The Sydneian
No. XXIII.
A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
FEBRUARY, 1880.

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SYDNEY:
PUBLISHED BY J. J. MOORE & CO., GEORGE STREET.
1880.
We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Magazines:—

Mariburian (3).
Cliftonian.
Alala.
Shirburnian.
Cinque Port.
Cheltonian.
Melburnian (2).
Young Victoria (2).
St. Patrick's College Gazette.

DEBATING CLUB ACCOUNTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 20th, 1879.

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HENRY C. L. ANDERSON, Hon. Treasurer.
G. E. RICH, Hon. Secretary.

CADET CORPS ACCOUNTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 20th, 1879.

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A. B. WEIGALL, Captain Commanding.
HENRY C. L. ANDERSON, Lieutenant.
EDITORIAL.

We have received a copy of the Laws of the Australasian Society of Edinburgh, and the Second Annual Report of the same society from a very old Sydneian, A. S. Bowman, B.A., who has been elected to the office of Secretary for the present year. The Society is composed of Australasians, who have travelled to Edinburgh to study at the University, an Australasian being defined "as a native of Australia, or Polynesia, or a gentleman, who has, at some period of his life, resided in either of these places, and now identifies his interests with them." The objects of the Society are worthy indeed and are thus stated—"to further the intercourse of members: to hold an annual dinner after the June final examination, such dinner to be complimentary to any Australasians, who have graduated or taken diplomas during the previous year or to such other gentleman as the society may deem worthy of that honour; to hold meetings for the reading of papers on any subject and for debate on the paper, and on other subjects chosen from time to time by the committee, and to further in every way possible Australasian interests in any part of the world."

Such a society cannot fail to do a great deal of good. Since, unfortunately, there is no School of Medicine in the colony, a great many students who intend to follow the Medical Profession, are compelled to go home; and, of course, Edinburgh is a place very often chosen for such. It is then a great thing that these should unite and form a society with such objects as these; and should show by their conspicuous example that esprit de corps, for which English men and English boys are so remarkable, does not suffer when English blood is transferred to Australia. But if we enumerate the good which may be expected from such a society we will have no short task.

The report of the Society is very satisfactory and encouraging. The membership of the society is rapidly increasing, and great interest manifested in its proceedings. There are at present 57 members on the roll, as compared with 34 of last year. The debates are all of an Australian character, so to speak, as, for instance, the "Confederation of the Colonies" and "Chinese Immigration, as affecting Australia." These debates are very well supported, and, in addition to them, it is suggested that members who have the opportunity to travel in foreign lands, should contribute papers on their experiences. The committee remark that "the social part of the meeting has been kept up with vigour," a remarkably good sign. The committee seems to have met with a slight difficulty in the matter of procuring rooms, but we trust that all will soon be prosperous in that direction.

We notice that there are a great many old Sydneians in this society. This shows that the public spirit, so well inculcated in them whilst in this school,
has borne good fruit, and displays itself prominently after this lapse of time. One of the vice-presidents is a well-known Sydneian, and still subscribes to his school paper (an example by-the-bye, which might, we think, be followed by others.)—

The Secretary is (as before mentioned) A. S. Bowman, B.A., who has given practical proof that he remembers us by sending us the laws, &c., of the society. In the committee, also, is S. F. Brown—a name known to many of us. Lastly, among the new members is Theo Barker, who is one of our generation. We wish the society all the prosperity it deserves, and hope it may prove of great use to the yearly growing number of Old Australians.

"QUO VALEAT NUMMUS, QUEM PRÆBEAT USUM."

"THE VALUE AND USE OF MONEY."

In the title of this essay the Latin word "nummus," and the English "money," will bear two meanings; firstly, money strictly (or currency); secondly, money in the broad sense of wealth. Money, strictly, is whatever will be taken in the market in payment for any purchase or debt, and as such, may perhaps be called the concrete realization of the abstract term, 'wealth.' But it is very common, especially in treatises, to deal with money as meaning wealth, so that besides treating of the value and use of currency, we must also speak of the value and use of wealth.

First, in regard to money as currency, including in this general term coin and all its equivalents, such as paper money, cheques &c. Living, as we do, in a civilized land, we are so accustomed to see around us the constant use of money, that we are apt to pay too little attention to its importance and convenience. We may best conceive of the really great obligations we are under to the system of payment by coin, or paper money, if we suppose ourselves suddenly denied its use, whilst all other conditions of our life remained unchanged. It is easy to imagine the immense difficulties and inconveniences which would then arise on any attempt to transact business. In regard, indeed, to commerce, we should be reduced to the level of the lowest savages, who know no other method of managing their commercial intercourse than that of exchange or barter. And as at present, from the use of money, there has arisen amongst us an elaborate system of business which places us far above the savage, so, in such a case, would the inconvenience felt by us exceed his present inconveniences, for his wants are so exceedingly simple, and so easily supplied, that he feels no inconvenience from a system of barter, which to us, brought up to have our different wants supplied each by a different trade, must appear in the last degree inconvenient and unfeasible—nay, almost impossible. Again, since, as I have pointed out, almost all our advance in civilization is built up upon the use of coin, it is plain that when the use of money (or the foundation) is removed, the whole edifice will fall to pieces. For instance, one of the most important principles in civilization and
progress is that of "division of labour." Now, this principle is the direct outcome of the use of money, and it is then evident that, were we deprived of the use of all currency and reduced to bartering, we should lose the foundation-stone of all life in great cities, and be compelled to live each from hand to mouth like the lowest savages. Money, in fact, is necessary, if civilization is to advance.

Money gets rid of the system of barter by affording a commodity in universal demand, convenient, and portable. It is interesting for us to note how, in the case of one nation at least, it was from the need of some such common commodity that the use of money arose. That this was so in the case of the Romans, we know from the etymology of their word "pecunia," money. Their agriculturists found (in the primitive times) that when they wished to make any purchase from a neighbour living at any distance, they were compelled to drive thither their cattle to the value of their purchases; and sometimes it would happen that his purchases consisted of other cattle, so that the transaction involved a great deal of labour and time. It was soon seen by the shrewd descendants of Aeneas that some means of preventing this inconvenience must be devised, and accordingly they made their first attempt at coin or money. This was a piece of leather with the representation of a "pecus" (or head of cattle) rudely stamped thereon. This piece of leather was given as a sort of promissory note or pledge that the buyer would deliver on demand a "pecus." These pieces were transferred from buyer to buyer, and thus arose the use of money among the Romans. As civilization grew among them they began to use pieces of the precious metals of a value equal to the value of things bought. Hence arose the Latin word pecu-nia.

But though we have seen the great importance and usefulness of currency, we have yet to consider money in its wider sense of "wealth," a sense in which it is very generally used. What the value and what the use of money which holds millions of our race under its sway, which is eagerly sought after alike by young and old, which men of all sorts spend their lives in pursuing, which allures many to the loss of honour, and even of life itself, yet which (strange contrast!) may be made one of the greatest promoters of the social happiness of man, may surely demand from a writer more than a merely cursory glance.

Money, thus considered, is a great power, and its use and value depends upon the way in which the individual holder uses the power. There are two things to consider in the use of money; first, the manner, and second, the objects.

There is one condition which must be fulfilled before money can have any value—viz., money must be circulated. This is but a repetition of what has been previously affirmed, that the value of money depends upon its use, for unless money is in circulation it is not used, and therefore can have no value. Yet there are some men who in their search for money acquire such a passion for it, that they think of nothing else, and instead of enjoying themselves with what has cost them so much, they deprive themselves of all but the necessaries of life to avoid parting with any of their wealth. The folly of such a course is shown by Bacon in a single sentence, "Money is like muck, not good except
We see, then, that money must be in circulation to have any value. Again, the use of money should be discriminative. This thought is most important to the rich, more especially the newly-rich, who are very often so elated with their sudden acquisitions as to desire the most extravagant and ostentatious display of them. This extreme is to be guarded against quite as much as the other, and, as in every case, we should bear in mind that—

"\textit{Auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit, t\text{"}urus caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda Sobrius aula.}\"

But though this thought is necessary to the rich it is not so to the poor, for they are warned to the discriminative use of money by the stern law of necessity. It must, I think, have seemed to the pious Roman a veritable omen from the gods that the first press for coining money was set up in the temple of Juno Moneta.—Juno, the Warner or Adviser. But though we cannot but regard this as a curious coincidence, we can see how needful and right is the cautious use of money. The richer, indeed, one becomes, the more careful one should be to use his money aright, for since money is a power, the greater the power the greater the responsibility; and it would be well for the world could all rich men realise this great responsibility.

Next as to the objects of the use of wealth. These are to be divided into two large classes; first, worthy, and second, unworthy. A worthy use of money is that use which tends to elevate and refine man's nature, whilst an unworthy use is that which tends to lower man. And since the pursuit of intellectual pleasures tends to attain the former ends, whilst animal pleasures are, in general, debasing, it is better to use money for intellectual than for animal pleasures. Again, as to the question, "How far is a man justified in spending his money on himself?" let there be the same criterion. There can, of course, be no objection to a man's laying out his money to secure comfort (and within certain bounds, even luxury) in his home and surroundings, since good home influences are important refiners of character. Nor, again, can we blame a rich man with a taste for art for spending his money on pictures and sculptures. But when wealth is used as a means for gratifying animal and sensual desires and passions, then we are right in saying that a selfish use of money is an unworthy use.

Yet though within the limits prescribed, the use of money for one's own pleasure is justified, still spending for the good of others is by far the worthiest and most noble use of wealth; for in the former case the refining and elevating influence extends only to the few within the immediate circle of the spender, whilst in the latter the good is practically infinite in its extent. It is this use of money which has made the names of "the good rich" reverenced in so many homes. And the objects of this use are of a varied nature, and each one has its advocates, but I think that the most worthy are public education and charity; and yet very few of the rich are really aware of the great claims which these have upon them. Take, for instance, the great cause of education.

* Whence the English "mint"; Old-English, mynet.
How few, (comparatively,) rich men are so convinced of its importance as to do more than to talk grandly about its civilising tendency, whilst they resolutely close their pockets against any request for money to advance it; yet by doing the latter they would earn the gratitude of many for one of the greatest blessings which mankind can enjoy, and to any right-minded man that gratitude would be far more valuable than selfish gratification, however refined.

To debate the best way of promoting education is no part of this essay. Some think that this is best done by encouraging the higher branches of education, whilst others think it best to afford facilities for education to the poor. The choice between these depends upon the judgment, and in great measure, the resources of the individual benefactor.

The claims of charity on the consideration of the rich are very great. There are many who are poor, not through their own fault, but through the fault of others, and it is the duty of the rich to alleviate the distresses of such; for since poverty and distress are always directly or indirectly the effect of sin, it is imperative on those who wish to defeat the cause of sin, to remove the ravages made by its victories. And here we may say something about the method of dispensing charity. It is far better for the rich to try to help the poor by really acquainting themselves with their condition and circumstances, than to content themselves with giving a handsome subscription to an institution which (for all they know or seek to know) may afford facilities to lazy impostors, whilst failing wholly to accomplish the relief of the deserving poor.

Now-a-days, unfortunately, there is a growing tendency to form all sorts of institutions for the relief of the poor, which deal with them in globo and not as individuals. This system tends, amongst its other evils, to allow the rich to do their charity in a wholesale-proxy way; and many of them would be surprised to hear that after giving a round sum to some institution, they are really as devoid as ever of true Christian charity.

If wealth is used according to the methods recommended, it gets its worthiest use, and consequently its greatest value.

Finally, money is valuable on account of the great respect which is paid to wealth, and consequently the great influence possessed by those who are fortunate enough to be rich. This respect is sneered at, chiefly by those who are jealous of it and envious of its cause, but the philosopher will rather try to account for it than deride it. This is easy to do when the rich man uses his wealth aright; but why such a respect should be paid, even by good men, to a man who merely owns money, demands a little closer attention. We shall find that it is only another form of the respect paid to might rather than right; for since money is a great power, it requires a strong effort of reason and virtue to avoid a feeling of fear, if not of respect, towards those who hold the power; and this, too, irrespective of the use which they make of it.

Is not this the conclusion of the whole matter? Money is a good thing if put to a good use; and is not that the highest and best use of money which blesses man and praises God?

LAUS DEO.
THE ROYAL SYDNEY SWIMMING CLUB.

We are glad to draw the attention of our readers to the foundation of a club with the above title, which we have no doubt many of the grammar school boys will be glad to join, as we see the name of an old Sydneian as secretary, and we notice others on the committee.

Any gentleman who can swim 50 yards will be eligible for membership, and to such the annual subscription is six shillings—bathing tickets being furnished at a very reasonable rate by Mr. J. G. Wilson, the proprietor of Robinson's baths.

Non-swimmers may be admitted as members elect till they have qualified themselves for membership by swimming the standard distance. This will be taught by a competent instructor; the various modes of swimming, floating, and diving, also the methods of rescuing persons from drowning, and of restoring the apparently drowned.

Other rules of the club provide periodical exhibitions of the skill and ability of the members, awarding prizes for excellence in the various modes of swimming, and for instituting a medal to be awarded to any member who may be instrumental in saving life from drowning.

The rules are very practical and sensible; and as the club has started under a good captain and committee, we can predict that it will be productive of much truly useful knowledge, and healthful invigorating exercise to the numerous members.

ROWING CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held in the first week of term to consider the position of affairs, and take such action as might be deemed advisable under the circumstances. The attendance was unusually large; no fewer than five were present, of whom two were bona fide members of the school, the others being masters. Mr. Goldie was voted to the chair, and Mr. Fache made a statement of the pecuniary position of the Club, from which it appeared that the funds were in an eminently satisfactory condition, about £40 being available for the purchase of boats. If it appeared there was any probability of crews being found for them; the larger portion of this money consisting of subscriptions collected for the purchase of a gig some months ago. It was also stated that as the Committee considered a gig unnecessary in the present aspect of affairs, application had been made to most of the original donors outside the school to ascertain if they would object to the funds being devoted to the purchase of two skiffs, which the Committee thought more useful under the circumstances, and favorable answers had been received. The Committee, however, declined to take definite action until there appeared a reasonable prospect of sufficient interest being taken by the school to justify the outlay.

The report of the Committee further stated that during last term the effective strength of the Club was one rowing member, and that arrangements for the hire of boats then in force would not be continued unless sufficient inducement was offered. Mr. Fache proposed that Pratt should be elected Secretary,
with a view to his prospecting for members amongst the school; in the event of his being successful, a further meeting might be summoned. This was agreed to unanimously, and Pratt was declared duly elected. The discussion then assumed a desultory character, and a proposal to declare a dividend of £8 per share was, with remarkable forbearance, negatived. The meeting was then adjourned.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Friday Evening, December 12th.—Songs and Recitations. J. E. M‘Intyre in the chair. The programme was very scanty, and after a few songs and recitations from Higgins I, Shute I, M’Phillamy, and Butler. Higgins moved and Grainger seconded—"That the Debating Society give £5 towards meeting the expenses incurred by the Sports Committee." The Secretary objected, stating that a week's notice of motion was required by the rule of the Society. The motion was allowed to stand over till next term.

Friday Evening, February 7th.—As there was no quorum, the meeting was adjourned.

Friday Evening, February 13th.—The usual meeting was held for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing half-year. J. E. M‘Intyre in the chair. The following is the result of the election:


SPORTS COMMITTEE.

The usual annual meeting to elect a Committee to conduct the Sports' affairs of the School for the year 1880 was held in the Big School-room on Monday February 9th. The weather was unfortunately very wet, and in consequence of this the attendance might naturally have been expected to be small, still, all those who take an interest in these things were surprised at the exceedingly small number of those who remained. The weather cannot be blamed for this, but we fear that it must be charged to a lack of interest in our Sports. There seems also to be an idea hovering about in the School that we are going down with regard to Sports. We cannot too heartily condemn the fallacy of such a notion. The old days are not gone. May it be long before they are. Though we have lost such hardworking fellows as Baylis and others who have left us in the past year, are we therefore to conclude that there is no one left who can efficiently conduct our sports? By no means. The old saw "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" may well be remembered at a time like this. A new generation arises every year in a School and this in a manner really wonderful. All things have a beginning and all 'good'
fellows must 'come out.' We hope that these words will encourage the despondent, rouse the lazy, stimulate the diffident, and induce all the fellows in the school from the highest to the lowest to come forward to support our sports and make them as great a success this year as they have ever been.

Mr. Weigall on taking the chair briefly alluded to the extreme importance of the election and advised all present to vote not from any personal feelings, but from a conscientious estimate of the talents of the candidates.

The first business was the election of a President. It was carried unanimously on the motion of Butler, seconded by Bowman, that Mr. Francis, who has so long taken a practical interest in the School Sports, be President.

It was proposed by Piddington and seconded by MacDonald that Bowman be Secretary to the Committee. There was one dissentent.

McIntyre as Treasurer was proposed by MacDonald, seconded by Broomfield. The resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the election of Officers. The business of electing the Committee was next gone through. Seven candidates were proposed, as follows:

- Amess proposed by Butler seconded by Bowman.
- Butler — Amess — James.
- Farquhar — Poolman — Nathan.
- McKay 1 — Farquhar — Piddington.
- Martin — Mackay —
- Fairfax 1 — McIntyre — Broomfield.
- Kenna 1 — Piddington — Nathan.

Out of these a committee of four was to be chosen. The voting was very close, though only about 70 voted. Piddington and James were appointed scrutineers. The result of the election was declared as follows:

- Butler 60 votes.
- MacKay 48 ,,.
- Martin 45 ,,.
- Farquhar 43 ,,.

The Committee are with the exception of Butler, all untried fellows, and must therefore realise that they have a good deal of responsibility on them and accordingly quit themselves like men and win the confidence of the School. We wish them every success and close with the hope that 1880 may be hereafter reckoned a successful year in the annals of Grammar School Sports.

CADET CORPS.

The following rules and regulations for the better guidance and discipline of the Corps have been approved:

1. The standing number of the Corps not to exceed 100.
2. Boys wishing to join the Corps to give in their names to the Sergt. Instructor, who will submit such names for approval to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.
3. If the strength of the Corps is 100, the Sergt.-Instructor will be authorized to take ten names as supernumeraries, and whenever a vacancy occurs the senior will be appointed a cadet by his name being published in company orders.
4. No cadet can leave the Corps without first bringing a letter from his parents to the Commanding Officer. Then when his name is published in orders, he will cease to be a cadet.

5. Every cadet disobeying a written notice or company order with regard to parades, &c., will for the first offence be reprimanded; for the second, fined 5s.; and for the third, dismissed the Corps.

6. Any cadet giving his word of honour that he will attend any special parade, and failing to attend, will be dismissed the Corps.

7. Any non-commissioned officer or cadet firing off ball or blank, or loading his rifle in any way without proper authority, shall be dismissed the Corps, and receive such other punishment as the Commanding Officer may think fit.

8. Any non-commissioned officer having a dirty rifle on parade will for the first offence be reprimanded; for the second offence be fined 2s. 6d.; and for the third dismissed the Corps.

10. All orders given by non-commissioned officers to be strictly attended to.

11. All cadets firing for quarterly prizes will be handicapped by the captain of the team, assisted by the Sergt.-Instructor.

12. All drills not to exceed one hour in duration. (This order will be suspended in camp.)

13. There will be three days setting-up drill at the commencement of each term, as will be notified from time to time.

14. Examinations for promotions to take place twice a year—in February and July—under the same rules as heretofore.

15. All recruits to attend drill from 10 to 10.30 daily, until finally dismissed by the Commanding Officer or Lieutenant.

Approved and confirmed.

A. B. WEIGALL,
Commanding Officer.

An examination for promotions was held after parade on Friday, Feb. 13.
The Commanding Officer has been pleased to make the following promotions:

Lance-Corporal Helsham to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Baylis, resigned.

Lance-Corporal Morris to be Sergeant, vice Thomson, resigned.

Lance-Corporal Marshall to be Corporal, vice Higgins.

Lance-Corporal Cowper to be Corporal, vice Hill, reduced.

Cadets Barker, Mackay, Bell, and Helsham to be Lance-Corporals.

Lance-Corporal Anderson to be Corporal in the Carbine Company, vice Richardson, resigned.

Cadets Chauvel, Bowman, and Clapin 1 to be Lance-Corporals in the Carbine Company.

By command,

A. B. WEIGALL,
Captain Commanding.

The following were the questions proposed to candidates for promotion:

Sergeants, No. 1. Lance-Corporals and Cadets, No. 2. (See accompanying questions.)
The order in which the successful candidates passed was as follows:

The following were appointed Lance-Corporals in the Carbine Company for
regularity in attendance, cleanliness, and orderly demeanour:—
The Commanding Officer has been pleased to appoint Helsham 3 to be
Bugler to the Corps.

FENCING CLASS.—In consequence of the small attendance at the Sergeant’s
Fencing Class, notice is given that unless a larger number of regular atten-
dants can be secured, the class will be discontinued; but the Sergeant will
always be in attendance directly after school on Thursdays to instruct those
who are already members of the class.

We are glad to notice that the corps has made a good start for the year
1880. Many of the steadiest of the old members from last year are still to be
found in its ranks, and a squad of promising recruits has been formed. It is
hoped that if the new regulations are strictly enforced and loyally obeyed, we
shall soon have a smart little corps, upon every member of whom we can
thoroughly depend. It is with deep regret that we notice the resignation of
Quartermaster Baylis and Sergeant Thomson, who have left the school. Both
these officers were thoroughly respected for their soldierly efficiency and
deservedly popular for their personal character.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED TO OBTAIN THE RANK OF SERGEANT.
1. What are Base Points?
2. What is a Battalion?
3. What is a Column?
4. What is a Company?
5. What is the meaning of Diagonal March?
6. What is a File?
7. How do a Company Form Fours?
8. What is the meaning of the word Front?
9. Where is the Markers’ and Guides’ places as a Company in Column Right
   in Front?
10. Describe how a Company in Column, Left in Front, stands on Parade.
11. Describe how a Company in Line stands, naming every one’s places.
12. If the change of Front is to the Right on a Right Company, what way
    should the Markers turn?
13. What is the Length of a Pace in stepping out?
14. If the change of Front is to the Left on a Right Company, what way
    should the Markers turn?
15. If the change of Front is on any central Company, what way should the
    Markers turn?
16. Tell off a Company of 31 Files.
17. What space is required for 50 Files?
18. If the change of Front is to the Right on a Left Company, what way
    should the Markers turn?
19. What is the length of the following paces: Slow, Quick, Stepping Short,
    and the Side pace.
20. What are the duties of a Sergeant of the Quarter Guard?
21. What is the meaning of the word Pivot?
22. What are Supernumeraries?
23. What are Double-Companies and the duties of Sergeants to their officers?
QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY LANCE-CORPORALS AND CADETS FOR PROMOTION.

1. What are the Duties of a Corporal of the Quarter Guard?
2. What are the duties of a Corporal in Posting Sentries?
3. How does a Company Form Fours?
4. What are the different Times in the following Tables of Marching: Quick, Slow, Double, Stepping Out.
5. Describe how a Sentry Challenges for Grand Rounds.
6. What distance should a Relief be halted from a Sentry?
7. When a Guard turns out, where are the places of the Sergeant and Corporal?
8. How does a Guard stand when turned out?
9. What is the meaning of the word Countersign?
10. How do Sentries carry their arms, and how are they to walk about on Sentry?
11. At what distance will a Sentry turn to his front as an officer approaches?
12. Should Sentries on out-post duty salute their officers or armed parties.
13. What is a Non-Commissioned Officer’s duty towards his Officers and Superior Non-Commissioned Officers?

INTERCOLONIAL GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' CRICKET MATCH

This match was commenced on Friday, 19th December, under very unfavorable auspices, a strong southerly wind kept up the whole afternoon. The attendance was very small, owing probably to the unfavorable state of the weather. Baylis (Sydney) and Hume (Melbourne) captained the respective teams, the latter having won the toss naturally sent his men to the wickets, which, thanks to the care bestowed on them by E. Gregory, were in first-class order. The Sydney team took the field at about 12 o'clock, Hume and Barlow speedily followed. Jones started the bowling from the southern end, his first over resulted in a single to each batsman; Martin bowled a maiden against the wind. In Jones’s next over Hume was bowled in a trimmer. Berry followed, and arrived in time to see Barlow caught and bowled by Jones. Currie joined Berry, and the pair made a very good stand, but the partnership was broken by Currie spooning a ball into Farquhar’s hands at point, off Martin. Smith and James were the only batsmen who succeeded in getting double figures; the former obtaining 19 by good, free play, and the latter 18. The innings closed for 76, which was a very small score on a batsman’s wicket. The bowling of Jones, Martin, and Bird was very effective, but Farquhar and Richardson were the only fieldsmen who distinguished themselves. After the wickets had been rolled, the Melbourne team took the field, Jones and Wilton soon following, but they were not destined to remain long together, as Jones, after making 2, was clean bowled by Smith. Dezarnaulds followed, but after contributing a like number was dismissed by a creaser from James. Baylis followed, but after making 9 in fine style was bowled by Smith with the sort of ball which dismissed the majority of our team. Richardson followed, but after obtaining a single, was bowled in an easy lobber, much to the chagrin of the Sydney representatives, who would have been glad to.
see him bat but for the pleasure only of watching him, he having such an excellent style of batting, and being without doubt the best bat for his size the old Grammar School has ever had. Things looked very gloomy for Sydney, when the telegraph informed us of the state of the game—5-1-33, Wilton having been bowled by Smith. But Martin, who had arrived at the wickets in time to see Wilton dismissed, came to the rescue, and, together with Farquhar, made a most determined stand, when the latter, after exhibiting very good cricket, was dismissed by Smith for 24. Bird filled the vacancy, but was bowled for the hated "egg." Roberts followed and with Martin's skill, further increased the score. When Roberts was stupidly run out, having earned 21 by really good play. Mackay followed, and along with the Wimbledonite kept up the wickets until time was called. On resuming the next day the pair remained together for a considerable time, when Martin, who had played a splendid innings, was bowled by James, having tried for a fourer off a leg break-back. Shute, the next man, played a fine innings for 19, when he was well caught by Rogers, Mackay carrying out his bat for a splendidly obtained 68. The innings closed for 262 Smith and James bowled very well, but the latter was very unwell, and had, on one occasion, to finish an over with a "Sydney grubber," being so weak. The fielding of Rogers was first-class.

The Melbourne team had to obtain 186 to prevent a one innings defeat, but only succeeded in obtaining 69, thus leaving Sydney victors by one innings and 117 runs to spare, a most glorious victory. The fielding of the Sydney team was splendid, notably Richardson and Mackay, the latter having caught Hume in a truly wonderful manner, his hand being on the ground when he caught it. The bowling of the Sydney fellows was not so good as in the first innings, and it is surprising what a small score the Melbourne team obtained; the luck seemed to be dead against them. A single wicket match took place afterwards; Hume and Barlow contributing splendid cricket, as compared with what they exhibited in the match.

The following are the scores:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Melbourne Grammar School.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Innings.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Innings.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hume, b Jones</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hume, c McKay, b Jones</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlow, c and b Jones</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Currie, c Roberts, b Martin</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry, b Martin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Barlow, run out</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkpatrick, c Farquhar b Martin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Berry, c Baylis, b Jones</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currie, c Farquhar, b Martin</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kirkpatrick, b Martin</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, c Dezarnaulds, b Bird</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Smith, b Jones</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, b w, b Jones</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>James, b Jones</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, c and b Jones</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Youngman, not out</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngman, run out</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hughes, c Farquhar, b Jones</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, 1 b w, b Bird</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Osborne, b Jones</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne, not out</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Rogers, b Jones</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Mdns</th>
<th>Wkts</th>
<th></th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Mdns</th>
<th>Wkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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ELEVEN v. TWENTY-TWO OF SCHOOL.

Alderson's Ground, February 18th., 1880.

This match resulted in a victory for the Twenty-two by 1 run. The ground was rather damp, so that no tall scores were made, Martin being the highest with 10. Butler captained the Twenty-two, and McKay performed a similar duty for the Eleven. The following are the complete scores and bowling analyses:

**ELEVEN.**

- W. Farquhar, 2, b Payten
- G. Martin, 1121221, c Amess, b Macdonald
- C. Richardson, 11, b Cruickshank
- W. Roberts, 11, c and b Payten
- J. Cleeve, 0, c and b Cruickshank
- C. McKay 0, b Payten
- W. Wilton, 22, b Payten

**TWENTY-TWO.**

- R. Broomfield, b Martin
- J. Macdonald, I, thrown out
- D. Mackay, 0, b Martin
- — Houston, 11, run out
- Jim Cleeve, 1, c and b Martin
- W. Amess, 1, b Martin
- — Cruickshank, 0, b Martin
- J. Butler, 2221, b Martin
- F. Stokes, 0, run out
- — Payten, 11, b Wilton
- E. Hulle, 0, C. Martin, b Wilton
- G. Halliday, 11111, b Martin
- — Hayes, 0, b Martin
- C. Hawkins, 0, h w, b Wilton

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bowler</th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Maidens</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ELEVEN.**

- A. Nathan, 211, not out
- A. Gorrick, 0, c Broomfield, b Cruickshank
- R. Thompson, 0, b Cruickshank
- C. Page, 11, l b w, b Jim Cleeve
- Byes

**TWENTY-TWO.**

- F. Tibbits, 0, b Wilton
- — McShane, 6, h o w, b Wilton
- W. Helsham, 0, b Martin
- J. Dezanaulds, 22, C. Nathan
- Martin
- A. B. Paterson, 0, c Wilton, b Martin
- — White, 0, c Nathan, b Martin
- E. Blaxland, 1, h o w, b Martin
- P. W. Street, 11, not out
- Byes

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bowler</th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Maidens</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payten</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonald</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruickshank</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Cleeve</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

To the Editors of "The Sydneian."

SIR,—In your last few issues, your correspondents complain bitterly of the non-attendance of members of the above Society, on Friday evenings. This want of punctuality is, in my opinion, owing to the absence of that most necessary commodity, commonly known in this school as esprit de corps, among the members of the senior forms.

During the early part of last year most of the VI form fellows attended regularly, and I find that in your first issue of 1879 your correspondent has remarked this, and think the following facts would not prove uninteresting to your readers. From February 14 to May 9, 1879, there were six debates, in which fifty members took part, being an average of a little over nine speakers for each subject. The total number who voted on these six questions amounted to 179, being an average voting attendance of nearly thirty. The largest attendance being on May 9, when a motion relating to compulsory sports was under discussion. At this meeting the Sydneian correspondent tells us, "the room was crowded to excess" and no less than forty-five votes were recorded, there being fifteen speakers. And now let us review in the same manner the second half-year. From August 15 to December 5, there were also six debates, at which there were thirty-three speakers, being an average of a little over five as contrasted with nine for the first half. The attendance was 101, being an average of nearly twelve as contrasted with over 29!

Now, I ask, how are we to account for this sudden failure (I may call it) of this once flourishing Society. "Perhaps those whose duty it is, do not take a sufficient interest in the Society to get up a large attendance, not only of present pupils, but also of O.S's (who, I am sure, would attend if they only knew the evenings for debate.)

The above facts (which are gathered from the Sydneian of last year) will, I trust, stir up the energetic members to renew their exertions, and never let such a valuable institution drop and die in the midst of 400 school boys.

I remain Sir,

Yours, &c.

February 9, 1880.

LANE.

To the Editor of "The Sydneian."

DEAR SIR,—Last Easter an examination was held on Macaulay's Essay on Milton. The papers were shown up and that was the last heard of it. This is strange, because it was posted up in the school that Mr. Windeyer had offered a prize for it. If you can give me any information about it, you will oblige.

Sydney Grammar School, February, 17, 1880.

Yours, &c.,

B.

To the Editor of "The Sydneian."

SIR,—To your issue of November, 1879, I offered a few objections to the game of Hare and Hounds, proposed by Lepus, in which I unfortunately stated that Australia was not fit for the game, instead of the country close round Sydney, which was my intended meaning. In the December number three letters referring to mine appeared; they all abuse me for my mistake.
—two of them in mild and dignified language, in which there is nothing to complain of; but the third, who was the proposer of the game, quite loses his head in his insane desire to be virulent; he accuses me of writing a “doggish” article,—a word which I suppose he invented in the heat of the moment,—he says that I “mentioned” that it was foolish to propose a game, &c.; but I did not “mention” it at all, I affirmed it; he rambles on a little further, talks vaguely about “another one,”—what he means by the expression he he only knows; and he ends by advising me not to pick up poetical phrases, to talk sense; in all of which I can perceive nothing but utter nonsense, but perhaps that is only my obtuseness. All I can say in reparation for my mistake is that I meant the country near Sydney and not all Australia; but I hold to my opinion that Hare and Hounds could not be played where there is scrub or rocks to confound the scent and conceal it; and I think it would be difficult to name a place free from these disadvantages, and yet close enough for the boys of the Grammar School to play Hare and Hounds in.

I am, &c.

---

CATULLUS.

CARM. LXV.—Ad Hatalum.

No more the sacred maids I court,
Crushed with the burden of my grief,
Sweet poesy, by Muses taught,
I cannot write, nor find relief.

—My soul is tempest toss’d!
Dear Brother, erst thou crossed
Lethe whose wave is now lapping thy feet,
Paling, on Trojan shore,
Torn from me evermore
Never again thy sad vision to greet.
And shall I call on thee?
And wilt thou list to me,
Storying all thy good deeds done above?
Dearer to me than breath,
Sadly I mourn thy death,
Faded thy presence, unfading my love.
Daunias such tribute paid,
Under the leafy shade.
Itys she moaned, who had crowned the dread bourne.
Yet in my grief I send
This ode to thee my friend.
Mourned she a son and a brother I mourn.
Ah, do not think the vagrant wind,
Away thy words hath rudely toss’d,
To make their sport. Nay, from my mind
They have not fall’n thus lightly lost,
As from the bashful virgin’s bosom’s folds
Her lover’s silent token, there concealed,
The apple—when her mother she beholds—
Comes tumbling down. Her secret stands revealed.
Poor Trembler! All forgetful of its place,
Nestling beneath her linen snugly,
The tell-tale blood now mantling o’er her face,
Starts up, down rolls the apple suddenly.

C. F.
ODE BY TOM J., OF "THE LANDS," TO HIS FRIEND W. G., OF THE "POST OFFICE."

So you will buss it in to the city?
Ire erit melius pedibus,
You will face, and more is the pity,
The flutter, the flurry and fuss.

At 9 you rush off in a fuss, boy,
To see the 9·30 flash by,
And are done by an insolent buss boy,
Who does not as he is done by.

Et vestem et pantum scissus,
You're jostled, you foolish old cuss,
By men who've been bussing the missus,
Yet afraid now of missing their buss.

The driver of course will be civil,
And 'old 'ard as you ask him to stop.
When it rains, you can go the devil;
Or as bad—take a sate on the top.—

Yet ladies are treated as ladies,
When husband or brother is there,
And common civility paid is,
To the fair one, on paying her fare.

Language foul, manners coarse, reckless driving!
And cruelty! What would you more?
Up Sydney,—the wealthy the thriving!
Such a breach needs the brake of the law.

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WIMBLEDON HALL.

A MEETING attended by the whole house was held on the 17th February (Mr. Goldie in the chair). The business to be transacted was the election of officers of the Sports' Club for the ensuing half-year. The Chairman read the report of the last half-year, which was unanimously adopted. The following officers were then elected:—Martin, captain; Butler, treasurer; Mackay, secretary; Wilton and Cruickshank, committee.

A match is to be played on the 19th instant against Cleveland House.

SHORT LEGS.

PREFECTS.

The prefects for the year are:

Allen I.
Amess I.
Armstrong I.
Bowman I.
Cormack.
Fairfax.
Halliday.
James.
King I.

Leverrier.
MacDonald.
McIntyre I.
Nathan.
Piddington I.
Poolman.
Rich.
Rolin.

Sydney:—F. Cunningham & Co., Pitt-street.