pretentious one, of substantial bluestone, and situated about half-way between Melbourne and its favourite suburb, St. Kilda. It stands on ten acres of land, part of which is laid out in garden, but ample room is left for our cricket pitch and a good football ground. It was founded in 1838 under the auspices of the Church of England in this colony; and, under the head-mastership of the Rev. Dr. Brombly, the school rapidly attained to the high position which it still holds. Dr. Brombly relinquished his position last year, and on the breaking-up day was presented by the present scholars with a carriage, and by the old scholars (who are always most enthusiastic in any matters connected with the school) with a testimonial, accompanied by nearly £100. Coming after so universal a favourite as Dr. Brombly, our present head-master yet at once gained the respect and esteem of us all. He has brought with him from England a good many alterations and improvements in the organisation of the school. Among other innovations is our School Library, which already has a large collection of standard works. A carpenter's workshop has also been established; and the old man with his basket,
who used to sell us stale and unripe fruit at high prices, has been superseded by a “tuck-shop,” where all our requirements are sold at reasonable rates.

In cricket we have been all victorious during the past season, having played each of the other public schools, and having won every match. Last year, in football, we beat all of them but the Geelong School, who were too much for us. But on the river we have just sustained a defeat, the Scotch College having beaten us by four lengths on Thursday, May 11th. There is not much interest taken here just now in Athletics, apart from the abovementioned sports; but for some years past, when the other schools have competed with us in the annual sports, we have been fortunate enough to carry off the lion’s share of the prizes.

Our Rowing Club is getting into a very prosperous condition, and we hope next year to retrieve our defeat. Judge Fellows, a few days ago, made us a handsome present of a new four-oared gig, which was formally launched, and christened "Melburnia."

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"Melburnian."

Melbourne, May 20th 1876.

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CRICKET.

The most important matches in which the 1st eleven has been engaged are three matches, v. the old Sydneians, and two v. Newington College. Besides these there have been three matches v. twenty-two of the school and one against Manly C. C. As will be seen Newington College is the only school with which any match has been played, all the others having refused to play, alleging that they had not a strong enough team. In both the matches against this school we have come off the victors; in the first by 100 runs, and in the second (in which we played with nine men throughout) by 11 runs. Out of the three matches against the old Sydneians we won two, and in the other suffered the only defeat of the season. We won two of the matches v. twenty-two of the school, the other one resulting in a draw, as also did the Manly match. Altogether the eleven has been very successful during the season, winning six, and losing but one of the nine matches which have been played, whilst the other two were drawn. Reports of the Manly match and one of the old Sydneian matches will be
found in the last issue of the Magazine, and brief remarks of the others will be found below.

The first match was played on the Military and Civil ground, against twenty-two of the school. The eleven who went first to the wickets did not stay there very long and were all disposed of for 62 runs; Mr. Francis 15, and Allen 13, alone getting into double figures. The twenty-two then took their innings but failed to stay at the wickets as long as their opponents; for they made little stand against the bowling of the eleven, the sum total of their efforts being 48 runs. On the side of the twenty-two, Thompson batted very well for eleven runs. In the bowling department Crane did great execution, falling seven wickets without any runs being made off him, while Antill obtained six wickets, and Allen (who was bowling against a strong wind) eight wickets.

As there was still some time remaining, the eleven again went to the wickets, and when the stumps were drawn, there were four men out for twenty runs. The eleven thus won the match on the first innings by fourteen runs. The following is the score:

1ST ELEVEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman, hit wicket, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickery, b. Blue</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Francis, c. Spurgeon, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antill, leg before wicket, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellermann, b. Spurway</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkwood, b. King</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, hit wicket, b. Wood</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths, not out</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kippax, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twenty-tw. First Innings | 48

1ST ELEVEN—SECOND INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Francis, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antill, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkwood, b. Loveridge</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brown, b. Loveridge ...... ...... ...... ...... 2
Griffiths, not out ...... ...... ...... ...... 10
Sundries ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 5

For four wickets ...... ...... ...... ...... 20

The next match was played against the Old Sydneians of the Albert Ground. (It should here be stated that this Old Sydneian team was an altogether different one to that with which played in the former match on the University Oval.) Our Captain Bowman having lost the toss, we took our places in the field expecting to get plenty of leather-hunting; nor indeed were we far wrong, for when the last man was sent back to the pavilion the scoring-sheet showed 125 runs. Cooke was the highest scorer for them with 34, while Beal made 26, and Moore 17 runs. The fielding of the students was on the whole very good, and in bowling Crane got 6 wickets. The old boys were not long in getting into the field, and when time was called, only seven of the students had been disposed of for 163 runs. This victory is in a great measure due to the batting of Antill and Bowman who went in first and were not separated until 70 runs had been made, Antill scoring 44, and Bowman 33 runs. Of the others Crane made 18 (not out), and Allen 17 runs. The match was therefore won by 38 runs with 3 wickets to fall. The bat for the highest scorer on either side was obtained by Antill.

The next match against the twenty-two was played on Military and Civil Ground. The Eleven who went in first made 66 runs. Allen (20), Webb (15), and Crane (12), being almost the only who got any runs. The twenty-two in their innings topped their opponents’ score by 9 runs, Jacobs making the top score of 23 by hard hitting. Johnson, Lamrock, and F. Wilkinson bowled for the twenty-two, while for the eleven Allen got 8 wickets for 14 runs. It had been arranged to finish the match at some other time, but as it never was done the game ended in a draw. The following is the score:

1ST ELEVEN—1ST INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Webb, c. H. Wilkinson, b. Johnson</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatley, hit wicket, b. Lamrock</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, c. Teece, b. F. Wilkinson</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman, c. Wild, b. F. Wilkinson</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, b. Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first match against Newington College was the next which was played, and it came off on the Albert Ground. The Grammar School, who went in first, all succumbed for 48 runs, Webb (18, not out) alone playing well. It was certainly expected that the Newingtonians would top the score of their opponents, but they altogether failed to do so, for they went out one after another, and when the last man was sent back to the pavilion 14 runs was the result of the innings. In the second innings the Grammar School did much better than in their first, for, before they were all out, the score reached 88. Cordeaux (19, not out), Crane (18), Brown (15), Allen (14), and Jacobs (11) were the chief contributors to this score. The Collegians then made another attempt with the bat, but failed to make much improvement on their former efforts, as the innings ended for 22 runs. The small score obtained by the Newington College shows how effective was the bowling of Allen, Crane, and Bowman. The whole scores are as follows:

**SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—1ST. INNINGS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Bowler</th>
<th>Out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crane</td>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatley</td>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths</td>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman</td>
<td>Ducker</td>
<td>not out</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teece</td>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordeaux</td>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs</td>
<td>Webb</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 48
2ND INNINGS.

Crane, c. Speer, b. Bradridge .................. 18
Oatley, bowled Warden ......................... 1
Griffiths, bowled by Warden .................... 2
Allen, bowled by Warden ....................... 14
Webb, c and b. by Ducker ....................... 0
Bowman, bowled by Ducker ...................... 0
Wilkinson, run out .............................. 5
Teece, bowled by Halliday ...................... 0
Brown, bowled by Halliday ..................... 15
Cordeaux, not out ............................... 19
Jacobs, run out ................................. 10
Sundries ................................. 4

Total 88
Grand Total 136

Newington College, 1st Innings ..... 14
2nd Innings .............................. 22

Total 36

Again the Present and Past met on the cricket field, but the latter had a much stronger team than before, consisting mostly, as it does, of the pick of the other two teams. The old boys were first at the wickets, and when the last wicket had fallen 99 runs had been scored, Monro getting the highest score of 33 (not out) by excellent play, whilst Humphreys, of Intercolonial fame, and Mansfield made 16 and 13 respectively. The fielding of the Sydneians was far from being good, although Bowman fielded in his usual style. The old Sydneians did not take long to get into the field, the ball being entrusted to Monro and Mansfield. The wickets fell very fast at first, till Webb and Mr. Francis got together, when a good stand was made. But everything must come to an end, and Mr. Francis was caught off Monro in the long-field for 14 runs, which were obtained by very steady play. Not long after, Webb retired, being caught behind the wicket off Mansfield when hitting at a leg ball. Soon after this the innings came to an end for 61, H. Wilkinson carrying out his bat for 8 runs. Monro and Mansfield bowled all through the innings, getting seven and three wickets respectively. The Students then went in again, and when time was called there were four wickets down for 18 runs. The match was, therefore, decided by the first innings in favour of the Ex-Students.
For the fourth time the first eleven met the twenty-two, the result being a very well-contested match on the Alliance Ground. When play commenced by the twenty-two going to the wickets, there were only nine of the eleven and seventeen of the twenty-two present on the ground. In their innings the latter ran up the moderate score of 66, Johnson and F. Wilkinson making 14 and 12 respectively. For the eleven Crane bowled best getting 8 wickets. The eleven who followed only just managed to top the score of their opponents, for when the last man was despatched the total of the innings was 69. The chief scorers were Brown (18 not out), H. Wilkinson (14), and Webb (12), and in the bowling F. Wilkinson did most execution, getting 5 wickets. As will be seen from the appended scores the Eleven won the match by 3 runs.

1st Eleven—1st Innings.

| Name          | Score | Double
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Webb, c. by York, b. by F. Wilkinson</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths, c. by Nelson, b. by F. Wilkinson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs, bowled by Johnson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman, bowled by F. Wilkinson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, c. by York, b. by F. Wilkinson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Wilkinson, run out</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, not out</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordeaux, bowled by McEwen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveridge, c. by Doherty, b. by Wilkinson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 69

Twenty-o—1st Innings...

The last match of the season was played at Newington against Newington College on 22nd April. Our team started from Sydney by the 9 o'clock steamer with only nine men, including two or three emergencies, and arrived at their destination about 10.30. After a little practice, play was commenced, the Grammar School having first innings, and when the eighth and last wicket fell the total had reached 54 runs, Allen making the top score of 49 by hard hitting, and Kirkwood coming next with 11. Newington College, without waste of time, took their stand at the wickets, but, though there were only nine men in the field, they could not top the score of their opponents, for, when the innings was ended, the total score was 70. In the second innings the Grammar School made little head-
way against the bowling opposed to them, and all went out for 31 runs, Crane carrying his bat out for the score of 10. This left the Newingtonians only 46 to get to win, which it seemed very likely that they would do; but, owing to the good bowling of Allen and Crane, and the fielding of the whole team, the innings only realised 34 runs. The Grammar School thus remained the victors by 11 runs. Crane in the two innings got ten wickets for 44 runs, and Allen eight wickets for the same number.

**TWENTY-TWO MATCH.**

Played on the Civil and Military Ground on Wednesday, March 1st, between 1st Eleven and a picked Twenty-two, and resulted in a victory for the latter by 9 runs and two wickets to spare. Appended are the scores:—

**1st Eleven.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Batsman</th>
<th>Wicket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Webb</td>
<td>c. by Wilkinson I</td>
<td>b. by Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatley</td>
<td>hit on wicket</td>
<td>bowled by Lamrock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>c. by Teece</td>
<td>b. by Wilkinson II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman</td>
<td>c. by Wylde</td>
<td>b. by Wilkinson II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane</td>
<td>bowled by Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths</td>
<td>c. by Wilkinson I</td>
<td>b. by Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>bowled by Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxter</td>
<td>c. by Roberts</td>
<td>b. by Wilkinson II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveridge</td>
<td>run out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Francis</td>
<td>not out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>bowled by Wilkinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total 66**

**Twenty-Two.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Batsman</th>
<th>Wicket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wylde</td>
<td>run out</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
<td>bowled by Allen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>c. by Bowman</td>
<td>b. by Allan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teece</td>
<td>leg before wicket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doherty</td>
<td>bowled by Allan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordeaux</td>
<td>c. by Baxter</td>
<td>b. by Crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>bowled by Crane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford</td>
<td>bowled by Allan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamrock</td>
<td>bowled by Crane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson II</td>
<td>c. by Bowman</td>
<td>b. by Allan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>bowled by Crane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>c. by Bowman</td>
<td>b. by Baxter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 66
Roberts, c. by Oatley, b. by Crane .... .... 0
Gray, bowled by Allan .... .... .... .... .... 0
Ring, run out .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 2
Summerbell, bowled by Bowman .... .... .... .... .... 6
Barton stumped .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 2
Jacobs, bowled by Bowman .... .... .... .... .... .... 22
Herborn, leg before wicket .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Crummer, not out .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Bird .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Flett .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Sundries .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 11
Total 75

LITTLE-SIDE CRICKET.

V. AND VI. v. IV. NON-GRECIANS.—This match was played on Moore Park on the 22nd and 29th March, and resulted in a victory for the former in one innings and 9 runs to spare. For the 5th and 6th S. Wright (23) and Summerbell (21) played well. On the other side, Nelson played well for 21. In the first innings Mitchell II. and F. Wilkinson bowled well; in the second T. Wilkinson and Roberts did the same. Nelson and Eld bowled well for the 4th. The following are the scores :

Eld, c. and b. by F. Wilkinson, .... .... .... .... 6
Nelson, c. by King III., b. by Mitchell .... .... .... .... 21
Macnamara, run out .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Paddle, bowled by Mitchell .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Henry, bowled by F. Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... 1
MacLeod, bowled by F. Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Bucknell, c. by Summerbell, b. by Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
MacArthur, c. and b. by F. Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 1
Ring, not out .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 6
Hunter, bowled by Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Burrows, run out .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 0
Sundries .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 10
Total 45

Eld, bowled by Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... 0
Nelson, bowled by F. Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... 0
Macnamara, c. H. Wilkinson, b. Roberts .... .... .... .... .... 1
Paddle, bowled by Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... 1
Henry, not out .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... 4
MacLeod, c. and b. by F. Wilkinson .... .... .... .... .... .... 2
Nott, c. by Gibson, b. by Roberts
MacArthur, bowled by Roberts
Ring, run out
Hunter, hit on wicket, b. by Roberts
Burrows, bowled by Roberts
Sundries

Teece, bowled by Eld
Summerbell, hit on wicket, b. by Nelson
F. Wilkinson, bowled by Eld
Roberts, bowled by Eld
Wright, bowled by Nelson
Mitchell, bowled by Nelson
H. Wilkinson, bowled by Nelson
Moore, hit wicket, b. by Hunter
King, II., bowled by Nelson
King, III., bowled by Nelson
Gibson, not out
Sundries

Total 19

Vth and VIth thus winning in one innings and nine runs.

III B. v. V. AND VI. FORMS.—This match was played on the 8th and 15th of March on Moore Park, and resulted in easy victory for the former. For III B Kenyon and Baylis played very well, the former for 66, and the latter 34. For the Vth and VIth, Wright 16, and Mitchell II 15 played well. The bowling of Evans and Kenyon for III B. was very effective; King I also bowled well for the Vth and VIth. The following are the scores:

Summerbell, bowled by Kenyon
Wright, bowled by Evans
Moore, bowled by Baylis
Wilkinson II, hit on wicket, b. by Evans
Roberts I, bowled by Evans
King I, c. by Baylis, b. by Kenyon
Owen, bowled by Evans
Barker, bowled by Kenyon
Gibson, bowled by Kenyon
King II, bowled by Kenyon
Mitchell II, not out
Sundries

Total 73

Total 39
Summerton, c. by Kenyon, b. by Evans 1
Wright, run out 0
Moore, not out 0
Wilkinson II, absent 0
Roberts I, bowled by Evans 0
King I, bowled by Kenyon 2
Owen, bowled by Evans 4
Barker, c. by Baylis, b. by Evans 1
Gibson, bowled by Evans 0
King II, bowled by Kenyon 1
Mitchell II, c. by Kenyon, b. by Evans 15
Sundries 19

Total 46

Roberts II, bowled by Wilkinson II 12
Bryant, c. and b. by Wilkinson II 1
Hill, hit on wicket, bowled by King I 3
Evans, c. by Gibson, b. by Wilkinson II 0
Kenyon, c. by Summerbell, b. by King I 66
Dunn, c. by Wright, b. by Barker 0
Kiss, bowled by Barker 0
Baylis, stumped by Teece, b. by King I 34
Kellermann, bowled by King I 0
Shute I, run out 0
James III, not out 0
Sundries 14

Total 130

III B. thus winning in one innings and 45 runs.

A match was played on the 8th and 15th, between the III B. and V. and VI. which ended in an easy victory for the former, winning by one innings and 46 runs.

Fache's House v. V. and VI. Forms.—This match was played on Moore Park, on the 25th of March, and resulted in a defeat for the latter, who had only eight players present. The scores were:—Fache's House C. C. 70; Vth and VIth Forms 37. For the former, Lamrock (28 not out) and Baylis (15) played very well. Teece (13) and Roberts (9) also played well for the Vth and VIth. The bowling of Lamrock and Johnston for the F. H. C. C., and that of F. Wilkinson for the Vth and VIth, was very good.

A return match was played on Moore Park on March 31st, between Fache's House C. C., and the Vth and VIth Forms C. C., which resulted in a victory for the latter after
a very exciting contest. The scores were, C. H. C. C. 43, Vth and VIth Forms C. C. 47, the Forms thus winning by four runs. On the F. H. C. C. side, Kenyon (16), and McEwen (9), played very well, while for the Forms, the batting of Roberts (10), F. Wilkinson (9), and Loveridge (8 not out), was very good. Lamrock and Johnson bowled well for the F. H. C. C., while F. Wilkinson and Loveridge did the same for the Forms.

A match was played on Moore Park on Saturday the 1st of April, between the Vth and VIth Forms C. C. and the Thornton C. C., which resulted in an easy victory for the former in one innings and thirty runs. The Thorntons were disposed for 13 in their first innings, and 29 in the second, making a total of 42 in both. The Vth and VIth made 72 in their first innings. For the Vth and VIth the bowling of Wilkinson II and Kirkwood was very effective, whilst the batting of Ayres (17), Wilkinson II (15), and McEwen (11) was very good. Josephson bowled and batted very well for the Thorntons, making 18 not out in his second innings.

February 26th.—Fache's House v. Laughton's House.
—Played on Moore Park, Fache's House winning by 11 runs, Cadell making 13 runs for St. Andrew's C. C., and Johnson making 16, and Lamrock 19 for Cleveland House.

March 4th.—Fache's House v. Thontons—The house being victorious by 21 runs.

March 8th and 15th—Fache's House v. III Non-Latin C. C.—won by the house by 8 wickets, Higgins making 10 and Gregory 12 on the Form side; Wood 22, and Moxham 14 for the house.

March 18th—Thontons v. Fache's House—Thonton's winning by 12 runs.

March 25th—Fache's House v. IVth Non-Grecians.
—Highest scorers, Lamrock 15, McEwen 10 for the House; Ring 7 and Hunter 5 for the Form.

March 25th—Fache's House v. Vth and VIth Form.

April 2nd—IVth Grecians v. Fache's House.—Lost by 6 runs. Eld making 11, Ayres 9 for the Form.
The House Club thus winning 5 matches out of 7 played during the quarter.
Best playing—Johnson and Lamrock, bowling, McEwen's fielding being very good.

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CADET CORPS.

The Non-Commissioned Officers at present are:

RIFLE COMPANY.—Colour Sergeant Brown; Quarter Master Sergeant Macansh; Sergeants Andrews, Bowman; Corporals Wilkinson, McCarthy, Teece, Perry; Lance Corporals Baylis, Neill, Herborn, Jamieson.

CARBINE COMPANY.—Corporals McIntyre, Asser; Lance Corporals Mann, McRae.

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RIFLE TEAM.

During the last quarter the Team were kept in active practice for the various matches that were to take place with the Grammar Schools. Every Tuesday afternoon at 4 p.m. the team proceeded to the Rifle range, and as the members mustered pretty strong a good average was generally obtained. The first match fired this term was against King’s School. The team fell in at the railway station at 8.45 on Saturday, March 11th, under charge of Lieut. Anderson, and arrived at King’s School about 10. After a short rest both teams marched off to the Rifle Butts where the contest took place, which resulted in a victory for the Grammar School by 47 points.

The teams then returned to King’s School, where they did justice to the good things set before them by Mrs. Cornelius. After dinner cheers were given for Lieuts. Leycester and Anderson and the teams, and three hearty ones for Mrs. Cornelius. In the afternoon the shooting party amused themselves at croquet and bowls, kindly provided by Mr. Burkett, of King’s School. The team returned to town about 7 p.m., well satisfied with their day’s work at shooting, croquet, &c., to say nothing of the dinner. The following are the scores:

March 11th, 1876.
Weather—Dull. Wind—Light, Front.
KING'S SCHOOL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col. Serg. Smith</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serg. Bloomfield</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpl. Brown</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet Higgins</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewdney</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Donald</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laidiey</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col. Serg. Brown</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serg. Andrews</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpl. Wilkinson</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teece</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Carthy</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet Begbie</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Ewan</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herborn</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trebeck</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second match was fired at Paddington Rifle Butts, between the Team and the Old Sydneians, which resulted in a victory for the former by 58 points. In justice to the Old Sydneians it must be said that some of them had not handled a rifle for some time, but it must also be said that they did not bring their best team into the field. As the scores will show, neither team shot well.

23rd March, 1876.


EX-CADETS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Col. Serg. Beal</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Quarter Mas. Serg. M'Tintyre</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Quarter Mas. Serg. Lucas</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Serg. Elphinstone</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pockley</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Corpl. Bowman</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Serg. Bellingham</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Corpl. Quaife</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Cadet Evans</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeBoos</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges have been sent to Newington College, Penrith V. R. Co., Richmond V. R. Co.

The Newington College have replied, stating that they will only shoot on the condition that 5 men of their team come down here and 5 of our men go up to Newington, but as such conditions have never before been proposed, the
match is likely to fall through. Penrith V. R. Co. have
replied, stating that previous engagements will prevent a
match taking place for some little time. Richmond V. R. Co.
have accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydneian.

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of regret that we
announced to the school our decision to abandon the pro-
ject of holding an athletic meeting this term, and it may be
well to review the principal reasons for coming to such a
decision. One of the objections raised is, that the entrance
fee of 5s. 6d. for entry to each race is too large; and we are
sorry to say that this objection has been upheld by the
Principal of one of the boarding-houses, who refused to
allow his boys to join until the subscription was reduced.
Last year we held two meetings, one in autumn, the other
in spring, and the entrance fee in each case was 2s. 6d., and
1s. for each race; but finding that the school had too many
clubs to support, and that athleticism was receiving too
much attention at the hands of the school, it was decided to
hold only one meeting in the year.

It was also found that 2s. 6d. entry was hardly sufficient
to provide suitable prizes and meet the various expenses
of the club. For this reason the fee was raised to 5s., making
but little difference to those intending to enter for the
races, as the entrance fee for each race was lowered to 6d.

The second objection raised by the Principal of another
boarding-house was, that Athletic meetings produced a
detrimental effect on the moral character of young men,
and he consequently refused to allow his boys to join the
club.

We do not, however, mean to enter into a discussion on
this point, but must take as our precedent the conduct of
all the principal schools in England and in the colonies.
We cannot fail to notice the effect that such ungrounded
opposition from these gentlemen has on the esprit de corps
of the school in general.

Trusting we have not trespassed too much on your
valuable space,

We remain, yours, &c.,
The Committee S.G.S.A.C.
To the Editors of the Sydneian.

Gentlemen,—After what we have seen and heard the last few days about our out-door exercises, ought we not to be ashamed? Here is the Athletic Club gone to the ground; and it is certainly to be hoped that the other clubs will better their condition, or a similar fate may await them. I say, better their condition. This, perhaps, is rather hard upon them, for I am happy to say that, although few, still all who are in any way connected with these clubs have always shown themselves truly patriotic for the school's advancement. But, alas! their efforts have not been of much avail, for they have always had to meet very great obstacles, which are now greater than ever.

First of all, I believe, the boys residing at some of the boarding-houses were told—or, at any rate, advised—not to join the Athletic Club. Of course, we all allow that persons, and especially boys, entering any establishment have to abide by certain fixed rules, and how far these rules ought to be brought to bear upon the boys perhaps no one knows better than the guardian himself. But still, what harm can be produced from being a member of such a harmless thing as an Athletic Club? When boys, we must not be made to lie over our books, and in the house all the year through. We will be old men and feeble quite soon enough without trying to become such; and how can we be expected to fulfil our mental duties aright unless we first attend to our physical ones?

Then, again, there is amongst the boys of the school an amount of *esprit de corps* that they ought to be ashamed of—if they have any left to be ashamed of. The idea that out of a large school like ours we have not one-tenth belonging to a club that, after the cadets, ought to be the pride of the school! Surely no one can object to the rules of the club! Nevertheless it is of no use repining about the past. The past has gone, but still the future has room for improvement, and may our deeds be more worthy of us in the future than they have been in the past. Hoping that they will be so,

I remain, yours, &c.,

Aliquis.

To the Editors of the Sydneian.

Gentlemen,—I have heard from a very reliable source that one of the clubs belonging to the school is in difficulties concerning funds. Now this is a thing that ought not to
be in this school, with its 400 boys. I believe it was resolved, at a meeting, that each boy belonging to the form cricket clubs should contribute 6d. towards the first eleven, but this does not seem to be taken any notice of. The only thing I can see that will meet these difficulties would be to form an Association on the same basis as the N. S. W. Cricket Association, to which each form club would send a delegate, and pay a subscription, the Association putting funds together, and offering some inducement to the clubs to contribute towards it—such as a cup, or a badge of some sort. This, I think, would support cricket in the school, and bring the boys more together, as all the interest of the form clubs would be centred in the Association. The Association would also be able to form rules respecting the cup matches, and appoint the dates for them to be played on, and not have two or three cup matches going on at the same time, and a lot of fellows rushing from their own match to see how the others were getting on, and delaying their own by keeping them waiting until they came back, as is often the case.

Hoping this idea will meet support, and asking pardon for trespassing so much on your valuable space,

I remain, yours truly,

Hans Von Schloggenbocks.