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SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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SYDNEY:
PUBLISHED AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1884.
THE CADET CAMP.

(BY OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.)

For the past two years the customary Annual Cadet Encampments have not taken place, owing to the dearth of Volunteers; but, this year, as the corps had some funds, and a large proportion of the Cadets agreed to go, it was determined to break the ice of inactivity and to give the Corps an opportunity of displaying their proficiency in the field. In order that the camp might not interfere too much with the school work, the Head Master postponed the October half-holiday to the 7th of November, the 10th being a public holiday, so that the Cadets might take from Thursday to Tuesday without forgetting much of their Greek and Latin.

At a meeting of the Cadets in the Big Schoolroom, Mittagong was agreed upon as the scene of action. Accordingly, Thursday morning saw us assembled at the Railway Station in full dress, with coats and haversacks. We took our places in the train, and, as we whirled along, the buglers awakened the echoes of the tunnels and cuttings with the soul-stirring (we believe that the first-class passengers used another adjective.—Eds.) notes of the bugles. Reaching Mittagong soon after 1 o'clock, we marched to the camp, where we found the tents already pitched by the exertions of Corporal Hungerford and Cadets Stokes and Antill, who had gone up the day before. After the Sergeant had read the rules of the camp, we were dismissed with nothing to do till dinner-time, except to make comfortable the tents to which we had been assigned.

The camp was situated in a clearing close to the line, about a mile on the Sydney side of Mittagong, and directly opposite Mr. Southey's School. Eastwards the ground slopes towards a small creek, which, a little lower down, widens into a large and deep waterhole, which was extensively patronised by all who could swim, whilst those who could not contented themselves with a shallower pool close by. The camp consisted of eleven tents, arranged in two parallel rows, with the Captain's tent at one end and the guard tent at the other, whilst the cooks' tent was pitched at a short distance.

After dinner there was nothing to do till 4 o'clock, when most of the camp adjourned to the waterhole and indulged in a refreshing swim after their hot morning's work. Then came tea, after which we amused ourselves with songs till the tattoo at 10, when lights had to be put out. From this time our daily programme was:—Reveille at 6 a.m., breakfast at 8, inspection of tents and parade at 10, dinner at 1 p.m., tea at 6, and lights out at 10. Bathing was not allowed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
On Thursday night several showers of rain fell, but the tents did not leak. Next morning on parade we were supplied with blank cartridge, and marched out to skirmish in Mr. Southey's paddocks, whence we returned wiser and hotter, and were allowed to have a bath before dinner. The afternoon turned out wet, but it cleared towards evening, and after tea there were songs round the fire, whilst a detachment went to the station to meet some ex-students and first-eleven men who came up by the night train. The road back to the camp was enlivened by songs, and on our arrival the new-comers were allotted their tents.

On Saturday morning we again skirmished with blank cartridge, and when our pouches were empty Sergeant Hagney instructed us in the art of charging with a “True British Shout.” The discordant yells which followed this order were adjudged by all present to be a decided improvement on the British shout at present in use in her Majesty's army, and there can be no doubt that should the corps be required in case of war they would rout the enemy at the first volley of such unearthly shrieks. Amongst those who distinguished themselves in this engagement Clapin (O. S.) deserves special mention, both for the ultra-British ferocity of his yell and for the valour with which he charged an ant-hill several sizes larger than himself. It is needless to add that the ant-hill got the best of it.

In the evening the Cadets again assembled round the camp fire. Cowper sang a camp song—which has, we believe, done duty at one or two previous camps.

At 11 o'clock the Sergeant led out a detachment of the corps to make a night attack on the camp. He divided his forces into three parts, one of which took up a position on the hill behind the camp, whilst another stationed itself on the further bank of the creek. Sergeant Hagney himself led the remainder to the hill behind Mr. Southey's house, and gave the bugle sound to the other two squads to commence firing. The Sergeant's party then opened a brisk fire, advancing till they reached the railway line. The defenders then ran short of ammunition, and the attacking party were allowed to enter the camp.

We then turned in; but we were not fated to have much sleep. Another attack was impending from an unexpected source. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the guard were called out, and to their surprise found Warren, who was sentry, struggling in arms of two men. Seeing the guard, however, the enemy fled, after firing their guns. We found they were some local people who had turned out with breech-loading guns to surprise us. They still kept up a fire from various directions, and volunteers were called to defend the camp. There were frequent challenges and a few random shots, but nothing more was seen of the enemy; so at about 3 o'clock we turned in again, this time to sleep without interruption.

On Sunday morning we were allowed an extra hour's sleep, for which nobody was sorry. At 10:30 o'clock we fell in and marched to the Mittagong church where we had service. The afternoon was spent in explorations. A
small party climbed, with Mr. Weigall, to the top of the "Gib," and admired the view. In the evening some hymns were sung round the camp fire, and we then retired.

Monday was a public holiday. There was no parade in the morning; but in the afternoon the first eleven of the Cadets played Mittagong, and the second played Mr. Southey's school. Both matches were won by the Grammar School. In the evening a select number of the rifles went through the bayonet exercise in the Church of England schoolroom; thanks to our Sergeant's thorough instruction, the evolutions were performed very creditably.

It was rumoured that the Mittagong people would attack us again that night, so a double sentry was posted and the corps was supplied with ammunition. We then turned in, after being assigned our posts, which we were to take up on the bugle-sound. We slept under arms, ready to turn out at a moment's notice; but the night passed without disturbance, and our preparations ended in—smoke.

Tuesday morning was occupied with striking the tents and packing the baggage ready for a start. At 12.30 the corps fell in, and, after three cheers for everybody in the camp—from the captain to the cook—marched to the railway station and in due time reached Sydney after a thoroughly enjoyable camp.

The thanks of the whole corps are due to Captain Weigall for the trouble he took to ensure their comfort and amusement, and the Sergeant deserves great credit for the discipline maintained throughout the camp. Lastly, we must thank the august and ancient institution of the "Jerusalem Cuckoos" and the more recent company of "Crows" for the amusement they afforded us, to say nothing of the epicurean dinners to which they treated the members of their respective associations.

PUBLIC DEBATE.

For some time past the Debating Society has been progressing silently, but surely; and, during the last few weeks, it has been brought more prominently before the notice of the School by the Spelling Bee, lately held in connection with it. As a further proof of the activity of this Society, a public debate took place on the evening of Wednesday, September 17th, at the rooms of the Bourke Street Literary and Debating Society. There was a large attendance, including a fair proportion of Grammar School boys. The subject was—"Whether the execution of Charles I. was justifiable or not?" The chair was occupied by P. J. Gandon, Esq., who, after a few preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. McLean, on behalf of the B.S. Society, to open the debate in the affirmative. After having aptly introduced the subject, Mr. McLean undertook to justify the execution of Charles. 1st, upon moral grounds; 2nd, upon constitutional grounds; 3rd, upon grounds of political expediency. Morally, he considered it perfectly justifiable,—because the king had only suffered the just penalty of his crimes.
The tyranny of Charles over his Parliament, and his persistent attempts to govern without it altogether, had tended to utterly subvert the Constitution, and had amounted to the blackest treason. He, therefore, considered that the Parliament had but done its duty in opposing the mad schemes of the king, and that the king, being amenable to the laws as much as his subjects, had but justly expiated his treason with his life. It was true that the king had been executed by only a minority of parliament, but he considered that minority a fair representation of the feelings of the nation.

In conclusion, Mr. McLean contended that the execution was not only morally justifiable, but politically expedient. For if Charles had simply been deposed, his adherents would soon have forgotten their grievances, and would have rallied round their former king, thus causing no end of confusion and bloodshed. (Applause.)

Mr. Leibius rose in reply. After briefly running over the main points in the history of the time, he dwelt upon the great mistake which the army had made in hoping to secure peace by the death of the king. The only thing which could make Charles dangerous was a violent death; and so far from being lessened, the danger was only increased by the execution. It was only natural that all the King’s adherents should transfer their support to his son; and it was doubtful whether, even in the meantime, the iron rule of Cromwell was preferable to the lawlessness of Charles. The speaker also strongly declaimed against the foul injustice with which Charles had been treated. All through Mr. Leibius’ speech was a brilliant oratorical effort, and was received with rapturous applause (especially by the Grammar School Boys).

The next speaker was Mr. Johns. He objected to the absolute confidence which seemed to be placed in Lord Macaulay. For he contended that that historian considered the question, not on the lines of broad absolute justice, but on narrow principles. Charles had been false to the core,—so false, in fact, that the nation could do nothing with him but put him in his grave. It was true, the execution had been unconstitutional; but how could it be otherwise, when Charles had already destroyed the Constitution?

The speaker also pointed out how institutions—such as the Star Chamber—which were originally established for the good of the people—had been abused by Charles. The force which had put Charles to death was a living force; it was alive at the present day. The love of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Johns was understood to conclude with a quotation—somewhat to the effect of “Excelsior!” which elicited great applause from the audience.

Mr. Anderson followed. He asserted that most of Charles’ wicked acts were committed at the instigation, and through the agency, of Laud and Strafford; and that the Parliament had done quite enough in removing them. He strongly enforced the point that the Parliament, and not the King, had been the aggressors in the civil war; and that the action of the former in shutting the gates of Hull against their King had fully justified Charles in taking up arms to demand his rights.
In conclusion, the speaker dwelt upon the illegality of the trial. For the House of Lords—which alone was competent to judge the King—had absolutely refused to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Anderson's speech was characterised by sound sense, and was received with marked approval.

Mr. Byrne, the next speaker, lamented the fact that so little reliable history had been quoted. Hallam and Macaulay might do very well for school histories; but they did not rise to the importance of an occasion such as the present. The real cause of the civil war had been the illegal and violent attempt on the part of Charles to seize five members of the House of Commons. The King had been charged with being a tyrant, traitor, and murderer; each of these charges had been fully sustained, and surely that was enough to justify the execution of any man. (Applause.)

The last speaker was Mr. Hale. He maintained that in an historical question we must be guided by historians; that we are scarcely competent to judge for ourselves. Fair play was the characteristic of the English nation, and Charles had not met with that fair play, which, as an Englishman, he might have expected. If the execution had been demanded by the voice of the people, there might have been some justice in it; but, as it was, there had been none. (Applause.)

Mr. Hale, being the last speaker, confined his attention rather to a criticism of the previous speeches than to any attempt to throw further light upon the subject. At times his sarcasm was very keen, and apparently created much enthusiasm amongst his adherents.

While the scrutineers were performing their arduous duty, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried.

The result was then announced—Bourke Street Society, 90; S. G. S., 91; and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the ladies.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1884.—R. Anderson, V.P., in the chair. Twenty-three members present. As no one was prepared to go on with the Debate before the House, "Whether the Land Grant System of making Railways is desirable?" R. Thompson proposed, and Lloyd seconded, as an Impromptu Debate, "Which is the quicker path to Fame—a legal or medical profession?" which was unanimously carried. Thompson then opened the Debate in favour of a "legal profession." The following also took part:

**Legal.**

Lloyd

Windeyer

A. Hale

Leibius

King

Walker.

**Medical.**

R. Badham

McIntyre

A. Thomson

H. Hale

H. Anderson
On a division, 14 voted on the side of a "legal profession" and 6 on the side of a "medical."

**Friday, August 22nd.**—A. Hale, V.P., occupied the chair. There was an attendance of 21 members. As Hale wished to speak, Windeyer was appointed Chairman in his place, who then called upon A. Hale, the Premier, to open the Debate, "By which do we learn the more—Reading or Observation?" on the side of "Observation." The following also spoke:

**Government.**
- H. Hale
- S. Mack
- A. Thomson
- Pickburn
- M. Stephen
- King

**Opposition.**
- Windeyer
- Leibius
- R. Anderson
- McIntyre
- R. Thompson
- H. Anderson
- McNeil
- Windeyer

The result of the division was as follows:—13 voted for, and 8 against the Government.

**Friday, August 29th.**—A. Hale in the chair. 26 members present. An Impromptu Debate "That the execution of Charles I. was unjustifiable" was started by A. Hale. After King had spoken on the same side and Lloyd on the other, the subject was discontinued. A motion proposed by R. Anderson was then carried, to the effect that this same debate be arranged for September 12th, instead of that already appointed, when R. Thompson, Bradley, and R. Anderson should argue that the execution of Charles I. was justifiable.

**Friday, September 5th.**—Mr. Weigall took the chair. There was a very large attendance both of members and visitors, amongst whom were some "ladies." The Spelling Bee was commenced but could not be finished, as not a sufficient number of words had been chosen, and as there were still some 13 or 14 boys left in it, the meeting determined that it should be continued next Friday night. The Elocution then followed, for which the following recited:

**Friday, September 12th.**—Mr. Weigall in the chair. 27 members present. The Spelling Bee was continued and resulted as follows:

- Garran ... ... ... ... 1st.
- Dare ... ... ... ... 2nd.
- Newcomen ... ... ... ... 3rd.
Lower School Prize, Waters.

Special Prize, presented by Mr. Weigall, to Boyce.

The Debate, "That the execution of Charles I. was unjustifiable," was opened by R. Thompson in the negative. The following also spoke:

\[ \text{Opposition} \]
- R. Anderson

\[ \text{Representatives} \]
- Leibius
- A. Hale
- H. Anderson.

On a division, 21 voted for and 6 against the "Representatives."

\[ \text{Wednesday, September 17th.} \]
A public debate was held between this Society and the Bourke-street Literary and Debating Society in the Bourke-street Congregational School-room. Subject — "Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable?"

"Sydney Grammar School."
- G. H. Leibius
- H. Anderson
- A. Hale

"Bourke-street."
- McLean
- J. Johns
- S. A. Byrne.

Grammar School obtained 91 votes; Bourke-street Society 90 votes. The Grammar School therefore winning by a majority of 1 vote.

\[ \text{Friday, September 19th.} \]
A. Hale in the chair. 21 members present. As neither the Ministry nor Opposition were prepared to carry on the debate fixed for the evening, it was decided that the House should adjourn to consider the Rules and Regulations in order to have them printed early next term.

\[ \text{Friday, October 10th.} \]
A. Hale in the chair. 21 present. This being the first meeting of the term the election of Officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

\[ \text{President} \]

\[ \text{Vice-Presidents} \]
- A. Hale
- G. H. Leibius
- R. Thompson
- A. McNeil

\[ \text{Committee} \]
- R. Windleyer
- G. C. King
- F. Lloyd
- W. McIntyre

\[ \text{Treasurer} \]
- G. H. Leibius

\[ \text{Secretary} \]
- A. Thomson.

\[ \text{Friday, October 17th.} \]
A. Hale (Premier) opened the Debate, "Is Ambition a Vice or a Virtue?" in favour of Vice. The following members also spoke:
On a division, 10 voted for and 6 against the Ministry.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24TH.—A. McNeil in the chair. There was an attendance of 19 members. Mack proposed, Thomson seconded, "That the Debate for this evening be, 'Is there a want of Public Spirit in this school?'" which was carried. The chairman then called upon A. Hale (Premier) to open the debate, who affirmed that there was no want of Public Spirit in this school. The following also spoke:

_ Ministry._

McIntyre
H. Hale
Pickburn
A. Thomson

_ Opposition._

Windeyer
Leibius
Lloyd
H. Anderson.

On a division, 8 voted for the Ministry and 9 against. A. Hale then resigned on behalf of his Ministry, and Windeyer formed his new Ministry, viz., H. Hale, Lloyd, Leibius, and MacPherson.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST.—A. McNeil occupied the chair. R. Windeyer (Premier) opened the Debate, "Which is the more beneficial for New South Wales—Free Trade or Protection?" on the side of Free Trade. The following also took part:

_ Ministry._

H. Hale
Pickburn
Leibius

_ Opposition._

A. Hale
King
M. Stephen
McIntyre.

On a division being made, the Ministry obtained 11 votes and Opposition 9 votes.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.—There was no meeting owing to the monthly half-holiday.
MUSICAL SOCIETY.

That our Musical Society still exists is evident from certain noises—just audible in the big schoolroom, and rising at times almost to the dignity of a tune—which proceed from the VI-Form Room each Wednesday. But that the society should be an animate body,—still more deserve its epithet of musical, requires greater effort, more enthusiasm, and better support than it has hitherto had from the school. No longer is the excuse valid, “It cuts up one’s afternoon so,” for by the kindly recognition of the school authorities the class is now held in school hours. In Herr Max Vogrich the society possesses a conductor whose wonderful talent has probably done more to the development of music in Sydney than any of the previous but peripatetic musicians who have visited the colony. That it is an inestimable privilege to have the tuition of such a musician is a fact that should only be too apparent to all, and it is difficult to believe that with such extremely moderate, nay paltry subscription, as the Society requires, that its advantages are not more generally sought. There must be many boys with serviceable voices in the school, many, I know, are given to the study of music in their private circles. Indeed, not a few have given their reason for refusing to join, that “They get quite enough of that (meaning the gentle muse) at home,” as if it were a sort of Gregory’s powder, or such pharmacy as the soul abhorreth. Now, boys who know something about music are just the ones most useful to the Society, who can take the leading parts and help the less harmonious to learn, thus saving so much of that necessary repetition, tedious alike to the master and class. Part singing is an art which, with practice, becomes as fascinating to the performer as the audience, and I have never known any of the devotees of choral societies speak otherwise of such performances except in recalling them as among their most delightful experiences. The time will come, I trust, when the Grammar School Musical Society will be one of its treasured institutions, and when its—at least—annual concerts will be welcomed not only as the usual antecedent of the holidays, but for its intrinsic merits; when round the Cadet camp fires, and amongst the cricket and football campaigners will rise the harmonious strains of “music’s” melodious sons, and the refining influence of the Society will have penetrated not only to the busy office or warehouse in the city, but to the furthest station up country. It will then be the proud boast of some brawny squatter, or some distinguished citizen, “I was one of the original members of that society; it was likely to have gone to pieces, but one or two of us kept it going!” Once more, let each boy think well about joining, and, at least, let him consider what an opportunity he is losing if he throw it away. There are 400 boys in the school, 200 of whom should be effective members. If, however, we halve this—though I think this is taking a low standard—the minimum number of the Society should be 100. With this we could “raise the wind” with a sound that should unmistakably proclaim the society extant, instead of feebly allowing the poor, decrepit, and asthmatic institution to expire literally from “want of breath.”
A fitting conclusion, and what might be styled the damnatory clause to this letter, is, perhaps, the authority of one William Shakespere on the subject, which runs as follows:

"The man that hath no music in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;  
The emotions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as Erebus.  
Let no such man be trusted——"

CAMP NEWS.

THE COMPANY OF CROWS.

Among the many incidents, comic and tragic, of our now memorable camp, not the least delightful, were the gatherings of the Famous Brotherhood, known as The Company of Crows. A society, constructed for that best of purposes—the promotion of good fellowship and festivity. Some thirty of us having mustered (a good deal of peppering also went on), officers were elected, as follows:—A Captain, Lieutenant, Treasurer, Secretary, and four Councillors. These distinguished field officers, combined with their military prowess, certain gifts of song to such a degree, that I would prophesy a future poet laureate of each. And the result of their associated brain cudgelings was an anthem, dirge, madrigal, or glee, which was as follows:

We company of crows,  
All linked in friendly tether,  
When on the battle field (i.e., Mittagong)  
We fight the foe together (i.e., larrikins);  
And every mother's son,  
Prepared to live or fall is.  
The enemy of one,  
The enemy of all is.  
Caw, caw, caw,  
We all flap our wings and cry—  
Caw, caw, caw.  
(In fact, en-caw.)
A song in which our readers will immediately recognise the intimate relation between cause and effect. This was the national cawrus of our company, with which we never failed to make the welkin ring on many a battle-field and weary march. The next evening the Crows celebrated their existence by a dinner; but our stern duty, in shape of parade, cut short our cawings and enjoyment, though not before much merriment had resulted—especially in one Crow always laughing at the wrong joke. On the following day a lively diversion was brought about by the rival claims of a Cuckoo (an antique member of an effete society, formerly originated on the same lines as the Crows), who, audaciously proposing the health of the rival society, instead of the present one, brought down the indignation of the Brotherhood on his head. A jolly old row downstairs sort of a mêlée, was the consequence, and Cuckoos and Crows were seen in warm conflict. Our social, but sanguinary, birds were, in many cases, found in close quarters with the dirt and straw of the struck tents. This innocent, but amusing, escapade, was ultimately squelched by the sudden presence of the strong arm of the law—and even the most pugnacious fowl had to tuck its head under its wing (poor thing), and, in short, go to roost. Further particulars we could give of this amiable company, but we have now sent enough to give some idea of what gave us so much enjoyment. All who have read old Sydneians, know that two or three such societies have been formed in other camps, but have afterwards become extinct in the progress of time. We sincerely hope that such will not be the untimely destiny of the "Crows," who will, like the warrior of history, live to fight (and caw) another day.

With the pleasantest memories of the camp, and hoping you will hand down to remote posterity the "Song of the Crows,"

I am yours, very truly,

THE HON. SEC. OF CROWS.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The Christmas Examinations will be held as under:—

UPPER SCHOOL.

Nov. 26.—Greek, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Grammar; VI., V., IV.
27.—Latin, Horace, Livy, Caesar, Grammar; VI., V., IV., Remove.
   Mods. 1, 2.
28.—Euclid; Divs. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Dec. 3.—Greek Prose; VI.
4.—Latin Prose; VI., V.
5.—Algebra; Divs. all.
8.—Virgil and Cicero; VI., V., IV.
9.—Thucydides, Aeschylus, Euripides, Lysias; VI., V., IV.
10.—Arithmetic; Divs. all.
11.—Unprepared Translation; VI., V.
12.—Greek Prose, sentences, &c.; V., IV., Remove. Latin Verse and Critical Paper, VI.

Special arrangements will be made for the higher mathematical papers, and for the examination of the modern divisions.

LOWER SCHOOL.

Monday Dec. 8th.—9.30 — 12.30. Inne. 3 A and 3 B.

Tuesday Dec. 9th.—9.30 — 12.30. 3 A.
" " — 1.15 — 3.15. 2 A.
Thursday Dec. 11th.—9.30 — 12.30. 3 B.
" " — 1.15 — 3.15. 2 B.
Friday Dec. 12th.—9.30 — 12.30. 1 A.
" " — 1.15 — 3.15. 1 B.

HANDICAP EXAMINATION.

The winners of the various Handicap Examinations are as follows:—

UPPER SCHOOL.—Latin: Leibins.
Greek: McNeil i.
French: Roseby
English: Macarthy.
Arithmetic: Stephen ii.

LOWER SCHOOL.—Latin: Taylor i.
English: Warburton iii.

MARTIAL EPIGRAM.—Lib. XI. 52.

A ROMAN INVITATION TO DINNER.
If you've no better dinner engagement, then come,
And I'll give you an out-an-out dinner at home.
Eight sharp—you'll be there—and, of course, as you know,
The baths being handy, why, in we both go.
You shall munch of the lettuce—so crispy and white,
To settle the bile, and provoke appetite;
And taste dainty tit-bits, cut off very fine,
Well seasoned with leeks, of the pig or the swine.
Next, a prime tunny-fish, somewhat larger than lizard,
Shall tempt you, and try you, and tickle your gizzard;
All smothered in eggs, and hidden from view,
And seasoned with delicate sprigs of the rue.
To be followed by dishes, all done to a turn,
Without the least souçon of smoke or of burn;
And chefs-d’œuvre from Rome’s very best restaurant.
Well served, and well cooked, and what more can you want?
And olives, too, plucked from the groves of the East,
Well matured with the cold wind, shall garnish our feast.
This will be but a relish; or, would you the rest?
Shall I lie, to persuade you to come as my guest?
And sweet-breads, and shell-fish, and fish you shall take;
Fat fowls, from the farm-yard, wild fowl from the lake.
Not oft with such dainties Rome’s chief epicure
A party recherché is wont to allure;
And, further, I give you my word, honour bright,
Not a verse will I read, not a verse will recite.
You may read your heroics, from first to the last,
Your favorite topic, while at our repast;
Or talk of our Virgil, his Mantuan farm;
Whose poems are deathless, him death cannot harm.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The results of the Senior and Junior University Examinations, held in October, have not yet been announced. In the Law Entrance Examination the following passed from the school:—Delohery, Flannery, Lamrock, Mackenzie 1, and Robison (O. S.). Several other old Sydneians passed who have been attending private classes elsewhere. In the Civil Service Examination, Antill, Crisp 1, and Harnett passed from the school.

We regret to chronicle the fact that Mr. Nelson has been very ill. He was suddenly taken unwell just before the Michaelmas holidays, and has been obliged to take an entire term’s rest. He is now, we are glad to state, in very much improved health. Mr. Nelson has been a master in the school for twenty-four years, including a break of two years, during which he was in New Zealand.

Mr. Griffith has taken Mr. Nelson’s place in the Big School, and Mr. C. Penrose, M.A., has come on temporary duty. Mr. Penrose was formerly a scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, and took a second class in classical modérations in 1874.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Examiners of the School for the coming Christmas:—Classics (Upper School): Mr. G. Carroll, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Mathematics: Mr. Thomas Harlin, M.A., late Fellow of S. Peter’s College, Cambridge. Modern Side and Classics (Lower School): Mr. J. K. King, M.A., Melbourne. French and German: Mr. Bulteau.
RIFLE SHOOTING.

At the meeting of the N.S.W. Rifle Association, held on the Paddington range during the week ending 20th October, the Grammar School team surpassed all its previous efforts. It won the match for the School Challenge Bugle for the seventh year in succession, and has thus secured a second silver bugle, which now becomes the property of the corps. It won the first, second, and third prizes in the schools match, and, to crown its triumphs, it won the Hixson Trophy in competition against all the members of the Defence Forces of N.S. Wales. This trophy is to be shot for by five representatives from any battery or company in the Force. On the present occasion seventeen teams entered, and, after a very exciting match, the Grammar School won by one point. Members of the team also won several other prizes in the various matches. Weston's score of 62, for the bugle, and of 59, for the Hixson Trophy, ought long to be remembered in the school annals. Corporal T. Hungerford made the top score in the Intercolonial Match for the Nationality, to which his father belongs. Little Dick Thomas, the youngest lad in the team, shot with the confidence and judgment of a veteran. It should be mentioned that Colour-Sergeant Kenna, who has shot in the last five winning teams, most generously relinquished his claim to shoot for the Hixson Trophy. In fact the good feeling between the various members of the team, and the gentlemanly conduct of all the cadets on the range reflected credit upon the old school. The annual gold medal for the champion shot of the school, falls to Corporal T. Hungerford. No one, we feel sure, will grudge "old Tom Hungerford" his victory. It has been decided to present a medal to each member of the bugle team, and it is proposed to have a photograph taken of the winners of the Hixson Trophy. We think that the members of the cadet corps generally may feel deservedly proud of the service which the bugle team, under Sergeant Hagney, has done for the school.

SCHOOLS CHALLENGE TEAM.

Colour-Sergeant Kenna
Sergeant Wallace
" Leibius
Corporal Hungerford
" Hilliard
" Thomas
Cadet Weston
" Bowman
" Stokes
" Newcomen
Antill, emergency

HIXSON TROPHY TEAM.

Sergeant-Major Hagney
Sergeant Wallace
Corporal T. Hungerford
" Thomas
Cadet Weston
Colour-Sergeant Kenna, emergency
Sirs,—As most of the readers of your paper are aware, on Saturday afternoon, October 18th, the Annual Regatta of the N.S. Wales Rowing Association was held, and amongst the races that took place the Public Schools Challenge Cup was competed for, I write the following short article. I propose giving a short history of the Cup, and also a description of the race rowed on Saturday, October 18th. In the year 1881, J. Harris, Esq., the then Mayor of Sydney, presented a cup, to be competed for annually by crews, being members of any Public School in the Colony, in Four-oared String-test Gigs, the cup to become the property of any school winning it three times, and the first race for it was rowed at the Rowing Association’s Regatta in 1881, two crews starting—one being from Royston College, and the other from the Sydney Grammar School, Brooks, Old, Sparrow, and Campbell representing the first-named school; and Thompson, Hale, Charles, and Belbridge doing similar duty for the latter, the course in this race being from Putney to One-Man’s Wharf, and the time occupied in doing it being 9min. 24sec.. Royston winning by about two lengths.

In 1882 Royston College had a walk-over, there being no other competitors. In 1883, the course for the race being as before, three crews came to the post—St. Ignatius, Royston, and St. Philip’s Grammar Schools; the last-mentioned crew winning rather easily by about three lengths.

On Saturday afternoon last the favourite race took place, the course this year being from Gladesville to Blaxland’s. Three crews again competed, being—St. Ignatius, St. Philip’s Grammar School, and Sydney Grammar School. Thompson, Nicholson, O’Neill, Kemmis (stroke), C. Manning (cox), representing the School. The Rowing Club of the School (which I believe is in a very prosperous condition) had chartered a special steamer—which I was sorry to see was not so well patronised as she might have been, considering the size of the school, and the importance of the occasion—and having proceeded on board, we at length reached the course, after colliding violently with the bridge across the river, owing to the steering-gear getting out of order, we were in time to see the North Shore Rowing Club crew suffer a severe “doing” at the hands of the Sydney Rowing Club crew; and the next race on the programme being the all-important one, we waited off Breakfast Point, in order that we might see the race from the start. After the usual trouble in getting the boats level, the word “go” was given, St. Philip’s crew being the first to show in front by about half-a-length, with St. Ignatius and our fellows well together. These positions were maintained till off Breakfast Point, where St. Ignatius began gradually to assume the lead, St. Philip’s easing off. From here to Putney the race was of the most
exciting description. The Sydney Grammar School crew here spurted, and brought themselves nearly level with the leading boat, and the St. Philip's fellows close up also, but some accident happened to them, as they stopped for four or five seconds, and then went on again. At Putney St. Ignatius led the Sydney Grammar School crew by about a length, St. Philips' crew being considerably in the rear, and the race finished in the above order, St. Ignatius winning by about half a boat's length from the Sydney Grammar School crew, the time being 10 mins. "The race," to use the words of the Evening News, "was a good one from start to finish," and, considering the ancient boat that our fellows rowed in we are to be congratulated upon possessing such a crew and coxswain, who can, when occasion requires, so worthily do battle for the School. It would be unfair to close this article without mentioning the splendid manner in which young Manning steered the boat. The s.s Elaine reached Sydney about 6.30, after all on board had spent a very pleasant afternoon.

PENDRAGON.

SCHOOL CALENDAR.

Wed., Nov. 26.—Christmas Examinations begin.
Fri., Dec. 12.—Christmas Examinations end.
Dec. —Prize List read.
Dec. —Prize day.
Tues., Jan. —All boys to be present.

NOTICE.

The following exchanges are acknowledged with thanks: —

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