The Sydneian

No. X,

A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MAY, 1878.

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

1878.

Hampson & Gibson Printers, 15 Queen's Place.
SCHOOL CALENDAR.

May 31. Monthly half-holiday.
June 1. Athletic Sports on N. S. W. Cricket Association Ground.
       17. Examination for the Knox Prize, which was not adjudged in December.
       18. English Examinations begin.
       20. Entertainment at Guild Hall.

Winter holidays begin.

July 15. Spring Term begins.
       29. Editors' Box Closes.

Aug. 5. “Sydneian” No. XI. published.
For the third time this year we have the pleasure of presenting the "Sydneian" to our Subscribers. The Magazine now seems to be fairly on its way, with a fresh start under a new management. Since it was first started it has been continually changing into a paper, edited more by the boys themselves than by the masters, and we hope that it will soon be under the entire management of an editorial staff composed of boys, and guided by the friendly aid of the Masters when occasion may arise. We also hope that it may receive support from the whole School, both as contributors and subscribers.

Since we published the last number, a good many matters of interest to the School have taken place. The long summer quarter has come to an end with a Latin and Greek Examination, on the principle of a handicap for the forms in the Upper School below the sixth; these forms to receive a handicap in the shape of marks, and the same paper for them all.

The holidays, which were not too long to tire one, occupied the whole of the Easter week; after which the school assembled, and the new quarter commenced.

The Prefects, with Wilkinson at their head, are to assist the masters and the whole School generally to keep order and check those over-boisterous spirits which will break out in School hours, despite any law which may be issued to keep them down. Still a kind word from the Prefects is always taken in a proper spirit, and no attempt to question their authority has been made.

The new quarter has also brought an expensive luxury of wearing out both the leather of our boots and that of the football, in the—what shall we call it?—well, in the piece of ground adjoining the School buildings; still whatever may be its disadvantages, it has this good result, viz., of making weak and timid boys take their part in the struggle for the ball, and this struggle is only what they will have to go through in the battle of life.

We are sure that all the G. S. boys feel proud of Wilkinson for winning the two Schools' races at the Sydney Amateur Athletic meeting on Saturday last. Let us also hope that he or some other Sydneian will carry off the laurels on June 1, when we hold our yearly sports meeting.

Finally, for ourselves, we hope that we may come in for a share of the mites which are floating about in the shape of entrance and registration fees, and that you will take in the same spirit as it is given—the Sydneian No. X.
THE SERGEANT.

Who drilled me when a raw recruit,
And at the Butts taught me to shoot?

Who keeps the armoury so clean,
That not a speck of dust is seen?

Who cooks our dinners every day,
And gives them to us when we pay?

Who rings the bell at half-past nine,
And half-past twelve—the dinner time?

Who brings the book for absentees,
And smiles and nods to all he sees?

And when we're gone, as go we must,
Who from the school sweeps all the dust?

Who goes on errands into town,
With clothes and hair brushed nicely down?

Who is of drilling never tired,
And ought to be by all admired?

GERMAN KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.

No. 3.

Among the names of the great reformers of Education, there is one which has not yet received that honour which it deserves, and with which I firmly believe the future will invest it. It is that of Friedrich Wilhelm August Fröbel. His claims to distinction among educators are, however, now extensively allowed in his native land, as well as in Switzerland, Holland, France, the United States, and partially even in England and Australia. These claims are numerous, and of great importance. While many others have laboured with greater or less success at the superstructure of education, to him belongs
the special credit of having earnestly devoted himself to the foundation. While others have taken to the work of Education, their own pre-conceived notions of what that work should be, Fröbel stands consistently alone in seeking in the nature of the child the laws of educational action, in ascertaining from the child himself how we are to educate him.

Further, Fröbel is the first teacher to whom it has occurred to convert what is usually considered the waste steam of childish activities and energies into the means of fruitful action; to utilise what has hitherto been looked upon as unworthy of notice; and, moreover, to accomplish this object, not only without repressing the natural free spirit of childhood, but by making that free spirit the very instrument of his purpose.

In laying before the readers of the "Sydenian" the development of Fröbel's principles of elementary education, I propose to connect with this development a sketch of the personal history of the man. We shall in this way learn to appreciate not only the principles at which he ultimately arrived, but the mental processes which led to them.

Fröbel was born April 21, 1782, at Oberweissbach, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. His mother died when he was so young that he never even remembered her; and he was left to the care of an ignorant maid-of-all-work, who simply provided for his bodily wants. His father, who was the laborious pastor of several parishes, seems to have been solely occupied with his duties, and to have given no concern whatever to the development of the child's mind and character beyond that of strictly confining him within doors, lest he should come to harm by straying away. One of his principal amusements, he tells us, consisted in watching from the window some workmen who were repairing the church, and he remembered long afterwards how he earnestly desired to lend a helping-hand himself. The instinct of construction, for the exercise of which, in his system, he makes ample provision, was even then stirring within him. As years went on, though nothing was done for his education by others, he found opportunities for satisfying some of the longings of his soul, by wandering in the woods, gathering flowers, listening to the birds, or to the wind as it swayed the forest trees, watching the movements of all kinds of animals, and laying up in his mind the various impressions then produced, as a store for future years. He was, in fact, left so much to educate himself through Nature as was the Mary Somerville of later times. Not until he was ten years of age did he receive the slightest regular instruction. He was then sent to school, to an uncle who lived in the neighbourhood. This man, a regular driller of the old, time-honoured stamp, had not the slightest conception of the inner nature of his pupil, and seems to have taken no pains whatever to discover it. He pronounced the boy to be idle (which, from his point of view was quite true) and lazy (which certainly was not true)—a boy, in short, that you could do nothing with. And, in fact,
the teacher did nothing with his pupil, never once touched the chords of his inner being, or brought out the music they were fitted, under different handling, to produce. Fröbel was indeed, at that time, a thoughtful, dreamy child, a very indifferent student of books, cordially hating the formal lessons with which he was crammed, and never so happy as when left alone with his great teacher in the woods.

The result was that he left school, after four years, almost as ignorant as when he entered it, carrying with him as the produce of his labour a considerable quantity of chaff, but very little corn. The corn consisted in some elementary notions of mathematics, a subject which interested him throughout his life, and which he brought afterwards to bear on the lessons of the Kindergarten.

Circumstances, which had proved so adverse to his development in his school experiences, took a favourable turn in the next step of his life. It was necessary for him to earn his bread, and we next find him as a sort of apprentice to a woodsman in the great Thuringian forest. There, as he afterwards tells us, he lived some years in cordial intercourse with nature and mathematics, learning even then, though unconsciously, from the teaching he received, how to teach others. His daily occupation in the midst of trees led him to observe the laws of nature, and to recognise union and unity in apparently contradictory phenomena. Here, too, he reflected on his previous course of education; and formed very decided opinions on the utter worthlessness of the ordinary school teaching, as never having reached what was in himself, and therefore, in his view, failing altogether to be a true culture of the mind and of the man.

His life as a forester, which, though certainly not without great influence on his mental character, was not to be his final destination, ended when he was about eighteen years of age. He now went to the University of Jena, where he attended lectures on natural history, physics, and mathematics; but, as he tells us, gained little from them. This result was obviously due to the same dreamy speculative tendency of mind which characterised his early school life. Instead of studying hard, he speculated on unity and diversity, on the relation of the whole to the parts, of the parts to the whole, &c., continually striving after the unattainable, and neglecting the attainable.

This desultory style of life was put an end to by the failure of means to stay at the University.

For the next few years he tried various occupations, ever restlessly tossed to and fro by the demands of the outer life, and not less distracted by the consciousness that his powers had not yet found what he calls the "centre of gravity."

At last, however, they found it.

While engaged in an architect’s office at Frankfort, he formed an acquaintance with the rector of the Model School, a man named Gruner. Gruner.
saw the capabilities of Fröbel, and detected also his entire want of interest in
the work that he was doing; and one day suddenly said to him, "Give up your
architect's business; you will do nothing at it; be a teacher. We want one
now in the school, you shall have the place."

This was the turning point in Fröbel's life.

He accepted the engagement, began work at once and tells us that the first
time he found himself in the midst of a class of thirty or forty boys; he felt
that he was in the element that he had missed so long—"the fish was in the
water."

EIN LEHRER.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCHOOL NOTICES.

For the future the general prizes of the School will be given on the following
principles:—

For the purpose of general prizes, the School will be divided into five
branches.

Upper School—1. English.
2. Modern Languages.
3. Classics.
5. Natural Science.

Lower School—1. English.
2. Modern Languages.
3. Latin.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Algebra and Euclid.

The examination will be held in sections 1, 2, in June, and in sections 3, 4, 5,
in December. Those examined will be placed in first, second, or third classes
according to merit. Any boy obtaining three first classes in the course of the
year will be entitled to a prize.

ENGLISH EXAMINATIONS, JUNE, 1878.

Upper School.

Upper Division—1. Bacon's Essays, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 38, 39, 42, 47.
2. History of Europe, 13th, 14th, 15th centuries.
3. Geography, Physical and Political.
2. English primer, Morris.
4. Geography, Physical and Political.
5. Dictation.

LOWER SCHOOL.

2. Poetry learnt during the quarter to be repeated, explained and parsed.
4. Geography of America, Africa, Oceanica.
5. Dictation.
6. Reading.

Form II. A—The same as Form III., omitting the English Primer.
Form II. B & I—1. Poetry learnt during the quarter to be repeated, explained, and parsed.
2. Dictation.
3. Spelling.
4. Reading.

The subject chosen for the Voluntary Modern History Examination to be held in June is Macaulay's Essay on Machiavelli.

EXAMINATIONS IN LATIN AND GREEK GRAMMAR.

There will be a handicap examination in Latin and Greek Accidence in April and September.

One prize will be given in the Upper School for Latin and one for Greek, and two prizes in the Lower School for Latin, for the combined results of these examinations.

The maximum of marks for each examination will be 100. In the Upper School, the

VI Form start at scratch.
V Form receive 5 marks in Latin, 10 in Greek.
IV Form receive 10 marks in Latin, 20 in Greek.
Remove receive 15 marks in Latin, A 30 in Greek.

B 50 in Greek.

In the Lower School—

III A start at scratch.
III B receive 5 marks.
III C receive 10 marks.
II A receive 15 marks.
II B receive 20 marks.
I receive 30 marks.
The first of these Examinations was held on Thursday, April 18; the second will be held early in September.

2ND QUARTER, APRIL, 1878.

The following promotions have been made:—
To II B. Savage, Mansfield, 2; Lippman, Littlejohn, 3; Langton, Abbott, Burgess, Suttor, Cohen, Jones, 5.
To II A. Bowman, 2; Butterfield, Massie, 2; Backhouse, Blatchford, Gordon, Mackay, 2; Lander, Aylmer, Burns, 3; Ford, 2.
To III B. Marks, Thomson, 4; Loxton, Gerard, 2; Blaxland, Hunt, Campbell, Thomson, 3; Cranna, Morrice, Holloway, Smyth, Bennett, Muir.
To III A. Bode, Collins.
To R. A. Rofe, Hall, 2; Cowper.

DEBATING CLUB.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

Songs and Recitations.—F. B. Wilkinson, Chairman. The principal feature on the Programme was a dialogue, in which Lowe, Barlee, McIntyre, and others, took part. The dialogue was entitled "The Banishment of Catiline." Lowe took the part of Cicero; Barlee, Catiline; and McIntyre, Cethegus. Barlee and Lowe were especially good. The dialogue was heartily applauded. Littlejohn I. gave a violin solo.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
No meeting, in consequence of the "march out" of the Cadets.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.
No meeting—Easter holidays.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.
No meeting—Easter holidays.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

Songs and Recitations.—F. B. Wilkinson, Chairman. Green, a lower school boy, made his appearance, and astonished the audience somewhat by his excellent reciting. Barlee gave a humorous reading very well. James gave a song.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

Debate.—"Which is the greater benefit to N. S. Wales, Free Trade or Protection?" The Government upheld Free Trade. The following took part in the Debate: For Free Trade—Montagu (Premier), Lowe. Against—Herbert, Mullins. Mr. Anderson made a very good speech, which tended more to instruct the audience than to command the voting. On a division being taken, the votes were found to be as follows: For Free Trade, 14; against, 12. The Government was therefore declared to have a majority of 2
Friday Evening, May 17

Songs and Recitations.—The President (Mr. Weigall) took the chair. There was a very large attendance, no doubt in consequence of the announcement that there would be a contest for a Prize given by Mrs. Webb, of Bathurst, for the best reciter in the Lower School. Amongst the visitors we noticed Mrs. Webb, and Sid Webb. The Prize was, by the vote of the meeting, awarded to Green. A second one is to be given to Anderson. The prizes will be given on Friday, May 31, in the big School, when all the boys will be assembled previous to being dismissed for half-holiday. With regard to the evening’s programme, everything passed off very successfully. Mr. Raymond was encored for his singing. Mr. Carroll gave the “War Song.” Littlejohn I. played a solo on the violin; and it is evident he understands the instrument he plays. Shute II. and Lewington gave a piano duet, for which they received a hearty round of applause. These two gentlemen are both very good players, and it is quite a pleasure to hear them. Lewington accompanied several of the singers, and some of the songs he had never seen before, so it is doubly creditable to him for playing so well. Mr. Whiteld delighted his hearers with a piano solo. Mr. Anderson gave in his usual style a recitation, which it is needless to mention was vociferously applauded. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Webb for her prize, proposed by Green, and seconded by Anderson, was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and three cheers for the ladies, closed the proceedings.

N. W. M.

Translation of Horace’s Ode Book III., Ode 30.

A monument more lasting far than brass
Have I not reared than highest pyramid,
Those regal structures which decay forbid?
The impotent North wind shall often pass
While years on years their hoarded sum amass
And ages run unable to destroy.
I shall not wholly die, but shall enjoy
Escape from Libertina, I shall pass
Fresh in the praises of posterity,
A life that’s ever fresh in ev’ry mind;
And men shall keep me in their memory
As long as to the pontiff’s care consigned,
The silent vestal shall companion be.
Where’er Aufidus violent shall wind,
Men shall for ages talk and think of me.

EX-FIFTH.
GYMNASTICS.

Some people say that boys need no studied muscle culture. "Let them play cricket, football, &c., as much as they like," they say, "and they can well dispense with the scientific gymnasium." Now with all our lectures, conversations, newspapers, and other similar means of mental culture, we are not willing to trust our intellects without the scientific training we receive at school. Is not this equally true of the body? Is the body one simple organ which if exercised is sure to grow in the right way? On the contrary, is it not a very complicated machine, the development of which requires studied management? For instance, a boy has round or stooping shoulders (as a large number of Grammar School boys have). If he spends all his spare time in cricket and football, does anybody suppose he will become straight again? Must he not for this and other numerous defects have special scientific training? As the Grammar School has a Cadet Corps, the Cadet's training is considered sufficient physical culture. But this mode of exercise can never furnish the muscle culture we so much need.

Military drill fails to bring into play the chest and shoulders, indeed in almost the entire drill these parts are held immovably in one constrained position. In all but the cultivation of uprightness it is singularly deficient in the requisites of a system of muscle-training adapted to weak chested boys. I do not wish by anything I have said to prejudice boys against joining the Grammar School Cadet Corps, as I belong to it myself, and consider it a very fine thing; nevertheless (there is no doubt) we ought also to have a gymnasium.

Now I have been at school in Melbourne, and I am sure there is not a large public school there without a Gymnasium; and most of the private schools containing fifty or sixty boys have one also; and here we are with a school of 400 boys, who beat the Melbournites at cricket, and otherwise think ourselves much ahead of them, without this, which is one of the principal elements of a school like ours.

SPORTS.

As the cricket season is now almost ended, footballs have been started in the School Ground, also a few practice matches have been played, which were not very well attended; but it is to be hoped that as the season advances the boys will practice at least two or three times a week, as it was through the want of practice that we lost so many matches last season. It is also to be hoped that the boys in the upper forms will set an example to the younger boys by attending practice, and not mind a few bruises, tumbles, &c., as the exercise will enable them to work harder, and with more success at their studies. If the team practice well this season they will
judging from present appearances) be very strong, and a match for any School Club.

The following matches have been arranged for the coming season:

June 8.—20 v. Wallaroo.
15.—Combined Schools v. Wallaroo.
July 20.—15 v. Burwood.
27.—15 v. Toxteth.
31.—20 v. University.
Aug. 3.—1st and 2nd 15 v. King's School.
10.—v. Woollahra.
17.—v. Newington.
24.—v. King's School.
31.—v. Toxteth.

As regards our Annual Athletic Sports, the Committee have decided on holding them at the Association Ground on July 1st.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to show the interest he takes in the School by presenting the Athletic Club with a Cup, for which the Committee have made an additional Race, distance 1-mile (Handicap.) Mr. Weigall and Mr. Pratt, with their usual kindness, have offered prizes—Mr. Weigall for the Champion Race, 1 mile; Mr. Pratt for the All Schools' Race. The Hon. James White has also been kind enough to offer a prize for the 1-mile Handicap.

The following is the programme:

1.—100 yards Flat Race.
2.—220 yards (under 15) Handicap.
3.—All-Schools' Race, 200 yards.
4.—Hurdle Race, 150 yards.
5.—School Cup, 220 yards (Handicap).
6.—Throwing Cricket Ball.
7.—Champion, 1 mile,
8.—Ex-students, 150 yards.
9.—Maiden Race, 300 yards (Handicap).
10.—Boys under 13, 80 yards.
11.—Boys under 14, 100 yards.
12.—House Cup, 1-mile (Handicap).
13.—All-aged Stakes (5 yards a year), 200 yards.
14.—Boys under 15, 440 yards (Handicap).
15.—Mile Walking Handicap.
16.—1-mile Handicap.
17.—440 yards (Handicap).
18.—Medley Race, 60 yards running, 30 hopping, 70 walking, 40 All-fours.

In reference to Athletics the School has distinguished itself by one of its
members (F. Wilkinson) winning both the All-Schools Races at the last Amatuer Athletic Sports (distances) 150 yards and 1\text{\textfrac{1}{2}}\text{mile}.

T. H. BARKER,  
Hon. Sec.  
S. G. S. S. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editors of the Sydneian.)

Sirs,—There can be no doubt but that The Sydney Grammar School Debating Society is in a flourishing condition as far as numbers go, but at the same time we have a great many inactive members. Now why is this? It is simply because these fellows have not self-confidence enough.

There are many who could speak very well if they would only practice, and at the debates is the place for such practice. All that is required is a little self-assurance, and those now inactive members would become useful members to the society, and at the same time do themselves an immense amount of good. There are also many ex-students who I think might benefit both themselves and the society by joining. Some of the old boys seem to consider such a thing is beneath them, but they may assure themselves that if anything it is above them.

Hoping that these few remarks will have the desired effect,

I am, &c.,

AN EX-STUDENT.

(To the Editors of the Sydneian.)

Sirs,—Owing to the efforts of Mr. Carroll, a football club has been formed by the boys of III A Form, this quarter, and they have already played several scratch matches. This club is separate from the Little Side Football Club, and is supported entirely by the members of III A Form. Davis II is captain; Neill II, secretary; and Cooper I, treasurer.

I do not see why the other Forms in the Lower School should not each have a football club, for in a large school like ours one club is not sufficient for the whole of the Lower School.

The clubs if properly organised would not interfere with the sports fee, which is not much when we think of the privileges which those have who pay it.

LOWER SCHOOL BOY.
(To the Editors of the Sydneyi.)

Sirs,—In your last issue there is a letter from "An Old Boy," in reference to our late defeat at Newington; he places all the blame of the team’s having had no practice on the Captain. This I do not think just, for the Captain is elected at every match, and the Captain in one match may not be the Captain in the next; as for instance, when Bowman and Webb were here, Bowman was Captain one week, and Webb the next; so it is impossible to say who is Captain, and therefore if we blame our Captain we really blame any man in the eleven.

The Secretary, who is a permanent officer, and should be the most active officer obtainable, is the proper person to superintend the working of the team; it is he should make them practice and keep them at it.

If a team is defeated, people must blame some one, and the first one thought of is the Captain. If the Captain is not efficient, does not understand his field, or does not possess control over his men, then it is very reasonable to blame him for the defeat; but be he as good as possible, it is impossible for him to cope with the difficulties consequent upon his team being in want of practice.

"Hurrah" for ourselves, we have carried off the double event this time Fred Wilks came out splendid, and Jupp and Fred Baylis also did well. Now we have gained the laurels so long held by King’s School, let us do our best to retain them; we may be sure we will not be allowed to hold them without a great struggle, so next time we must have our men “fit,” and thus defy defeat.

One word about football before I close: If we wish to make any show at all we must train, train regularly, train hard, for without training you cannot play football well.

I am, yours, &c.,

AMICUS.

DOWN THE HAWKESBURY.

[By a Traveller.]  

On the morning of Friday, April 26, a party of five, including myself, made our way to the Windsor Bridge for the purpose of engaging a boat to pull a few miles down the river. We saw there two boats—one a nicely painted light one, the other a dirty-looking (what some of our number were pleased to term) barge, with thin paddles, one of which seemed to have been the worse for wear. Of course you may guess we bargained for the good boat, but we were told that it was to proceed to Sydney in a short time, so that we could not have it; therefore, sooner than go without a boat at all we took the “barge,” and moved off from the land. We paddled down the river for about a quarter of a mile, when we found that the river was
gradually getting shallower until we stopped the boat and changed our course nearer to the bank, where we saw a man fishing, who put us on the right "track" in the deep water. We pulled down a few more miles past the many farms which are to be seen lining the banks of the Hawkesbury. Some parts of the river were covered with lily-white ducks who evidently enjoyed the cool water in the intense heat of the sun. At last we turned to come up the river—having promised to be back for dinner at 2 o'clock. We had not gone far when the oar (?) broke in two. This was mishap No. 1. We however pulled with the broken blade until we suddenly perceived that we were not moving. We were in the middle of a sandbank! The tide had gone out since our journey down, and we had lost the "track"! At last one of our number volunteered to go into the river and push us off into the channel. Thus we were enabled to get off, but this was not our last trouble, for we ran aground twice before reaching the wharf. The good boat (which was to have gone to Sydney) was lying there just as when we left. I don't know whether the boat was to have gone to Sydney, but next morning it was still there. We afterwards learned that the boat did not belong to the man from whom we hired the "barge," who to get us to take his own boat (?) told us the other was going to Sydney.

CADET CORPS.

On April 12th there was a full-dress parade of the Corps, at which there were present 90 cadets, including a few "old fellows"—choice spirits such as Dick Bowman, Joe Burrows, Clapin, and Hilliard.

We marched down to the Circular Quay, and were thence conveyed by steamer to Chowder Bay, upon entering which we saw the tents occupied by the N. S. W. Artillery, who had been throwing up entrenchments and making the batteries as impregnable as possible. As we marched along the beach of the bay in the direction of the fort at George's Head, Dezarnaulds II was heard to exclaim in a most heroic tone, "Expugnemus castrum et castra." However, as the hill was rather steep, we stormed it in a quiet leisurely way. On arriving at the top of the hill we found our gallant opponents enjoying the "dolce far niente." They saw that resistance would be hopeless, and therefore quietly resigned all pretensions to the battery, and courteously showed us over our new quarters. After we had had a most interesting and instructive tour round the magazines, pits, trenches, and the case-mated battery, and an intelligent explanation of the different points connected with fuses, shells, case shot, shrapnel, &c., we fell in again, and were drilled for a short while as a battalion. The Rifle Company drilled very steadily and smartly. Their fine springy step in marching won encomiums from the van-
Artillerymen. The Carbines drilled well enough to draw forth the remark that there need be no timorous anxiety about the danger of a Russian attack while the G. S. C. C. contains Long, Jeanneret, Dezarnaulds II., and Robertson. Our forts, our hearths, our homes, and our country are safe.

After drill we descended to the bay, having graciously given the Artillerymen back their fort with a warning, and found that tea had been prepared in the pavilion by our energetic Sergeant-Major, Quarter-Master Sergeant, and his Corporal.

Old Dick and a few other six-footers amused themselves on the merry-go-round, while the others played prisoner's base, or exhibited their agility in dismounting head first from a young donkey that was quietly browsing on the green.

There was evidently great electrical repulsion between the hair on the donkey's back and the sheep's wool in the unmentionables of our gallant Cadets, for all who mounted the brute, except Higgins, showed an insane desire to drive their heads into the sand, and present their coat tails for inspection.

After we had enjoyed the coffee, tea, rolls, and beef, which were prime, we had some jolly songs—old favourites—from Captain Weigall, Baylis, Street, and Clapin.

We returned to Sydney about 10 o'clock, all in high spirits, and much pleased with the march-out.

It may be interesting to the Cadets to know that their movements are watched with interest, as our old Sergeant was able to read an account of one march-out in the telegraphic news of the Melbourne Argus on Saturday morning.

In the All-Fours Match at the end of last quarter, Lieutenant Anderson's team—Q. M. S. Baylis, and Cadets Shute II., and Thomson—won the prizes in the Rifles; and Cadet Bigg's team—Cadets Helsham II., Ranken II., and Dunlop—won in the Carbines. Lance Corporals Hungerford and Murray, and Cadet Gorrick in the Rifles, and Cadets Bigg, Mackay, and Thomas, in the Carbines, won the Quarterly Average prizes. They were all presented by Captain Weigall, at full-dress Parade, on May 3rd.

A fine team of 16 of the smartest fellows in the Corps is now learning the Bayonet Exercise, with which to enliven the proceedings at our entertainment in June.

FACETIE.

Why should a crow's cries always be attended to? Because he never makes a noise without caws.
MISCELLANEOUS

The Sports Committee Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of 10s. 6d., as a donation to the Sports' Fee Fund, from Mr. S. Webb, of Bathurst.

We desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of £3 from Mr. S. F. Brown, of Edinburgh, and formerly of the Sydney Grammar School. Also, the sum of £1 10s. from Mr. S. Webb, of Bathurst.

ESSAY.

Mr. S. Webb has offered a prize for the best essay written by a boy of the Lower School. The Essays are to be in the Editor's Box on or before July 24.

The Essays must bear a motto, and the same motto, with the writer's name, must be enclosed in an envelope.

FIRE.

A fire occurred at the residence of Mr. H. N. Montagu, Glebe Point, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, May 4. Before the engines arrived the flames had a complete hold on the upper part of the building, and in about an hour the house was completely gutted.

Montagu (of the School) had a very narrow escape, for, if he had slept a few minutes longer, he would have been suffocated. The fire is said to have originated in the roof over his room, but how it arose no one can tell. Montagu has lost all his books and note-books, which were of considerable value to him.

The whole of Mr. Montagu's library was destroyed, as were also a great many other articles of value.

ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment, partly dramatic, partly musical, will be given at the Guild Hall on June 20. It will be under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and under the auspices of the S. G. S. Debating Club. We have reason to believe that every effort is being used to make the entertainment a success. A grand camp scene will be represented by the S. G. S. Cadets. A number of Cadets are busily engaged practising the Bayonet Exercise, which will be performed on the above evening. The admission to be charged will be two shillings. Tickets may be obtained from any of the Debating Club Committee. The Committee are—Mr. Weigall (President); F. B. Wilkinson and T. Barker (Vice-Presidents); and Baylis, Elphinstone, Neill, Herbert, Lowe, Mr. Anderson (Hon. Treasurer), Montagu (Hon. Secretary.)

All Grammar School boys, their parents and friends, should, if possible, endeavour, by their presence, to support the entertainment. We wish it every success.
We are requested to state that the entertainment will be for the benefit of the sports of the School, for obtaining a 'cricket ground, and a piano for the Debating Club.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"The Comic Conference War Map."—A very amusing but at the same time instructive publication. Russia is represented as a large Octopus, seizing, with its feelers, the surrounding countries. It is very well printed and lithographed by Messrs. Hampson and Gibson, of Queen's Place, and is published at the General Publishing Office, 160, Pitt-street.

"The Comic History of N. S. Wales."—All colonial boys who desire to know the history of their native country, should read this work. It has the merit of not only being comic, but also of being perfectly true, as it is written by Madame Charles Cook, who is known to be a very old colonist. The History is published weekly, at the General Publishing Office, 160 Pitt-street, and is printed by Messrs. Hampson and Gibson. It is very well illustrated.

"The Cliftonian" is edited by the boys of Clifton College, Bristol. It is very well got up, and our Sports' Committee might take a leaf out of their Magazine, and see how they manage their amusements.

"The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly."—A very creditable magazine. On referring to it we find that they are establishing a Debating Society in connection with the School, on the same basis as the S. G. S. Debating Club. It also contains a very good article on "The Prefects."

The Librarian of the XIth Form begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following books:

De Quincy "On Style and Conversation," from E. M. Bowman.
Macaulay's "Letters and Speeches," from A. Bowman.
"Young Victoria."—Edited by Members of the Scotch College, Melbourne.

"SYDNEIAN" ACCOUNT.

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