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A MAGAZINE EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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CONTENTS.

Editorial ........................................... 1
Journal of an Excursion to Torres Straits, Paper No. 3 ...... 2
The Masher ........................................... 6
Cadet News ........................................... 6
Cricket .............................................. 7
Intercolonial Grammar Schools' Cricket Match ................. 12
Entertainment ...................................... 12
School News ........................................ 13
School Calendar .................................... 13
Correspondence .................................... 14
Our Advertising Sheet .............................. 15

SYDNEY:
PUBLISHED AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1883.
EDITORIAL.

The School year, that is now rapidly drawing to a close, is entitled to rank as one of the most successful upon our records. The tone of the school has been higher; there has been a manifest improvement in the class of boys who have been admitted; a better spirit in the work; more organisation, and consequently greater success in the sports. We begun the year well by winning all the scholarships at the University Matriculation; the Football Team succeeded at last in beating our old antagonists at the King's School; the Cricket XI. has been, almost without exception, victorious against good clubs; and finally, the Rifle Team has won The Schools' Challenge Bugle for the sixth year in succession. These actual gains have been supplemented by the developments of new possibilities, and the creation of new demands. Thus we too are learning to recognise, that "even when we seem to have attained our goal, the old task is ever set anew, but with a wider range and a deeper meaning."

Whilst, however, we congratulate ourselves, as we hope, wisely, upon this retrospect of the year's work and the year's play, there is room to regret that so little has been done to improve the internal accommodation of the school, and its material structure. We have got a new lavatory, and the big school is to be lighted with gas. That would seem to be the sum of the year's work in this direction. How much more must be done, before the school premises are worthy of the purpose for which they are used. It appears now to be finally decided, that the present site is to be retained. Amidst so many conflicting considerations, this decision is probably a wise one. The Grammar school has, we venture to assert, made good its claim to be considered the representative school of New South Wales; and to maintain this position, under existing circumstances, a central and accessible situation is a condition of the utmost importance. It would certainly prove a dangerous experiment to sacrifice our present vantage ground, and to disturb the local traditions that have gradually grown up around the school. The one defect of our present site is its limited size, but when we consider what has been made of an equally limited area by the Council of the City of London school, we have no reason for despondency on this score. All that we require is to have our wants known, our claims recognised, and a vigorous prosecution of those claims, until the external aspect of the school is made worthy of the work that is being done within its walls.
JOURNAL OF AN EXCURSION TO TORRES' STRAITS.

(July 4th continued.)

Early in the afternoon Mount Cook was in sight, and soon after we were close to Cooktown, and saw a lighthouse on a pretty little grassy Island. On the shore, which had a most beautiful appearance, a great many cattle were grazing, which from the distance looked just like a flock of goats.

The view of this part of the coast all the way up from below Fitzroy Island is really charming; the mountains being covered with trees, with dark green foliage; in places are fine bold rocks, and there are also what appear to be, far from the ship, beautiful velvety patches of grass, the parts where this grass has been burnt off, making a pleasant contrast to the surrounding green.

The country is well inhabited by blacks, the smoke from whose fires is almost always to be seen rising up in some direction or other. About five o'clock, we passed Grassy Hill on which is placed a beacon directing vessels to the anchorage; and after receiving a pilot on board, we dropped anchor close to the hill, and about one and a-half mile from the wharf of Cooktown. As the water is very shallow here, the large steamers are all obliged to lie out in a rather exposed position, where they feel the full effect of the south-east winds. A large sailing lighter came out to the steamer, and notwithstanding the fresh breeze that was blowing, did not experience any difficulty in coming alongside. This was accomplished by her anchor being dropped when some distance off, and a rope being brought on board, when the steam winch soon hauled her close to.

We received here a small quantity of cargo, and also a large addition to our list of Chinese passengers. It was an amusing sight to see these latter climbing on board, as the lighter was heaving up and down on the waves alongside. How tenaciously they clung to the ropes, and their numerous pieces of luggage, shouting and chatting like so many monkeys.

After passing the Hope Islands we rapidly approached Cooktown, and by 5 o'clock Mount Cook was plainly visible. It was a lovely evening, the sun had almost set and his rays were just shining above the hills and gilding the tops of the trees. The seaward view consisted of the usual expanse of water dotted with reefs, on many of which were placed warning beacons. On the shore, close to the sea, large numbers of cattle could be seen grazing, looking just like sheep in the distance. The country appeared to be hilly and very well wooded.

We were soon close to the anchorage and could see the signal station and the pilot's house on the side of the hill which conceals the town from view. No pilot came off to us, however, and we presently anchored in the bay about 1½ miles from the shore.

It was by this time quite dark and we could just distinguish the black outline of the land, and the lights twinkling at the point where the wharves
and sheds were erected. The sun having set, the wind too began to rise, and the steamer swung round to face the rather stiff south-easter which began to blow.

The passengers were congregated on deck watching for the approach of a boat from the shore, and one was soon seen coming, the men in her holding up a light to shew their position. When they were alongside a rope was thrown to them, and a rope ladder lowered to enable one of them (who was the pilot) to come on board. He brought some papers with him but did not stay long, as the captain requested him to order some provisions and other necessaries from the shore, which he willingly did. About 8 o'clock a large flat-bottomed sailing lighter came out. Her deck was crowded with Chinese, each with his almost innumerable number of packages. The lighter anchored close to us, and while the crew were preparing to bring her alongside we were made cognisant of the fact that some of the Chinamen were casting up their accounts preparatory to coming on board the steamer. It is not to be wondered at that the poor fellows were seasick, for the lighter was pitching and rolling to such an extent that it was quite a marvel that her crew were able to keep their feet. The manner in which they brought her alongside was as follows:—A rope was thrown on board the steamer and made fast to the winch, and was gradually hauled in, the anchor chain of the lighter being slackened out at the same time. As soon as she was close to and secured with ropes, the Chinamen began to crowd on board, and this was the exciting part of the performance, for as the lighter rose up on a wave a number of them would clutch the rails and struggle and scramble to get on board, assisted by their countrymen who were already safe. Then their luggage had to be handed up, and the tenacity with which they held on to each package, no matter in how awkward a position, until it was rescued and put on the deck was most amusing. The shouting and jabbering too, were terrible, and we were all glad when it was over.

We lay at anchor here for about four hours taking in cargo, and at about midnight the vessel was got ready for sea again, and we proceeded on the voyage. Cooktown is a straggling little place, and is built on one side of a long dusty street. Some of the buildings are of respectable appearance, such as the banks and hotels, although they are almost all built of wood and galvanized iron. The land, both on the north and south of the town, is suitable for the growth of sugarcane. The country is well adapted for cattle breeding, and it is here that all the steamers receive their supplies of beef; it is also rich in mines, and a good deal of gold is exported, indeed, a Chinese merchant residing here shipped a quantity by our steamer for Hongkong. The head quarters of the beche-de-mer fishery, extending all along the line of the coast from Cape Grafton to Cape Melville, has also its position in Cooktown.

July 5th.—This morning we passed at daybreak two low lying groups of islands crowded with mangroves, and known as the Howick and Turtle Groups. The coast visible during this part of the voyage is of very
rocky formation. The rocks still continue of red granite, and some of the mountains rise up in terraces which resemble steep walls, and look very barren and uninviting. There are also tremendous boulders scattered about, and the vegetation, consisting of scrub in a very stunted condition, is confined to the hollows and gullies. As the land is so rocky and precipitous on its surface it is natural that the sea, by whose waves this dreary shore is washed, should also have a very uneven bottom; and this appears to be the case; for all the way up to Thursday Island from Cooktown, there are innumerable rocks and reefs, many of them just awash, and some high and dry. Most of these are marked by large cage beacons.

Later on in the forenoon, Cape Melville, a very bare and rocky place, presented itself to our gaze. A short way to the north of it are three rocks just showing above the water, they are called the Channel rocks, and their position is marked by a lightship. This lightship has been several times attacked by the mainland blacks, who paddled off in their canoes, so arranging that they should arrive just a few hours before daylight, but their wicked attempts have never been attended with any success so far as I could hear. The Pipon Islands lying off Cape Melville, and inside which the route lies, were plainly visible as we passed the Cape, we could also see Cape Flinders which is a curious tongue of land, with a hill on its extreme end.

About 3 o'clock we saw a small island covered with the all-pervading mangrove, over which a large flock of birds was hovering. The air was quite thick with them, and they resembled a cloud hanging over the island, circling round and round without settling. I could not find out what sort of birds they were, but was told that at certain seasons of the year all the islands in the straits are the resort of great numbers of pigeons which come across from the Malay Archipelago and from New Guinea, and which afford very good shooting.

At dusk we came up to another lightship close to a little sandy island called Claremont Island; the steamer was stopped and a signal for a boat hoisted, which signal was almost immediately answered and a boat put off and came dancing over the waves towards us, with two men pulling and a third in the stern sheets. The poor fellows evidently expected that we had letters or news for them, hence their alacrity in leaving the ship, and the disappointment which they felt must have been severe when they discovered that we only wished them to take charge of a letter for the captain of a small schooner engaged in the sandal-wood trade on the coast, who would in all probability pay them a visit.

They grumbled a good deal, and said that it was too bad to make such use of a lightship; and they were sympathized with heartily by the passengers on the steamer, for as it was blowing pretty freshly and we had dropped about two miles to leeward of their vessel, they would have a stiff pull to get back again. After they left us we steamed on again for two or three hours, and then dropped anchor for the night, as the Captain did not wish to risk passing some dangerous rocks called the Chillcolts, in the dark
I was informed that the keepers of the lightships were obliged to remain on board for three months without intermission, and that they then get a holiday on shore of equal duration.

July 6th.—At 11 o'clock in the forenoon we were off Cape Weymouth, close to which is a pretty little rocky island called Restoration Island, and at 2 p.m. we reached the third and last lightship on the coast called the Piper Island lightship. All the rest of the way the route lay in and out amongst multitudeous islands of very interesting appearance, and which are the resort of turtles and pigeons. Several of them have been the scenes of shipping disaster, but thanks to the general smoothness of the water, the accidents which have befallen the vessels have not led to serious loss of life. We anchored again at about 10 o'clock at night, not caring for the risk of continuing on the course any later.

July 7th.—The most beautiful piece of scenery which we saw on this day, (the day of our arrival in Thursday Island) was the Albany Pass, where we arrived at about breakfast time after crossing Newcastle Bay, a wide open bay into which the Kennedy River flows. This pass is between Albany Island and somerset on the mainland. Albany Island is a compact low island of probably three or four miles circumference, it is covered with long coarse grass, except on the northern and north-western sides, where there is a good deal of fine timber growing close to the sea. On its western shore, facing the mainland, where the water is always smooth, as the passage is only a few hundred yards wide, there are several little bays with sandy beaches, and which afford a secure anchorage for boats. On the shores of these bays several fishing stations have formerly been situated, and the remains of the buildings are still to be seen, consisting of old dismantled grass-houses surrounded by fences and plantations. In the water there are a few posts standing, indicating the positions of the little piers off which the boats were anchored. On the top of the island a former magistrate of Somerset has been buried, and the headstone of his grave can be seen from the sea. I was informed that Albany Island belongs to the Imperial Government, by which it has been reserved for a naval station if such should be needed on the coast. Somerset was formerly a Government settlement, but it has been superseded by Thursday Island. At the present time the only inhabitant of this part of the district is a gentleman who once exercised the function of magistrate there. He has a large irregularly built house, surrounded by gardens and plantations, and placed on the high ground above a little bay immediately opposite Albany Island. He owns a few fishing boats and rears horses and cattle. Although he is the possessor of a large extent of land, it is unfortunately not of much value yet. The house can be easily seen from the deck of a passing vessel, and as he is well-known, the steamers salute him by hoisting the flag, an attention to which he invariably responds.

We steamed rapidly through the pass, postponing breakfast for half-an-hour for the sake of enjoying the scenery. The land is very hilly and rises up steeply from the water's edge. It is thickly covered with trees of a more
luxuriant appearance than elsewhere on the coast, and there is a great deal of undergrowth among them. The soil appears to be of a rich red clay, as evidenced by the numerous anthills which are to be seen wherever a clearing in the timber admits it. After leaving Albany Pass we got a dim and distant view of Cape York, the most northern point of the mainland of Australia.

(To be continued.)

THE MASHER.

A Masher was mashing down George Street one day,
In a kind of a sort of a lardidar way:
You must know this strange mongrel has just crossed the seas,
To set up for himself in the Antipodes.
This ludicrous creature is easy to tell,
From his aping the rôle of a second-hand swell.
A gold-headed walking stick takes him along,
Imparting "distangy" appearance, and "tong."
His bonnet, one scarcely can call it a hat,
Resembles a dish on the head of a sprat.
So stuck up is he, that of course it will "foller"
He props up his head with stiff stick-up collar.
His coat, it is tight; so is often the owner:
His carcase is whale-bone-encased—à la Jonah.
His trousers are tighter, and set off (don't laugh)
The calf of the leg, and the leg of the calf.
But tightest of all are his best patent shoes;
A description of these is too much for my muse:
And gingerly stepping he minces about,
With his shoulders well forward, and chin sticking out.
He offensively grins, and an odious leer
Peeps out from eyes glazed with Colonial beer.
This favoured Adonis of Café and bar,
This parasite of a gigantic cigar,
This hybrid abortion of diamonds and paste,
This caricature of aesthetics and taste,
This insult to nature, this eye-sore, this guy,
Why on earth did he come here? and echo says "why."

JAM.

CADET NEWS.

The recent meeting of the Rifle Association of New South Wales has brought fresh laurels to the Cadet Corps, for not only has the team won the Schools' Challenge Bugle for the sixth year in succession, but the individual members
of the Corps have also distinguished themselves in every match, carrying off
ten out of eighteen prizes—including first, second and third in the All Schools’
Match; five prizes—including first, second and third in the Nursery Match;
eight prizes in the Queen’s Match; four prizes in the Members’ Match; four
prizes in the Ladies’ Match; two prizes in the Champion Match; Colonel
Richardson’s trophy for the highest scorer in the All Schools’ Match; and
four prizes in the Carbine Match. Cadet Wallace was the highest scorer in
the All School’s Match, and Corporal Thomas in the Nursery Match. Several
prizes were also won in the Merchants’ Matches. On the whole, the School
carried off over £100 in prizes, and the Challenge Bugle. The bugle was won
with a score of 466. The names of the Team are—Color-Sergeant Kenna,
Q.M.-Sergeant Marks, Corporals Thomas and Hayes, Lance-Corporals Falk,
Forrester, Robison, Cadets H. Hungerford and Wallace. The team was
trained again this year by Sergeant-Instructor Hagney, to whom the marked
success of the Corps is principally to be attributed. It should be remarked
that Color-Sergeant Kenna, Corporal Hayes, and Corporal Thomas have shot
in the winning team for four successive years.

The Champion Gold Medal for the best shot in the School has this year been
won by Lance-Corporal Falk.

CRICKET.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. OLD BOYS.

On Wednesday the 31st October, these two Clubs met on the Conservative
Ground, and resulted in a win for the school by 111 runs. Appended are the
scores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAMMARS</th>
<th>OLD BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, b Jones</td>
<td>Jones, not out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, c and b Jones</td>
<td>Donnan, b. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour, b Jones</td>
<td>Styles, c Wood, b Merrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Farrar, b Aitken</td>
<td>Aitken, c Hargrave, b Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes c and b Jones</td>
<td>Massie, b Merrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hewlett, b Jones</td>
<td>Collins, run out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolcott, c Stiles, b Jones</td>
<td>Fosberry, b Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargrave, b Jones</td>
<td>Salway, c Hargrave, Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrick, b Jones</td>
<td>Bull, b Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, b Jones</td>
<td>Sundries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenna, not out</td>
<td>Wood obtained 5 for 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>Merrick ,, 2 ,, 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jones obtained 9 for 76.
Grammar School v. Belvidere.

These two Clubs met on the Domain on Saturday, November 17th, and resulted in a win for the School by 1 wicket and 12 runs. Appended are the scores:—

**Belvidere.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Richardson, h b w Merrick</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ring, c Woolcott, b Merrick</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Bush, b Wood</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Fairfax, b Wood</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Richardson, not out</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Barnett, b Wood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Richardson, c Carter, b Merrick</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Dewchar, Hargrave, b Woolcott</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Nathan, c Hargrave, b Woolcott</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Simpson, c Wool, b Woolcott</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Hassall, c Hayes, b Barbour</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundries</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammar.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, b Fairfax</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour, c Richardson, b Simpson</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Carter, b Fairfax</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, b Simpson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Farrar, c Richardson, b Fairfax</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes, b Richardson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenna, c King, b Richardson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargraves, run out</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolcott, not out</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrick, c Fairfax, b Richardson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, not out</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine wickets for</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Merrick obtained 3 for 23
Wood " 3 " 33
Barbour " 1 " 3
Woolcott " 3 " 7

82

School v. Houses.

On Friday half-holiday these two teams met on the Conservative Ground, and the game resulted in a win for the Houses by 67 runs.

**School.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, b Wood</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour, b Wilson</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargrave, c Carter, b Mr. Farrar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Robison, c Mr. Farrar, b Wilson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolcott, c and b Wood</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrick, c Hayes, b Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Robison, run out</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemmis, c Mr. Carter, b Wilson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, c Wool, b Wilson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadforth, not out</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conolly, b Mr. Farrar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundries</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92

**Houses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Carter, b Merrick</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes, 1 b w, b Robison</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Farrar, b Merrick</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, c Kemmis, b Barbour</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenna, 1 b w, b Robison</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes, c Hargrave, b Robison</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croudace, b Shadforth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hewlett, c and b Robison</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, c and b Robison</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, not out</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Goldie, b Barbour</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundries</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

159
On Wednesday November 21st, the School played Callan Park, and won rather easily by an innings and 30 runs. Appended are the scores:

**GRAMMARS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, l. b. w., b Read</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour, b Blaxland</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, b Blaxland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargraves, c Baxter, b Blaxland</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes, c Read, b Caruthers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenna, c Dwyer, b Blaxland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolcott, run out</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver, c Russell, b Caruthers</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, c and b Blaxland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrick, not out</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, b Blaxland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CALLAN PARK.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blaxland, c Barbour, b Wood</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caruthers, c Adams, b Merrick</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep, c Kenna, b Wood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read, c Wilson, b Merrick</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, b Wood</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, b Merrick</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitting, c Adams, b Wood</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwyer, b Wood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet, c Adams, b Woods</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxter, c Wilson, b Merrick</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, not out</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Innings.  
Second Innings.

Wood obtained 6 for 16  
Merrick " 4 " 11

Wood obtained 6 for 19  
Barbour " 3 " 4

None of the other batsmen getting double figures. Shadforth bowled very well for the School, obtaining 6 wickets for about 10 runs.

**SECOND ELEVEN v. EUROKA C.C.**

On Saturday the 17th of November the Second Eleven met the Euroka C.C. for the second time this season, on "Saddrington's Green." The School went over with the idea that they were going to be beaten, as they had a very weak team when they started, and it was still more weakened by two pick-ups. The "Eurokas" went in first and made 37, of which number Cadell made 8.
Delhorey and Wilde both bowled fairly well for the school, the former getting 6 wickets for 8 runs. The Grammars commenced their innings very badly, the first 5 wickets falling for 8 runs; but they managed to reach 45, winning the match by 8 runs. None of the boys reached double figures, but the most successful were Antill, Croudace, and Reid, with 9, 9, and 8 respectively. Ranken bowled well for the losers.

SECOND ELEVEN v. EUROKA C.C.

On Saturday, October 27th, the 2nd Eleven journeyed to the North Shore, to meet the "Euroka" C.C. The match took place on "Saddrington's Green." The Euroka captain won the toss, and decided to occupy the creases first, but contrary to expectation they were very soon dismissed by Robison ii. and Hayes ii. for the small total of 38, Ranken being top score with a well earned 8; Woolcott coming next with a merrily got 6. Robison took 6 wickets for 17, and Hayes 3 for 10. The Grammars were a little more fortunate than the Eurokas, running up the total of 70 before the last man was dismissed. Robison ii. was top score with a steady and well earned 34; Kemmis coming next with 9 to his credit. Hayes ii. also batted well for 8. The most successful bowler was Ranken for the losers.

SECOND GRAMMARS v. THIRD UNIVERSITIES.

On Wednesday, October 31st, the 2nd Grammars met the 3rd University, on the Oval. The Grammar's captain (Robison) won the toss from the University captain (Neill) and decided to go to the wickets first. The Grammars were not dismissed till they had run up the respectable total of 138, of which number Kemmis got 53, going in first and coming out last but two: the others who got double figures were Conolly 19, Croudace 18, and Carter 10 (not out). The most successful bowler was Rygate, who took 5 wickets for about 40. The University batsmen did not seem at all at home with the school bowling, with the exception of Jenkins, who obtained 32 (not out) in a very creditable manner.

SECOND GRAMMARS v. THIRD UNIVERSITY (return match).

These two teams met for the second time this season on November 21st, in the Oval. The Grammars won the toss and decided to bat first, and contrary to expectations, they were not disposed of till they had made the large total of 168, of which number Robison i batted well for 59 (not out), Kemmis 49, Croudace 19, Carter i 10, Horne 8, Robison ii 8, who also batted fairly well. The "Varsity" made a good start but did not keep it up long, the last wicket falling for 82, or 86 behind the School total. For the School Horne obtained 5 wickets for 10 runs; and for the University Purser bowled fairly well, he being the only one who was found at all difficult for the batsmen. For the Varsity Jenkins, Newman and Rygate, obtained 22, 17 and 10 respectively. By the end of the season the 2nd Eleven should be able to shew a very good account of themselves.
THE BLACKBEETLES v. THE COCKROACHES.

A few weeks ago began a most exciting Cricket match between these famous clubs. It would appear that this contest is of a peculiar kind, both from the fact that, though play has continued almost uninterruptedly since it began, it will not be finished probably till the end of this term; and also, in spite of the fact that the fourth innings has been commenced, nobody is "out," with the exception of the "not out" men. This paradox is at once explained when we are informed that the umpires are gentlemen of peculiar—not to say original—views about the laws of cricket. To illustrate this, our Special Correspondent has favoured us with a few instances.

"How's that Umpire?" called out Garrulous, of the Black beetles. "What for?" asked Mr. Umpire, who, being engaged in an animated discussion with himself as to whether that was the sixth or seventh ball of the over, had omitted to cast his eye on the wicket at the other end. "For leg before," explained Garulous. "Not out this time, but if he does it again I'll give him out," quoth the diplomatist, with entire confidence in his own impartiality.

Another instance: A ball, pitched off the wicket, broke in and caught Mr. Shorthose on the shins; our umpire was highly pleased, and shouted, "out," before even a question was asked: and Mr. Shorthose, who is a splendid bat, had to retire in disgust, with an excellent innings brought to a premature end, thanks to the gross ignorance of the umpire.

Again, a few days after, to, "How's that Umpire, for a catch at the wicket?" our oracular friend delivered himself of the following gratuitous remark: "out, leg before." Is the umpire such a novice at cricket, that he does not know that he has no right to offer any information whatever, except when appealed to, and then only on that particular point about which the appeal is made?

Then follows a long list of "not outs," decided wrongfully, of which one notable instance will suffice. Mr. Joson was bowling round the wicket, and the ball pitched on the off stump and broke in: it would undoubtedly have taken the leg stump, only Mr. Swaggerton interposed his pad. The umpire decided "not out," with the idea in his head that it was impossible to be leg before to any bowling round the wicket!!

Another of our Umpire's peculiarities is to cry "wide," to every ball that pitches outside the crease; apparently unaware that when the batsman steps out intending to hit such a ball, and changes his mind, if the umpire is of opinion that the ball could have been reached by the batsman, then that ball is not a wide.

Our correspondent forwards numerous other instances of blunders, such as forgetting to call "bye," "no ball," &c., "que longum est memorare." We append the following extract from his somewhat lengthy letter:—"* * *. I think you might do some good if you were to publish some or all of these 'whims and oddities' of umpiring. It will, at least, show that the outside public take an interest in the proceedings of these two Clubs, and regret to
see so much ill-feeling displayed openly on the ground between the members of the two teams; most of which, if not all, arises from mistakes made by the umpires. The Captains should remember that the umpires are the two most important members of the teams: and the utmost care should be taken in selecting men who are thoroughly acquainted with the laws of cricket; otherwise, no match can be fairly played. Men are given 'out' when there is not the shadow of a reason for it, and 'not out,' when they are 'out,' most obviously to all but the umpire. Such cases of flagrant injustice invariably gives rise to disputes, and one cannot help feeling sympathy with the victims of official incompetency. But it should not be forgotten, as it too often is, that no one may dispute the umpire's word; and, moreover, it is very bad form to do so; and much unseemly conduct on both sides has been shown during this long match, from incessant wrangling and disputing with the gentlemen in question. However, we hope, when this match is over, there will be no more unpleasantness arising from the choice of ignoramuses. I should imagine every member of the teams was heartily sick and tired of it: and it will be a lesson to themselves for the future not to entrust their reputation for good behaviour and their skill in the field to the aggravating eccentricities of autocratic ignorance."

THE INTERCOLONIAL GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' CRICKET MATCH.

The following is the list of boys picked to play for Melbourne and Sydney:—

MELBOURNE.
F. W. Osborne (captain)  
C. Dyer  
F. Dyer  
G. Higinbotham  
R. Hayes  
J. Lawry  
A. Noall  
J. Osborne  
H. Osborne  
C. Pearson  
C. G. Ryan  
C. H. Rendall, Esq. (umpire)  
L. C. Pender (scorer)

SYDNEY.
G. Hayes (captain)  
J. R. Wood  
G. Barbour  
R. Hargrave  
V. Adams  
P. B. Kenna  
S. Merrick  
E. P. Woolcott  
S. Robison  
J. Wilson  
W. Walker  
C. H. Francis, Esq. (umpire)  
F. Crowdace (scorer)

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Musical Society, in connection with the newly formed Dramatic Club, will give an entertainment in the big school-room on Monday next, at half-past 7: the Trustees have very generously been at the expense of lighting the room with gas.

The musical part of the programme comprises part songs by the chorus, a pianoforte duet, songs by Messrs. Street, Herbert Raymond, Boaler, Kenna, a
clarionet solo by Mr. Hodge and an oboe solo by Traill. The dramatic items are two scenes from Sheridan’s “Rivals,” and a farce, “The Ticket Taker.” There will also be a bayonet exercise under the direction of Sergeant Hagney.

Much trouble and money will have been expended on providing this evening’s amusement, and seeing that the price of the tickets is so very moderate there should be a full house.

SCHOOL NEWS.

The Trustees have appointed the following gentlemen to examine the school.—

- **Classics**—Mr. C. H. Rendall, B.A., late Scholar of Hertford College, Oxford.
- **Mathematics**—Mr. T. Harlin, M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter’s College, Cambridge. It will be remembered that these gentlemen examined the school last year.

The Examinations begun on Friday, November 30, and will end on Friday, December 14.

The Prizes for the year will be distributed at 4 p.m. on Wednesday Dec. 19, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, who has a previous engagement for that day.

We are requested to state, that the Head Master will sign Railway Passes at 3.15 p.m., on Friday, December 14; and that the Passes will be issued by the School Sergeant at the conclusion of the Prize distribution.

On Friday, Dec. 7th, the boys of the 3rd Modern presented Mr. J. N. Dalton with a very handsome timepiece, as a token of the mutual good feeling that has always existed between their master and themselves. G. Horne, one of the former pupils of the Form, read a short address, to which Mr. Dalton responded, thanking the boys for their kindness, and for the good wishes they expressed for his future success; and stating the regret with which he left them, and severed his connection with the school.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong, who has been a master at the school since July, 1881, is leaving us this term to carry on his medical studies at the Sydney University. On Friday last the boys of Mr. Armstrong’s Forms, 1a and 1b, presented him with a handsome photograph album, and a watch-chain, as a token of regard.

SCHOOL CALENDAR.

1883.

December 14.—Examinations end.

17.—Cricket match against Melbourne Grammar School.

,, School concert.

18.—Continuation of Cricket match.

19.—Prize distribution. Summer holidays begin.

1884.

January 28—Autumn Term begins. School re-opens for admission of new boys.

29.—Regular work begins, all boys, old and new, must be in attendance.
THE ADVANTAGE OF PAYING THE SPORT'S FEE.

In a few words I purpose to mention some of the advantages which Grammar School boys derive from the paying of the Sport's Fee. By doing so they benefit both themselves and the school.

I. They benefit themselves, because they are then entitled to take part in all the Sports connected with the school, and so they reap personally the advantages derived from those Sports. Amongst the advantages derived from Sports may be mentioned the great benefit which arises to their health: for, boys being confined to the class-room all the day long, it is very desirable that they should have, now and again, some little leisure, in which they may exercise their muscles, and give some rest to their muddled minds. Exercise, such as sports afford, is also beneficial to the minds of those who engage in them, as well as to their bodies. It helps to develop a manly spirit, to make boys quick in action and self-reliant. It gives them an opportunity of learning to be fair and generous in dealing with their opponents, and to take defeat with composure, and not to be too boastful when they come off conquerors.

II. By contributing their share of the money required to keep up the sports, boys benefit not only themselves but the school also. The advantages of sports are so many and so well recognised, that a school now-a-days is not considered complete, unless it has arrangements for the carrying on of such exercises. Therefore, though boys may not be able themselves to take part in these sports, yet by paying the sport's fee, they so far help to make the school what it should be. Therefore every boy should pay his Sport’s Fee.

Yours, &c.,

“THE REMOVE ROWDY.”

Sir,—Of course “every schoolboy knows” that the Roman Saturnalia was a season, during which the ordinary relations of domestic life were, for the time being, entirely reversed. The slave, for the brief holiday that December brought him, took the place of his master, while the master had to take the place of the slave. Such a state of things, by the way, must be painfully familiar to every householder in New South Wales, with this difference however, that, whereas in Rome such a reversal was temporary and exceptional, with us it would appear to be a permanent and normal condition. “Every schoolboy knows” too, that while the Saturnalia lasted, inferiors enjoyed the utmost freedom in criticising the conduct and character of their immediate superiors. In this respect too the youth of New South Wales appear to enjoy a perpetual Saturnalia. However, my object in writing this letter is, to avail myself of the privileges of the festive season that is approaching, and following the excellent precedent of our ancient friends, the Classics, to ask the divinities that rule the destinies of the school, a few short, and I trust, apposite questions.
1. Is the hunting of rats an integral part of a liberal education? If not, why are so many of these sagacious but inquisitive quadrupeds domesticated in the lower class-rooms?

2. Is it considered wholesome for growing boys to make their midday meal off the arid sandwich, the watery ice cream, and such luscious (and indigestible) cates as the neighbouring confectioner supplies? If not, when are we to have the long promised Dining Hall?

3. Is the so called "play ground" at the Grammar School supposed to find "cases" for all the budding doctors in College-st? If not, why is, not the lower terrace asphalted? and why are not the playful boulder stones, and other hinderances to free traffic occasionally removed?

4. Is it desirable to have an Exercise book, to which every boy has a crib, more or less accurate? If not, why is Ihne's Syntax retained?

5. Is it desirable that the members of the Cricket Eleven should follow their own sweet will, in placing themselves in the field, and in disputing every decision of the Umpire? If not, why does not the Captain throw a stump at their heads?

6. Is it desirable that Grammar School boys should dress like larrikins? If not, why does the black (and generally greasy) slouch hat, and the imitation ring command such universal approval?

7. Is it desirable that we should be satisfied with our present building? If not, why don't the Trustees agitate, till we get our rights?

I am yours, &c.,
DAVUS "ON STRIKE."

OUR ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

QUEEN ANNE is dead. Home papers please copy.

Our Special Correspondent informs us by cablegram that the Dutch have taken Holland. A crisis is expected.

Things not generally known.—The Fifth Prop. of the First Book of Euclid. Also that the best way to get off school on a wet day is to stand under a spout till one's clothes are soaked, and then fear it is not safe to sit in damp things.

Also, that Australia is not the only inhabited spot on the face of the earth. Uoy era ylno a loof rof rouy sniap. J. B. to M. Z. Please return the umbrella you accidentally took from my hall on Wednesday last at 11:30 p.m.

A. B. C. has lost three Saturdays running. Any one finding them will be rewarded. (We should advise A. B. C. to be more careful in future, and to try walking.—Eds.)

Seventeen H's were picked up on the floor of one of the Lower School class-rooms last Tuesday fortnight. If not claimed within a week they will be used by finder. Arry. To all whom it may concern. "The weather is hot."
There is nothing new under the sun. The Salvation Army was started in the days of the Trojan War. Homer records the fact that Menelaus was ἄγαθος ("Good at the War-Cry."

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

MUSICAL & DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE SCHOOL, ON
MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

TICKETS ... ... ... ONE SHILLING.

ALSO OBSERVE!
INTERCOLONIAL
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' CRICKET MATCH,
ASSOCIATION GROUND,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, December 17 and 18.

We make a present of the following to our friends, when they observe anybody just leaving the house of the Dermatologist (whatever that may mean): They should ask jocularly—

"'AD YER 'AIR CUT?"

THE BEST PLACE TO SPEND THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN,

HOME.

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED ON THE GROUND FREE OF CHARGE.

SYDNEY: P. CUNNINGHAME AND CO., PRINTERS, 146 PITT STREET.