The Sydneian.

No. XXIV.

A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

APRIL, 1880.

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

1880.
The Editors beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Magazines:—

Cheltonian.
Cinque Port.
Melburnian (2).
Australian

ROWING CLUB—January, 1880.

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Audited and found correct.

C. D. Goldie.
A. Pratt.

CHAS. J. FACHE,
Hon. Treasurer.

SPORTS’ ACCOUNTS.

Carried forward from Quarter ending September, 1879 .. £34 1
Total Receipts for Quarter ending December, 1879 .. 34 2 7
£68 11 8

Total Expenses for Quarter ending December, 1879 .. £62 11 3
Balance in Bank .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 6 0 5
£68 11 8

Audited and found correct.

W. Farquhar.
J. McIntyre.

REGINALD BOWMAN,
Hon. Treasurer.
EDITORIAL.

Our scanty school institutions, struggling with the storms of fate, are indeed a spectacle for the gods. Yet they are by no means afflicted with the ordinary ills that are wont to beset human communities. The wealth of this world—silver and gold—have they in abundance, insomuch that they are even minded to impart thereof to those around them; their chief burden is that they do not know how to dispose satisfactorily of this superabundance of riches. They complain, in fact, that they are grievously embarrassed with money for which they have no legitimate means of expenditure. Our remarks are especially directed towards the Debating Society and Rowing Club, both of which were recently in this commonly considered enviable position.

The Debating Society has recently discharged itself of its responsibilities by voting subsidies to other less remunerative undertakings. It must be admitted that this is a somewhat irregular proceeding, and there seems little object in levying funds for which there is no legitimate investment. This, however, is the fault of the original constitutors of the Society, who would appear to have vaguely pictured to themselves the blessings of opulence, without a sufficient consideration of ultimate ends. It does not appear, indeed, that for the purpose of speaking (a furnished room being provided), any extensive outlay or constant revenue is required. There are in fact no expenses whatever to meet, and the funds have latterly accumulated from term to term. The committee might have thought of providing refreshments after the meeting; it would have been a fine additional attraction. This does not however, seem to have occurred to them, but we have ourselves known it tried in a school society with tolerable effect. Otherwise it is really difficult to suggest anything bearing upon the objects which the Society is supposed to have in view, and it therefore becomes a question whether the Society is any longer justified, in the interests of that mental culture which it aims at, in levying a subscription, the only effect of which is to deter new members from joining. It would be better that the meetings should be entirely free. Lately we have been informed that it is the intention of the committee to employ the funds in future in the formation of a
library, which is as fantastic a design as could well have been thought of. What can be the possible object of having a library attached to a debating society, unless, indeed, it is to consist of Parliamentary reports as models of oratory? It would be as reasonable to start a museum or a wax-works. We strongly deprecate this confusion of different objects under a single head. In the event of the plan being subsequently rejected by a later committee, who may disapprove of the principle, or if the Society were to be brought to an end, that incomplete library would be thrown upon their hands and become a perfect nuisance. We say nothing of the clashing of interests between this and form libraries; the Sixth have a library to which they do not consider it worth while to pay a regular subscription at all, and if they will not contribute to their own library, it must be assumed that they feel little interest in another; whilst the Fifth, who do contribute regularly, have already a library much better than anything the Debating Society is ever likely to get, and, moreover, one increasing at a faster rate. They also may therefore naturally object to subscribe to another. We should like to see the library scheme dropped, and the meetings made free, a question which should be decided by the whole Society, not by the committee only.

Turning to the Rowing Club, we find that they also are overflowing with money, and have no means at present of expending it. In the case of a rowing club the expenses are always considerable, and it was therefore right to levy a rather large subscription, the funds accruing from which were further increased by money subscribed to purchase a gig. Having raised these funds, the Rowing Club discovered that the members who had subscribed to raise them had left the school, that others had not joined, and that consequently there was no one to spend them on. This was an unlooked-for dilemma, which has not yet been arranged. The Treasurer is in possession of a considerable sum of money destined by agreement for the purchase of boats; but he is not even supported by a Committee, and declines to commit himself by definitely buying boats, unless there is some reasonable probability of crews being found for them. This was clearly the only course to be taken; the money cannot be diverted from its original object, and must be allowed to remain idle until members of the Club are enrolled. An effort is now being made to secure fresh members; but so great is the apathy and laziness of the school, that we cannot be very sanguine of the result, although the financial position of the Club enables it to offer exceptionally favourable terms to any who care for rowing. Practically, a member would find that under the arrangements usually in force his boats would cost him about one fourth of what they would do if hired in the harbour, or if he rowed much, still less. It is proposed also, if possible, to get up races of some kind or another, for which we understood that cups have already been
offered. It may, therefore, be reasonably supposed, that if any one in the school really cares for rowing, it will be worth his while to join; if no one joins, it may be inferred that no one cares for rowing, and in that case the prospects of the Club are not promising. It may be presumed that the funds will have to be idle until a more energetic set of fellows arise to make use of it. In another column we publish the Treasurer's statement, and report of a meeting called last week, to which reference should be made. It is really astonishing that more interest should not be taken in an amusement and means of exercise, for which we possess by position and circumstances such extraordinary facilities.

LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGY.

We extract from the Sydney Mail the following report of the opening Lecture of the series now being delivered at the School of Arts:

Mr. Field said—Ladies and gentlemen: That you have come here to-night in some numbers is fair presumptive evidence that you take an interest in the subject announced for the lecture. That you should take such an interest is not unnatural, for the terms "Life and Health," short and simple as they are, sum up for all of us our tangible possessions. It is this truth that must always give to Physiology the first place amongst the sciences. For what is Physiology? In its simplest definition Physiology is the science that describes to us the functions common to all living beings, together with the organs by which those functions are performed. These functions common to all are—nutrition, reproduction, movement. In other words, all the activities of all living forms of matter may be brought under three simple heads—either they are devoted to the maintenance and development of the body, or they result in movement and change of place, or they tend towards the continuance of the species.

"All forms of living matter" is a phrase which requires explanation. I have used it purposely that I might include the whole of what are commonly known as the animal and vegetable worlds. Physiology holds an extended reign—so much so indeed that to some one of you it may probably appear strange that all the activities of your own life differ in degree only, and not in kind, from those of the flower in your buttonhole, or the potato on your table, or the fungus on your wine bin. In a more extended meaning "one touch of nature" does indeed "make the whole world kin." And further still, not only are the activities of all forms of living matter reducible to three categories, but the original germ of life in each and all is one and the same.

The potato referred to above, and the man who swallows it, in the first stage of life in each cannot in any way be distinguished from each other. The original basis of life in the gallant Captain Cook, and that in each piece of wood and rope on board his good ship Endeavour, were perfectly similar.

To sum up shortly, in the words of Mr. Huxley: "The primordial germs of
a man, a dog, a bird, a fish, a beetle, a snail, are in no essential structure respects distinguishable."

This natural basis of all life, animal and vegetable, is known commonly by the one word protoplasm—a word that means simply the first plastic material out of which all living forms are moulded.

This you will say is materialism. And you are right. And here I will say one word by the way. Materialism is not atheism. A slipshod use of the terms has unfortunately given to both a similar meaning. Yet they are totally distinct.

Atheism consists in the refusal to believe in the existence of a Creator. Materialism, on the other hand, is, in its simplicity, an experimental acquaintance with the fact stated above, that all living forms are developed from one original material basis. This basis of protoplasm is simply, in the words of Mr. Huxley, the clay of the potter. Because a man believes in the clay, is it necessary that he should disbelieve in the existence and power of Him by whom it is moulded? Moreover, this protoplasm is what you can, if you take a little trouble, see and handle it for yourselves, for everywhere it is around us. Take the most common example.

The Amöeba is the name of a family of animals of very minute size inhabiting both fresh and salt water. Each Amöeba consists of a mass of protoplasm, unenclosed by any covering, but containing granules, and generally, but not always, a clear, rounded, firmer body called the nucleus, which nucleus has a still denser speck in its interior, termed the nucleolus. This mass of protoplasm moves about by throwing out portions of its own substance, and drawing itself after them. It is interesting to watch it feed. Having no mouth, it gets alongside of its food, and then proceeds to send its body as a fine layer round its victim.

Now the chief remarkable point about the Amöeba is that it is undistinguishable from the nucleated corpuscles of which you and I at the present time carry about thousands in our blood, and of which, further, you and I at one time were entirely composed.

By means of this illustration, we are able to set a distinct meaning to the proposition, that all life, animal or vegetable, rests upon one and the same physical basis.

The Amöeba, one of the lowest, and man, the highest form of animal life, perform constantly the same functions of nourishment, movement, and the rest. The only difference is this, that in the Amöeba, all the functions are performed by the whole mass of protoplasm, whereas in man, special functions are allotted to special parts. This subdivision of labour forms the basis of the modern classification of the entire Animal Kingdom.

To the highest type of this Animal Kingdom—to man—I now wish to direct your attention. You will not overlook the directly personal interest of the subject. You and I individually may now be regarded as the matter under consideration.

Here, in papier-maché, is a model of what each one of us is in flesh and blood. Speaking with some latitude, the model is an exact one; at any rate it is exact enough for our purpose. In this model the dissecting-knife is
supposed to have been passed beneath the two layers of skin. The hand of the operator was brought along the middle line, and the body-wall of skin, fat, and muscle has been dissected away so as to show the internal organs lying in their natural position.

Right across here, below the tenth rib, is a muscular partition, pierced only by the tube for the food, and some important blood-vessels and some nerves.

This partition separates completely the heart and lungs above from the organs of digestion below.

This is the heart, lying between the lungs, which, when expanded with air, entirely fill this strong box called the chest, which is formed by the backbone and the arching over of the first ten ribs.

Immediately below the partition, and rather to the right-hand side, is the dark red liver, hiding by its mass the gall-bladder and the little tube which carries the bile into the intestine. Below the liver lies a bagpipe-shaped organ, with a smooth glistening outside surface. This is the stomach, which at its lower right-hand extremity enters by an half-inch opening into the lower tube commonly known as the intestines. The length of these is so great that if taken out of a man of average size they would reach from one side of this hall to the other.

We are now acquainted with the relative position of the most important organs, which serve in the nourishment and maintenance of the body. We thus naturally pass to a consideration of their various methods of action.

The heart has already been mentioned as lying in the middle line and between the two lungs. In size it corresponds approximately with that of the closed fist. In shape it is very different from the typical heart figured on valentines and packs of cards. Here is a model of the human heart in papier-maché. The substance of the real heart is composed of strong muscle, of the same description as the muscle here that enables you to raise your forearm, and which you can feel swell up during that action. It is divided by a longitudinal muscular partition into two halves, the right and left, and a thinner transverse partition again divides each of these right and left halves into two portions, an upper and lower. Thus, looking at the organ from a different point of view, it may be regarded as a strong hollow muscle, divided into four cavities, two upper and two lower. Small valves allow the blood to pass from the right upper cavity into the right lower, and from the left upper into the left lower, but no blood can pass directly from the righthand side to the left.

In order to effect this it must be pumped by the heart over the body. If you take a hollow indiarubber ball, and fill it with water through any small hole in its surface, and then squeeze the ball in your hand, the water will spurt out in a more or less continuous stream. Now, each of the four cavities roughly resembles the hollow ball. The contraction of the muscles that form the wall of the cavity represents the squeeze given by your hand. The blood in them must find an outlet. When the two upper cavities contract, which they do at the same time, the only outlet afforded to the blood

* In every case the terms right and left are used of the right and left side of the reader's body.
in each is by the opening leading into the lower cavity on the same side. To follow the course of the circulation we must commence with the left upper cavity, which is full of blood that has been purified in the lungs. This left upper contracts, and the blood in it passes into the left lower. The left lower now contracts, and since the valve between each upper and lower will only allow the blood to pass downwards, and not upwards, the blood is forced to find another outlet. This is afforded by a big tube, called the aorta, the principal artery in the body. By various branches of the aorta the blood is carried to every part of the body, and when during its contact with the various organs it has become impure, it passes into small veins, which open into two large veins, by which the impure blood is brought back to the right upper cavity. The right upper now contracts, and the impure blood passes into the right lower. The right lower now contracts; nothing can pass upwards in the heart, and, accordingly, the black, impure blood is passed into this tube, by which it is carried to the lungs. In the lungs the impure blood is brought into immediate contact with the oxygen of the air, and by this contact is at once rendered pure. Instead of being black in colour, it is now a bright crimson, and in this pure state it rushes back to the left upper cavity by these four tubes, two from each lung. The walls of the left upper contracting, the pure blood passes into the left lower, to be again pumped over the body, and the circuit is complete.

The circulation of the blood which I have thus roughly described constitutes an important agent in the nourishment and maintenance of the body. It is by the small blood-vessels that ramify over every portion of the intestines that the nourishing part of the food which we eat is carried away to build afresh those portions of the body that have been worn out by exertion. To effect this a marvellous machinery is required. It would puzzle any of us considerably if we were asked to pass a large leg of mutton or a round of beef through a tube so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. And yet after every meal we solve a similar problem.

Through the human body runs a long tube of an average length of 30 feet. The entrance to this tube is the mouth; the mouth opens in the gullet, the gullet into the stomach, the stomach into the intestines.

Here is a picture of the mouth. Near it and on each side are three glands—one alongside of the ear, one at the back of the lower jaw, one under the tongue. At the smell, and even at the mention of food, these glands pour into the mouth saliva, which in the process of digestion serves a double purpose. By it the food is made moist and swift, while all starch is altered to sugar. If you take a piece of dry bread into the mouth, and allow it to be well saturated by the saliva, you will notice a decidedly sweet taste, which is due to the alteration into sugar of the starch contained in the bread. The food, well masticated by the teeth, and moistened by the saliva, is passed along by muscles through the gullet into the stomach. The inner wall of the stomach is covered with innumerable minute openings through which flows the gastric juice. By the action of the gastric juice, and by the incessant churning motions of the walls of the stomach itself, the food is altered into a liquid of the consistency of pea-soup. In this state it is allowed to pass
through the half-inch opening into the intestines. In these it is mixed with bile from the gall-bladder, as well as with other secretions by which the nourishing part of the food is last altered into a milky white liquid, called chyle. As you might soak a piece of bread in wine, so some four millions of very small finger-shaped appendages, hanging from the inside of the intestine, suck up the chyle. This nourishing liquid is then carried away, first by smaller, and then by larger blood-vessels, to the heart, by which organ it is cut all over the body.

I have now described in a cursory manner the leading facts connected with circulation and digestion. By this description, short as it has necessarily been, you will have been able to recognise something of the marvellous intricacy and delicacy of construction of the various organs. The natural action of these organs constitutes health; anything unnatural in their action is synonymous with unhealth and disease. Now their natural action cannot be maintained for any length of time without the willing co-operation of the individual to whom they belong. And further, the useful co-operation of the individual is an impossibility as long as he remains in ignorance of the common natural laws which regulate the functions of the human body. If you or I owned a machine of very intricate mechanism, from the working of which we derived a considerable income, would we trust the superintendence of the working of that machine to a man totally unacquainted with its structure? This would be the last thing we should do. And yet each of us during life owns a piece of machinery far more fine and delicate, unspeakably more marvellous, than any made by man. And health, the income which we all should derive from the working of this machine, confessedly surpasses in value Honours, and Riches, and Power, and the applause of the people. And this great boon depends on the way in which we manage our machinery. And yet the larger number of us are entirely unacquainted with the simplest principles of the construction of that machine, and of its working. As a natural consequence hundreds of us suffer year after year from evils that are preventable. For Nature regards ignorance as a crime. The severity of the punishment for this crime of ignorance is not generally recognised. For marked and sudden punishments are the exception, not the rule. The retribution creeps upon a man, little by little, stealthily and slowly, till the foundations are undermined, and the ruin falls. Such ruin is not easily retrieved. Again, the recently introduced registration of disease has revealed certainly one truth. It is an ascertained fact that half the diseases that plague mankind are to be traced to causes distinctly controllable. Half the lunacy at home and in the colonies is due to erass ignorance of simple physiological laws. Half the consumption so fearfully prevalent in our midst is attributable to the same cause, either on the part of the victims or their parents. A host of lesser evils wait on these, and the sum-total is a mass of misery, which might all be swept away. With a thorough conviction of this fact it becomes a man's duty to do what little he may to disseminate among the people an elementary knowledge of Physiology.
DEBATING SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20th.—J. E. McIntyre, V.P., in the Chair.
The Debate, “Which Force is the better calculated to sustain the interests of this Colony, Naval or Military?” was opened by the Premier (Butler) in favour of a Naval Force. The speakers were—

For Naval.          For Military.
Amess, I.           Armstrong, I.
Jones, III.         Day
Kenna, I.           Mackay

The division resulted as follows:—For Naval, 13; For Military, 4—the Ministry securing an easy victory. After the debate, the Secretary complained of the behaviour of some of the Members during the last quarter. He hoped to see matters in connexion with the conduct of the Society vastly improved for the future.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27th.—H. Marshall in the Chair. Debate, “Whether Immigration is beneficial to this Colony.” After a good debate in which Butler (Premier) Amess, and Kenna spoke against, and Rich, Mackay, Day, Hill, and Armstrong in favour of the motion; a division was made, the result being:—For, 6; Against, 6.

The Chairman giving his casting vote in favour of the motion, Butler, on behalf of his Ministry, then resigned. L. Armstrong was called upon to form a Ministry, and accepted the task.

FRIDAY EVENING, 5th March.—G. E. Rich in the Chair. The Premier (Armstrong) opened the debate “That the present system of competitive examinations is injurious to the acquisition of real knowledge,” in the affirmative, Amess, Butler, and Kenna spoke in favour of the motion. On a division 8 voted against and 6 for the motion. The Ministry were defeated and resigned; Kenna being asked to form a Ministry.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 12th.—W. Amess in the Chair. The Premier (Kenna) opened the debate “Whether the present system of free selection is detrimental to the interests of this Colony,” condemning the system. The following also took part in the debate:—

For.          Against.
Armstrong     Mackay
Rich          Butler

The Ministry secured a victory 11 voting against, and 2 for.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 19th.—Songs and Recitations. Kenna in the Chair. The following programme was then gone through:—

1.—Recitation from Ingoldsby Legends ... ... ... ... Butler
2.—Song, “Babies on our Block” ... ... ... ... Gorrick
3.—Recitation, “Patriotism” ... ... ... ... Mackay
4.—Recitation, “Dying Soldier” ... ... ... ... Sergeant Hagney
5. — Song  
6. — Recitation, "Rienzi"  
7. — Song, "Bunch of Watercress"  
8. — Violin Solo  
9. — Recitation, "Little Vulgar Boy"  
10. — Song, "All that Glitters"  
11. — Recitation, "Highland Brigade"  
12. — Song  
13. — Recitation  
14. — Song, "Charlie Baker"  
15. — Reading from "Handy Andy"  
16. — Recitation, "Collier's Child"  

Kenna, II.  
J. Herbert, O.S.  
Sergeant Hagney  
Gorrick  
Kenna, II.  
Lippmann  
Mackay  
Gorrick  
Mr. Anderson  
J. Herbert, O.S.

There was a very good attendance and fair programme, Sergeant Hagney, with his usual kindness, treated us to a song and some recitations; Mr. Anderson was also present, reading an amusing extract from Lover's "Handy Andy." The President, though unable for some time past to attend, has again signified his intention of coming.

The debates, &c., and attendance this quarter were better than before, but still far from what they should be; we hope, however, that with the attractions now offered—the chess and library—the Society may regain its former position.

A correspondent signed "Lane" in your last issue, makes a remark in his letter on the Debating Society that cannot be let pass unnoticed. He says "That O.S.'s would attend if they only knew the evenings for debate." One would judge from this that "Lane" had never been at a meeting of this Society when attending the School, or else he would surely know that the meetings are only held on Friday nights. After this we hope that "Lane" and other O.S.'s will support the Society, as the members of the upper forms entirely neglect it, forgetting. I suppose, that there is such an institution in the School. We have eight members of the 6th Form and should like to see more; the debates would then be more spirited and the voting less one-sided. The 5th Form are doubtless so hard worked on Friday nights that their attendance would be impossible.

At a Committee Meeting of the Debating Society, £2 was given to the "Sydneian," and £5 to the Sports Committee. It has been decided to expend the balance on the purchase of chess and suitable books.

Friday, 26th—Friday, 2nd—Easter Vacation.

Friday Evening, April 9th.—Songs and Recitations. L. Armstrong in the Chair. There was a very large attendance, 36 members being present. The following pieces were then given:

1. — Song, "My Grandfather's Clock"  
2. — Recitation, "The New Member of Parliament"  
3. — Pianoforte Solo, "Il Trovatore"  
4. — Recitation, "Parody on the Burial of Sir John Moore"  
5. — Violin Solo  
6. — Recitation, "Best of Wives"  

Jones  
J. Butler, O.S.  
Woolcott  
J. Herbert, O.S.  
Leverrier (encored)  
Kenna, I.
7.—Recitation
8.—Violin Solo
9.—“War Song”
10.—Recitation, “Wolsey’s Fall”
11.—Song, “Charlie Baker”
12.—Violin Solo
13.—Dialogue, “Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius”
14.—Song, “Rothesay Bay”
15.—Dialogue, “Lochiel”
16.—Song, “Patrick mind the Baby”
17.—Recitation

The performance concluded with some very clever tricks by Gorrick.
The recitations by J. Herbert, O.S., and Kenna, II., and the solos by Gorrick, Woolcott, and Leverrier were remarkably good.

CADET NOTICES.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT ANDERSON.

We regret to announce that from pressure of other business Mr. Anderson has reluctantly retired from his connection with the Grammar School Cadet Corps. Mr. Anderson’s commission as Lieutenant is dated April 4th, 1873, and since that time he has been a most active and useful member of the Corps. He has very rarely absented himself from company parades, and as Captain of the Shooting Team he has been most assiduous in his attendance on the Rifle Range. It is principally to his exertions that we owe the bugle, which we have now won two years in succession. Mr. Anderson’s administrative capacity has contributed in a very great degree to the success of the several encampments, in which the Grammar School Cadets have taken part. He was with us during the week’s wet weather at Ham Common; he assisted in defending the camp at Parramatta, upon which occasion he exhibited his “Orange” principles to great advantage; he displayed his generalship at Penrith, and his commissariat capabilities at Lithgow; at Bathurst he was as brilliant on the stage as he was undaunted on the field of battle. No one could have shown greater care in nursing the company funds, or greater business tact in keeping the balance on the right side. His devotion to duty, and his pride in the moral tone and soldierly bearing of the Cadets were patent to everybody. The writer of this short notice feels that in losing Mr. Anderson he has lost a trusty comrade, on whose loyal co-operation he could always depend, and by whose advice he was often guided.

The following extract is taken from the Company Order Book:

“In accepting the resignation of Lieutenant Anderson, the Captain Commanding wishes to express his sense of the eminently valuable services which Lieutenant Anderson has rendered to the Grammar School Cadet Corps, and his regret at the loss of so efficient and so zealous an officer.

By command,
A. B. WEIGALL, Captain.”

[A copy of this Order to be forwarded to Lieutenant Anderson.]
The following will be the handicapping for the present Quarter:

**RIFLES.**

| Corporal Barker | Scratch | Cadet Smith | 12 Points |
| Q. M. S. Helsham | 6 Points | Corporal Hulle | 12 |
| Cadet Smith | 6 | Cadet Payten | 12 |
| " Kenna | 12 | " Martin | 12 |
| Lance Corporal Helsham | 12 | " Payten | 20 |
| " Bell | 12 | " Thomas | 20 |
| Cadet Tibbits | 12 |

All others 30 points.

The undermentioned Members of the Rifle Company will alone be allowed to go Shooting on Tuesdays. All others may go on Saturdays.

Q. M. S. Helsham  
Corporal Barker  
Lance Corporal Helsham  
" Kenna  
Cadet Kentt  
" Tibbits  
" Payten I.

The following will be the handicapping in the CARBINES for the present Quarter:

| Cadet Moffitt | Scratch | Cadet Mills | 20 Points |
| Corporal Sands | 12 Points | " Mylne | 20 |
| Bugler Helsham | 12 | " Pelletier | 20 |
| Lance Corporal Chauvel | 20 | Lance Corporal Bowman | 20 |
| " Clapin | 20 | Cadet Allwood II. | 25 |
| Cadet Marshall | 20 | " Shirlow | 25 |
| " Allwood | 20 | Corporal Anderson | 25 |
| " Garran | 20 |

N.B.—All others 30 points.

**Parades for the Month.**

**FRIDAY, APRIL 16.**—Undress—Light Infantry.
**FRIDAY, APRIL 23.**—Full dress—Presentation of Prizes.
**THURSDAY, APRIL 29.**—Undress—Company drill.

Shooting for the Rifle Team, and for the Carbines every Tuesday afternoon, and for the Rifle Company every Saturday morning.

It is notified, that from this date Puggarees will cease to be worn.

A. B. WEIGALL, Captain.
The following Non-Commissioned Officers and Cadets are the winners of Prizes for the Quarter ending March, 1880:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Cadet Smith</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Lance Corporal Mackey</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Corporal Barker</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q. M. S. Helsham</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Cadet Kenna</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Lance Corporal Helsham</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Cadet Payten</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Cadet Moffitt</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Lance Corporal Clapin</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above scores include handicapping.

M. HAGNEY, Sergeant Instructor.

A. B. WEIGALL, Captain Commanding.

SPORTS COMMITTEE.

The Sports' Committee have decided to hold Athletic Sports on the 15th May.

Their programme, which is yet subject to change, is as follows:

1. 100 yards flat race.
2. 220 yards (under 15), handicap.
3. House cup, half-mile, handicap.
4. All Schools race, 220 yards.
5. 100 yards (under 13 years).
6. 300 yards, Maiden race, handicap.
7. 150 yards (under 14 years).
8. Three-quarter mile, handicap.
9. Throwing Cricket ball.
10. 80 yards (under 12 years).
11. High jump.
12. S. A. A. C. race, 300 yards.
13. One mile, Champion race.
14. 120 yards, Hurdle race, handicap.
15. 440 yards (under 15 years), handicap.
17. 150 yards, ex-students.
19. Walking, one mile.
20. 440 yards, handicap.

One shilling entrance for each race.
Sixpence for registration of colours.

The Committee will receive Entries at once.

REGINALD BOWMAN,
Honorary Secretary.

* No race unless there are nine (9) entries.
THE ROWING CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held on the 12th April, the Head Master being in the chair. Mr. Fache the hon. treasurer, stated that there was a balance of £4 2s. in hand. That, in the event of a sufficient number of members joining the Club, it was contemplated to purchase one or two skiffs, in addition to the Osprey, so that there would be every facility afforded for practice.

Mr. Goldie remarked that it would add to the interest taken in the Club, if crews were formed to represent the Houses and the different forms, and Mr. Weigall suggested that a picnic and regatta be held towards the end of the month. It was resolved that steps should be taken to carry out this suggestion.

The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. Weigall; Vice-President, Mr. Goldie; Secretary, Pratt; Captain, Kenna; Treasurer, Mr. Fache.

The Club have been offered a pair of club skiffs at a moderate price, and the notice of the proposed picnic and regatta has been posted in the hall. There is now accommodation for the "Osprey" in Ireland's boat shed, so that all the Club property could be easily accessible and under one roof, should there be a sufficiency of members to justify the committee in ordering her removal, putting her in working order and buying other boats.

It is hoped that members of the school will enroll their names promptly, and thus enable the committee to take active measures to ensure the success of the Club.

CRICKET.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL v KING'S SCHOOL.

This match was played on the University Oval, on March 3rd, and resulted in an easy victory for the Sydney Grammar School. The King's School in their first innings made 89, of which F. Marsh, (24) not out, C. G. Wade (22), J. Manchee (15), L. Perks (10), were the principal scores.

The Grammar School in their attempt scored 143, W. Wilton topping the score with 45, and D. Mackay (26), A. Gorrick (18), G. Martin (14), Cleeve, I, (13), were the others who reached double figures.

The King's School in their second innings made 54, C. G. Wade (21), and L. Perks (11), being the chief scorers.

The following are the complete scores and bowling analyses.

KING'S SCHOOL. — First Innings.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C. G. Wade, b Martin</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F. Marsh, not out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A.T. Fenwick c Rich'dson b Martin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>J. Ewing, c Wilton, b Cleeve I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S. Dowling, b Martin</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W. S. Brown, captain, b Cleeve I.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>W. Marsh, b Cruickshank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>H. M. Osborne, b Cleeve I.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Byes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>J. Manchee, c Nathan, b Cleeve I.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>W. Manchee, b Martin</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Innings.

4 L. Perks, c Cleeve II. b Cleeve I. 11
1 W. Marsh, b Martin ... ... 2
2 J. Manchee, c Roberts, b Martin 0
3 W. Manchee, c and b Martin 0
5 W. S. Brown (captain), b Martin 9
8 C.G. Wade, h w, b Cruickshank 21
6 F. Marsh, c Cleeve I. b Wilton 3

14 T. Fenwick, c Cleeve II. b Wilton 0
10 J. Ewing, c Cleeve II. b Crulkshank 6
9 H. Osborne, b Martin ... ... 0
S, Dowling, not out ... ... 0
Bye ... 1
Leg bye ... 1

BOWLING ANALYSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wkt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Martin</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleeve II.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleeve I.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruickshank</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wkt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleeve I.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleeve II.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruikshank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... ... 54

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL — 1st Innings.

1 W. Farquhar, c Perks, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 0
3 J. Cleeve I., c Ewing, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 13
2 C. Richardson, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 0
9 W. Wilton (captain), b W. Brown ... ... ... ... 45
4 A. Nathan, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 2
5 G. Martin, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 14
6 W. Roberts, c Ewing, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 0
7 A. Gorrick, b J. Manchee ... ... ... ... 18
8 D. Mackay, 1 b w, b W. Marsh ... ... ... ... 26
10 J. Cleeve, c Ewing, b W. Marsh ... ... ... ... 0
Cruickshank, not out ... ... ... ... 0

Byes, 20; Leg bye, 1; No Balls, 4 = 25

Total ... ... 143

BOWLING ANALYSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balls</th>
<th>No Runs</th>
<th>M.O. wkt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Manchee</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Marsh</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Perks</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Wade</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. S. Brown</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. T. Fenwick</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Marsh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Manchee</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This match resulted, after an exciting game, in a victory for the Grammar School by 2 runs. The captain of the Undergraduates, E. M. Bowman having won the toss from W. Wilton, who commanded the Grammar School Team, decided on occupying the creases, and S. Wright and Bowman were the first to emerge from the (pavilion)? Bowman made top score with 15, S. Wright
coming next with 14. The innings closed for a total of 47, including 5
sundries.

The Grammar School scored 49, Martin (27) and Gorrick (11) being the
the only high scores.

The following are the complete scores and bowling analyses:

**Undergraduates.**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. Wright, b Cleeve II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E. M. Bowman, b Cleeve II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H. Wilkinson, b Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hills, b Cleeve II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F. Wilkinson, b Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C. Ayres, c Roberts, b Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F. R. Barlee, b Cleeve II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Macmanamy, b Cleeve II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. Elphinstone, b Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Connell, not out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Byes** | 1  
**Leg-byes** | 4  
**Total** | 47  

**Bowling Analysis.**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Cleeve II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
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**Sydney Grammar School.**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W. Wilton, c Wright, b Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>W. Farquhar, c F. Wilkinson, b Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>W. Roberts, c Wright, b Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D. Mackay, b Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. Gorrick, c McDelland, b Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>G. Martin, c Elphinstone, b Macmanamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C. Richardson, c Wright, b Macmanamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A. Nathan, c Wright, b Macmanamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cruickshank, b Macmanamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. Cleeve II., not out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 49  

**Bowling Analysis.**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. M. Bowman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macmanamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. R. Barlee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wimbledon Hall v Cleveland House.**

The third match between the above C.C.s. took place to-day on Moore Park,
and resulted in a victory for the former by one innings and 20 runs to spare.
The following players distinguished themselves in batting:—For the W.H. C.C., Wilton, who scored 27, and Dezarnaulds 7; for the C.H. C.C., Brown
7, for the latter, Payten bowled 96 balls for 10 runs and took 3 wickets,
Gorrick took 4 wickets for 16 runs, and Beanes took 2 wickets for 8 runs, for
the former, Cruickshank took 11 wickets for 18 runs, and Wilton placed 9
wickets for 16 runs to his credit.
CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of "The Sydneian."

SIR,—Seeing in your December issue, that you are prepared to retail knowledge free, gratis, for nothing I venture to inquire:—

Is the green, which has been lately formed by the trustees at a great expense, intended for the use of the first Eleven or is it meant to be ploughed up by the manoeuvres which 100 Cadets perform upon it for an hour every Friday?

If the green is meant for the first Eleven to practice upon, why are the Cadets allowed to plough it up? If it is meant to be ploughed up by the Cadets, why do the first Eleven practice there, and roll it so often and so carefully?

Sydney Grammar School.
March 5th, 1880.

Yours, &c. CADET.

To the Editor of "The Sydneian."

QUERY,—Why has the Committee decided to hold the Sports on the day fixed beforehand for the Hunters Hill Sports? Could they change it?

C. O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first of the two appointments in the Royal Mint at Sydney offered to competition has been won by J. R. Butler.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. A. de L. Hammond, for some years a Master in the School, and subsequently Head Master of the Lower School in the College, Auckland, N.Z., has obtained the appointment of Head Master of Parnell Grammar School, Auckland, N.Z.

The Committee of the Debating Club decided on April 11th to add a Library to the Society. Accordingly, Mr. Anderson, the Treasurer, has with the funds at present in his hands bought a few books as a nucleus for a Library. The following is the list of the books. They are all well bound, and consist chiefly of standard works:—

1. The Imperial Speaker
2. The Newcomes
3. Tom Brown at Oxford
4. Kenelm Chillingly
5. The Last Days of Pompeii
6. Hereward the Wake
7. Two Years Ago
8. Ivanhoe
9. Quentin Durward
10. Kenilworth
11. Westward Ho!
12. Under Two Flags
13. Handy Andy
14. Tom Brown's School Days

We have received the first number of the Bathurstian, the journal of All Saints' College, Bathurst. We are most happy to welcome this, the second School paper of New South Wales. We observe that it is extremely well got up, and the contents have a judicious mixture of School news with literary articles of considerable merit. The print is very legible and the whole arrangement is extremely tasty. Under the conduct of the Head-master, E. Bean, Esq., we can safely predict a course of prosperity.
