The Sydneian.

No. XIX.

A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AUGUST, 1879.

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

1879.
The study of one's language is a study which is not only possessed of great interest but which recommends itself to consideration as affording much information and instruction.

First let me show, that the study of language is of great interest. It is impossible to understand the attraction which the mind feels towards tracing out the origin and primary meaning of the words which make up a language, without having first fallen under the spell of that attraction. And it might be reasonably expected that we should thus feel a pleasure in exploring the sources and marking the changes of the words of our language. For, when we first apply ourselves to the study of our language, we find ourselves in a new world—the world of words—and we feel as a man who had never been out of London would feel, if he were blindfolded and had his eyes suddenly uncovered, to find himself in one of those vast and grand primeval forests of Brazil. He would be astounded with admiration, the boundless beauty, the matchless grandeur, the wonderful wealth of the scene, would all be new to him; and such is the admiration which seizes us when our eyes are first uncovered, as we begin the study of words. Many of the words used unthinkingly by us in our daily conversation, become, when we scan them more closely, marvels of thought and intellect, showing deep poetry and lofty thoughts; and when we refuse to study words, we purposely shut our eyes to half the beauty, and half the poetry of our language. When, on the other hand, we wisely explore the world of words, we are pleased and delighted with the beauty and subtleness of what we use every day, without a thought of their poetry or philosophy.

But besides this pleasure in the study of words there is a great deal of practical instruction in such a study. In the first place it is absolutely impossible that we can understand and speak—at least as we should understand and speak—our own language as it is spoken at present, without first having looked a little deeper than the surface, and seen the words of it in the light of the past, and that past often a very remote past indeed. Theirs is a vain argument who argue that it is enough to obtain a
fairly accurate acquaintance with the rules of the grammar of our language as we find it at present. For "there are anomalies out of number now existing in our language which the pure logic of grammar is quite incapable of explaining, which nothing but a knowledge of its historical evolutions, disturbing forces which have made themselves felt therein, will ever enable us to understand." And another argument, used also in other sections of knowledge, that we may leave such investigations into the past of our language to a few grammarians and antiquarians, is utterly mean. It is much the same as proposing that we shall live on the labour of others, and Kingsley compares those who use it to a "'fatting ox, who willingly allows the farmer to house him, till for him, feed him, provided he himself may lounge in his 'stall and eat, and not be thankful.'" But there is this difference between the two cases, that whilst the farmer may repay himself by selling or eating the ox, there is no such gratification within the grasp of the few "grammarians and antiquarians." Like all other branches of knowledge, too, the study of language opens and expands the ideas, disabusing the mind of many wrong conceptions.

The bearing and connection of language with history is also great and important. All great eras of the world's history have been marked by the creation of a new flood of words, which are necessary to express the new ideas which spring up in men's brains. For "names (or words) are impressions of sense, and as such take the strongest hold upon the mind, and of all other impressions can be most easily recalled and retained in view. They therefore serve to give a point of attachment to all the more volatile objects of thought and feeling. Impressions that when past might be dissipated for ever, are by their connection with language always within reach." And the amount of history contained in single words is often remarkable, and is often amusing, for every new era or event in history requires new words to express the new ideas which accompany that era or event; and thus words which have been primarily coined to designate some peculiarity, have been seized upon by language, the principal qualities of the historical object have been applied to other objects, displaying, amongst others, these qualities, and by the changes wrought in the lapse of time, have been so altered from their primary meaning as in some cases to mean the exact opposite. In other words, again, their use by a particular class or party holding its own peculiar beliefs, has—even when the class itself is almost utterly forgotten—caused these words to attach to themselves a meaning degraded or ennobled, according as the class who most used them considered them to imply a dishonourable or an honourable quality.

There is, however, another and perhaps more important way in which language is useful to history. The science which adopts this method of employing language to the aid of history is called comparative philology, and has only been known as a science within the last century, for it was discovered by Sir William Jones in 1784. This distinguished linguist, who had been during his school and college life, greatly attached, and eminently successful in the study of the Classical and Oriental languages,
noticed the remarkable resemblance between the roots of Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and English, and proposed the theory that these nations had once been united. Since then his theory has been adopted, and his example followed by many learned linguists, notably by Schlegel and other Germans, and through their labours we have now some idea of the condition of these nations before their separation. Thus we know that they had some form of government from the similarity of the Anglo-Saxon ric (which comes down to us in the word bishop-ric), to the Latin rex. We know that they were so far civilized as to have known the use of mills (E. mill, L. mola, Gk. µυλήν); that they made wine (L. vinum, Gk. οίνον) and oil (L. oleum, Gk. ὠλαίον); that they used oxen (L. bos, Gk. βόος, (?) E. bu-ll); that they ploughed the land (L. arare, Gk. ἀπαρα, O. E. to eor, i.e. to plough). It is remarkable too that all these words denote peaceful occupations, whilst all words relating to war or the chase differ entirely in these languages. It is therefore supposed that before their separation these nations were a peaceful people leading a quiet pastoral life, and having no knowledge of the arts (and miseries) of war or of the wild pleasures of the chase. Now, without the aid of language, what trace is there of the history of these nations in pre-historic times? We see then what an important aid language is to history; and besides this there are many events of history, which have only survived to us through the medium of one or two words.

It is also our duty to study the rise and history of our own language in order that we may take our part in keeping the national language pure and logical, as far as that may be possible, because the condition of the language may be regarded as a reliable criterion of the state of refinement and purity, to which the nation has attained. For instance almost all literature of the reign of Charles II. is tainted with dissoluteness and immorality; and it is matter of history that this period was stained with these blemishes—their cause being the reaction in morals after the severe regimen of the Puritan discipline (for the law "action and re-action are equal and opposite," holds good morally as well as physically). And does not this obtain always? Do we not always see that the state is degraded or pure, according as the language is degraded or pure? Take for example the natives of Tasmania, and their language. It is said that whilst they have four words to represent as many different ways of murder—one describing a most atrocious process—yet in the whole language there is not one word approaching even distantly the idea of "love." As a means therefore of keeping the state pure, we should endeavour to keep our language pure, and to understand its genius, and this we cannot do without studying it deeply.

I have now finished these few papers on reading. If through them I have influenced any of my fellows to take up what is instructive and amusing instead of what is merely amusing I shall consider any trouble
that I may have had in preparing these papers amply repaid. But above all remember to read systematically, and to finish everything you undertake. For unless you do so you lose at least half of what it is possible to gain by reading.

A DAY ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

Last Christmas holidays I went with three others for a camp out on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, and as I think a description of a day spent there could not fail to interest my readers, I will give it here to the best of my ability. As soon as we arrived, after pitching camp, making a fire, &c., we started in quest of some ducks. We soon saw a mob of about 100 on the opposite side of the river. Two of us started to wade over a part that looked shallow, and after a while it got deeper and deeper, until about up to the armpits. My companion remarked that he was not going to be drowned for a few ducks and wished to return, but struggled on, and we soon landed. Sneaking up behind a tree, we shot two ducks each. We recrossed the river, and taking back our prizes to be cooked, we went down to set lines for the cod which abound in that river. After a while I saw what appeared to be a brown stick floating down the river, and as I idly watched it, it seemed to turn head-over-heels, and disappeared. I was then sure that it was a platypus, although I had never seen one before. I got my gun and watched the place where he had disappeared, and in a few minutes he came up again. I lay on my back on the log, so I suppose he thought I was part of it, and came drifting down about ten yards from me, when I fired, and he curled up on the surface amidst a pool of blood. Then began a race; the current was very strong, and carried him down at a great rate. I tore along the bank after him, and it used to break in on an average every couple of minutes, so I got nicely wet. At length I got near him; the current swept him near the shore, and I made a despairing grasp, but what was my horror, instead of feeling the bunch of feathers that I fully expected would form the tail of this animal, to feel a flabby mass, which I found was his real tail after all, and he had no feathers on any part of him. After my victory over this platypus I thought I would be able to shoot plenty, but they invariably used to dive before the shot got to them. I returned to my line, and on pulling at it found a very heavy weight on. I thought a huge codfish had hooked himself in my absence, more especially as, whatever the thing was, it began to show decided signs of being alive. At length I got it up, and landed in triumph a big black turtle. My disgust can be imagined, in fact I was so angry, that when the turtle made a rush to get back to his native element, I gave him a kick that effectually quietened him. These turtles are very plentiful in the river, and float with the point of their nose just sticking out of water, so that I in my innocence wasted a good
many charges of powder and shot on them, supposing that they were platypuses (or platypi, I don't know which is correct.) After this we settled down to fishing in earnest, and had very good sport, although the fish were rather small compared to what are sometimes caught in the river.

The scenery on the river is in some places very picturesque, especially in the bends where the huge she-oaks darken the water, and give a ghostly look to the place, unpleasantly suggestive of bunyips and other animals of that class. The cockatoos during the day, and the bears during the night, kept up a dreadful din, so much so that one night we were going to draw lots for who was to go and shoot the bear who was making night hideous with his grunts at a short distance. Happily for himself he stopped and allowed us to go to sleep in peace. One of the fish caught was taken out of the water and put in wet straw, and after travelling twelve miles had a bucket of water poured over him. We then travelled about six miles further, and as he was still alive he was allowed to swim in a creek for about five minutes. Then we finished up the remaining six miles very quickly, and when we got home he could swim pretty strongly in a creek where we tethered him. He was eaten the next day. The first twelve miles must have occupied two hours at least, as travelling over the Murrumbidgee Ranges is no joke. In some places we used to fasten a sapling to the buggy to act as a break going down some of the steepest places.

B.

COMPULSORY PLAY.

Since the idea of making play compulsory has been lately under the consideration of the authorities, and has formed the subject of an argument at the Debating Club, I think it would be as well to let the readers of the *Sydneian* know what the objections to compulsory play would be to a great many boys,—particularly to those who live out of town. The chief objection is that Moore Park is a considerable distance from the Railway Station, and a long way from all the steamers' wharves; and I leave my readers to imagine what a walk from Moore Park to Darling Harbour is like, when one is thoroughly stiff and tired. Besides that, the game of football is not an attractive one to many boys. To be run off your legs, bruised, and generally knocked about, and after all your pains to be abused for some breach of the very complicated rules, is not an attractive bill of fare for an afternoon. And after it all you get home worn out and much too sleepy and tired to think of lessons; and at school next day you get "half an hour" from the form master, who will by no means receive the plea of "had to play football, sir."

B.
GOING TO SEE THE GOVERNOR.

On Monday last it was reported at school, firstly, that the new Governor was to land; secondly, that the cadets were to go and meet him and the civilians were not; and thirdly, that the boys at Mr. Stevens' school were to have a half-holiday and we were not. Under all these aggravations popular excitement ran very high, and when it was announced that some of the sixth form had got the second and third hours in the morning for a holiday for the school to see the Governor, those patriotic members of the sixth form very nearly had a testimonial presented to them.

Together with two friends I formed one of a numerous but hardly select assemblage, who escorted the band down to the wharf, where his Excellency was to land. Having had experience in that sort of thing I did not go on to the wharf, as I anticipated that all the people would be turned off to make way for the "big-wigs." My expectations were realised, and as I had taken up a good place alongside the wharf I felt very much pleased. The dresses were all very good and were much admired by the crowd, especially that of the judge, whose wig produced a strong desire in the larrikins to know who might have the honour of making that gentleman’s hats. It was rather dull waiting; but seeing some boys fall into the water, and one policeman kick a dog, which immediately bit the next policeman, somewhat enlivened the time. At length the cry arose "He's coming," and when I stood up to see him a wily larrikin attempted to crawl into my place; I sat down again however,—well scarcely on his intentions, probably on the back of his neck. At length the Governor arrived, and I had a splendid view of the vice-regal countenance. He was escorted to his carriage by Sir Henry Parkes, and then I and some several hundred others escorted his carriage to Government gates. Thence I returned to school fully satisfied with my holiday, and with seeing the Governor.

B.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 18.—This evening being the first Friday in the half-year a meeting was held for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing half-year. There was a very small attendance, and, after J. Herbert, O.S., had taken the chair, F. Baylis moved—"That this meeting do now adjourn," which was seconded by W. Amess. An amendment was moved by R. J. Higgins, and seconded by G. A. Higgins, to the contrary. The amendment was put and carried by the chairman's casting vote. After some discussion, previous to which some of the members left the room, the chairman adjourned the meeting till the following Friday.
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25.—The members again met for the election of office-bearers, and this time there was a larger attendance, although it might have been better for the half-yearly meeting. Mr. Weigall took the chair. The following is the result of the election:

President—A. B. Weigall, Esq.; unopposed. Vice-Presidents—Mr. E. P. Field, J. E. McIntyre, and T. M. Thomson. Hon Treasurer—Mr. H. C. L. Anderson; unopposed. Hon. Secretary—G. E. Rich. G. A. Higgins was also proposed.

Committee—Baylis - 27 votes
Tarplee - 22
Butler - 20
Lamrock - 17
Hill -

Mr. Field and J. Herbert, O.S., acted as scrutineers. After the election was over, J. Herbert resigned as premier in favour of J. Butler, who undertook to form a ministry. Herbert also gave notice that on Friday, August 9th, he would move—"That thirteen form a quorum."

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.—Mr. Weigall took the chair, but in consequence of the small attendance the meeting was adjourned till the following Friday.

DEBATING SOCIETY ACCOUNTS.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dr. Balance from 1878</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>Cr. Book for Secretary and lock for Piano</th>
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<td>Fifty-seven Subscriptions for first quarter, 1879</td>
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<td>Balance in hand, June 30, 1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifty-nine Subscriptions for second quarter, 1879</td>
<td>2 19 0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£6 1 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£6 1 6</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Examined and found correct.

G. E. Rich, Hon. Secretary.
Henry C. L. Anderson, Hon. Treasurer.

MOONRAKERS.

Moonrakers are Wiltshiremen. The authenticity of the following historical fragments, relating to a single village, can be guaranteed; the facts are literally true, and may afford some insight into the manners and customs of this simple and primitive people. The term "Moonraker" is applied to us as an opprobrious epithet by a neighbouring county, who are themselves known as "Hampshire hogs," and originated thus. A traveller through Wiltshire came unexpectedly upon a native clawing with a long rake in a pond, and enquired what he was fishing for. "If
you please, sir," said the native, touching his hat civilly, "I be fishing for that there cheese," pointing to the reflection of the full moon in the water. This decidedly fetched the traveller, who retired lamenting the low standard of education in the agricultural districts. As soon as he was out of sight, the uneducated one, remarking, "That fellow ben't good for much," hauled out of the pond a keg of smuggled spirits, which had been the real object of his search. It is a significant fact that to this day few outsiders have ever heard anything but the traveller's account of the matter.

Our village had a rooted objection to interfere with its religious convictions. Many years ago, when the first Methodist preacher visited the locality, the clergyman promptly came down with a large horsewhip and inflicted summary chastisement, being a very athletic man. Subsequently, when a regular missionary expedition was sent, the heathen population rose en masse, and after a brief preliminary skirmish with rotten eggs, got out the fire-engine and pumped on the unfortunate intruders until they fled in terror of their lives. Of course these playful ways would not now be tolerated by the law. Apropos of religion, it may be observed that the devil has twice manifested himself in bodily form: once as a great lizard, described as covered with green and gold scales sparkling in the sun, (probably an escaped foreigner) which was found in a potato-field, and smashed to fragments by the hoes of the terrified cultivators. The second time he was disguised as a stagbeetle (a large beetle with long jagged horns), and created such alarm that no one would go near him; the clergyman was sent for to exorcise the demon, which he did by despatching him to the Oxford Museum, where he is still on view (no extra charge). The belief in the devil would appear to be their principal religious sentiment; piety is, however, regarded as a godly cloak to clothe oneself with, when the person is at hand. On one occasion the clergyman, visiting a poor woman, noticed that she sent her child out directly he entered. Going out he met the child coming back, and by questions elicited that she had been sent to tell the neighbours "t' parson's coming down the lane." Sure enough, on continuing his visit into the adjoining houses, he found all the occupants devoutly reading their Bibles, and one old woman on her knees praying.

Most natives are born poachers. One notorious individual used to make himself specially obnoxious to the gamekeepers by going round their rabbit traps (it must be remembered that rabbits are preserved in England), abstracting the rabbits caught, and occasionally substituting a salt herring as a humourous memorial of his presence; yet he could never be detected in the act. This same fellow happened to be once surreptitiously following the line of beaters at a shooting party in a wood, and ferreting the holes behind them, when to his dismay the beaters were faced round and told to beat back over the same ground again. He made such a fearful crashing as he fled through the bushes, that an enterprising sportsman took him for a deer and fired at him,
but he escaped unhurt. Poachers not unfrequently thus follow a shooting party, in spite of the risk, as the rabbits are sure to be mostly underground. On one occasion a party had beaten a strip of wood where a good many rabbits broke back through the line, and they accordingly turned and beat it through again, but not a single rabbit was seen, although the holes had been previously stopped. Presently a beater detected a rabbit’s hindlegs sticking out of a hole which had been accidentally overlooked; he pulled the rabbit out and discovered another below it. Six were thus successively unearthed; a spade was then procured and the hole dug out, when thirty-five rabbits were discovered, packed like herrings in a barrel, and the last six were smothered. This solitary haven had evidently been rushed by an unexpected crowd, who would however have escaped, had not the accommodation been literally full up.

Generally speaking, the inhabitants of one village rarely visit even the next one, and are profoundly ignorant of the outside world. Many parts of the downs are extremely dry (persons desirous of knowing why are recommended to apply to any intelligent member of the geological class.) A young man, paying his first visit to our village, was struck dumb at the sight of our river; he had never conceived that so much water could exist. Presently crossing the bridge he looked down and spied some fine trout swimming around; for a space he gazed astonished; recovering himself, he exclaimed forcibly “Danged if there ain’t live things in the water!”

He came from a village which acquired to itself considerable local reputation by boiling a man alive. He was an old man, and the doctor had ordered that he should have warm baths. They had no bath large enough for the required purpose, so they put him in the kitchen copper, and lighted the fire under him. Gradually the water grew hotter; his attentive friends who stood round kept saying “How be ye now, neighbour?” To which he regularly responded, “Oh, verra comferable, verra comferable indeed,” the insensibility of old age and the gradualness of the increase preventing his feeling the heat until he was too far gone to remonstrate. At last they thought he really must have had enough by this time, and took him out, when his flesh came off from his bones as he was unfortunately rather overdone.

E.

ROWING CLUB.

The following have been elected as Committee of the G. S. R. C.:—
ESSAYS ON MILTON.

Probably most of the Upper School will have a sufficiently vivid remembrance of the Milton (Comus) paper at the end of last term, to appreciate the point and bearing of the following collected answers, which are bona fide specimens of the wit and wisdom of a single Upper School Form, which it is unnecessary to particularize.

Sorcerer—a person who sells sources.

“Grows wings and prunes her feathers.”

The Comus was written by Milton; he was the god of revelry.

Benison—a kind of meat.

Metres of the Comus—Iambic and Teutonic, Rhetoric, Ilambic, and Apostic.

“Even silence was put out by seeing everything become so still as she, and wished she might deny she was ever still, and give up rather than be rivalled like this.”

The Comus is an account or a supposition of the doings on the earth.

Urchin blasts—\{ A swarm of little fish.

Comus used to provide drink for travellers, viz., the working men.

Danger will wink on opportunity—“Will wink whenever she gets a chance.”

CADET CORPS.

The corps has gained a large number of promising recruits this quarter, and now numbers 115. Most of the recruits have joined the Rifle Company, which is now in excellent form as regards average height, numbers, and efficiency.

At the examination for promotion corporal McIntyre was appointed sergeant, lance-corporals Hill, Higgins, and Sands were made corporals, and cadets Helsham, Cowper, Hulle, and Anderson were honoured with one stripe. As some of the candidates for promotion were very good, though not considered by the Examining Board quite fit for promotion on account of minor details, there will be another examination on Friday, August 8th.

At a full dress parade on July 25th, the usual quarterly average prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Captain Weigall.

In the Rifles: Q.M.S. Baylis, cadet Dezernaulds, lance-corporal Hill, cadet Helsham, lance-corporal Lamrock made excellent averages; and in the Carbines: cadet Tibbits, cadet Kenna, and lance-corporal Paterson were the best.

At the reception of his Excellency Lord Loftus the corps mustered to the number of 84, and had the honour of lining the streets near the landing place.
The corps received several compliments for their neat, smart, and soldierly appearance.

The Rifle team has commenced energetic practice twice a week for the coming Association matches, when they hope to spare bugler Marshall the pain of parting with the silver bugle, to which he has become deeply attached. The Carbines are also becoming excited about some prizes which have been put down in the programme for them.

CADET NOTICE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

1.—All Non-Commissioned Officers wishing to be promoted will have to pass the following examination, to commence from 1st of this Quarter.

2.—Full Corporals "only" will be allowed to enter for Sergeants, and will have to answer 24 questions on the general duties of a Sergeant at drill, &c.

3.—Lance Corporals, to full Corporals, will have to answer 12 questions, which will be simple, such as describing how to Form Fours, &c.

4.—Cadets to Lance Corporals will be examined as usual by the Sergeants.

5.—Candidates wishing to enter for the above examination will give their names to the Sergeant Instructor as soon as possible, and not later than the end of this Quarter.

6.—The results of the examination will be sent to The Captain Commanding, who will promote the best N.C. Officer.

(By Command),

A. B. WEIGALL, CAPTAIN,
COMMANDING G.S.C. CORPS.

SINGLE STICK AND BOXING.

We are glad to learn that a class has been formed for learning the above very useful accomplishments. Sergeant Hagney, who has already done so much for the Cadet Corps, in bringing the drill and general smartness of the Corps up to its old efficiency, is also anxious to teach the senior boys in the school the sword exercise. Most of the non-commissioned officers and some others have joined the class, and good progress is being made. As the sergeant, besides being a good drill, is also a very good swordsman, fencer, and boxer, having gone through the army instruction in those things, we can congratulate the school upon having such a good teacher, and the Corps will no doubt be provided before next camp with a contingent who will be able to scatter the larrigans in the same striking way as Billy Neill and Bob Mac did at the Bathurst camp.
We hope to see an exhibition of fencing and sword exercise, as well as bayonet exercise, at our next entertainment. The sergeant is only charging the very moderate fee of half-a-guinea for the whole course, and has generously offered a prize to be competed for at the next sport's meeting.

**CADET CORPS ACCOUNTS, SINCE JUNE 1878.**

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<th>CR.</th>
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<td>Captain’s Contribution</td>
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<td>Part Expenses of Supper to Team</td>
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<td>&quot; for April</td>
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<td>Sergeant Hagney, June</td>
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<td>Sergeant Hodge, May</td>
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<td>Gratuity to Serg. Hagney</td>
<td>4 6 6</td>
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<td>Balance in hand, June</td>
<td>32 4 6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£183 7 8</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examined and found correct.

**|**

**HENRY C. L. ANDERSON, Lieutenant.**

**F. BAYLIS, Quarter-Master Sergeant.**

**T. M. THOMSON, Sergeant.**

**SPORTS ACCOUNT.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CR.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>DR.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<td>Balance from quarter ending April</td>
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<td>Total Club Expenses</td>
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<td>Receipts for quarter ending June 21st</td>
<td>94 2 2</td>
<td>Balance in Bank</td>
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<td>&quot; in Cash</td>
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Balance to Credit of S.G.S.S. Account... £36 0 2

Audited and found correct by

**F. BAYLIS,**

**W. FAIRFAX.**

**REGINALD BOWMAN, HON. TREASURER.**
A MEETING of the School was held in the big School-room on July 17th, when the following business was gone through:—

Proposed by HIGGINS, and seconded by BUTLER—"That the fifteen elect the football captain." Carried.

The election of a Committee and officers for 1879 was then held. The following were elected:

Committee:     Proposer:     Seconder:

Mr. Francis   Bowman       Jones
T. M. Thomson  Grainger     Littlejohn
R. J. Higgins  Amess        Bowman
S. Jones       McIntyre     Higgins
J. Butler

Hon. Secretary: F. Baylis
Hon. Treasurer: R. Bowman.

FOOTBALL.

MODERNS v. WIMBLEDON HALL.

A Match was played between 14 of the first Moderns, without Butler, and 12 of Wimbledon Hall, together with Jones, G. Higgins and Butler, which resulted in a victory for the Moderns by one try to nil. C. Dezarnaulds captained the House team, and R. J. Higgins officiated in a like capacity for the Moderns. The following played well for their respective sides—for the House, McPhillamy, Higgins (G.) and Butler; for the Form, Lamrock, Kenna, W. B. Fairfax, and R. J. Higgins. Lamrock by a good run obtained a touch down. After a good game cheers were exchanged and the match ended.

CLEVELAND HOUSE v. WIMBLEDON HALL.

A Match was played on Moore Park on Wednesday, the 23rd of August, which resulted in a draw, in favour of Cleveland House, who forced their opponents to touch the ball down behind their own Goal twice. On the side of the former those who played best were—Martin, Kenna, Butler, Mackay, and Carter; and on the side of Cleveland House—Gorrick, Lamrock, Hill, Tibbits, Selby, Paten I., and Grainger, the last named making two splendid runs.

CLEVELAND HOUSE v. CALDER HOUSE.

This match took place on Wednesday, the 30th July, on Moore Park, between the above clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for Cleveland House by one goal and four touches down, to one touch down obtained by Moyes for the Calder House. The touch downs for Cleveland House were obtained by Gorrick, Butler, Lamrock, and two by Tibbits. Those who played well for Calder House were Annan, Taylor, Dunn, Beans, and Roberts, and for Cleveland House, Hill, Grainger, Paten I., Selby, Thomas, and Lamrock. The goal was kicked by Gorrick.
The first generation of our prefects is quietly passing away. It may not be premature to ask, how far our experiment in self-government has been a success. The object of those who initiated the movement was (1) to relieve the masters from unnecessary interference in matters which could be best dealt with by the boys themselves; (2) to make the influence of the upper boys recognised throughout the school, and (3) to educate the prefects themselves to a sense of responsibility. There can be no question that those who were originally selected for the office of prefect, have at any rate in principle appreciated the responsibility of their position, and have practically asserted their right to interfere, and where necessary, to punish. The school generally has acquiesced in the legitimate exercise of their power, and so far as we know the administration of the prefects has been characterised by firmness and tact. Assuming, therefore, that the exercise of power by the prefects is no longer regarded as a despotic innovation, but is recognised as a constitutional form of government in the school, it will devolve upon those who, from time to time, are promoted to that office, to consider how this power can be best utilised for the suppression of disorder upon the school premises, for the eradication of bad language and low conduct in the playground, and for the encouragement of a better tone generally throughout the school. This can only be done by a determined and consistent effort on the part of the prefects to make their power constantly felt, and felt for good. They must themselves appreciate the fact, that they are a governing body, and must frame systematic and permanent regulations for the performance of their individual duties in the most economical manner. When once the government by prefects has become a traditional usage of the school, it will be perpetuated by its own momentum.

The prefects for the half-year are—

Allen I. Cormack Piddington
Armstrong King I. Rich
Baylis M'Donald Thomson I.
Bowman I. M'Intyre I.

The prefects that have left are Ayres, Barlee I., Beehag I., Ebsworth, Moore I. Moore II., Moore III., Mullins I., Mullins II., Neale, Rennie, Rygate, Street I., Trebeck I., Wilkinson I.

In our last number, in the list of subscriptions collected by Mr. E. M. Bowman, O.S., the names of Messrs. A. C. Mansfield and R. C. Allen were omitted, who each gave 10s. The total amount collected being £3 10s.
SCHOOL NOTICES.

The following promotions have been made in the Upper School:—

To VI.

Armstrong
Rofe
Cowper I
Paterson I
Russell I
King III

To V.

Jones II
Russell II
Morrice
Blaxland
Hulle
Cranna
King IV
Thomson II
Neill
McCarthry
Torry
Anderson

To REMOVE.

Elliot
Garan
Savage
Layton
Barker

Dixon
Fraser
Heath
Deloherey

Denning
Cruickshank
Douglas I
Bode II

English Examination, June, 1879. The following obtained a 1st Class:—

UPPER SCHOOL.

Hall
Crocker I
Piddington I
Broomfield
Paterson II
Rofe

LOWER SCHOOL.

Miller
Heath
Elliott
Fraser
Layton
Weekes

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:—

Melbournian.
Australian.
Wykehamist.
Cinque Port.
Marburian.
Wellingtonian.
Geelong Grammar School Quarterly.
MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Edward Percy Field an Assistant Master in the school. Mr. Field was educated at Clifton College, Repton School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. For the last two years Mr. Field has had charge of a school at Wellington, New Zealand.

At the Matriculation Examination held in June last, at the Sydney University, sixteen Grammar School boys passed. Rennie obtained the first Scholarship, and Addison was awarded a Bursary. Of the six candidates who obtained a First-Class in Classics at that examination, five—Rennie, Barlee, Moore, Wilkinson and Ayres, were Grammar School boys.

At the B.A. examination at the Sydney University, in June last, all the medals were won by old Grammer School boys—R. C. Allen obtaining the medals for Classics and Mathematics, and Bohrsman for Natural Science. Bohrsman has left the colony to study medicine at the London University. We have every reason to hope that he may be as successful as other Sydneians, who have preceded him.

We are glad to hear that the Trustees have authorised the acceptance of tenders for asphalting the school paths.

The librarian of the VIth Form begs to acknowledge the following books:—The English Language and Literature (2 vols.), J. Mullins; Lyell's Principles of Geology, J. Moore.

ENIGMA.

My first is full of splendour,
Sets the fashion of the day,
Yet teems in noisome pestilence
And poverty's array.
'Tis filled with legal knowledge—
Inexperience has paid
Too often by a double loss
For having sought its aid.

My second speeds to foreign lands,
And many a scalding tear
Has fallen o'er its stately side,
The hour of parting near.
'Tis Providence that guides its course
And smooths the troubled way,
Of those who in it wing their flight
To regions far away.

My whole contains for youthful hearts
A crowning bliss untold,
Yet many from its mysteries might
A tale of woe unfold.
Yet well I know that here below
While youth and beauty are,
It never in our hearts is lost,
Or from our thoughts is far.

B.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA IN OUR LAST.—"Shakespeare."

The editors beg to state that the subscriptions are now due.
