



# YOUNG VICTORIA

A Journal of the

SCOTCH



COLLEGE.

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IN a speech lately delivered before a literary association at Eton, Mr. Gladstone called it the "Queen of all schools;" but remarked that it did not follow that the task of governing it was an easy one. Placed under the shadow of Windsor, with the traditions of four centuries clustering around it, there was no spot where masters had a more difficult task. These few words of Mr. Gladstone point directly to one of the most marked characteristics of a long established school—"that it is to a great extent ruled by settled law and custom, which all must obey, and not by the caprice of any one man, who is himself liable to be acted on by external influences." This unwritten constitution determines to a great extent the character and moral tone of the school. Here, in Victoria, the echoes of four hundred years do not vibrate through our schools, and our own, although the oldest, has existed for little more than a quarter of a century.

In this, however, there is at least one advantage, that the present generation have the opportunity of framing to a great extent the unwritten charter which will hereafter regulate the conventional morality of the schools. The responsibility is no light one, and the manner in which the duty is discharged will materially affect the future interests of this community. For, without trying to decide the exact extent to which the habits and manners of the different classes of society react on each other, it must be admitted as probable that in a great measure the so-called lower classes take their tone from the upper. Much is said and written in these days about the failings of the rising generation. They are charged with impatience of control, with want of respect for those in authority, and with a deficiency of reverence. To some extent these charges may be justifiable, but it does not follow that they are all quite fair. Here, for instance, in a new



country, with neither ivied tower nor historic legend, it might be expected that mere reverence as such would decay. Nor is it likely that we shall reproduce in this bright and sunny clime, the exact phases of character or habits of life which flourished in colder latitudes.

Still there is every reason to be grateful that the general tone of school life is so high as it is, and it is satisfactory to know that those who are in a position to contrast the past and present bear witness to its gradual improvement. We are thankful to know that the influence of the older boys now at school has done much to maintain and improve its moral tone, and to uphold its reputation for courteous behaviour. We trust they will continue to do so. We do not wish them to assume the ways or acquire the habits of men, still less to be satisfied with external show or a mere code of conventional manners. Let them rather exercise and encourage gentleness, courage, openness, truthfulness, refinement and candour; let them repress deceit, cruelty and meanness of every sort. Let them remember, too, that physical courage is not altogether incompatible with a moral cowardice, which leads some to abstain from the right, and others actually to do the wrong, because they are afraid of the ridicule of those with whom they associate. And let them always realise the truth of the lines—

“’Tis only noble to be good—

Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

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THE way of truth is one and narrow; error has highways and byways innumerable, branching off temptingly at every corner, only to lead the unwary

traveller into blind alleys and no-thoroughfares. Yet for the indefatigable searcher there is hope of the right path being reached at last, whereas he who is content to stay at home in ignoble ease cuts off from himself every possibility of progress. Thus the sciences which have done so much for the cultivation and advancement of humanity have arrived at their present stage of development only after, indeed one may say because of, much blundering and groping in the dark, many errors, prejudices, and superstitions of all kinds. Active investigation, aided by the pure waters of reason, if vigorously applied to the “cradle” in which lie indistinguishably mixed little truth and much error, must ultimately succeed in washing away the useless dirt, while the glittering grains remain at the bottom. In this way astrology gave rise to astronomy, alchemy to chemistry, and capricious pseudo-etymology to philology.

In seeking for derivations there is much danger of our being led away by false analogies and mistaking accidental resemblance for true relationship or identity. It has been remarked that the Greeks and Romans seemed entirely to abandon their common sense as soon as they commenced to etymologise. In modern times, too, there has been no lack of whimsical perversions of ingenuity in the attempt to trace and compare words, extravagancies of this sort being often carried so far as to cast ridicule upon the whole subject. It was not till the earlier part of the present century that the study of words began to assume a scientific aspect; but when once established upon a sound basis and placed under the dominion of fixed laws, it made vast strides with unparalled rapidity, and,



assisted by the labours of such men as Bopp, Grimm, Littré, Marsh, and Wedgewood, attained in a short time to its actual magnificent proportions.

As an instance of the satire which philology, like logic, was exposed to through the fanciful eccentricities of its early cultivators, the following from Baron Munchausen may amuse our readers:—"I submitted a specimen of their writing—*sregnah dna skoohtop*—to the inspection of a celebrated antiquarian; and it will be proved to the satisfaction of everyone in his next volume what an immediate intercourse there must have been between the inhabitants of the moon and the ancient Scythians. . . . The words written in our characters are *sregnah dna skoohtop*; that is, the Scythians are of heavenly origin. The word *sregnah*, which signifies Scythians, is compounded of *sreg*, or *sre*; whence our present English word sire or sir; and *nah*, or *gnah*, knowledge; because the Scythians united the essentials of nobility and learning together. *Dna* signifies heaven, or belonging to the moon, from *duna*, who was anciently worshipped as goddess of that luminary. And *skoohtop* signifies the origin or beginning of anything, from *skoo*, the name used in the moon for a point in geometry; and *top* or *htop*, vegetation. These words are inscribed at this day upon a pyramid in the centre of Africa, nearly at the source of the river Niger; and if anyone refuses his consent, he may go there to be convinced." Of course our readers have already discovered what these mysterious words are by reading them backwards.

As examples of ingenious but false derivations may be given *helter-skelter* for *hilariter celeriter*; *catch* from *cat*;

*curmudgeon* from *cœur méchant*, but really supposed to be a corruption from corn merchant, because they kept up the price of corn through greed; *surname* from *sir*, and *name* (properly *supranomen*.)

The spelling of many words has been influenced by erroneous ideas concerning their origin. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sunflower or girasole, the first part of the name being corrupted from *girasole*; *sparrowgrass* is rightly *asparagus*; *gillyflower* is the Fr. *giroflée*; *rosemary* is not connected with *rose*, but comes from the Latin *rosmarinus*, sea-dew. So *dormouse* is the Fr. *dormeuse*, the sleeper; *country-dance* is the Fr. *contredanse*; and *forcemeat* and *cutlet*, while assuming to be derived from *force* and *cut* respectively owe their descent rather to Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, and Fr. *côtelette*, from *côte*, a rib. *Ceiling* seems to have been in some way referred to Fr. *ciel*, but the original spelling was probably with an *s*, the root being the same as that of the word *sill*. *Beef-eater* is a corruption of the Fr. *buffetier*, one who attends at the *buffet* or sideboard.

Some curious tavern signs have exercised the ingenuity of etymologists, but with what degree of success remains doubtful. It is said that the *Cat and the Fiddle* is a popular perversion of *Le Chat Fidèle*; that *Boulogne Mouth* is responsible for the *Bull and Mouth*; that the *Goat and Compasses* owes its being to *God encompasses us*, and that *Ask and Get* produced the *Axe and Gate*.

The verb to *roost*, which is commonly connected with *rest*, may be rather referred to the root of *rod*, from the perch upon which the bird reposes. *Island* is an instance of false spelling, the *s* having been inserted from the analogy of *isle*, which



comes from a totally different source. *Isle* is Fr., from Latin *insula*, while *island* is A. S. *igland*, from *ooge*, an eye.

To *amuse* is to relieve from *ennui*, to give one something to think about, or to  *muse* upon, the latter word meaning to meditate with the mouth open, its root being the same as that of *muzzle*. To *bedizen* seems to represent the Fr. *badigeonner*, to whitewash; and *wig* is the latter end of *periwig*, which we get from Fr. *perruque*. *Buzom* is *bowsome*, that which is susceptible of being bowed to one's will; a *sham* is a *shame*; and a *bigot* is a sort of friar wearing a grey habit, from It. *bizocco*, from *bigio*, grey.

The Greek *βάλλειν*, to throw, furnishes us with *devil* (*διάβολος*, the slanderer), *carbine* (according to some from *καταβολή*), and *parliament*, Fr. *parlement*, *parler parole*, Gr. *παραβολή*. *Burn*, *brown*, *bronze*, and *brandy* are all derived from A. S. *byrnan*, to burn; *purse* and *reimburse*, from Fr. *bourse*, Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin or hide. *Harangue* is either from the same source as *ring*, with the idea of an arena, or from old Fr. *raison*, Latin *ratio*, a discourse. To *spell* (Fr. *épeler*, from It. *spillo* and Dutch *spil*, a splinter or needle) signifies to point out the letters one by one with a splinter of wood; *slate* was formerly *sclate*, being akin to *scale*, Fr. *écaille*, from the way in which it divides into thin plates; and *gazette* is variously obtained from *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin, the price of the first newspaper, and from It. *gazza*, a magpie, whose chattering might be supposed to have suggested the name.

The two words, *apron* and *umpire*, have lost an initial *n*, the former having been originally *napron*, from Fr. *nappe*, a cloth; and the latter (erroneously given by some

as if from *imperator* or *impar*) being met with in old writers under the form *nompeir*, from Fr. *nonpair*, uneven, odd. *Fellow*, from *fe*, money, and *lag*, community, signifies literally a partner in goods. To *afford* is from old Fr. *afforer*, to set a market price upon, from Latin *forum*. The Welsh *caws*, cheese and *torth*, loaf combine into *custard*, primarily a cheese-cake. The word *ink* expresses the notion of burning in; we have Fr. *encre*, It. *inchostro*, Latin *encaustum*, Gr. *ἐγκαίω*, to burn in. A *caricature* is an overdrawn representation, from It. *caricare*, to overload; a *morsel* is a bite, Fr. *morceau*, Latin *mordeo*; and the *apricot* is the early or precocious fruit, from Latin *præcox*, soon ripe.

The word *inkling* is by many regarded as a collateral form of *hint*, but an acute suggestion of Professor Key is worth noticing as a good instance of philological analysis. He considers the word to mean a very slight breath of wind, in a sense similar to that in which we say a breath of suspicion, and to be separable into four elements, thus—*än-ick-el-ing*, of which the first *än* is the well-known root of *άνεμος* and *anima*, meaning wind, while the remaining three are diminutives.

The *page* of a book is from Latin *pagina*, from *pango*, to fasten, while *page*, meaning a boy attendant, comes from Gr. *παῖδιον*; *butter*, A. S. *buter*, Latin *butyrum*, from Gr. *βοῦς*, cow, *τυρός*, cheese; *caitiff* is another form of *captive*, It. *cattivo*; to *cajole* is to entice into a cage, from Latin *caveola*, a little cage; *neighbor* is a nigh boor or farmer; the *porpoise* is a fish having the appearance of a hog, Latin *porcus* and *piscis*; the *herring* receives its name from the fact that it moves in great



shoals, A. S. *here*, an army, or it is akin to Latin *halec*, fish brine, Gr. ἄλς, salt, *l* and *r* interchanging; *dropsy* is contracted from *hydropsy*, Gr. ὕδωρ, water; the *elbow* is the bow or bend of the *eln*, Latin *ulna*; *capstan* is derived, through the Fr. and Sp., from Latin *capra stans*, standing goat; to *puzzle* is the diminutive of *pose* (Fr. *poser*, Latin *pono*) to *put* a question for the purpose of perplexing; *offal* is that which falls off, the refuse; *squint*, *askance*, and *askew* are cognate forms, and allied to Gr. σκαιός, Latin *scaevus*, on the left hand.

### Official Announcements.

THE Fourth Term will commence on Wednesday, 9th October.

The Principal acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Five Pounds from E. A. Wynne, Esq., to be given as a prize at the ensuing Speech Day.

We have again to express our obligations to Professor Strong for his kindness in forwarding French and Latin translations.

The ordinary class prizes will this year be decided by the results of the various examinations held during the year. The following special prizes will be open to competition early in December:—

The *Argus* Prize—Dux of School.

Mr. James MacBain's Prize—Dux of Upper Fifth.

Sir James McCulloch's Prize—Best English Essay.

Mr. Andrew Scott's Prize—Bible.

Mr. E. A. Wynne's Prize—Mathematics and Classics; Middle and Lower Fifth.

Mr. H. M. C. Gemmell's Prize—Practical Chemistry and Physics.

Mr. Thomas Alston's Prize—Commercial Arithmetic and Writing.

The examination for Dux of School will include three groups of subjects, and candidates may present two, but not more than two.

The Classical Group includes—Latin, 500; Greek, 500; total, 1000 marks. The Mathematical Group includes—Arithmetic, 100; Algebra, 300; Geometry, 300; Trigonometry, 300; total, 1000 marks. The Modern Group includes—French, 200; English, 200; History, 200; Geography, 200; Physics, 200; total, 1000 marks.

In our next issue we will insert the best executed translations of the following extract into Latin, Greek, French, or German prose:—

“Scarcely, however, had he, by that inexpiable crime, made himself an object of hatred and contempt to the whole nation, when he learned that the civil and ecclesiastical polity of England would shortly be vindicated by foreign and domestic arms. From that moment all his plans seem to have undergone a change. Fear bowed down his whole soul, and was so written in his face that all who saw him could read. It could hardly be doubted that if there were a revolution the evil counsellors who surrounded the throne would be called to a strict account; and among those counsellors he stood in the foremost rank. The loss of his places, his salaries, his pensions, was the least he had to dread. His patrimonial mansion and woods might be confiscated. He might lie many years in prison. He might end his days in a foreign land, a pensioner on the bounty of France.”

### COMPOSITION EXERCISE (PAGE 74.)

#### ENGLISH.

“WHAT can be more extraordinary than that a person of mean birth, no fortune, no eminent qualities of body, should have the courage to attempt and the happiness to succeed in so improbable a design as the destruction of one of the most ancient and most solidly founded monarchies upon the earth; that he should have the boldness to put his prince and master to an open and infamous death; to banish that numerous and strongly-allied family; to do all this under the name and wages of a Parliament; to trample upon them, too, as he pleased, and spurn them out of doors when he grew weary of them; to oppress all his enemies by arms, and his friends afterwards by artifice; to be feared and courted by all foreign princes, and adopted a brother to the gods of the earth; to call together Parliaments with a word of his pen, and scatter them



again with the breath of his mouth; and lastly—for there is no end of all the particulars of his glory—to bequeath all this with one word to his posterity; to die with peace at home and triumph abroad; to be buried among kings and with more than regal solemnity; and to leave a name behind him not to be extinguished but with the whole world?"

## GERMAN.

Was kann erstaunlicher sein, als dass ein Mann von niederer Geburt, ohne Vermögen, ohne hervorragende körperliche Eigenschaften, den Muth haben sollte zu versuchen und das Glück, einen so unwahrscheinlichen Plan durchzuführen, als die Vernichtung einer der ältesten und festgegründetsten Monarchien der Erde; dass er die Kühnheit haben sollte, seinen Fürsten und Herrn öffentlich und schmachvoll hinrichten zu lassen, dessen grosse und zusammenhängende Familie zu verbannen; alles dieses unter dem Namen und der Besoldung eines Parlamentes; dasselbe auch nach seinem Belieben zu unterdrücken und zu vertreiben, sobald er desselben müde war; seine Feinde durch Macht und Gewalt und seine Freunde nachher durch List zu unterdrücken; gefürchtet und gehuldet zu werden von allen ausländischen Fürsten und anerkannt als ein Bruder der Götter der Erde; das Parlament mit einem Wort seiner Feder zu versammeln und es wieder aufzulösen mit dem Hauch seines Mundes, und schliesslich—denn da ist kein Ende von allen den Einzelheiten seiner Pracht—alles dieses mit einem Wort der Nachwelt zu überlassen; zu sterben in Frieden in der Heimath und mit Sieg in der Fremde, begraben zu werden unter Königen mit mehr als königlicher Feierlichkeit und einen Namen zu hinterlassen unauslöschbar, ausser mit der ganzen Welt.

J. M. (UPPER FOURTH CLASS.)

## FRENCH.

Quoi de plus extraordinaire que la réussite d'un tel personnage? Que sans naissance, sans fortune, sans aucune grande qualité de corps, il pût posséder le courage d'essayer et le bonheur de porter à fin le projet invraisemblable de détruire une des monarchies les plus anciennes et des mieux enracinées qui fût sur la terre; avoir l'audace de livrer son prince et maître à une mort publique et ignominieuse; bannir une famille nombreuse et bien liée; faire le tout au nom d'un Parlement et à ses gages; le fouler du reste sous ses pieds, et le flanquer à la porte dès qu'il s'en ennuyait; opprimer tous ses ennemis à force d'armes et, après cela, ses amis à force d'artifices: se faire craindre et courtiser par tous les princes étrangers, et se faire adopter comme frère par tous les Dieux terrestres: faire convoquer des Parlements par un trait de sa plume et les disperser par un souffle de son haleine: et enfin,—si du moins fin il y a à tous les points de sa gloire—léguer tout cela à sa postérité par une parole: mourir en voyant la paix domestique

assurée, et le triomphe à l'étranger: être enseveli parmi des rois avec plus qu'une royale solemnité: laisser une renommée après lui qui ne saurait s'éteindre sauf dans l'anéantissement de l'univers: que pourrait on citer de plus extraordinaire?

H. A. STRONG.

## LATIN.

Mirari profecto debemus hominem humili loco natum, inopem, mediocri formâ præditum, talia ausum esse et ausa felicem ad finem pertulisse! Regnum tum terrimum tum etiam stabilissimum, fati ipsis nolentibus, dejecisse: principem eundemque magistrum morte apertâ atque nefariâ affecisse: stirpem illam regiam, tot affinitatibus auctam, in exilium egisse; omnia Libertatis nomine, quam et ipse liberae reipublicae mercede potiretur, patrisse: stirpem illam etiam sub pedibus proculcatam, si mens ita ferret, ejecisse: inimicos armis, deinde amicos artificio oppressisse: externis principibus timori et adulationi inseruisse: dis illis terrestribus tanquam fratrem in familiam adscitum esse: consilia arrepto stilo convocasse, convocatosque verbo tantum solvisse: tum denique (neque enim finem gloriae ejus conscribendae facile fecerim) hæc omnia posteritati uno usum verbo legavisse: domi pace, foris gloriâ potitum mortuum esse: inter reges sepultum esse majore quam regiâ solemnitate: nomen denique reliquisse non nisi cum ipso mundo extinguendum.

H. A. STRONG.

*Essays.*

## ENGLISH POETS.

SHAKESPEARE has said in the "Merchant of Venice"—

"That the man that hath not music in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;  
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as Erebus."

Without controverting this assertion, we may say that the man or boy who has no love for poetry, must have a very dull or matter-of-fact mind. Good poetry affects us in much the same way as a good picture, and it will invariably be found that those who do not manifest any love for poetry seldom appreciate a good painting or a well finished statue. For, between poetry, painting, and music, there is undoubtedly a very close connection. Their aim, so to speak, is one, to please, to instruct, and to elevate. Thus, we have poetry for the mind, painting for the eye, and music for the ear; and happy is he who has the time, the taste, and the gifts to cultivate them. The poetry of Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, Goldsmith, and Tennyson has a very beneficial effect upon the mind, filling it with grand images and lofty thoughts.



There, vice, cowardice, and defects in character are portrayed in all their deformity; while virtue, courage, self-denial, kindliness, and all the graces of which good souls are capable are held up to admiration and emulation. In Shakespeare there is a world of the most varied characters—some crafty, others frank; some grave, others gay. Kings and queens, lords and ladies, rich and poor, learned and unlearned—all pass before us like a grand panorama. Let us for a moment glance at the more important characters. There is the deep, subtle Iago; the frank Othello, whose character wins the beautiful Desdemona; Richard III., with a character as terrible as his words; King Lear and his daughters; Timon of Athens, and a host of others who march on as life-like as the men and women with whom we come in daily contact.

In Milton there is sublimity, although not that variety presented in Shakespeare. Taking at random any passage of "Paradise Lost," it will be seen that Milton revels in grand conceptions, and in this respect he rises far above all other poets. Cowper and Goldsmith are the most natural of our English poets. Who has not read "The Task" or the "Deserted Village" with pleasure and profit? How minutely both of these poets describe things the most trivial, even the broken tea cups wisely kept for show, the clock that clicked behind the door, and the chest which paid a double debt—a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. In Cowper, also, the subjects of "The Task" are those which came distinctly under his notice—the conversation at the tea table, the arrival of the postman, the newspaper, and sometimes the last sermon. How beautifully he describes the winter evening:—

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,  
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,  
And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn  
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups,  
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,  
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Time will not permit us to dwell longer upon the poets, and we have merely hinted at their beauties. Let us cultivate a love for poetry, and remember that it is not to be found in books alone. There is poetry in the flowers that bloom on the hillside—in the stars that shine in the firmament—in the rippling waves of ocean, and music in its roar. The world is full of poetry which is in this sense but another name for beauty.

M. G. H. (Middle V.)

### THE CHILD.

Who is it that has grown up to manhood, and experienced the cares of this world, that does not wish himself a child again? For there is no time of his life so pleasant as childhood days. The child is under-estimated alike by the individual and by society, though in him lie unfolded the germs of all our hopes in the time to come. According as is the home, and the influences exercised over him in that home, will he enter upon the world, either as a useful member of society, or *vice versa*. All that education can do in the early part of the

child's life, is to regulate influences, such as temper, cleanliness, and good-nature, and to exercise all the growing powers of the child's nature. Cheerfulness and happiness are the heaven of childhood. Playthings, romping, and games as they grow older, are their little life. In play the child works off all the overflow of both mental and physical powers, and trains them for healthy action. From his playfellows he acquires his first knowledge of the world. But, above all, how beautiful, and how impressionable, is the moral nature of the child. He is absolutely trustful, believing his father to be the greatest man, and his mother the most beautiful woman in all the world. The time arrives when the child grows out of the immediate reach of home influences, and takes a sudden leap into the world. He carries with him, however, the impulses he has received in his past home, and according to their force and direction, so is the current of his actions in his after-life influenced. He is what he has been made; he goes according as he has been sent; acts well or otherwise upon the social condition around him; develops the spirit of his youth; and sows fruitful seed, to spring up in the future, or sinks, as does a rain-drop into the ocean.

J. H. (MIDDLE V.)

### Notes and Comments.

WORK was resumed after the Midwinter holidays on Tuesday, the 31st July. A considerable number of new boys entered, and as fewer than usual left there is an increase of about twenty in the attendance over that of last half.

MR. EDWARD HART, an old Collegian, has passed the final examination for admission to the profession of solicitor.

ON Saturday, the 14th inst., Mr. Hart and Mr. George M. Barthold, another old Collegian, were duly admitted to practise as attorneys.

ON the 1st of August the degrees of M.B. and C.M. were conferred on Mr. George Rothwell Adam by the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Adam is a native of Victoria and a son of the Rev. George Adam of Horsham. He was educated at the Scotch College, and pursued his professional studies at Edinburgh.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, M.B. and C.M., Edin., who recently returned to the colony, has commenced the practice of his profession in Talbot.

THE Rev. George Tait, M.A., has intimated his intention to retire from the position of Head Master of the Ladies' College at the end of this year. Mr. Tait was at one time a student and subsequently a Master at the Scotch College.

TWO candidates from the Scotch College presented themselves at the late Matriculation Examination, and were successful in passing both for Matriculation and for the Civil Service. Donald McRae passed in seven subjects, with a well in History, and Francis Syme in seven subjects, which included two wells, one in Euclid and one in Geography.



Two well-known old Collegians—Mr. Daniel Wilkie and Mr. Thomas Colles—have entered into partnership as solicitors, &c.

We have to thank Mr. J. M. Macdonald, B.A., of Ipswich, for his kindness in forwarding newspapers containing reports of an interscholastic Athletic Sports Meeting held in Queensland. Of the judges on that occasion two were old Scotch College masters, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. William Crompton, B.A., of Brisbane. The Ipswich Grammar School carried off the largest share of the prizes, and its success is attributed by the local journals to Mr. Macdonald's influence.

We observe from a late number of the *Sydneyian* that R. C. Macpherson fully maintains the reputation acquired by him at the Scotch College, notably by his excellent recitations at the Speech Day of 1876. At an entertainment given by the boys of the Sydney Grammar School he proved one of the most popular and effective speakers.

THE following paragraph, referring to a gentleman who was at one time a student at the Scotch College, appeared in the *Argus* of 6th August. "We are glad to learn that Mr. C. Gregory, a native of this city, and son of Mr. Gregory of the Parliamentary refreshment-rooms, is making his mark as an artist in London. Two of his pictures have had the good fortune to find a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year. They are entitled the 'Conversion of Ancient Britons' and 'Folk Lore' respectively. Both were immediately purchased at catalogue prices—namely, 100 and 150 guineas—and elicited the cordial approbation of Mr. Millais and Mr. Dicksee. We believe each picture is being engraved for one of the illustrated papers in London."

We regret to learn that the state of Mr. Kernot's health has rendered it necessary for him to take a holiday. During his absence his classes at the University will be conducted by Mr. A. M. Henderson, C.E., and Mr. William Barker, C.E. Mr. Henderson is an old pupil of the Scotch College, from which he matriculated with credit. Mr. Barker was also for several years at the College, and subsequently studied at the Grammar School.

IN the list of names of those present at the dinner lately given in London to the Australian cricketers, we recognise the following old Collegians:—Mr. F. Armytage, Mr. H. Britton, and Mr. E. Irving, our Dux of 1870.

THE programme of athletic sports for this year appears in this issue. The exact date on which the meeting will take place has not yet been fixed. It is probable, however, that it will be held early in December on the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

THE rowing committee have decided to have trial fours at the end of the year. Practice will commence on Monday, the 23rd instant, and intending competitors are requested to send in their names to the secretary, W. Bayles, on or before Wednesday, the 18th inst.

DURING the second half of this year, our football team played only one school match, that with

the Church of England Grammar School, which resulted in a draw. The first match was won by the College.

OUR present issue contains a report of the only football match played this season with Wesley College. The match was played before the holidays, and resulted in a victory for our team by three goals to none.

WE regret that the usual return match with Wesley College has fallen through. In reply to our challenge, the Wesley College Football Committee wrote to the effect that "they declined to play on the Melbourne ground, also that they would decline to play on any other ground unless we intended to play two matches with all the other public schools, which they were informed we did not intend."

As a matter of course, our committee objected *in toto* to the second of these conditions as being unprecedented. A correspondence took place on the subject eventuating in the withdrawal of the condition objected to. The Wesley College still declined, however, to play on the Melbourne ground, and so the return match has fallen through.

It is matter for regret that anything should have occurred to prevent our teams from meeting, as the matches between the two schools have always been of a very pleasant kind. In the present instance our representatives would have yielded the point, but they were unwilling to establish a precedent which might, at some future time, when the teams are more evenly matched, deprive us of the advantage of playing on our own ground. Should the same difficulty present itself next year it might be possible to arrange to play both matches on neutral ground.

IN days gone by, when the only interesting school matches in Melbourne were those between the Church of England Grammar School and the Scotch College, all the arrangements for playing were made directly by the committees and captains of the two schools. Of late, however, an attempt has been made to introduce a new system, under which the settlement of matters affecting sports would be left in the hands of delegates representing certain schools. This experiment, so far as it has been tried, has not been a success; on the contrary, it has developed some features of an objectionable kind, and it will probably be found conducive to the best interests of sports to revert to the old plan of leaving the schools to make their own arrangements. This, of course, would in no way interfere with combined action should two or more schools choose to unite for a common object.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, urging the Scotch College to send a team to the ensuing shooting match, and states that a new cup will this year, for the first time, be open to competition. We may state that the authorities of the College have hitherto declined to take part in a rifle match.

WRITING of the late football match between the Scotch College and the Church of England Grammar School, which resulted in a draw, a correspondent of the *Australasian* stated that the



result was highly creditable to our opponents, as they had lost several of their number. We do not exactly know what this statement is meant to imply; but the fact is that the Grammar School on that occasion played their strongest team, a team which included three of their best players, whom they did not bring into the field against the Geelong School. It is true, therefore, that the Grammar School teams have this year to some extent varied in strength, but it will be observed that they did not play their weaker team against the Scotch College.

The following paragraph appeared in the football columns of the *Australasian* of the 31st August:—

"The Geelong Grammar School are the only school entitled to claim the Public School championship, as they have played, or been willing to play, the full number of matches, and have never met with a defeat. The Melbourne Grammar School were defeated by the Melbourne Scotch College in the first match, and are therefore out of the running. The Scotch College have refused to accept the challenge of the Geelong Grammar School, doubtless being afraid of the effects of the sea air on the constitution of their twenty. Last year, however, when the Scotch College team embraced Lamrock, Baker, and Downes, no difficulty was experienced in bringing a team to the Pivot."

This paragraph was brought under the notice of our Sports Committee, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to forward the following statement to the Sporting Editor of the *Australasian*:—

"Sir,—Your issue of last Saturday contains a paragraph reflecting on the Scotch College Twenty. Considering the source and tone of that paragraph I must express my regret that it was inserted before steps were taken to ascertain if the statements made were correct. Had that been done it would have been found that your public schools correspondent was ignorant of the true facts of the case. The slight intercourse that has hitherto taken place between us and the Geelong Grammar School has uniformly been of a pleasant kind, and I am therefore glad to find that that school disclaims connection with or approval of the paragraph in question. I confess that I should be somewhat astonished were it otherwise, for I am quite unconscious of any action on our part which could in any way justify the remarks complained of. What are the facts? Previous to last year we played no matches with the Geelong Grammar School, and when for the first time a challenge was received the Principal refused permission to accept, on the ground that to do so would involve the College in eight additional matches annually, and that the time already given to sports was more than enough. The challenge was therefore declined, but the School being exceedingly anxious to play re-opened the matter. Subsequently the Principal consented to our playing in Melbourne on condition that there was to be no return match. To this objection was taken, and it was ultimately agreed that if victors here our team would visit Geelong and afford their opponents a second opportunity to beat them; at the same time the Principal informed the proper

authorities that it was not his intention to allow us to play the Geelong School again. These are the circumstances under which we last year visited Geelong, and they do not bear out your correspondent's assertion that we had no difficulty in sending a team, or his insinuation that we were anxious to play because conscious of victory. The statement that we this year declined to play is correct, but misleading, for it suppresses the fact that intimation was given last season that we could not in future meet them. Notwithstanding all this the Geelong Grammar School, prompted by a laudable ambition, challenged us this year, first to cricket and then to football. These challenges were, of course, declined, but they led to a correspondence in which, as I am informed, the Head Master of the School expressed his full approval of the reasons which induced the Principal of the College to adhere to his former decision. I submit that in view of these facts your correspondent was not justified in insinuating that we this year declined to go to Geelong because we were doubtful of winning; and I presume that even he will hesitate to assert that our Eleven were afraid of defeat at a time when they were more than a match for any fifteen the School could bring into the field. So far as the team are concerned, we were anxious and willing to play, and we have a well assured confidence that if a match took place the result would not be a win to our opponents. And should we ever so far forget our traditions, or belie our reputation, as to show the white feather, it would be against stronger antagonists than any we have yet met from the Geelong Grammar School. Of course opinions may differ as to whether the College authorities are right in seeking to prevent the encroachment of sports on study, but it is probable that their judgment in that matter is more intelligent and reliable, and their motives fully as honourable as those of your correspondent, who, in acting as he has done, meddles with matters quite outside his province. This is the first time in Victoria, so far as I am aware, that a gentleman connected with one school has publicly attributed dishonourable motives to the pupils of another, and I sincerely trust it will be the last; for if that sort of thing is to continue there are other matters than sports which may lead to correspondence, and from which peculiar inferences might be drawn. For ourselves, we are anxious to maintain friendly relations with all schools, and we shall, as heretofore, do our best to secure that object, by continuing to meet our every engagement and obligation, and by according to others what we claim for ourselves, the sole right to manage our own affairs in our own way as regards sports, games, and all other matters. So far as the championship is concerned, we lay no claim to it. We dislike the expression, and last year declined to use it, although we beat every School, except the Geelong College, whom we tied. Now, as then, we shall content ourselves with the simple statement of results; and these, so far as this year goes, are that the Geelong Grammar School played three Schools, beating one, whilst of these three we played two, beating both. Perhaps you will permit me, whilst writing, to state that



there is a pretty strong feeling in more than one quarter that this innovation of having a Public School Correspondent is not calculated to do much good. So long as our actions were reviewed by gentlemen accustomed to the task, and in a position of recognised responsibility, there was a perfect guarantee that the criticisms would be courteous and unbiassed; but we have no such security when the writer is an interested party. There is this further evil, that as the critic is sure to be known, the inevitable result will follow that any ill feeling engendered will be, in part at least, transferred from him to the school with which he is identified. Permit me further to suggest that the proper place, in the first instance at least, for the ventilation of grievances is in the School journals, and to express my regret at the necessity which impels me to crave in your columns space which might otherwise be occupied by matter of more general interest."

This statement was duly passed to the football critic of the *Australasian*, who wrote as follows, in that journal, on the 7th instant:—"I have a letter from the secretary of the Scotch College Football Club regarding some remarks in last week's paper from a gentleman who now and then sends me jottings about the public schools, in which he states that until last year no matches were played between his College and the Geelong Grammar School on account of the time already devoted to sports, but as the latter were then very anxious to have a meeting, the principal of the College waived his objection on the distinct understanding that his boys were not to play the Geelong School again. The objection of the College authorities he alleges as the only reason for not meeting the School, and not any apprehension for the result. He also takes exception to the imputation of dishonourable motives, and says this is the first instance on record in which this has been done among the public schools, and further states that, as far as the championship is concerned, his club lays no claim to it, as it dislikes the expression, and is quite content to accept the position the results of the season assign it. This seems to me a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the reason why the Scotch College declines to meet the Geelong Grammar School, and fully answers any insinuation of showing the white feather contained in the remarks of my correspondent."

Our committee are quite satisfied with this paragraph, and they regret the necessity which compelled them to take action in the matter. There is no use in concealing the fact that the position of our critic renders his remarks all the more likely to produce ill-feeling between the two schools, and we may state that we have already received communications bearing out this aspect of the case. We think it desirable, however, that this matter should be allowed to drop, and we regret that our critic before writing did not consult the authorities of his own school, who could have informed him of the actual reasons why we would not play.

We submit that the Geelong Grammar School have no ground for complaint, nay, have every reason to be satisfied. For sixteen years they evinced no desire to meet us, and they chose their own time

for first challenging us, a time when they had an unusually strong team. How that challenge was received, and under what conditions accepted, is now known to our readers.

At present our school matches are confined to Melbourne, but if at any future time it should be found possible to play elsewhere, we would, as a matter of course, be delighted to face such teams as those of the Geelong College and Grammar School. Meantime, however, there is more to do in Melbourne than we can overtake, and hence we have never yet been able to meet the Hawthorn Grammar School.

THE football matches between the Geelong College and Grammar School have this year been unusually exciting and interesting. Both schools possess strong teams, and the singular fact is that the last five matches all ended in a draw. This, we believe, is an unprecedented result in the history of football. The last game was played on the 31st August, and, according to the local papers, was most evenly contested, neither side seeming to have the slightest advantage.

SINCE the above paragraphs were in type, the correspondent of the *Australasian* has written to that journal apologising to our team for the insinuations contained in his former communication.

### Schoolboys.

MY BOYS.

"Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distress'd,  
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given."

GOLDSMITH.

MANY highly respectable middle-aged gentlemen, some of them six feet high, and with long, fierce beards, were my boys once, though they wouldn't know me in the street now, nor, probably, even remember my name. But I was a great man once in their little world. They called me, perhaps, by a nickname, not a very complimentary one. They noticed with much interest when I got a new coat. They obeyed my orders without question. You have all heard of Mr. Goldleaf, partner in the rich banking firm of Goldleaf and Sons. You have seen his benevolent countenance ornamented with spectacles and high collars on the platform of Exeter Hall; you have heard the cheers which followed the announcement of his munificent subscriptions to the funds of the Indigent Organ-grinders' Society. Well, I remember Johnny Goldleaf thinking himself highly honoured because I asked him to run back to the schoolroom for my hat; but my readers may suppose that I couldn't ask him to do so now. *Tempora mutantur*. Then there's Mr. Newlight, whose congregation have found it necessary to build such a large church for him. I remember giving him a most satisfactory caning for—well, never mind. He is not the



first good man who has been a naughty boy. And the other day, as I was taking my afternoon walk, I found myself seized from behind by a huge individual in nautical costume, who wrung my hand with a grip that left it tingling for five minutes, and bluntly intimated that he recognised me as his old master.

"I'm not afraid of you now, sir," said the honest sailor, with a great guffaw. "Lord! what a plague I used to be to you!" He was right there.

But those whom at present I consider myself entitled to call "my boys," are the members of a certain class, in a certain school, in a certain city, the name of which it neither pleases me to tell nor concerns my reader to know.

These boys, whose lord and master I am for some hours every day, grow to be very dear and familiar to me. They seem like a part of myself; and when they leave me for business or for the care of some worthier dominie, I feel a pang at parting with them. For, while some men perceive in a class of boys only a restless row of heads, or a bespattered line of trousers and knickerbockers, I see little human hearts to be moulded for good or evil, and rejoice that such precious workmanship is committed to me—rejoice tremblingly, lest I labour not well.

I love to watch them at their sports, to fancy myself one of them, to study their characters, to wonder what will be their future, what my influence on them will be, whether they will grow up good or evil, happy or miserable. Shall I introduce you, reader, to one or two of my favourites?

Sauntering by White's side (and I wish both of them would play a little more with the others,) is Tommy Grey, his rival this year for the highest place in the class. Tommy is a good fellow, but he is being spoiled by too much learning. His mother is an awful woman, with spectacles and theories of education, who, being deprived of opportunities of displaying her own talents, is resolved that she will shine in the reflected light of her son. So, though Tommy's intellect is not of the highest order, he is crammed to an extent perfectly alarming. Every day, as soon as that unfortunate youth returns from school, I have reason to believe that he is seized and imprisoned in a back parlour, where he not only is obliged to get up his school lessons to his mother's satisfaction, but has his flabby brain distended with a most useless mass of useful knowledge. None of the sweets of schoolboy life are for poor Tommy. No exercise to strengthen these long, skinny legs of his, and open that narrow chest. No thoughtless mirth to brighten up these dull eyes, that blink at me so sorrowfully and anxiously when I ask him a question. No excitement, except that

of hiding from one of those bullies whose natural prey he is, and who fasten on him like vultures. Nothing but weary lessons, and his mother, who must be nearly as bad. She is truly an awful woman, that Mrs. Grey, and I should not mind telling her so. Twice a week, on the days when the school is open to visits from the public, does she come and sit in my class-room for two hours at a time, looking severely at the boys, and critically at me. She waylays me when the class is over. She explains to me her theories of education. She is constantly propounding the original doctrine that knowledge is a good thing. She lectures Tommy on the evils of idleness, which the poor boy knows only by name. She amuses herself in holiday time by setting him exercises. I believe he is fond of her, and I dare say she loves him, and means all this for his benefit; but I do think she is doing him a great deal of harm. She may succeed in making him a very learned and a very stupid man. It is more likely, however, that his health will break down under the process, and that his head will, by evident tokens, refuse to hold any more. I hope so, for Tommy is a good fellow, harmless as a dove, if not exactly as wise as a serpent or strong as a lion.

Charley Bernard is a different kind of boy; there he is, at the head of that band of boys who are furiously bent on driving that ball through the ranks of their no less eager opponents. His sturdy limbs, his good-natured face, his bright, ready eyes, and his lips clenched in earnest purpose to win the game, tell you at a glance why he is always chosen as the leader on his side. But in a few minutes he will be showing in the schoolroom the same qualities as distinguish him in the playground. You will see him with his fingers run through his shaggy hair, as if to collect his thoughts, and his eyes fixed alternately on his book and on my face. He is always awake and ready; except when he does take a fit of naughtiness, when he starts off into the boldest and wildest kinds of schoolboy naughtiness, and does not allow himself to be yoked and harnessed into diligence again till he has had a sound thrashing. It does one good to see him either playing or working, he is so earnest about whatever he does. I am sure Mr. Carlyle would have a high opinion of him. I can see that his companions have. And depend on it, if he lives, he will make a mark in the world, like every other man who sets himself to do with all his might whatsoever his hand findeth to do.

I wish Bernard could lend some of his strength of purpose to Harry Anderson. Such a light-hearted, thoughtless, idle fellow as Harry never was known, and yet everybody likes him, even I,



grim old dominie as I am. My love for him has to manifest itself in a peculiar form. Very frequently I have to call him from the foot of the class, and hurt his hand with an instrument kept for the purpose, and threaten him sternly with severer punishment. And every day, when this ceremony is over, he looks up into my face penitently and even gratefully, and seems to make a mute promise that he will learn his lessons for the future. And I have no doubt he really means it, though next time they are no better learned, and the same performance has to be gone through *da capo*, till I begin to doubt whether Harry's school fees are not received by us under false pretences, inasmuch as an able-bodied porter, who would contract for a certain quantity of flogging daily, would come cheaper and be just as efficient. He has got quite used to flogging; it seems to agree with him. He takes it all as a matter of course; and though his blue eyes sometimes fill with tears, he is laughing again next moment. I know a punishment, however, which has more terror for him, though I doubt if any terror would be sufficient to make Harry learn his lessons. It is to keep him in at the play-hour. Hitherto I have not done this often, because I have not the heart to bottle up so much happiness. But I must really steel my heart and knit my brows towards good-natured, thoughtless Master Harry, or he will grow up hopelessly ignorant and idle.

We have all read in the story-books of the frank, merry boy who never tells a lie, gives away everything that belongs to him, sticks to his friends through thick and thin, almost likes to get punished, and has his liking frequently gratified. This character, more or less modified, is commoner among boys than the critical readers of these story-books suppose. Many dominies don't appreciate him at all; but I have always cherished such a sympathy with the joys and sorrows of boyhood, that he is rather a favourite of mine. I have him in my class just now; his name is Harold Douglas. A curly-haired, brown-faced, bright-eyed fellow he is, always laughing. When he gets a thrashing—which is often—he comes up laughing; and though for a moment after the infliction he may look a little sobered, as he clenches his hands inside his trouser-pockets to deaden the pain, as soon as he catches the eye of one of his cronies, his face breaks into a smile, and when I next look at him he is grinning more merrily than ever. He never looks grave except when he is asked a question; and then he stands up, and stretching out his arm like a pump-handle, with his eyes bent on the floor, gives himself up to profound reflection, the result of which generally is a sensible answer. He

is diligent enough at his lessons, and would keep a good place in his class if he were not so constantly taken up by a friendly interest in other people's affairs. For, if he is examining Wilson's knife, or admiring the caricature which Harris is drawing of me, or telegraphing across the room to Campion, a laughing condolence with him on the occasion of his being detected in some mischief, and forthwith rewarded with summary punishment,—it is not to be expected that he can always know what was the last sentence read, or the exact tense of *possum*, *potui*, *posse*, which we have just been going over. And thus Harold goes up and down in his class, and sometimes wins praise and sometimes *palmies*. But it is always a pleasure to me to be his master, because I know that I shall never have to punish him for meanness, cruelty, or deceit, and because his happy, healthy face, and his clear, boyish voice, are like sunshine and sweet music to my heart.

Then comes Billy Thompson, the last, but not the least, of my favourites. He is an ungainly, vulgar-looking boy, whom not many people would see anything loveable in; but I love him because I know him, and because I have done him good. When he first came to my class he was idle and cowardly; the other boys laughed at him as a muff, and I set him down as a hopeless case, judging hastily, as I fear I am prone to do. But I soon discovered the spring by which to move him. He had been brought up by stern Puritan parents in the ways of their religion, and already, strange as it may seem to some, this slow, awkward boy—a boy in size and intellect, though almost a man in years—had learned dimly and imperfectly to love God and goodness. And when I showed him how God wishes us to be brave and wise, as well as pure and kind, he thanked me sincerely, and in his slow, stupid way, set about trying to master his lessons, and to conquer the timidity which made him shrink from the amusements of the other boys. It was a hard task, but not too hard for the motive which was urging him; and so, for the last year, I have had the great joy of seeing him steadily overcoming his faults, acquiring industrious habits, winning more and more the respect and friendship of the best of his class-fellows.

These are some of my favourite boys. I hope I never show partiality to them; but in my heart of hearts I know that I love some of my pupils more than others. And some I not only love, but respect. I can well understand the feeling which prompted a certain great and good dominie to say of one of his pupils, "I could stand before that boy hat in hand." I, too, have had boys to whom I could pay honour and reverence, knowing how much purer and kinder they were, and how much wiser they would be than I am.



Yes, we must often feel ourselves humble and base-minded in the light of the pure and generous thoughts of boyhood. I know that my Father has prepared for me a blessed home, through the gates of which I trust one day to enter into everlasting rest, and there to dwell by the river of the water of life, and beneath the shade of the tree of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations of earth; but I believe that many of those boys, whom I have taught and scolded and flogged, shall press in before me through these golden gates, and shall stand nearer the right hand of Him that sitteth on the throne, their garments shining eternally with the unspeakable glory of righteousness, and on their fair brows, in letters of living fire — “*Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.*”

A. R. HOPE.

### *Athletic Sports.*

#### SPORTS COMMITTEE.

Adam, J.	Clendinnen, F.
Aitken, D.	Downes, H. J.
Armstrong, J. J.	Melville, W.
Bayles, W.	Mitchell, D.
Brodie, A. G.	Robertson, Jas.
	H. J. Downes, Hon. Sec.

#### SPORTS MEETING, 1878.

The following events will be open to competitors should a sufficient number of boys enter. In all the events points will be given, 5 for the first place, 3 for the second, and 2 for the third. The winner of the highest number of points in the open events will be declared champion athlete of the College; and the winners of the highest number of points in the events under 16, 14, and 12 years, will be declared the champion athlete for these years:—

1. Long Leap. Under 12 years.
2. High Leap. Under 12 years.
3. Long Leap. Under 14 years.
4. High Leap. Under 14 years.
5. Long Leap. Under 16 years.
6. High Leap. Under 16 years.
7. Throwing the Hammer. Open.
8. Kicking the Football. Open.
9. Putting the Weight. Open.
10. Long Leap. Open.
11. High Leap. Open.
12. Race, 150 yards. Age Handicap. Under 10 years.
13. Race, 200 yards. Age Handicap. Under 12 years.
14. Race, 440 yards. Age Handicap. Under 12 years.
15. Vaulting with Pole. Under 12 years.
16. Race, 100 yards. Age Handicap. Under 14 years.
17. Race, 300 yards. Age Handicap. Under 14 years.

18. Race, 880 yards. Age Handicap. Under 14 years.
19. Vaulting with Pole. Under 14 years.
20. Race, 100 yards. Age Handicap. Under 16 years.
21. Race, 440 yards. Age Handicap. Under 16 years.
22. Race, 1320 yards. Age Handicap. Under 16 years.
23. Vaulting with Pole. Under 16 years.
24. Race, 100 yards. Open.
25. Race, 440 yards. Handicap. Open.
26. Race, 1760 yards. Handicap. Open.
27. Hurdle Race. 120 yards. Open.
28. Steeplechase, 440 yards. Handicap. Open.
29. Sack Race, 100 yards. Open.
30. Walking Match. 1 mile. Handicap. Open.
31. Throwing Cricket Ball. Open.
32. Vaulting with Pole. Open.
33. Siamese Race. 120 yards. Open.
34. Old Collegians' Race. Handicap. 100, 440, and 880 yards.

Entries for the first eleven events must be made on or before the 1st October. Entries for the other events will be received up to 1st November. All entries must be in writing, and must contain the name in full, and the number and name of the event. In under age events the age last birthday, together with the day and year of birth, must also be given.

In every case ages will date from 1st October. No vaulting will be allowed in Event No. 28.

### *Cricket.*

THE cricket season is rapidly approaching, and the leading clubs have already held their annual meetings. During the first part of this year we played two school matches, winning both; one against the Church of England Grammar School and the second against Wesley College. Of the players who took part in these matches only one—C. Robertson—has left. There will therefore be very little alteration in the team, as the following players who took part in the matches during the first half are still at school:—McCrimmon, Melville, Downes, Moore, Mitchell, Syme, Aitken, Adams, Bryan, Taylor, and Brodie. The captain will thus be able to bring a strong team into the field, and our eleven will do their best to maintain the position which the College has held at cricket for the past year or two.

### *Boating.*

WE observe from the *Australasian* that there is to be a Public Schools Race for second crews some time before Christmas. The College does not intend to compete. The treasurer has much pleasure in acknowledging the following subscriptions towards the purchase of a second boat, and will be glad to receive further contributions:—



James Robertson, Esq. ... ..	£5	0	0
Hon. Robert Simson ... ..	5	0	0
John Simson, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0
Hon. John Cumming, M.L.C. ... ..	3	3	0
Thomas Armstrong, Esq.... ..	3	3	0
William Taylor, Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
John Catto, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
John A. Campbell, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Archibald Fiskien, Esq. ... ..	1	0	0
Andrew Scott, Esq. ... ..	1	0	0

### Football.

#### SCOTCH COLLEGE *v.* WESLEY COLLEGE.

ON 4th July, for the first and only time this season, our team played that of the Wesley, on the St. Kilda ground. Melville, attended by his usual ill luck, lost the toss and kicked up the hill. For the first ten minutes the Wesley assumed the offensive, and obtained two behinds, one from a good kick by Turnbull, sen. The play from this till half-time was in the Wesley half, Bryan in particular obtaining chances of scoring, but strange to say did not avail himself of them. Behinds continued to be scored till Melville, cleverly eluding the rear guard of the Wesley, ran up to goal and coolly punted the ball over the keeper's head. Goal No. 1 for the Scotch. After play was again started, the ball for a few minutes was taken to our goal, but Downes and Armstrong quickly raised the siege, and the followers aiding, carried the ball to the Wesley end, where Sloman and Tatchell made strenuous efforts to avert the danger, but all to no purpose, for Melville repeated his performance. Goal No. 2. Half-time soon brought its welcome respite. College, two goals seven behinds; Wesley, two behinds. The Wesley, on the resumption of play, took the ball to the College end, but only to be marked and returned by Downes. The scene of operations was now in the vicinity of the Wesley stronghold, Austin particularly being conspicuous by his neat dodging and endeavours to score. Ellerman, Bayles, Aiken, Bryan, and Melville, had each several opportunities of scoring, but to no purpose. Downes also came forward, and on two occasions put the ball behind the goal line. The call of time put an end to this sorry exhibition of shooting, the game standing College two goals nineteen behinds, Wesley two behinds. Tatchell, Turnbull (2), Scott, and Robb (capt.), worked hard for our opponents. Mr. James Morrison gave great satisfaction as central umpire.

#### SCOTCH COLLEGE (25) *v.* UNIVERSITY (20.)

ON Tuesday, 20th August, our representatives donned their colours for the first time since the holidays, their opponents being the First Twenty of the University, at whose hands they had suffered their only defeat in the former part of the season. Serjeant, the University captain, won the toss, and took advantage of a slight breeze which was blowing along the ground, and Melville kicked off for the College. For the first twenty minutes the play was confined to the middle of the ground,

but gradually, through the agency of Champion, James, and Ray, drew near the College goal, where Roberts secured the ball, and, by a long, neat kick, obtained the only goal for his side. Kicked off again, the ball was carried towards the University goal, principally through the exertions of Bayles, and the long kicks of Brodie, and sent several times behind. From this till half time the play tended towards the College goal, which, however, was ably defended by Downes, Armstrong, Aitken, and Adams, and the University failed to score again. The result of the play in this half was—University one goal, six behinds; College four behinds. On the ball being thrown up, the College made a vigorous rush, which resulted in Bryan obtaining a little mark some forty yards from the University goal, and he, by a fine straight kick, placed the teams on equal terms. After this the play, despite the vigorous efforts of Rannard, Montgomery, Cussen, and Simson, was still in favour of the Collegians, who, though they had several opportunities of scoring, yet failed to do so, and the match ended in a draw. During this half the College obtained one goal and eleven behinds, to one behind obtained by the University. For the University Rannard, Champion, Serjeant, T., and Simson played well, while Aitken, Austin, Downes, Bayles, and Parry were the most noticeable for the College.

#### SCOTCH COLLEGE *v.* MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The return match was played on Monday, 26th August, on the Madeline-street Reserve, and resulted in a win for the College by two goals to nil. Play was commenced a little after three o'clock by Melville kicking off against the wind, which was blowing strongly from end to end. The ball was immediately taken to the College goal, but only to be taken in hand by the backs and forced into the centre of the field. The Medical followers, however, were not to be denied, for they quickly returned the ball, and Quirk, from a mark about thirty-five yards from the goal, at a somewhat difficult angle, scored first behind, the ball passing scarcely a foot from the post. This seemed to rouse the Collegians, Aitkin marking the ball from the kick-off by Downes, carried it well forward, where, after a little small play, Ellerman received a little mark, scarcely twenty yards from the goal, but his kick was nullified by the wind, and a behind alone resulted. On the ball being again set in motion, play again raged in College territory, but Downes, Armstrong and Clendinnen, by their fine defence, forced it forward, but only to be returned. For a time the Medicals pressed their opponents very hard, several times almost scoring, the College again rallied, and through the agency of Aitkin and Bayles, who were following grandly, carried the ball into their opponents' camp, when it was well marked by Syme, but only to be sent behind. From this till half-time the Medicals had the best of the game, and almost scored from a fine punt, out of a scrimmage, by Newman. Medicals five behinds, College three. For a few minutes after the throw up, the ball was kept in the College half, the efforts against the wind in the first half telling upon the followers. Soor,



however, the ball found its way to the other end of the ground, though, not before Fullarton from a mark twenty-five yards in front, tried to do the needful for his side, and almost succeeded, for the wind blew the ball round the post. The kick-off by Downes was a splendid one, the wind ably assisting, and the ball being taken in hand by Austin, was sent well forward, when Syme, with a hurried aim, scored a behind. The forwards now in rapid succession put the ball behind, none, however, very dangerous, till Bryan obtained a mark straight in front, and with his usual accuracy landed the leather fair through the posts. First goal for the College. From the kick-off the ball was returned, and after some good play on both sides, that of Cussen in particular, being noticeable on behalf of the "Meds," Melville, by a fine long kick, netted goal number two for his team. It now wanted but a few minutes to time, at the call of which the game stood, College, two goals, thirteen behinds; Medicals, six behinds. For the "Meds," Fullarton, Newman, Cussen, Springthorpe and Donaldson worked hard. Mr. Robert Simson performed the duties of central umpire to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SCOTCH COLLEGE *v.* CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE last match of the season was played with the above school on Friday, 30th August, on the St. Kilda ground. The School brought its strongest team into the field (three of its best players who did not play against its Geelong namesake donning their uniform on this occasion.) Our captain won the toss and elected to kick up the hill. Precisely at three o'clock, Riddell kicked off for the School. For the first few minutes play was very even, but the College followers were not to be denied, and the result was several behinds in quick succession in favour of our team. But soon the School rallied, and, with a desperate charge, carried the leather for the first time behind the College goal-line. From Downes' kick-off the ball soon found its way to its old quarters near the Grammar goal, and Bryan and Melville, from marks, endeavoured, though fruitlessly, to pilot the leather through the posts. Again and again Riddell, Hammond, and Shuter repelled with dogged perseverance the brilliant charges of Aitken, Bayles, and Ellerman, till Montgomery at last broke down all opposition, and, by a fine running kick, secured first goal for the College. As soon as the ball was again in motion, the School, by a rush, sent it towards the College goal, but Downes, Adams, and Armstrong proved staunch defenders, and the danger was successfully averted. Half-time was soon after called, the result so far being—College, one goal five behinds; School, two behinds. On the ball being thrown up, the play for a while was in favour of the Grammarians, who scored several behinds; but this seemed only to put fresh energy into the Collegians, who, mainly through the good play of Clendinnen, Whan, Aitken, and Bayles, once more raised the siege, and sent the ball behind the School goal. From Riddell's kick-off (a bad one) Melville secured the ball, and cleverly scored goal No. 2 for his team. Matters at this stage were

looking gloomy for the School, and Riddell himself, with hopes of better things, went forward, and with great success, as very soon he secured the ball well in front of goal, and by a neat left-foot kick landed first goal for the Grammarians. This success had an electrical effect on the School team, for, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the College rearguard, Shuter obtained a little mark, and from it scored goal No. 2 for the School. The only noticeable thing after this was a chance missed by Bryan for the College, the ball, however, going very close. Thus one of the hardest-played and best-contested school matches this season ended in a draw. Those who played hardest for the School were Riddell, Shuter, Rogers, Watt, and Hammond; while Aitken (*par excellence*), Bayles, Downes, Montgomery, M'Nicol, and Ellerman were particularly conspicuous on behalf of the College. Mr. Coulthard, as usual, performed his duties as central umpire to the satisfaction of the contending teams.

### Correspondence.

*To the Editor of "Young Victoria."*

SIR,—At the beginning of the football season, we were told that it would be better to have one large club than a number of small ones, and that a range of twenties would be formed, so that all might practise. Now the season is about over, and the promises given have not been fulfilled. Whose fault is it?—I am, &c.,

YOUNGSTER.

*To the Editor of "Young Victoria."*

SIR,—I have a grievance to bring under your observation. The door between rooms 10 and 11 is a common source of annoyance to boys and teachers. Trusting that you will see to this, *pro bono publico*, and thus, although in a small matter, "earn the luxury of doing good."—I am, &c.,

SAPIENS.

*(To the Editor of "Young Victoria.")*

SIR,—How is it that there appears to be such a dislike—I may almost say fear—to play on the Melbourne Football Ground, which has lately been made one of the finest grounds in the colony? There never was any objection to it even in its unimproved state in the good old days. Is the dislike now, for the first time evinced, evidence that school boys are degenerating, and that they are frightened at the possibility of a good buster.

One word as to matches. Obviously school teams will vary from year to year, sometimes from half to half. Hence it is desirable that return matches should be played, otherwise the practice may be resorted to of playing only when a team is strong. Surely there is no disgrace in defeat, and



I hold with the poet, whose words I take the liberty of altering,

"'Tis better to have played and lost,  
Than never to have played at all."

I am, &c.,

ONE OF THE TEAM.

*To the Editor of "Young Victoria."*

DEAR SIR,—May I request a little space in this number to ask why hockey is not played in the schools of Victoria? It is played in almost all the large schools in England and in Tasmania, and here, in a rougher form, promises to become as popular as football. Let some of the leading boys interest themselves in the matter, and next season we may see hockey played, not only in the Scotch College, but also in the other large schools in and around the metropolis.—I am, &c.,

NEMO.

### *Notice to Correspondents.*

WE have to remind correspondents that letters addressed to the Editor cannot be inserted unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Our next issue will appear early in November, and contributions will be received up to the 20th October.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Sydneian*, the *Melburnian*, the *Geelong Church of England Grammar School Quarterly*, and the *Wesley College Chronicle*.

### *Births.*

AINSLIE.—On 28th June, at St. Kilda, the wife of James B. Ainslie, of a son.

CAMPBELL.—On 3rd July, at Maldon, the wife of J. S. Campbell, of a son.

CALVERT.—On 16th July, at Yan Yan Gurt, the wife of Robert Calvert, of a daughter.

WHITEHEAD.—On 31st July, at Carlton, the wife of Isaac Whitehead, jun., of a son.

McLELLAN.—On 2nd August, at Cape Wrath, the wife of James McLellan, of a daughter.

VIUSSEUX.—On 7th August, at East Melbourne, the wife of E. A. L. Viusseux, of a son.

McCRACKEN.—On 19th August, at West Melbourne, Mrs. C. McCracken, of a daughter.

STILLWELL.—On 23rd August, at Carlton, the wife of Alfred Stillwell, of a daughter.

ICK.—On 28th August, at Sandhurst, the wife of the Rev. Thos. E. Ick, M.A., of a daughter.

### *Marriages.*

SHILTON—OXLEY.—On 8th July, at East Melbourne, Arthur W. Shilton to Harriet Oxley.

OLIVER—AFFLECK.—On 24th July, at South Yarra, William Oliver to Maggie Rubina Affleck.

DOUGALL—DAVIES.—On 31st July, at West Melbourne, Thomas Dougall to Pauline Davies.

MASTERTON—MURRAY.—On 8th August, at Elsternwick, David Masterton to Annie Sutherland Murray.

ROLLS—BAMFORD.—On 4th September, at Bacchus Marsh, Benjamin Rolls to Susan Bamford.

## "YOUNG VICTORIA,"

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