The Sydneian.

No. LIX.

A Magazine Edited by Members of the Sydney Grammar School.

September, 1885.

Contents.

Editorial... ........ 1
Notes on Pearls and Mother of Pearl Shells ..... 2
Modern Ideas of the Wars of the Roses ..... 3
The Coming Cricket Season ..... 5
The Football Season, 1885 ..... 7
Football Matches ..... 10
List of Football Matches, with results ..... 13
Lawn Tennis ..... 14
Debating Society ..... 15
Correspondence... ..... 15
Exchange Acknowledgments ..... 16
Sports Balance Sheet ... (Cover)

Sydney:
Published at the Grammar School.

1885.
The end of the present term, which is now rapidly approaching, suggests a prospect as well as a retrospect. Every end, as has been truly observed, is also a beginning, in which we may not only reap the gains of the past but also to some extent retrieve its losses. Next Term is in many respects the most eventful period of the school year. It is ushered in by the Public Examinations at the University, and closes with our own Examination and the Annual Prize-giving. At various times complaints have been made that the Grammar School fails to make a proper show at the public examinations. It is undoubtedly true that the interest, which the boys in the upper forms appear to take in the Junior Examination, is not commensurate with the importance, which is attached to these examinations by the outside public, but in reference to the Senior Examinations there is little ground for complaint. At these examinations the Grammar School has generally been singularly successful. As a matter of fact, the criticisms of the Press have hitherto been prejudiced by the prior and separate publication of the Junior results. This prejudice would be removed if the results of both examinations were for the future to be published simultaneously.

But examinations, it may be urged, are not the whole end and object of school life. In fact many persons, besides school boys, regard the multiplication of such tests as the curse of modern education, conducing, as they undoubtedly do, to the direct encouragement of cram, and in many cases producing intellectual irritation rather than intellectual strength. It is to be hoped that at the beginning of next Term we shall have our long-expected school colours, and that everyone will loyally accept them as a tangible symbol of school membership, and as another step in the direction of public spirit. May we not also hope that this year we shall again have a Cricket XI., which will be less unworthy of the traditions of the past? The miserable experience of last season should at least teach some lessons in respect to organisation and practical efficiency. We cannot afford to have the school disgraced, as it was last year, by its representative team,
NOTES ON PEARLS AND MOTHER OF PEARL SHELL.

Pearls are produced by many bivalves, especially the pearl mussel of the east, the shells of which form such an important article of commerce. Their origin was for a great length of time merely a matter of conjecture, the ancient belief as expressed by Pliny regarding them, being, that they were drops of rain or dew which had fallen into the shell of the mussel, and by some peculiar power of that animal had been converted into a substance similar to that of which it formed its shell. The Pearl Mussel, popularly known as the Pearl Oyster, belongs to the Mollusca. It has a soft body contained in an integument termed the "mantle," which secretes the substance of which the shell is formed. It is oviparous, and its fecundity is extremely great; a wise provision of nature for securing the permanency of the race, for the eggs are devoured in thousands by other marine animals, and it is only on account of the immense quantities produced by each mussel that the supply is kept up. Its food consists of the minute Infusoria which the seawater carries into its mouth, and which it digests perfectly. Its instincts are of a low order, being almost confined to the desire for food and self-preservation; on the approach of danger it closes the shell by means of the powerful adductor muscle. These Pearl Oysters live in any depth of water, from 4 up to 25 fathoms. They mostly affect a bottom of short sea grass, and are rarely found where there is long grass, or sand and gravel. Their habit is to lie in a slanting position with the mouth upwards; they are, as a rule, congregated in great quantities, and a diver in some places can scarcely take a step without treading upon them. Such spots are banks, at a depth of a few fathoms only, but the largest shells are found more thinly distributed, at a greater depth, and where there is a constant current, such as under the breakers on the windward side of a reef. They cannot live in stagnant water. If they are carried by the currents into the still waters of the lagoons of the Pacific Islands, they are speedily killed by an aquatic animal, like a centipede, which enters the shell and devours its inmate. Pearl Oysters are said occasionally to emigrate en masse from one bank to another; places which at one time are found destitute of shell, on being revisited have produced great quantities, and vice versa. It is supposed that these transportations are effected by disturbances in the water, caused by storms, and by changes of the under currents, but consideration should also be given to the fact that places once found bare of shell are left alone for a great length of time as a rule, and that therefore patches of young shell have had time to form themselves.

The substance of which the shell is formed, is, as before stated, a secretion of the animal itself, termed by zoologists nacre. Its composition is carbonate of lime and animal membrane, which are deposited in thin alternate layers. The shell is formed for the purpose of protecting the tender body of the mollusc, and being very strong and hard it acts to this end most effectually. The iridescence of the mother of pearl shell and of pearls is due to the light falling upon the over-lapping and sharply serrated edges of the layers of
nacre. This iridescent appearance which gives them their chief value, has been successfully imitated on engraved steel buttons, and can be produced in wax by pressing it when in a pliant condition, against the shell. Pearls are similar in structure to the shell, and are produced by the animal in its endeavours to rid itself of the annoyance caused by the presence of some foreign body in its tenement. Being powerless to remove any intruding substance, it resorts to the last means of defence which nature has given it and coats the intruder with its secretion. It is generally supposed that grains of sand are the nuclei of pearls, but the fact is, that the nucleus in almost every instance is organic, being the body or egg of some minute parasite. Linnaeus discovered this practice of the fresh water mussel, and suggested a means of procuring pearls to the Swedish Government, by boring a hole in the shell and inserting some small spherical substance to act as a nucleus; this was proved practicable, for pearls were formed, but not of sufficient value to make the undertaking profitable. The Chinese also obtain pearls in this way from the fresh water mussel (*Unio margaritiferus*); they also cause small metal images of Buddha to become coated with the nacreous secretion, and adduce the fact of Buddha's image being found in the shell as a proof of the divinity of that god. Pearls were for a long time supposed to be a disease of the bivalve, and this idea was borne out to a great extent by the fact that they are not often found in perfectly healthy shells, but as a rule in those which are warty, blistered, and discoloured, and which have wormeaten backs.

These products of the deep are valuable according to their size, regularity of shape and lustre. The thinner the layers of nacre the more brilliant is the lustre. The best shape is a perfect round or oval, or a pear shape. Good pearls ought also to weigh well; their weight is estimated by the pearl carat, which is an actual weight equal to four-fifths of a troy grain.

The largest and most valuable pearl known to be in existence belongs to an English member of Parliament, it is 4½ inches in circumference, 2 inches long, and weighs 3 ounces; its value is fixed at a very large sum. Queen Cleopatra is said to have dissolved in vinegar two pearls worth £76,000, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth Sir Thomas Gresham powdered and drank in wine a pearl valued at £15,000, having made a wager that he would give a more costly dinner than could the Spanish Ambassador.

(To be continued.)

MODERN IDEAS OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

Yes; the amount of knowledge they possess when they come to us as new boys, is so great that we almost wonder that they come at all; unless it be to unlearn the excellent information which they have already gained, so thoroughly and clearly, and to possess themselves of the stupid theories of writers—not historians—like Collier or Miss Thompson. Now, what we want, is a Modern "history book"—entirely Modern—Modern in its facts and in its ideas,—just
the right sort of book, you know. Those classical fellows don't know anything about history, and actually believe all they read in Bright or Green, because, forsooth, it is printed in a book! But the Modern geniuses are not such donkeys, at least, some of them, for they have learnt to think! Of course we don't allude to the poor benighted and misguided individuals in I., II., and III., who still place implicit faith in the recognised histories, but it is to the proud and happy IVth that we must look for our revised and reversed edition. They are the people to write it and indeed they have already begun, but only in fragmentary portions. Thus last year we learned that Tomas A. Bekit didn't die when he was killed, as we had always thought he did; and that we had been quite in error in supposing that Henry II., had called him a "turbulent priest." So again we gained some new and interesting experiences of Wm. Tiler. And now they are once more to the fore. This time they have quite upset all our previous notions of the great struggle between Lancaster and York for the crown of England, and have shewn us to be entirely wrong even in the names of the battle-fields. Fortunately we have till the end of the year to correct the silly blunders that have been taught, presumably from one or other of the above-mentioned writers; but how about the Junior? We shudder for it unless—ah! happy thought—unless the examinee learnt his history originally from similar books. However, the following is the true account just issued by M. IV., under the title of "The Wicked Wars of the White and Ruby Red Roses, being Little Lively Leaflet No. 3."

"The Wars of the Roses was a battle which occurred in Henry VII., and began in 182, with much wickedness. Why it was called the war of the roses was that some noblemen met together and coming down the garden put red and white roses in their coasts, white for Yowek and the red for Henry. Henry, titled the King-maker had married Metilda. He was a man of little sense in fact he was insane and an embezzle and was not fit to be King in such turbulent times, so he gave Richard duke of York the office of Protector; but when he recovered, and no longer felt sick, the duke of York having once tasted the sweets of power, was loath to give up his office; and war began. At first the cloud was bigger than a man's hand. The chief supporter of York was the earl of Sailsbury; and the question of the right of the throne was fiercely discussed at every fireside in the kingdom. The first battle between the rival houses was fourth at Hamden hill and was won by the red rose. These battles were also forth:-Corunmena, Blannheath or Blowheath, Wakeful green, Falkerk, Bannockburn, Sterling, Marsden Mo, Motimer's cross and Henry was taken prision in all these, with his wife, who was a great tight-woman. A man came and played a tone that he always played, and Henry answered him, and he paid 10,000 marks to get Henry out of prision. Wakeful green was fought in the same year as roses. The Duke of York was then declared heir, but was killed, and his head crowned with a paper crown was put on the wall of York for his coronation chair. His son Warrie, now Edward duke of York, was claimed king. The Yorkist's King's wife's name was Margaret of Anjou. The decisive battle was at Barnett where every pedal of the red rose was scattered from its stem. It was a strange feature in
Edward's policy that he always married his children from the hour of their birth. When young he was handsome, but when about 40 he became very impoverished. The last battle was the battle of Bosworth field when Richard III. and the duke of York met and Richard was killed. His body was put in balm, which is a kind of scent in which they used to put a man after he was dead to keep him alive.

THE COMING CRICKET SEASON.

The following rules have been framed by the Sports Committee:

1. That twenty shall be selected from the school to practise on the Association Ground, ten of whom shall practise on Monday and Thursday and ten on Tuesday and Friday.

2. Any one missing two consecutive practices without reasonable excuse shall lose the privilege of using the Association Ground wicket.

3. That the eleven be selected from those most regular at practise, and who, by their performance, justify this selection.

4. That the lists for a Saturday match be posted by 3.15 p.m., on the previous Wednesday.

5. That any one who is prevented from playing after his name has been posted must give immediate notice to the Secretary; and should he, without notice, fail to put in an appearance at a match, he will be disqualified from playing in matches for the rest of the quarter at the discretion of the Committee.

6. That all members of the eleven play in flannels and the school colours in all matches.

7. That the members of an eleven be responsible for the school property at a match, and that the Captain be implicitly obeyed by all in carrying out his directions about such property.

The object of the division, according to regulation 1, is that too many may not be on the ground at the same time, so that every one present may have his fair share of batting without having to wait an inordinate length of time for it. A list of fixtures for the season will be posted on the notice board during the first week of next quarter. As some of the matches in which we ought to play our best eleven, take place early, it would be as well if those who can do so were to practise during the holidays. By so doing and getting into good form, the committee will have their work considerably lightened, as there are a large number of vacancies to fill up in the first eleven.
No. 4 provides for the posting of the names of the eleven for a Saturday match, not later than the Wednesday preceding, so that there will not be the old excuse "I did not know my name was down to play," especially as the Secretary will see each member individually.

The second, third, and fifth have been framed with the object of putting a stop to two things that were fatal to good cricket last season, viz., want of practice and the habit of casually staying away from a match without giving any notice of the intention to do so. In consequence of this last the school was often not properly represented, and players were shut out who would have been only too glad of the chance to do battle for their school. There is another light in which the matter can, and ought to be looked at and it is this. The school undertakes to play matches, in fact, makes engagements; if the school be not properly represented, the engagement is broken, and the school, as a body, has to bear the blame. Now, is it fair that all should suffer for the faults of a few? There is no doubt that if such a course of action continue, those with whom we have been in the habit of making engagements, will remember it against us and will be very chary of making any more, and then farewell to the proper position of a school of our standing in the cricket or football field.

With regard to No. 6 it is unquestionable that cricket ought to be played in flannels, not only because they look better, but for several other reasons in which the question of comfort and health are involved. In a hot climate like this the condition of any one who has had to do a lot of running about in ordinary clothes, must be truly pitiable, to say nothing of the danger he runs of getting a severe chill as he cools down. Moreover one fact is often lost sight of; that is that a batsman often tries to place a ball where a man is not. It is all very well to say that on an enclosed ground there can be no mistake about the position of a man in the field. Granted: but how about an unenclosed ground with the long-field standing deep against the spectators? If he is not in flannels how is he to be distinguished, either by the batsman or, what is more important by far, by his own captain. Many a wicket has been obtained through moving a man by the motion of the hand only, and so not calling attention to the fact that he has been moved. If the captain has to hunt out that man's position, how could this be done, for quickness and quiet in that respect are of vital importance. Some objection might be urged against colours on the score of expense, but if any one is able to afford the expense of cricket, surely he can afford a small amount for a cap or ribbon for his hat. Moreover it is something to look back to in after days, that the school colours were gained by a man's own exertion and in the face of competition.

The last regulation has been laid down to stop a habit, and a very selfish one, which was prevalent last season, that of refusing to do anything like work connected with a match, such as seeing to the bag being taken out and brought back. It is needless to go into details now of how it may be done, but the fact remains that some one must do it, and why should it not be done
willingly, particularly as it is about the only piece of work that the eleven are called on to perform. A very noticeable case of this selfishness (can it be called anything else?) occurred last season. A certain member of the eleven was asked to help to carry the bag for a short distance, which would not have taken him a yard out of his way; he refused point blank and left the other unfortunate, who felt himself responsible for the school property, to see it to its proper destination the best way he could. What was the consequence? Simply this, that he had to get the assistance of a total stranger to the school to do what any member of the eleven ought to have done willingly. In consequence of this, and to prevent loss of school property, the committee have thought fit to lay down the rule that the eleven shall be responsible for what they use, and that the captain's directions be implicitly obeyed. This, though originally framed for the 1st and 2nd Elevens, will be applicable to form elevens.

Finally it must be understood that these regulations have been passed in no captious spirit, but merely with the idea of improving the school cricket. That it was not what it ought to have been last season is undoubted (we do not mean that we were badly or often beaten, but the tone was not high enough) and the committee hope to receive the assistance of the school in trying to restore it to its former condition. The great want is energy and unity of action and feeling, in fact a lack of that esprit de corps, without which no school institution ever yet flourished for any length of time.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON, 1885.

There are two fruitful sources of weakness from which the athletic strength of day schools must always suffer when matched against boarding schools. The first is the fact that the boys from not practising enough together, and having no opportunities of undergoing systematic training, lack that thorough understanding of each other's play, which is one of the most important factors of success in any sport wherein combined effort is required. The other is the division of the enthusiasm of the boys. Most of the leading athletes in this, as in any large day school, are valued members of outside clubs, and when the interest of their school clashes with that of their club both must suffer.

During last season and the earlier part of the present our football teams suffered so heavily from these causes that they were invariably run over by their opponents. The only possible way of overcoming these difficulties is by all concerned—the masters as well as the leading boys—manifesting a lively and active interest in the matches, and thereby stimulating the flagging spirit of the great body of the School. Fortunately, this season two or three of the masters and most of the leading boys have made a determined effort, and have largely succeeded in rousing the slumbering "esprit" of the school with the result of rescuing it from the disgraceful position into which it was drifting.
During the latter part of the present season the boys, by turning up to all the matches, have shown that they prefer the honour of the school to that of their clubs, and consequently a vast improvement in the form of the school teams has resulted,—which a few instances will suffice to shew.

In the match at the commencement of the season, the King's School team obtained 18 touches against our boys; whereas, in the return match, played on 26th of last month, they only obtained 2; and though Burwood second beat us in the first match, in the return we beat them by 35 points. Again, though we could not look at Newington last season, nor could we have been able to in the first half of this, yet, in the match played at Newington on the 13th of last month, we beat them; and in the game on Moore Park, made a very close thing of it.

If the boys will next season catch up the same spirit that has been shown towards the close of the present, the Grammar School will, in spite of the disadvantage of being a day school, have a big say in the championship.

The second great cause of weakness spoken of above—the fact of boys having their interests and energies divided between school and club—is not felt in the second fifteen, as it is only the elder boys who are sought after by outside clubs, and the result may be noticed in the fact that our second fifteen have this season run over everything they have met. They beat King's School in both matches, and did the same for Newington—and that with ease—while in their outside matches they have also been uniformly victorious. This should augur well for next season.

The plan adopted systematically this year of testing by scratch matches the capability of untried boys, and giving any who displayed good form a show in the fifteen has borne very good fruits, and largely accounts for the great improvement in the team towards the close of the season.

The want of a central committee to arrange all matches was greatly felt during the season. There was often a state of uncertainty among the boys as to what matches were to be played on a Wednesday, one match frequently clashing with another. For instance, the second match, Classics v. Moderns, had to be abandoned, as the teams were so cut into by a House match arranged for the same afternoon; and in more than one instance boys were picked to play in two matches on the same day.

It is to be regretted that there were only two responses to the courteous invitation of the Sydney Football Club to members of the School fifteen to turn up for a run on the two evenings a week that they had the use of the Agricultural Ground. A good spin twice a week, followed by a bath and a rubbing down, would have put the boys into grand condition. It is to be hoped that, if the invitation be renewed next season, more advantage will be taken of it.

The following is a description of the individual players of our School fifteen. (Those marked with an asterisk have been put into the fifteen since Midwinter.):
Cosh.—A very fast quarter; very neat at picking up, and gets away quickly; but his usefulness is marred by the fact that he prefers his club to his school.

Crisp.—A useful hard working forward; never loses his temper or his heart; works hard for the interest of the school.

Hayes, S.—When at his best a fast quarter and sure tackler, but does not always show his best form. Particularly distinguished himself in the second King’s School and Burwood matches.

*Hayes, A.—A fast and plucky forward; can play quarter; will let nothing pass him, and is always well on the ball. Played best in the Manly and first Newingtonian matches.

Higgins.—A heavy forward; always on the ball; plays a useful and unselfish game; has done wonders in working up the team, and has great influence with the other boys.

Henry.—A fast runner; dribbles well, but lacks heart and dash.

Hungerford.—A heavy, determined forward; does a deal of conscientious work without trying for personal distinction.

Kemmis.—Reliable all round; can play anywhere, and shows the most dash and judgment of any boy in the team; very quick at getting away; kicks splendidly.

Kinross.—A fine quarter, with something of the qualities of a vicious horse; bad temper combined with great spirit; wants weight; can play forward.

Kiss.—A compact heavy forward; collars clean and low; has great strength in his shoulders; very reliable.

*Langley.—A grand forward; always on the ball; does no loafing; dribbles cleverly.

Mackinnon.—A dashing quarter, but too light; next season should be one of our best men; takes unlimited “gruel” with great pluck and vitality; has rather too great an objection to parting with the ball.

*Mitchell.—A splendid little back player; can collar anything; is as game as an ant.

*Priddle.—A splendid forward; dribbles perfectly; has the wind of an ostrich; never loses heart.

Stokes.—Can play anywhere; uses his great weight, strength and speed with cool judgment.

Watt.—A very fast back; seems to run straight through the “ruck,” never runs back, but is rather light and does not kick well; would be one of the most useful members of the team but that he prefers his club to his school.

White.—A reliable back; collars well and kicks splendidly, but takes too long in making up his mind.
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL v. MANLY.

The Manly ground was the scene of a lively game on Aug. 8th, when the Sydney Grammar School and Manly teams met to test each other's prowess. From the start the "little boys at Manly" were outpaced and compelled to act on the defensive, and right stubbornly they did it. Immediately after the kick-off the School team made a rush and, chiefly through the dashing play of Priddle, Kemmis, and Higgins, the Manlyites were forced down three times in the first 15 minutes; then Kemmis at last broke through and touched down, but no goal resulted, and the two points were all the score obtained when half time was called. The second half was nearly a repetition of the first. Again and again the visitors, through the plucky play of M'Kinnon, White, and Hayes, carried the ball forward and tried to run in, but were invariably stopped by Sadler and Johnson, who were collaring grandly; about 10 minutes before time the School forwards broke through twice in quick succession, and from the second try White neatly kicked the only goal of the day, the visitors thus winning by nine points to nil. For the local team those who most distinguished themselves were, unquestionably, Sadler, Johnson, and Smith, while among the schoolboys M'Kinnon, Priddle, Hayes (2), and Kemmis showed even more "grit" than the rest of their brothers-in-arms, than which no greater praise could be given them.

KING'S SCHOOL v. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Both first and second teams of these schools met on Wednesday, 26th August, and after hard contests, the first fifteen of the former and the second of the latter came out victorious.

In the match between the first fifteens, the greater weight and more complete training of the King's School boys secured them the victory over their lighter and faster opponents—while in the second fifteen match the dash and "grit" of the Grammar boys proved too much for the suburban team. Very soon after play started Bettington and Weaver rushed the ball into Grammar School country, and before it could be carried away, Thompson took a running shot and succeeded in dropping a goal—which feat was repeated within a very few minutes by Bettington—the ball striking the post and just dropping over the bar. Again the play was dangerously near the western end but the Grammar boys determined to allow no more flying shots at their citadel, and Cosh, Priddle, and Higgins carried the struggle to the other end of the ground, where Kemmis nearly got in, but was collared just on the line. Manchee now did a grand run down the wing, and relieved the King's School goal from danger, and Bellington backed, up by Thompson, making a good rush, forced the Grammar School down. After half-time the metropolitans made some plucky dashes, and, through the fine play of A. Hayes, Kinross, and Langley, had the suburbs in trouble. After a sharp struggle in front of the King's School goal, G. White got hold of the leather and made the run of the day, carrying it along the wing from end to end, and securing a touch (the
first of the day) for the Parramatta boys. No goal resulted. Again the Grammar School boys rallied; again King’s School was in danger; but Bellington, Heaser, and White took the ball away; and shortly afterwards the metropolitans were again forced down. Kicked off—quickly rushed on by Hayes, Higgins, and Watt—as quickly returned—then in the middle of a dozen players, the ball went over the Grammar goal line, and Manchee was awarded a touch. Again the goal was missed. From this till the call of time the Grammar team had rather the best of the play, but did not succeed in scoring though Hayes very nearly dropped a goal from a running shot. The contest between the second fifteens was also very keen, and though the score would show the Grammar boys to have won as they liked such was not the case, and it is chiefly owing to the splendid tackling of younger Kemmis that the King’s School boys only managed to get through twice. The visitors started the play, but the Grammar School backs soon carried the battle well away from their end, and after some fast play in the centre Taylor broke through and secured a touch for the Grammar School. Again, after the kick-off, the visitors had to act on the defensive, and for a while they did so successfully; but M’Kinnon, Mack, and Osborne, playing neatly together, nonplussed their backs, and passing on to Taylor, he again dodged through and placed try No. 2 to the credit of his school. The kick-off was well followed up, and before the Grammar boys were properly awake the ball was close to their goal line, whence Moore carried it across, thus securing first touch for his team. Very soon after half-time a well-executed rush by Payten, Moulder, and Rudder was rewarded by a try, secured by the lastmentioned, so that now the scores were even. They did not long remain so, however, as Tailor, Cooper, M’Kinnon, and Crisp would not be denied. Again and again they charged home—till W. Osborne getting good “way” on, broke through everything, and touched down. From this touch Elphinstone landed the only goal kicked. The kick-off only gave the visitors temporary relief, for J. Osborne, Elphinstone, and Major were again at work, and though Hall, Payten, and Moore fought hard they could not prevent Osborne from once again breaking their rear rank, and scoring fifth try for the Grammar School.

NEWINGTON COLLEGE v. SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The most important and exciting school match of the season took place on Aug. 13th, on the occasion of the meeting of the first and second fifteens of the Newington College and Sydney Grammar School, at Newington. A weak Grammar team had been badly beaten by the King’s School, and the King’s School’s best team had been as badly beaten by Newington, so that the Grammar School boys determined to wipe out their defeat by the former school by beating its conquerors, and they did it—both first and second fifteens beating the Newingtons—the former by 7 points to nil, and the latter by 13 to 2. Play commenced sharp at 3·15. Stokes, the Grammar School captain,
won the toss, and taking advantage of the slight breeze, kicked towards the eastern end. The ball was kicked off by the Newington captain, and quickly returned by White, rushed on by the Grammar School forwards and out of bounds near the Newington end, where it remained for some time in spite of all the efforts of the local forwards to carry it out of danger, till at last a grand rush was made by Higgins, Hayes, Henry, and Hungerford, and Newington was forced down. The 25-yards kick-off gave the local team breathing-space for a short time—but only for a short time—as Kemmis, after a splendid run passed neatly to Stokes, who burst like a thunderbolt through the Collegians' backs and scored first touch. No goal resulted. When started again the ball soon found its way into the Newington's back country, and Mitchell, from a long shot, nearly dropped a goal. As soon as play started after half-time the Newington boys made a grand rush and got the ball dangerously near the Grammar homestead; but Priddle, Kemmis, Kinross, and Hayes, made a still grander counter rush, and not only relieved their own citadel, but carried the battle well into the enemy's territory, and Newington was again forced down. Set free again and the ball kept for a while in the centre till Cosh and Watt carried it westward, and it was forced out near the Newington base line; but nothing resulted, as Nunn and Foster carried it into the middle once more. Again Priddle, Hayes, and Stokes carried the game into the Collegians' territory, and Cosh dodged through and touched down. The kicking of the goal was entrusted to M'Kinnon, and he repaid the trust by kicking the only goal of the day. Shortly afterwards time was called. The Grammar School thus won by seven points to nil, the local team never having once got the ball past the victor's goal line.

NEWINGTON COLLEGE v. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

These teams met on Sept. 2, on Moore Park, and the College, by their united dash and determination, succeeded in reversing the result obtained on the last occasion of their meeting. The College "passing" in which Perry, Booth, and Serisier, were the most conspicuous, was undoubtedly the feature of the game. The kick-off by the Grammars was quickly returned by the Newington backs; the ball being secured by Morris, by excellent passing, in spite of the determined play of the Grammars, was soon in their 25. The ball being passed well out to Serisier, he made a capital run and got behind the line. The ball was splendidly placed between the post by Maitland, from an awkward angle. After the kick-off, a determined rush was made by Kemmis, Cosh, and other Grammars, who worked the ball well up into the Newington 25 yards, and being smartly picked up by Stokes, was carried across the line; but no goal resulted. After half-time, Newington, playing an excellent game, continued to press the Grammars, and Serisier, from a good pass, potted a goal, followed shortly by another from Perry, which, having touched a player, was disallowed. Nothing further occurred till call of time, Newington thus winning by seven points.
**UNDERGRADUATES v. GRAMMARS PAST AND PRESENT.**

The annual match took place on Moore Park, on Wednesday the 12th ultimo. Winning the toss, the University team started with what advantages there were, as to wind and hill in their favour, and, despite the efforts of the Grammars, whose ranks were strengthened by Street, Cape, and Abbot; scored the first try within five minutes of the commencement, and shortly before half-time, when the School was further strengthened by King, who made some plucky and persistent efforts towards scoring, the advantage was still with the University team; exchanging sides the score stood 25 to nothing and was further very materially increased until it resulted in a win for our opponents by 34 to nil. Amongst the University members Neild, Hale, Lee, and Tange, were conspicuous. Jack Wood’s runs and kick being quite the feature of the match. Amongst our fellows, besides those already mentioned, Higgins, Air, Kinross, M’Kinnon and Kemmis played a plucky though uphill game.

**LIST OF MATCHES WITH RESULTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Match Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. 1st Twenty-five, won by 15 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6</td>
<td>*First Fifteen v. King's School, lost by 48 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Newington, postponed by rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. 2nd Burwood lost by 11 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Parramatta Unions, lost by 26 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Wallaroos, postponed by rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Double Bay, our opponents cried off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. 2nd Burwood, won by 42 to 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Manly, won by 9 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 12</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. University Undergraduates, lost by 34 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 13</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. First Newington, won by 7 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 19</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Second Twenty-five, won by 21 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 26</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. King's School, lost by 12 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2</td>
<td>First Fifteen v. Newington, lost by 9 to 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>Second Fifteen v. Balmain Nelson, won by 5 to nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>Second Fifteen v. Queen's School, won by 3 to nil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In this match we played 7 of the 2nd fifteen and 5 of the 3rd.
June 3.—Second Fifteen v. High School, won by 14 to nil.
June 10.—Second Fifteen v. Second Newington, postponed by rain.
August 1.—Second Fifteen v. Waverley Juniors, lost by 13 to 5.
August 12.—Second Fifteen v. High School, drawn.
August 15.—Second Fifteen v. Glenmores, won by 4 to 2.
August 26.—Second Fifteen v. King’s School, won by 11 to 4.
September 2.—Second Fifteen v. Second Newington, won by 19 to 4.

LAWN TENNIS.

A single-handed handicap tournament was held at the beginning of August, with the following result:

**FIRST DRAWING.**

- Mansfield ii. (whole 15 and 1 bisque), beat Henry (2 bisques) 11 to 9
- Mant (scratch), beat Stephen i. (whole fifteen) 11 to 6
- Windeyer i. (half thirty), beat Hunt (half thirty) 11 to 2
- Cruickshank ii. (3 bisques), beat Allen ii. (retired) 11 to 5
- Thompson i. (whole fifteen), beat Lamb ii. (3 bisques) 11 to 4
- Weigall (whole fifteen and 1 bisque), beat Huntly (whole fifteen) 11 to 9

Hilliard, a bye.

**SECOND DRAWING.**

- Thompson i., beat Mant 11 to 4
- Hilliard beat Cruickshank ii. 11 to 7
- Cruickshank i., beat Weigall 11 to 7
- Windeyer beat Mansfield

**THIRD DRAWING.**

- Hilliard beat Cruickshank i. 11 to 7
- Thompson i., beat Windeyer 11 to 2

**FINAL DRAWING.**

- Thompson i., beat Hilliard 11 to 7
- Thompson, first prize, value of One Guinea.
- Hilliard, second prize, value of Half-a-Guinea
DEBATING SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28TH.—R. Windeyer in the chair; 10 members present. The Treasurer stated that the funds of the Society amounted to £3 10s. 11d. M. Stephen nominated Onslow and Ebsworth. R. Windeyer opened the debate, "Should boys and girls be educated together," in the affirmative, and M. Stephen replied. No votes were taken.

SEPTEMBER 4TH.—F. Lloyd in the chair; 16 members present. Ebsworth was elected a member. R. Windeyer proposed as a debate "That a central Committee be elected to represent all the Societies of the School, and that the fees be regulated by a sliding scale." The following spoke:

For the motion.
M. Stephen
R. A. Thompson
R. Windeyer

Against.
L. C. Ford
A. McNeill
W. McIntyre
G. C. King
A. Thompson

On a division, 5 voted for and 8 against the Ministry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We must remind Correspondents that they must send their names as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication.—Eds.]

THE PROPOSED UNIFORM CAP.

To the Editors of the Sydneian.

DEAR SIRS,—It was with a feeling of disappointment that I read the answer to my letter, signed by your correspondent "Cerberus." I had indeed hoped that even if the soundness of my objections was not recognised, I should at least have been confronted by reasons, which, in some measure at least, would have justified so startling a departure from ancient custom. But "Cerberus" has given no such reasons: indeed, he apparently seeks rather to cast discredit upon my motives, than to prove that my conclusions are wrong.

The most charitable view that can be taken of his letter, is that it was written in a moment of excitement, for surely "Cerberus" could not imagine in cold blood, that the mere fact of wearing a uniform cap would "tend to strengthen a feeling of fellowship" amongst us, or would cause us "to send out from our gates men famous for ever in every walk of life," or yet that it would "infuse into the boys a spirit of unity," or would give them a more "lively sense of their connection with the School" than they obtain from spending the greater part of their lives within its walls, or in occupations which are connected with it.
As "Cerberus" proceeds, he apparently becomes greatly excited, and casting away the last remnants of a tottering reason, wildly dilates upon "institutions with all their manifold associations of youth and health and friendships, still continued with the living and not yet broken with the dead." Of course such wild flights of enthusiasm may be right enough in their proper place, but I fail to see what all this has to do with a uniform cap, unless indeed, "Cerberus" wishes to insinuate that the disciples of those institutions would have been less youthful, or less healthy, if they had not worn a uniform cap, or that only those who are dressed alike, can form lasting friendships.

I can only hope that when "Cerberus" has calmly considered the question, he will see that we have nothing to gain by adopting such a fashion. He has undoubtedly taken the wrong side, and the best thing he can do, is at once to own his mistake.

I remain, etc.,
GOOD WILL

SPROTS.

To the Editors of the Sydneian.

DEAR SIR,—A notice appeared on the Board last week to the effect that the Debating Society would discuss, at their next Meeting, a better system for managing the sports of the School.

I have to thank the members of this flourishing Society, on behalf of the Sports Committee, for their unsolicited endeavours to assist a body which, elected though it has been by the whole School, they seem to consider incapable of doing its duty.

Perhaps it was at the suggestion of "United Strength" that this subject was selected, but I think "L. C. F." in your last issue expressed himself very sensibly upon the matter, and gave "United Strength" a few wise hints which he would do well to adopt.

Trusting for a space in your pages,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours etc.,
A. V. H.

The following exchanges are acknowledged with thanks:—

| The Melburnian | Our Magazine |
| The Wangarai Collegian | The Cheltonian |
| The Rossalian | The Marlburian |
| The Carlil | The Cinque Port |
| The Reptonian | |

SYDNEY: F. CUNNINGHAM AND CO., STEAM MACHINE PRINTERS, 146 PITT STREET.
Dr.  

**BALANCE SHEET.—SPORTS ACCOUNT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank at Christmas</td>
<td>£38 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand at Christmas</td>
<td>1 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fees—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January Quarter</td>
<td>29 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Quarter</td>
<td>31 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July Quarter</td>
<td>17 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries for Sports</td>
<td>21 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate money after expenses</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme money after expenses</td>
<td>19 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Bill at Cohen's</td>
<td>£18 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>15 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allerding &amp; Co.</td>
<td>5 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballantyne</td>
<td>47 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment—Tickets for prize-givers</td>
<td>3 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association Ground for Cricket</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby Union</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Ground</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football Pump</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Advertisements, &amp;c.</td>
<td>3 17 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cr.</strong></td>
<td>£109 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash in hand</strong></td>
<td>4 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance in Bank</strong></td>
<td>69 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£183 7 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Committee have voted £5 towards the expenses of the Rowing Club in the approaching contest for the Mayor's Cup, and Cohen's bill for the half-year is not yet paid. It will thus be seen that the School Funds are fully prepared to meet the heavy expenses of the Cricket season.

C. CRISP, Hon Treasurer.