

# YOUNG VICTORIA

A Journal of the

SCOTCH



COLLEGE

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FEW subjects of human intellectual activity have played a more prominent part in developing, strengthening, and subtilising that powerful instrument of research, the human reason, and consequently of causing the wonderful, never-ending expansion of physical knowledge, of which we are all more or less cognisant, than the science of Geometry. Since space and form enter as inseparable factors in all material objects, an adequate acquaintance with their properties and laws is indispensable to the successful or beneficial study of any of the branches of natural philosophy. But, although even in the earliest times court was paid to Geometry in its capacity as handmaid to Astronomy, yet its own intrinsic attractiveness gained for it many a devoted wooer for itself alone. Many of the greatest minds of antiquity and of modern days have revelled in its manifold beauties, and found in its ardent cultivation a delight of which the most determined

votary of mere bodily pleasure can have no conception.

The vast extension which this beautiful science has undergone within the last two centuries, owing to the marvellous analytical methods discovered and introduced by eminent philosophers, raises feelings of wonder and admiration that from a few simple germs of self-evident axioms the divine intellect of man should have been able to evolve immense forests of truth, which bear in themselves the seeds of still further indefinite increase. New developments and additions are continually taking place, so that it is almost impossible for any one but the professional devotee to fully appreciate the science in its entirety.

Yet so important is a certain amount of geometrical knowledge both for practical applications and for mental training, that its acquirement is justly considered a necessary part of the education even of our youth. In all test examinations it is a prominent

requisite; it is taught in our schools, colleges, and universities, and is in all respects looked upon as part and parcel of an elementary as well as of an advanced curriculum. Nevertheless, it is a strange fact, that this really fascinating science has but little attraction for the majority of students, and that, in comparison with other subjects, the results produced are disproportionate to the labour and time expended. It may, of course, be urged that the study is difficult and that the attention and mental concentration which it demands have a deterrent effect. This is true enough, and accounts equally for many other kinds of ignorance; but it does not explain how it is that large numbers of men and boys with good intellects and habits of diligence and perseverance, while proficient in grammar, logic, and natural science, yet shrink with a sort of horror from even the name of geometry, which does not require a tithe of the toilsome drudgery entailed by some of the above-mentioned subjects. This remarkable repulsion seems to be accompanied by a notion of the hardness, dryness, and so to speak, angularity of all mathematical subjects which are imagined to have a sort of refrigerating effect upon the heart, to deaden the sensibilities, and to make of a man a mere petrified calculator.

This mistaken estimate of mathematics as the antithesis of the æsthetic and poetical, arises, we are inclined to think, from associations contracted in early youth, and engendered by a system of teaching which forgets that the main object of the study, at that age, is to awaken and stimulate the reason, the welfare of the memory being sufficiently cared for in the other school work. Geometry, when the judging and comparing faculties of the mind are

not employed in its consideration, means nothing. Repeating propositions learnt by rote, with no idea of their aim and purport, is uttering so much gibberish; and boys know it and feel it—no one better. From the mental eyes of some the scales fall off of their own accord, others are fortunate in being better taught; but a great number become gradually possessed of an ineradicable disgust, for the further they go the less, if possible, they understand, and the more difficult does it become for them to learn anything, even parrotwise.

That this explanation of the aversion too commonly entertained against geometrical studies is at least reasonable may be judged from the fact that those who, their education having been entirely neglected in youth, set themselves to the work of self-improvement in later years, generally feel themselves more drawn to mathematics than to other branches of learning. Their minds, being unprejudiced by a deep-rooted dislike, their reason, matured by time and experience, has untrammelled choice, and chooses well; for such men find it naturally more painful to exercise the memory than the reason.

These considerations all tend to show us how extremely careful teachers should be when instructing their pupils in the rudiments of geometrical science. Comprehension is the main thing, indeed the only thing, and should be secured, no matter how slow progress is at first. It is wonderful to see how the dull and wearied eye of a lad repeating the monotonous ABC, BCA, CAB, lightens up when he comes to see the force of a proof. There is not a boy with brains in his head who does not enjoy his Euclid lesson when he really understands what it all drives at;

and to see him busily exercising his wits, and taxing all his ingenuity when set to independent investigation and discovery on a deduction, would soon reverse the opinion of those who think the pursuit of mathematics arid, thorny, and uninteresting.

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### *Official Announcements.*

**S**PEECH DAY is fixed for Tuesday, the 17th December.

The Athletic Sports' Meeting will be held on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, on Tuesday, the 10th December.

The Examinations in the Upper Fifth Class will commence on Wednesday, the 11th December.

The Examinations in the Sixth Class will commence on Wednesday, the 4th Dec.

The Matriculation Examination at the University will commence on Wednesday, the 4th December.

Sir James McCulloch's Prize will be awarded the writer of the best Essay on "The advantages to be derived from a Federation of the Australian Colonies."

We have again to express our obligations to Professor Strong for his kindness in forwarding Greek Translation.

Our next number will be published on Tuesday, the 17th December, and will contain a report of the Athletic Sports Meeting and the Honour List for the year.

In order to encourage English composition in the Lower School, we insert in this issue a few of the ordinary essays. We will continue to do so in alternate numbers.

We will insert in our next issue the best executed translation of the following extract into French, German, Latin, and Greek:—

"The evils which the mutual animosity of these factions tended to produce were, to a great extent, averted by the ascendancy and by the

wisdom of the Prince. Surrounded by eager disputants, officious advisers, abject flatterers, vigilant spies, malicious talebearers, he remained serene and inscrutable. He preserved silence while silence was possible. When he was forced to speak, the earnest and peremptory tone in which he uttered his well-weighed opinions soon silenced everybody else. Whatever some of his too-zealous adherents might say, he uttered not a word indicating any design on the English crown."

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### *Essays.*

#### SPARROWS.

THERE WAS once an old house, about twelve miles from town; its walls were covered with ivy, and there were a lot of sparrows' nests in it. Two little sparrows built a nice little nest up under the spout, and laid some eggs in it. Soon there were young ones, and when they were old enough their mother taught them to fly, and look for food for themselves, as she very soon got tired of feeding them. These naughty little birds, instead of eating the insects they ought to eat, ate the cherries and grapes. One day they were caught eating them, and they were shot.

A. A. TAYLOR (First Class.)

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#### A HUNTING PARTY.

IN this essay I am going to tell about a hunting party in the Christmas holidays. Some friends of ours called for us with their hounds to go for a day's sport. We left home about ten o'clock, and went to a neighbouring station. We started from there and got out a good way, till at last the hounds got on the scent of a hare, and away we went. We soon caught sight of the hare, and going after it, we had to jump a lot of high fences till at last we came to a very high one. Only three of the party got over, but in a few minutes we saw the hounds coming back again, and the three had to jump back again, and one of them was thrown, but soon caught his horse and remounted. The hounds lost this hare, but soon started another, and going after it for a long while, lost it also. After a happy day's hunt we returned to the station without any one being killed.

A. E. SCOTT (First Class.)

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#### DOMESTIC CATS.

THE cat is our chief household pet. There are many varieties of this animal; some are very wild, but it is of tame cats only that I am going to write. I will give you a description of some of them:—

First, the Blue Cat ; though she is called blue, she is not really blue, she is more of a slate colour. I cannot get any nearer than that. She is very gentle, but she does not make a good pet, because she is rather delicate.

We now come to the Tabbies. They are the commonest of all cats, and make themselves at home everywhere, whether sitting by the fireside or locked by mistake into the dairy.

There are many kinds of Tabbies. First, the Red or Sandy Tabby. It is a very beautiful cat, small but strong ; its colour is a light sandy red barred with a darker shade, and should have no white about it.

Next comes the Brown Tabby. It is the largest of all cats and makes the best house cat, as it is very fond of staying at home ; it is very fond of children, and will stand a great deal of pulling about by them. Its colour is a dark brown or grey, with very dark stripes like a tiger.

Lastly, we have the Silver and Spotted Tabbies, but they are so like the others in their habits, that I need not describe them.

C. TAYLOR (Second Class.)

### CRICKET.

THE word "cricket" is derived from the Saxon word "cryce," a stick. It is a well-known game and is generally played on a level piece of turf. In playing it two bats, a ball, two sets of wickets and bails are required. Two umpires and two scorers are also wanted. In a full game there are eleven players on each side, but there is no rule as to the numbers that play. Three wickets are placed at each end when a game is to be played, and on them are put two bails. Two players are then sent to the wickets from the side that wins the toss. The umpire calls out "play" and the bowler bowls the ball. If the player hits a ball far enough to have time to exchange places with his partner, before the ball is thrown in, it is called a run. The game keeps on like that until all the players are put out, except one. Both sides have two innings, and the one that makes the most runs has won the game.

C. SHEW (Lower Third.)

### ON FISH.

FISH is one of the most useful articles of food man has. It abounds in every part of the globe, in both fresh and salt water. The fish has its enemies, just the same as man. It has constantly to keep guard, and get out of the way of the larger fish, which prey on them. For instance, take the huge whale : it feeds on fish about the size of a herring or pilchard, but, although it is the largest of fish, it too has its enemies—the shark, swordfish, and many others. The whale

provides man with oil, whalebone, and other useful articles. The shark is of no use to man, and it lives a life of cruelty and slaughter. There are three different kinds of sharks—they are called the white, blue, and hammerheaded sharks. The shark kills almost every living thing that comes within its reach. The swordfish is also another of the whale's enemies. When it gets into a rage it will run its double-edged sword into the fleshy body of the whale. The whale has little or no chance of escaping alive. When the whale is attacked by the swordfish, it tries to defend itself with its great tail. If it could strike its antagonist it would very soon kill it, but somehow its enemy manages to keep out of its way. The swordfish will very often run its sword into the bottom or side of a ship. Very often it cannot draw its sword out again, but has to break it off. It is very seldom the swordfish lives after it has lost its weapon of defence.

E. A. BATES (Lower Third.)

### A SHIPWRECK.

AT the present day, when such a number of ships sail from port to port, carrying mails and cargoes of various characters, it is no wonder that many accidents will occur, in spite of all that has been done to prevent them, and especially as they now make short cuts, so as to get into port before any other ship. Nothing can be more horrible than a fire at sea—the strong sailors hurrying to and fro with buckets of water, and striving to quench the flames—the women and children crowding together, weeping and praying—many jumping overboard, preferring drowning to being burnt alive—while the hungry sharks swim round and round, patiently waiting till all is over, and they can feast on the charred and burnt corpses which float about. In a storm it is almost as bad, for, if the ship is not strong enough to weather the gale, nearly all the people on board are drowned. At first they attempt to launch the boats, but they are nearly always swamped, and then the survivors cling in despair to the rigging, while huge seas sweep over the deck, smashing down bulwarks, and clearing away everything movable, and force the poor wretches to climb higher and higher, till at last, after two or three tremendous lurches, the ship sinks, dragging down many in the vortex, while the remainder struggle frantically in the water, grasping each other, and dragging both to the bottom. Some, perhaps, more fortunate, happen to clutch a hencoop or a spar, and thus keep afloat for a few hours, but the majority, after a vain endeavour to keep afloat, sink with a loud gurgling cry. As this is all I can say I must now conclude.

W. FLINT (Upper Third.)

## MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, the capital of Victoria, is situated on the banks of the Yarra Yarra. It is so named from the great Lord Melbourne, who was Premier of England at the time when it was founded. When it is remembered that it is only forty years old, wonder seizes all those who visit it. Though there are no splendid terraces in Melbourne, some of the buildings are very fine. There is the Scots Church, which is built of freestone, and has a splendid steeple, with a spire over two hundred feet in height. The Free Library is another of these magnificent buildings; it contains about ninety thousand volumes, and is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. In a very conspicuous part of the city is Government House, the residence of the Governor; around it are the Botanical Gardens and Government Domain. There are several beautiful reserves in Melbourne, the finest of which is, perhaps, the Fitzroy Gardens.

A very peculiar feature about Melbourne is that the streets nearly all run at right angles to each other.

Sandridge is the port of Melbourne, and is from two to three miles away; it is connected with the city by a railway. There are two railways, one belonging to the Government, and the other to a private company. The former is connected with all the up-country lines, while the latter, which the Government has lately bought, goes to the suburbs. Prince's Bridge, a stone structure of about 150 feet in length, is but a few feet shorter than the longest of the arches of London Bridge.

With such a city the inhabitants can afford to blow.

M. G. JONES (Lower Fourth.)

## A VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND.

On the 19th of April, the good ship *Cuzco*, of the Orient line, 3000 horse-power effective, left Gravesend with over 500 people on board for Australia, touching at the Cape of Good Hope for coals.

Many of the people were going for the first time, but a few had been to the old country only for a trip. In a few days she reached Plymouth, and after staying there an hour or so, to take passengers on board, &c., the pilot gets on to the steamer in attendance, the captain telegraphs to the engine-room "Full speed a-head!" and with three cheers we start for Australia.

The run to the "Cape" was quick, beating the mail steamer *Conway Castle* by a day and a-half. At about half-past two in the morning the lookout cried "Land, on the port bow," which turned

out to be Table Mountain. The next morning no coals could be got on board on account of the rough state of the weather, although the Malays and Hottentots came on board, but finding no coals, soon cleared off. On the following day, the weather moderating, a fleet of coal boats came alongside and the men commenced coaling, although they talked more than they worked.

Some of the passengers, myself among the number, went on shore to the vineyards of Heideberg. Some of the Hottentot women were dressed in red and yellow, blue and red, &c., on account of its being a holiday, and evidently thought themselves very beautiful. On the outskirts of the town we came upon a body of Kaffirs—women and children taken in the war, and after a pleasant drive we came to Heideberg. After looking over the vineyards we lunched at the only hotel and got back to the ship in time for tea.

The following afternoon we started again. Nothing of any importance occurred till we were off St. Paul's Island, midway between the "Cape" and Australia, when the main shaft broke in the water-chamber outside the ship, so that it could not be mended till the ship was in dry dock, and we had to depend on our sails, of which we had only a few. All this happened when we were 1700 miles from land. The captain immediately had all sail set, and after a stormy passage of sixteen days we arrived at Portland Bay in safety.

E. FINCHAM (Lower Fourth.)

*Composition Exercise*

(Page 89.)

ENGLISH.

"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."

## FRENCH.

Cependant il ne s'était pas plutôt rendu l'objet de la haine et du mépris de toute la nation par ce crime inexpiable, qu'il apprit, que la politique civile et ecclésiastique d'Angleterre serait sous peu soutenue par des armes étrangères et domestiques. Dès ce moment tous ses plans paraissent avoir subi un changement. La crainte soumit toute son âme et elle était si visiblement tracée sur son front que tous ceux qui le voyaient pouvaient s'en apercevoir. On ne pouvait guère douter, qu'en cas d'une révolution, les mauvais conseillers qui entouraient le trône seraient forcés de se justifier et parmi ces conseillers il se trouvait au premier rang. La perte de ses places, de ses salaires, de ses pensions était le moins à craindre. Peut être son château patrimonial et ses forêts seraient ils confisqués. Peut être gémirait il en prison pour bien des années. Peut être devait il terminer ses jours à l'étranger, un pensionnaire de la générosité de la France.

OTTO MUELLER.

## GERMAN.

Kaum hatte er sich jedoch durch diese nicht zu suehnende That zu einem Gegenstande, des Hasses und der Verachtung bei der ganzen Nation gemacht, als er erfuhr dass die weltliche und kirchliche Politik Englands in Kurzem durch aeußere und innere Waffen beschuetzt werden sollte. Von diesem Augenblicke schienen alle seine Plaene sich voellig veraendert zu haben. Furcht beugte seine ganze Seele darnieder und war so deutlich auf seinem Gesichte geschrieben, dass alle welche ihn sahen es bemerken konnten. Es war kaum ein Zweifel, sollte eine Revolution entstehen, dass alle die boesen Rathgeber welche den Thron umringten, zu strenger Rechenschaft gezogen werden wuerden; und unter diesen Rathgebern stand er im ersten Range. Der Verlust seiner Besitzungen, seines Gehaltes, seiner Pension war das allerwenigste, was er zu befuerchten hatte. Es war auch moeglich dass seine waeterlichen Wohnungen und seine Waelder confiscirt werden konnten. Er konnte viele Jahre im Gefaengniss schmachten. Er konnte seine Tage als ein auf Frankreich's Wohlthaetigkeit angewiesener Pensionaer vollenden:

C. ALTMANN (Upper Fifth.)

## LATIN.

Vix, tamen illo inexpiable facinore toti genti odio et contemptui factus est, quum Britanniae administrationem civilem et ecclesiasticam mox vindicatum iri armis externis, et domesticis, comperiret. Ab eo tempore omnia consilia mutata sunt. Omnes timorem in vultu scriptum

legere poterunt. Haud erat dubium, quin, si essent res novae, auctores improbi, qui regem circumstitissent, in judicium grave vocarentur. quibus ex auctoribus primus erat. Minime pertimescendum erat ne potestatem mercedisque amitteret. Domus avita et silvae proscriberentur. Multos annos in vinculis consumeret. Moreretur externa in terra, Galliae benignitate sustentatus.

L. S. JONES (Sixth Class.)

## GREEK.

Οὗτος δὲ τοιοῦτο δαῖνον τε καὶ ἀνίκηστον ἠδίκηκός, ὥστε καὶ πάσης ξυγγνώμης ἀποτυγχάνειν, μισούμενος τε καὶ ὑβριζόμενος ἐκ πάντων κατέστη· ἀμὰ δὲ καὶ ἐκνήχθη ὅτι οἱ τὰ παλαιὰ σπενδόμενοι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τοὺς ἔξω σφίσι εἰνσίως ἔχοντας προσποιησάμενοι ἐν νῶ ἔχιοιεν τὴν τῆς Ἀγγλίας παλαιὰν ἀρχὴν κατὰγειν, καὶ τὴν κατὰ τὰ ἴερα καὶ κατὰ τὰ δημόσια ὁμοίως. Καὶ ἐκ τούτου δῆλος ἦν ἐκ τῆς ἐλπίδος ἐς τὴν ἀθυμίαν καθιστάμενος. Ὑπὸ φόβου δε καταπλάγεις βαρύνεσθαι εἴκειν ὥστε καὶ τῷ ἐντυχόντι ἦν τὸ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ δεός ἐγγεγραμμένον σαφῶς τεκμαίρεσθαι. Οὐδένι γὰρ ἐν ἀφανεί ἐτι ἦν ὅτι οἱ νεωτερίζοντες, εἰ σφίσι προχωρόη, τοῖσδε τοὺς βουλευτὰς οἶα τῶν ἀδικημάτων ὑπευθύνους τιμωρήσονται, ἐν ὧσπερ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἦκιστον εἶχε τέλος. Τὸ δὲ τῶν τιμῶν καὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ τῶν δωρεῶν ἐστερηῆσθαι μικρόν τι καὶ παρ' οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν· ἀλλὰ τὰ πατρικὰ καὶ τὰς ὑλὰς καὶ τὸν δόμον ἀφαιρεθῆναι, καὶ πρόσετι καὶ ἐν δεσμῶ καὶ φυλακῇ πολλὰ ἂν ἐτη ἐρχθέντα οὕτω διάγειν, ἢ καὶ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν ἀρχὴν ἐκπίπτοντα, τοῦ τῆς Γαλλίας βασιλεως ἔμμισθον, τοῦτο δὴ οὐκετι ἀνεκτὸν ἦν παθεῖν.

H. A. STRONG.

*Notes and Comments.*

THE holidays are rapidly approaching and we trust that during the next month every boy will work with energy and determination.

OUR present issue contains the handicaps for the Old Collegians' Race, and for the open events.

AN old Collegian, Mr. Henry Ray, M.B. and C.M., Glasgow; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, has returned to the Colony, and has commenced the practice of his profession in Collins-street.

MR. ANDREW HARPER, M.A., late Head Master of the Ladies' College, has been appointed Principal of that Institution. Mr. Harper was at one time a student at the College and subsequently pursued his studies at Edinburgh, where he carried several high distinctions.

WE are glad to observe that an old Collegian, Dr. R. D. Pinnock, has been elected to the position of Honorary Medical Officer at Ballarat Hospital.

There were three candidates, Dr. Pinnock being successful by a very large majority, obtaining 144 votes out of a total of 202 recorded.

WE observe that Mr. Edward Hart, an old Collegian, who was lately admitted as a solicitor, has commenced the practice of his profession at 22 Collins-street west.

MR. ALEXANDER C. SMITH, M.A., of Melbourne, a former dux of the College, has carried several high honours at the New College, Edinburgh.

MR. JAMES MORRISON, a son of the Principal, sailed for England on the 16th inst. He passed the Matriculation Examination last year, and has since been in the Sixth Class.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. J. W. Adamson and Mr. C. Adamson have taken honours at the end of their second year at the University of Philadelphia.

OUR cricket team has this year played but one match, that with the Bohemians. Our representatives were successful in defeating a very strong team. Our eleven is, at present, a strong one, and includes several very promising cricketers.

THE majority of our players are members of the senior clubs. In the match between the first elevens of the Melbourne and the East Melbourne clubs, McCrimmon bowled for the former, and Mackay for the latter—Mackay taking five wickets for sixteen runs, a very meritorious performance.

THE first School Match for the season will be played on Tuesday, the 3rd prox. with Wesley College, on the East Melbourne Cricket Ground. The match with the Church of England Grammar School is fixed for the 16th prox., also on the East Melbourne ground.

SINCE our last issue, old Collegians have been distinguishing themselves in athletic contests. It is encouraging to find that those who in former years carried off prizes at our own sports have more than held their own against all comers.

THE "Officers' Trophy," given at the late Military Sports, held on the East Melbourne Cricket Ground, was gained by two old Collegians. There were two prizes, one of ten guineas and one of five guineas. The first was won by Mr. J. C. Gibson, and the second by Mr. A. J. Browne.

At the Essendon Sports, the President's Cup was won by Mr. James Robertson, a former winner of the Old Collegians' Race.

At the late University Medical Sports, old Collegians won a place in almost every event. Altogether they obtained five firsts, seven seconds, and three thirds. The following are the results so far as they are concerned:—Throwing Cricket Ball—J. P. Montgomery, second. Flat Race, 100

yards—R. Simson, first; T. Serjeant, third. Long Jump—J. P. Montgomery, second. Kicking the Football—J. P. Montgomery, third. High Jump—P. Serjeant, second. Vaulting—J. K. O. Smith, first; J. P. Montgomery, second. Flat Race, 880 yards—R. Stacpool, second; P. Serjeant, third. Sack Race—M. Mailer, second. Steeplechase, 440 yards—R. Stacpool, first. Flat Race, 440 yards—J. Fullarton, first. Consolation Race—T. Serjeant, first; H. Friedman, second. The names of the majority of these gentlemen are entered for the ensuing Old Collegians' Race.

THE *Wesley College Chronicle*, for October, commences a long paragraph as follows:—"In the last number of the *Young Victoria*, the Editor quotes, without permission, from our Secretary's reply to the Football challenge from the Scotch College. It would have been fairer to have stated our reasons for imposing conditions."

On this we have simply to say that we gave in our last, in their own words, the reasons why the Wesley College Committee refused to play us a return match at Football. Was there anything unfair in that? We certainly were not aware that an official reply to a challenge written by the accredited secretary of a club was in any sense a private communication. We can assure our contemporary that we had no desire to suppress anything. We should regret if any remarks of ours were unfair or "misleading," and in order to remove all grounds for complaint, we insert without one word of comment, the correspondence which passed between the Committees:—

"Wesley College, 20th August, 1878.—I am requested by our committee to state that we must decline your challenge to play on the Melbourne Football Ground, as a resolution was carried at a meeting of delegates at the beginning of the season to play no matches there; also that we must decline to play on any other ground unless you intend to play two matches with all the other public schools, which we are informed you do not.—C. L. ANDREWS, Hon. Sec."

"Scotch College, 22nd August, 1878.—In reply to yours of the 20th inst., I am instructed to remind you that the School delegates were only empowered to recommend, and that no resolution adverse to the Melbourne Football Ground has ever received the sanction of the heads of the schools, or even been considered by them. Your statement that "you must decline to play us on any ground unless we intend to play two matches with all the other public schools," is so ludicrous an attempt to dictate to the Principal of the Scotch College (who reserves to himself the decision of

what matches are to be played,) that for the present we forbear criticising it, in the hope that on consideration you will see fit to fall from that part of your letter, and to accept our original challenge. Should you, however, still insist on that condition the matter will of course pass out of the hands of the committees, and will have to be considered directly by the constituted authorities of the two colleges. I will feel obliged if you will favour us with an early reply.—H. J. DOWNES, Hon. Sec.”

“Wesley College, 23rd August, 1878.—In answer to your last, asking a written reply to your former letter, I have to state that, at the meeting called while you were here yesterday, our committee unanimously resolved to affirm their previous resolution not to play on the Melbourne Football ground; first, because they twelve months previously had so determined; and secondly, because at the meeting of delegates summoned at the beginning of this season to arrange matches, a similar resolution was passed. They also determined to abide by their resolution not to play with you a *second time this season*, unless you should play, or be willing to play, two matches with each of the other Public Schools, their reason being that they think, as regards sports' contests, all the Public Schools should be upon the same footing, and that the champion school of last year should not show the example of declining to play the return match with any sister school. They also desired me to state that they consider your characterising my letter as ‘a ludicrous attempt to dictate to the principal of the Scotch College’ as wholly uncalled for, inasmuch as every school may state the conditions upon which it will accept any challenge.—C. L. ANDREWS, Hon. Sec.”

“Scotch College, September, 1878.—Your last letter would have been answered sooner, but there was no meeting of our Committee until yesterday. We regret that you still insist on the right to interfere in matters quite outside your province, and it is thus necessary for us again to state that we claim the sole right to manage our own affairs in our own way as regards sports, games, and all other matters. We are sincerely anxious to maintain friendly relations with all schools, and we trust that you will yet see fit to retire from a position which, if maintained, will prevent all intercourse between us; for your committee may rest assured that no action of theirs will induce the Principal of the College to alter the decision communicated last year to the two Geelong schools, that he would not thereafter allow us to play them either at cricket or football. And when I state that no complaint whatever has been made on the subject by either of the two schools interested, you will probably be prepared for the assurance that your

interference appears to us utterly uncalled for. We fully admit your right to name the conditions on which you will play. You will admit, however, that the condition under review is an unprecedented one, and that no reference whatever was made to it in the challenge sent by you and accepted by us at the first of this year. You are clearly, therefore, chargeable with a distinct breach of faith in seeking to import new conditions into the return match—conditions, moreover, which you were well aware would render such match impossible. As regards the championship, I may inform you that we dislike the term, and have never used it in our official reports or elsewhere. Meantime, we can do no more than express a hope that at no distant date your committee will see the absurdity of their position and regret their action in this matter.—H. J. DOWNES, Hon. Sec.”

“Wesley College, 11th September, 1878.—It seems clear that a misunderstanding has existed on our part of the relations existing between the Scotch College and the Geelong Schools. Had we known before what we have learned from your letter, and from your Principal, through our Head Master, we would not have insisted on the condition which we at first named. Our only motive was to uphold the common agreement of the delegates last year which have not yet been set aside, and are, so far as we know, still binding on all schools represented at that meeting. We regret that you should still charge us with a wish to interfere with your Principal, and that your letter should contain any imputations of motives, and that it should in fine be so unfriendly. Differences of opinion and of action may at any time arise between schools, but they are, we think, most quickly and easily arranged by quiet correspondence and interview. Imputing motives and using harsh words are not likely to strengthen the good feeling which should exist between the public schools, and which we are far from wishing to have disturbed, especially in the case of the Scotch College, with whose representatives our matches have always been pleasant. We shall be willing, therefore, to play you on Friday next, the 13th inst., but still adhere to our previous objection to the Melbourne Ground. You doubtless forgot in stating in your last letter that no mention of conditions was made in the challenge *sent by us*, that the challenge before Midwinter came from you. In answering and accepting that we said that we would not play the return on the Melbourne Ground.—C. L. ANDREWS, Hon. Sec. W.C.A.C.”

“Wesley College, 11th September, 1878.—I am requested by our committee to inform you that, in accordance with our resolution expressed



in our last two letters, we refuse to play any match on the Melbourne Ground. In accepting your challenge before Midwinter we distinctly stated this.—C. L. ANDREWS, Hon. Sec. W.C.A.C.’

“Scotch College, September, 1878.—Your two letters of the 11th inst. have been laid before our Committee. In reply, I am instructed to express our gratification that you have withdrawn the condition to which we objected. We regret, however, that you still decline to adhere to the practice which has hitherto uniformly prevailed, and that you refuse to play the return match on our ground, which, since the late improvements, is acknowledged to be one of the best football grounds in the colony. Our Committee instruct me to express their surprise at the tenor of your letter, in so far as it charges us with exhibiting an unfriendly spirit. You are aware that in this matter you were the aggressors, and that you persisted in remaining so, although we first of all requested you to reconsider the matter. It was only when compelled to do so that we replied to your proposition, and even then we carefully refrained from criticising it in such strong language as it seemed to us to merit. We can quite believe that you did not mean your proposition to be so offensive as it appeared to us to be; but in dealing with it we had to consider, not your intention, but its obvious interpretation and its practical application to ourselves. And on these two points there could be no difference of opinion, for in effect your action amounted to an attempt to coerce us into playing the Geelong Grammar School. And this you acknowledge when you state that your only motive was to uphold the common action of the delegates last year. Our Committee instruct me further to assure you of their earnest desire to maintain those friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Scotch and Wesley Colleges, and to inform you, with the view of preventing future misunderstanding, that they do not hold themselves in any way affected by any action which delegates have taken or which they may hereafter take, unless such action has been unanimously approved by the school authorities. Our Committee sincerely regret that you decline to play, not because they are in any way anxious for a match now, but because your action will effectually prevent the football teams meeting in future.—H. J. DOWNS, Hon. Sec.”

### *Backward in Latin.*

Meanwhile, at the end of the last bench in my class sat a boy who was very backward in his learning. He was continually absent upon what seemed to me frivolous pretences. These absences entailed upon me much additional trouble. I had

occasionally to keep him and a little remnant in the room when the others had gone out to play; to make up to him and them for lost time. And on one occasion my look was very cross, and my speech very short; for it seemed to me provoking that children should be so very backward in their Latin. And when the work was over, and we two were left alone, he followed me to my desk, and said: “You have no idea, sir, how weak I am.” And I said: “Why, my boy, you look stout enough.” But he answered: “I am really very weak, sir; far weaker than I look!” and there was a pleading earnestness in his words that touched me to the heart; and, afterwards, there was an unseen chord of sympathy that bound the master to the pupil, who was still very dull of Latin.

And still he would be absent; at times, for a day or two together. But it excited no surprise. For the boy seemed to sit almost a stranger among his fellows; and in play-hours seemed to take no interest in boyish games. And by and by he had been absent for some weeks together. But I was afraid to ask concerning him; thinking he might have been removed, as many boys had been, without a letter or explanation, or his shaking me by the hand. And one morning I received a letter with a broad, black edge, telling me that he had died the day previously of a virulent, contagious fever.

So when school was over, I made my way to his whilome lodging, and stood at the door, pondering. For the fever, of which the child had died, had been to me a Death-in-life, and had passed like the Angel of old over my dwelling, but, unlike that angel, had spared my first-born, and only-born. And because the latter sat each evening on my knee, I was afraid of the fever, and intended only to leave my card, as a mark of respectful sympathy. But the good woman of the house said: “Nay, nay, sir, but ye’ll see the laddie;” and I felt drawn by an influence of fatherhood more constraining than a father’s fears, and followed the good woman into the small and dim chamber where my pupil was lying. And, as I passed the threshold, my masterhood slipped off me like a loose robe; and I stood, very humble and pupil-like, in that awful Presence, that teacheth a wisdom to babes and sucklings, to which our treasured lore is but a jingling of vain words. And, when left alone, I drew near the cheerless and dismantled bed, on which my pupil lay asleep in his early coffin. And he looked very calm and happy, as though there had been to him no pain in passing from a world where he had had few companions and very little pleasure. And I knew that his boyhood had been as dreary as it had been short;

and I thought that the good woman of his lodging had perhaps been his only sympathizing friend at hand. And I communed with myself whether aught I had done could have made his dulness more dull. And I felt thankful for the chord of sympathy that had united us, unseen, for a little while. But, in a strange and painful way, I stood rebuked before the calm and solemn and unrebuking face of the child on whom I had frowned for his being backward in his Latin.

That evening, as usual, my own child was seated on my knee, making sunrise out of sunset for myself and his mother's mother. And the table was alive with moo-cows, and bow-wows, and silly sheep. And we sang snatches of impossible songs; or hid ourselves behind chairs and curtains in a barefaced and undecent manner. And the Penates at my hearth, that were chipped and broken, blinked merrily by the firelight; and the child was taken to his tiny bed; and the chipped Penates, thereupon, slowly faded out of view, and disappeared among the cinders.

And I thought, sadly and almost vindictively, of the dreary years of my own early boyhood, with their rope of sand, and the mill-wheel that had ground no corn. And I remembered how at times there would come to me in my exile the sound of my brother's laugh, and the sweeter music of my mother's voice. But I remembered thankfully, that through years of monotonous work and rough usage I had enjoyed sound health, and had had companions, with whom I had walked, and talked, and romped, and fought, cheerily.

And I wondered whether I should be spared to see my own child grow to be a merry and frank-hearted little fellow; to hear the music of his ringing laugh; to see his face flushed with rude but healthful sport; to hear of him as beloved for many boyish virtues, and reproved, not unlovingly, for his share of boyish faults. And I longed to be climbing with him the hill of Difficulty, and lightening the ascent for him with varied converse; resting now and then to look down upon the valley, or to let him gather bluebells that grew on the hill-side.

And then I thought of a boy, who had sat of late on the last bench in my class-room, with a timid and scared look beside his bluff and bold companions; who had stood in the noisy playground, lonely as in a wilderness; whom I had seen that afternoon in his early coffin, with the seal upon his forehead of everlasting peace, the peace that passeth all understanding.

So I determined, from the recollections of my own dreary boyhood, for the mild reproof that once had clouded momentarily very gentle eyes, for the love I bare my own little one, and for the calm

and unrebuking face I had seen that afternoon, that I would do as little as possible in the exercise of my stern duties to make of life a weariness to young children, and especially to such as should be backward in Latin.

DARCY W. THOMPSON.

### *Athletic Sports.*

THE sports meeting for this year will be held on Tuesday, the 10th December, on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. The Committee would have preferred Friday, the 13th, but the ground will probably be required on that date for a cricket match with the Australian Eleven. There are a large number of entries for the various events, and if the day be fine there will doubtless be the usual brilliant assemblage to witness the proceedings. We trust that the competitors will prepare themselves by careful training, and that all whose names are on the programme will come to the scratch. The competition in some of the events has already taken place, as it would be impossible to get through the whole programme satisfactorily in one day. To do so would impose too severe a strain on those who might be competing for the championship. We insert a report of the results of the events already contested, and the handicaps for the Old Collegians' Race, and for the open events.

#### HANDICAPS.

##### OLD COLLEGIANS RACE.

Name.	100 yds.	440 yds.	880 yds.
D. Affleck ...	5 "	20 "	40 "
A. J. Brown ...	4 "	14 "	20 "
A. M. Cattach ...	3 "	12 "	18 "
J. W. Dobbinson	2 "	scr.	scr.
L. Dobbinson ...	6 "	15 "	20 "
J. Fullarton ...	5 "	16 "	25 "
J. C. Gibson ...	2 "	4 "	12 "
W. M. Gordon ...	scr.	scr.	scr.
J. Levy ...	5 "	14 "	25 "
N. Levy ...	3 "	8 "	15 "
J. P. Montgomery	4 "	10 "	20 "
A. McCracken ...	5 "	14 "	25 "
H. E. MacDowell	6 "	12 "	20 "
A. E. McLennan	5 "	12 "	20 "
D. Rankin ...	4 "	12 "	20 "
W. A. Sandilands	2 "	5 "	scr.
R. J. P. Simson	scr.	5 "	5 "
J. K. O. Smith ...	1 "	5 "	5 "
P. Serjeant ...	scr.	scr.	scr.
T. Serjeant ...	1 "	8 "	12 "
J. W. Stranger ...	4 "	10 "	15 "
L. Smith ...	6 "	20 "	40 "
S. Wilson ...	2 "	5 "	10 "
W. Zander ...	4 "	15 "	25 "

FLAT RACE. — 1760 Yards. — OPEN.

Aitken, D.	...	...	30 yds.
Armstrong, J.	...	...	20 "
Armstrong, T.	...	...	50 "
Austin, E.	...	...	30 "
Austin, H.	...	...	70 "
Bayles, W.	...	...	sc.
Brodie, A.	...	...	40 "
Ellerman, G.	...	...	60 "
Finlay J.	...	...	50 "
Gerschel, L.	...	...	200 "
Greville, S.	...	...	30 "
Lamrock, M.	...	...	40 "
Merry, J.	...	...	60 "
Montgomery, H.	...	...	40 "
Morrison, H.	...	...	70 "
McDermott, R.	...	...	200 "
McNicol, J.	...	...	60 "

FLAT RACE. — 440 Yards. — OPEN.

Adams, J.	...	...	5 yds.
Aitken, D.	...	...	10 "
Armstrong, J.	...	...	sc.
Armstrong, T.	...	...	15 "
Austin, E.	...	...	5 "
Austin, H.	...	...	25 "
Bayles, W.	...	...	5 "
Brodie, A.	...	...	10 "
Ellerman, G.	...	...	20 "
Finlay, J.	...	...	12 "
Fraser, L.	...	...	20 "
Greville, S.	...	...	10 "
Hornby, E.	...	...	5 "
Lamrock, M.	...	...	15 "
Merry, J.	...	...	18 "
Melville, W.	...	...	15 "
Montgomery, H.	...	...	10 "
Moore, C.	...	...	30 "
McNicol, J.	...	...	20 "

WALKING MATCH. — 1 MILE. — OPEN.

Adams, J.	...	...	sc.
Aitken, D.	...	...	30 yds.
Austin, E.	...	...	40 "
Austin, H.	...	...	20 "
Armstrong, J.	...	...	30 "
Bayles, W.	...	...	sc.
Cohen, A.	...	...	120 "
Dyer, A.	...	...	80 "
Dyer, C.	...	...	80 "
Finlay, J.	...	...	40 "
Fraser, L.	...	...	40 "
Lamrock, M.	...	...	sc.
Montgomery, H.	...	...	30 "
McFarlane, C.	...	...	80 "
McNicol, J.	...	...	60 "
Woodville, W.	...	...	20 "

STEEPLECHASE. — 440 Yards. — OPEN.

Adams, J.	...	...	10 yds.
Aitken, D.	...	...	10 "
Armstrong, J.	...	...	sc.
Armstrong, T.	...	...	30 "
Austin, E.	...	...	12 "
Austin, H.	...	...	35 "
Bayles, W.	...	...	5 "
Brodie, A.	...	...	12 "
Clendinnen, F.	...	...	20 "
Finlay, J.	...	...	18 "
Greville, S.	...	...	10 "
Hornby, E.	...	...	8 "
Lamrock, M.	...	...	12 "
Merry, J.	...	...	25 "
Montgomery, H.	...	...	10 "
Taylor, I.	...	...	18 "
Wilson, R.	...	...	25 "

EVENTS CONTESTED.

HIGH JUMP.

OPEN.

1. Taylor, I., 5 ft. 2 in.
2. Bayles, W., 5 ft. 1 in.
3. Wilson, R., 5ft.

Ten competed, who succumbed in the following order:—T. Armstrong, at 4 ft.; J. Adams, at 4 ft. 5 in.; J. Finlay, E. Hornby, and H. Montgomery, at 4 ft. 9 in.; M. Lamrock, at 4 ft. 10 in.; D. Aitken, at 5 ft.; R. Wilson, at 5 ft. 1 in.; W. Bayles, at 5 ft. 2 in.; and I. Taylor, at 5 ft. 3 in.

UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS.

1. Anthony, R., 4 ft. 3 in.
2. Craig, W., 4 ft. 2 in.
3. Darchy, T., 4 ft. 1 in.

Eleven boys competed, and the jumping was very poor. This was mainly owing to the absence of Whan, who was suddenly called away to the country.

UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS.

1. Edwards, F., 3 ft. 9 in.
2. Lewis, G., 3 ft. 8 in.
3. McCay, J. W., 3 ft. 7 in.

UNDER TWELVE YEARS.

1. Taylor, A., 3 ft. 10 in.
2. Dyer, F. 3 ft. 7 in.
3. Scott, R., 3 ft. 5 in.

Taylor and Dyer both jumped well; Taylor especially showed excellent style, and cleared more than the highest under fourteen years. He promises well, and we hope yet to see him occupy the same position which his brother does in the open event.

## LONG JUMP.

## OPEN.

1. Montgomery, H., 18 ft. 5 in.
2. Aitken, D., 18 ft.
3. Adams, J., 17 ft. 8 in.

The jumping was above the average. Montgomery and Aitken tied at 18 feet, and jumped for first place. Aitken fell short of his previous performance. Montgomery, going five inches beyond his former distance, won an excellently contested event.

## UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS.

1. Fraser, L., 15ft. 9 in.
2. Anthony, R., 15 ft. 5 in.
3. Levy, A., 15 ft. 5 in.

Fraser, who won, did not compete in the high jump. The other two tied for second place.

## UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS.

1. McCay, J. W., 13 ft. 11 in.
2. Moffat, G., 13 ft. 2 in.
3. Lewis, G., 13 ft. 1 in.

McCay won easily, Moffat and Lewis having a close contest for second place.

## UNDER TWELVE YEARS.

1. Dyer, F., 12 ft. 6 in.
2. Taylor, A., 11 ft. 7 in.
3. Collier, H., 10 ft. 5 in.

In this event Dyer proved himself the best, changing places with Taylor, who was first in the high jump.

## TROWING THE HAMMER (16lbs.)

1. Lamrock, M., 67 ft. 10 in.
2. Robertson, Jas., 63 ft. 5 in.
3. Adams, J., 62 ft.

There was keen competition, resulting as above, H. Montgomery coming close up for third place.

## PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

1. Robertson, Jas. 28 ft 6 in.
2. Adams, J. ... 28 ft.
3. Bayles, W. ... 27 ft. 8 in.

## KICKING THE FOOTBALL.

1. Downes, H. ... 57 yds. 1 ft.
2. Adams, J. ... 57 yds.
3. Armstrong, J. 53 yds. 1 ft.

*Football.*

## NOTES ON PLAYERS, 1878.

ADAMS, J.—A good wing player; runs well, and is a good left-foot kick.

AITKEN, D.—Eclipses anyone in the team as a follower; works hard all through a match; marks and kicks well.

ARMSTRONG, J.—One of the backs of the team, where he is of very great service; makes good runs, and kicks well.

ARMSTRONG, T.—A good light weight; has played little.

AUSTIN, H.—A good man on the wing; marks well, and kicks fairly.

BALCOMBE, H.—A new man in the team, wants experience; promises well.

BAYLES, W.—A good hardworking follower: always on to the ball; marks and kicks well.

BRODIE, A.—Plays in the centre, where he does a lot of work; makes fine marks and as a rule kicks well.

BRYAN, F.—A reliable goal sneak, as he is a certain mark, and a very straight kick.

CLENDINNEN, F.—An improving player; as a rule marks and kicks fairly.

DOWNES, H. J.—The best all round player in the team; plays back where he is very safe, as he always gets the ball; won the drop-kick with fifty-seven yards.

ELLERMAN, G.—Will make an excellent follower as he has lots of pluck and endurance; marks and kicks well.

FINLAY, J.—Wants experience and practice; is generally useful in a match.

McNICOL, J.—A fair player on the wing; can improve both in marking and kicking.

MELVILLE, W.—The "Skipper" of the team; is a fine forward player, as he is a splendid mark and a long kick; handles his team with great judgment.

MITCHELL, D.—Useful near his adversary's goal, as he is a good mark and a fairly straight kick.

MONTGOMERY, H.—One of the followers; works very hard and with great determination; marks well; can improve in his kicking.

MORRISON, H.—Will make a fine goal sneak; plays coolly; marks and kicks well.

PARRY, E. W.—A useful player on the wing; is very quick and sure.

SYME, F.—Rather slow; is a good kick and mark.

TAYLOR, I.—A good back player; can kick and mark well.

WHAN, W.—Plays on the wing, where he is very useful; can kick well.

*Rowing.*

## TRIAL FOURS.

FROM nineteen names sent in as willing to compete in the above, the Committee selected sixteen as best fitted to endure the hardships incidental to regular preparation for a race. None but those acquainted with the nature of the work requisite

to fit a person to engage in an aquatic contest, can properly appreciate the self-denial and determination of rowing enthusiasts. The sixteen being thus chosen, the four who represented the College in the last race for the Sumner Cup were selected to stroke the respective crews. The four heaviest of the remainder were then set apart to row as No. 3 in the various crews, while the eight still left were divided into two groups to row as bow and No. 2 respectively. The names being then placed in a hat the crews were drawn as Fortune should appoint. The result was as follows:—

1.	2.	3.	4.
Armstrong.	Finlay.	Lamrock.	Montgomery.
Merry.	Taylor.	Whan.	Elliott.
Wilson.	Aitken.	Greville.	Robertson, Jas.
Robertson, Jno.	Brodie.	Scott.	Bayles.

These crews immediately commenced steady practice, going out regularly three times a week. They would gladly have gone out more frequently had it not been for the fact that only three boats were available. For two or three weeks Wallace coached one crew each evening, Bayles having turned his algebraical knowledge to practical use to arrange which crew he should take out. From that time until the races Messrs. McLean, Shew, and Montgomery did their best to inculcate good habits, and they may be very well satisfied with their efforts, two or three of the boys especially showing marked improvement. From the first Elliott's crew were the favourites, many thinking it a foregone conclusion. Still the other crews were resolved to do their best, and we all know that perseverance and patience overcome all difficulties. So that when the day of the race came all felt hopeful of victory. The course was from the Baths' corner to Edwards', the one crew taking the choice of sides, the other of boats and coxswains, the two coxswains being Fred. and Arthur Edwards. The first heat lay between Montgomery and Robertson, the former on the north side. When the word "off" was given both dashed away together, but before more than a hundred yards had been traversed Greville's oar snapped in twain in consequence of the giant strength he was using to urge the boat along. It was a melancholy sight to see the boat lie like a wreck on the stream while Montgomery sped on to inglorious victory. The next heat was contested by Elliott and Bayles. The result of this was rather a surprise, as Elliott won somewhat easily, though Bayles had the south side. The opportunity was now given to Montgomery's crew to show themselves generous foes by agreeing to row their heat over again. Of this opportunity they availed themselves, showing thereby a very good example.

This heat should have been contested on Friday evening, but the weather was unpropitious, and the race had in consequence to be postponed till the ensuing Monday. The result was an easy victory for Montgomery, who led from the start and was never pressed. The final heat between Elliott and Montgomery was rowed on Wednesday. Much interest was taken in this, as both crews had zealous partisans. A splendid start was effected, both crews rowing dead level for about a hundred yards. Here Elliott, rowing about forty a minute, drew slightly ahead, and at Brander's led by more than half a length. The race was not, however, yet at an end. The two boats were never clear of one another. Stroke by stroke Montgomery crept up and very slowly the lead Elliott had obtained was decreased, until, as they rounded the last corner, the bow of Montgomery's boat was just in front of his opponent's. Now came the tug of war. Inspired by the shouts of their friends on the banks, the crews strained every nerve, eager for victory. Elliott, however, though rowing most pluckily, could not catch his opponent, who passed the winning post a bare half-length to the good. A closer race could not have been desired, and both crews were deservedly applauded for their plucky rowing. From among such rowers there should be no difficulty in selecting a good crew to represent the College in the next Public Schools Race. Let them but remember that they have still much to learn. A good rower is not made in a day. To sit up straight and swing backwards and forwards like a machine are things much more easy to talk about than to execute neatly. At present, among our boys, each one seems to desire to row the boat along himself. The intention is praiseworthy in the extreme, and might with advantage be acted upon in literary studies, though not in rowing. Much good advice is contained in the following lines, which appeared not long since in *London Punch*:—

“ Catch your stroke at the beginning,  
Then let legs with vigour work;  
Little hope has he of winning  
Who his stretcher loves to shirk.  
Let the rigid arms extended  
Be as straight as pokers two,  
And, until the stroke is ended,  
Pull it without jerking through.”

If our boys will but put this advice in practice they will at any rate deserve success, and that, we are told, is a greater honour than to be successful.

#### SCOTCH COLLEGE ROWING CLUB.

We are happy to inform our readers that, the requisite amount having been subscribed through the kindness of various gentlemen, a boat has been purchased for the club. That the boat is a

good one is proved by the fact that in the late Trial Fours each crew desired to row in it, and that some of the losing crews aver that had they changed boats the result would have been different. That, however, is a mere matter of opinion, as Edwards, the builder, states that the two boats are exactly alike, being built from the same moulds.

### Cricket.

#### SCOTCH COLLEGE (15) v. BOHEMIANS.

THIS match was played on Thursday, the 31st ult., and after a very exciting contest resulted in the defeat of the Bohemians by 1 run. The weather was fine though rather gloomy, and the wicket an excellent one. The Bohemians, mindful of their former defeat, brought a very strong team into the field, including five men who are distinguished ornaments of the best Metropolitan elevens. McCrimmon having won the toss, elected to field, and the innings were commenced rather late by Moule and McEvoy to the bowling of McCrimmon and Melville. From the first ball delivered by the former Moule was caught at the wicket, but as the umpire gave a contrary decision, he continued his innings: only for a brief space of time however, for the next ball was one too many for him. His place was supplied by Campbell, who by steady play obtained 13 (top score) when he was accidentally stumped, the ball rebounding from Mitchell's pad. Loughnan, alone, of the others, made any stand against the bowling of McCrimmon and Mackay (who had relieved Melville early in the game,) and the innings closed about half-past two, for the very insignificant total of 49, the Bohemians playing one man short. McCrimmon's bowling in this innings was particularly good—17 overs, 21 runs, six wickets. The College, as usual, was represented by McCrimmon and Mitchell, the bowlers being McEvoy (slow round arm) and Loughnan (underhand.) McCrimmon, after giving the wicketkeeper an easy chance from the first ball was neatly taken at point from the second. This disaster was in some measure atoned for by the very steady and careful play of Melville and Mitchell, who remained together for a long time till the former played rather far forward at the round-arm bowler, and the latter rather foolishly ran himself out. Bryan followed, but did not remain long; and Downes, succeeding, played rather freely at the slows, and was taken in the long-field from the third ball he received. Mackay, next, was caught in the out-field from a bump-ball, and being, apparently, not of an inquisitive disposition, retired without consulting the umpires, neither of whom would have given him out. Moore, at first,

seemed rather puzzled by the underhand, but getting over his difficulty, he carried out his bat for 13. His innings, though not made by brilliant hitting, was very good and careful, and included some nice cuts. None of the others made any stand, the only noticeable feature in the remainder of the innings being a fine drive to the on, by Adams, for 3. The bowling of the Bohemians was very good, and, with two or three exceptions, the boys were evidently puzzled by the underhand. The second innings of the Bohemians was commenced by Campbell and McEvoy, and the play became somewhat more lively, till McEvoy was beautifully caught by Moore, at deep square-leg. Moule, who came next, was well bowled by Mackay, when he had made 8. Loughnan followed, and by very free and hard hitting—chiefly from McCrimmon's bowling—succeeded in obtaining 27, including three fine drives for four each. Jennings also put some life into the proceedings, playing a vigorous not-out innings of 17. The others found Mackay too good for them, and the innings terminated for the rather better score of 74. Mackay's performance (15 overs, 26 runs, 6 wickets,) was excellent; and the fielding of I. Taylor, at point, worthy of praise. In a very bad light McCrimmon and Mitchell again went to the wickets. Neither remained very long, but Melville batting in his usual careful style, and assisted by a good many extras, raised the score to 28; the College having three wickets down at the call of time. The victory, though obtained only by a solitary run, is very creditable, since the opposing team was unusually strong both in batting and bowling. The following is the complete score:—

#### BOHEMIANS.

##### First Innings.

Moule, b. McCrimmon...	...	...	0
McEvoy, c. W. Taylor, b. McCrimmon	...	...	9
D. Campbell, st. Mitchell, b. Mackay...	...	...	13
A. Loughnan, st. Mitchell, b. McCrimmon	...	...	8
F. McEvoy, st. Mitchell, b. Mackay	...	...	5
Jennings, lb.w., b. McCrimmon	...	...	4
Burchett, b. McCrimmon	...	...	5
Darke, c. J. Taylor, b. Mackay	...	...	2
Miller, not out...	...	...	0
Roycraft, b. McCrimmon	...	...	0
Sundries	...	...	3
Total	...	...	49

##### Second Innings.

Campbell, b. Mackay	...	...	13
McEvoy, c. Moore, b. McCrimmon	...	...	3
Moule, b. Mackay	...	...	8
Loughnan, st. Mitchell, b. Mackay	...	...	27

Miller, b. McCrimmon	...	...	0
McEvoy, b. Mackay	...	...	3
Darke, c. I. Taylor, b. Mackay	...	...	2
Jennings, not out	...	...	17
Burchett, c. Aitken, b. Mackay	...	...	0
Roycroft, c. J. Taylor, b. McCrimmon	...	...	0
Quirk, st. Mitchell, b. McCrimmon	...	...	1
Total			74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings :—McCrimmon, 102 balls, 6 wickets, 21 runs ; Mackay, 60 balls, 3 wickets, 15 runs ; Melville, 36 balls, 0 wickets, 10 runs.

Second Innings :—McCrimmon, 96 balls, 4 wickets, 48 runs ; Mackay, 90 balls, 6 wickets, 26 runs.

SCOTCH COLLEGE.

First Innings.

McCrimmon, c. Miller, b. McEvoy	...	...	0
Mitchell, run out	...	...	8
Melville, b. McEvoy	...	...	9
Bryan, b. McEvoy	...	...	3
Downes, b. Loughnan	...	...	1
Mackay, c. Campbell, b. Loughnan	...	...	0
Moore, not out	...	...	13
Syme, b. Loughnan	...	...	3
W. Taylor, l.b.w., b. Loughnan	...	...	4
Adams, c. Moule, b. McEvoy	...	...	4
I. Taylor, c. and b. McEvoy	...	...	0
Aitken, b. McEvoy	...	...	0
Anderson, c. Campbell, b. Loughnan	...	...	1
McGuigan, b. McEvoy	...	...	2
Brodie, b. McEvoy	...	...	0
Byes	...	...	2
Total			50

Second Innings.

McCrimmon, c. and b. Moule	...	...	6
Mitchell, c. Roycroft, b. Moule	...	...	4
Melville, not out	...	...	8
Bryan, c. substitute, b. Campbell	...	...	0
Downes, not out	...	...	1
Byes	...	...	9
Total			28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings : McEvoy, 99 balls, 8 wickets, 25 runs ; Loughnan, 96 balls, 5 wickets, 23 runs.

Second Innings : Moule, 24 balls, 2 wickets, 4 runs ; Campbell, 30 balls, 1 wicket, 13 runs ; Jennings, 6 balls, 0 wickets, 2 runs.

FIRST ELEVEN v. MASTERS AND BOYS (18).

THIS match was played on the East Melbourne Cricket Ground, on Monday, 21st October. Mr. Shew captained the Eighteen, while McCrimmon acted in a similar capacity for the Eleven. The Eleven first took the field, the bowling being entrusted to Moore and Mackay, while Mr. Shew and Clendinnen wielded the willow for the eighteen. Mitchell soon stumped Clendinnen who had run out to one of Mackay's balls (1-0-4). W. Taylor took his place, but after adding a single to the score he was clean bowled out by Moore (2-1-15). McGuigan then went in and soon scored 6, but was well caught by Bryan off Moore (3-6-23). Mr. Sillett filled up the vacancy and when he had added three singles he played one of Moore's balls on to his wicket, and thereupon had to retire (4-3-30). Mr. Moran now joined Mr. Shew who had been playing a very careful innings, Melville took Mackay's place with the leather ; the runs coming slowly, 40 and then 50 appeared on the board, when Mr. Moran succumbed to Melville (5-11-51). Finlay went in, Moore changing places with McCrimmon, who in his second over bowled Mr. Shew, who had played splendidly for 31, the board showing (6-31-53). McPherson joined Finlay, but was run out soon afterwards (7-1-59). Mr. Page now went in, but McCrimmon made a disturbance in his timber yard after he had bagged a brace (8-2-64). Mr. Forman quickly supplied the vacancy, and as quickly retired (9-0-64). McNicol joined Finlay, but only to see him run out (10-0-64). Mr. Towers filled the vacancy, but was disposed of by McCrimmon after scoring 3 (11-3-67). Brodie came in and saw McNicol bowled by Melville (12-0-69). Mr. Robt. Morrison next came in amidst great cheering, but his stay was not so long, as he gave an easy chance to Mackay which was not to be refused (13-0-69). Mr. McLean now handled the willow, but not very successfully, as he retired with 0 to his credit (14-0-70). Holland made a very poor show, as he was bowled first ball by McCrimmon (15-0-70). Shepherd suffered a similar fate (16-0-70). Beckwith, the last man, was clean bowled by Melville, the score standing (17-0-73). Brodie therefore carried his bat for 4 runs.

After lunch, the Eighteen took the field, Mr. Page and McGuigan doing the bowling, while McCrimmon and Mitchell handled the willow. McCrimmon, who was not playing in his usual style, gave an easy catch which was taken by Mr. Sillett off Mr. Page's bowling (1-4-4). Melville went in and scored 7, when he was well caught in the slips by Mr. Page off McGuigan (2-7-17). Bryan filled the vacancy, but had to return without scoring, McGuigan having clean bowled him (3-0-17). Macaky went in, and after

scoring 3, spooned one up to Brodie in the long field, who held it securely (4-3-25). Downes now joined Mitchell, and the score rose rapidly, 30, 40, and then 50 appearing on the board. Finlay then took the ball from Mr. Page; the change proving successful, as in his first over he got Downes, who had scored 25 by good play (5-25-59). Moore now went in, and hitting the ball hard a run was attempted, which led to Mitchell being run out through Mr. Moran's quick return of the ball. This was hard luck for Mitchell, as he was playing very steadily. Syme was the next man. Moore gave an easy chance to McPherson, and Syme one to Beckwith, but neither was taken. This seemed to sober the batsmen, as they then made a very good stand, the score gradually mounting up to 105, when it became evident a change was required in the bowling, and W. Taylor took Finlay's place. Taylor's second over brought about a separation, as he clean bowled Syme, who had made a splendid innings of 29, the board showing (7-29-114). I. Taylor filled the breach; Moore gave a chance but it was not taken, as *two* of the field made *too* sure of it. Mr. Sillet now took W. Taylor's place, and soon after this Inglis Taylor was run out; he played steadily for his 7 (8-7-127). Adams then went in, and after scoring 5, hit one of Sillet's well up, and was splendidly caught by Mr. Moran in the long-field (9-5-136). Aitken then took his place, but he fell a victim to one of Mr. Page's twisters, and the innings ended for a total of 136 runs. Moore, who played splendidly, made the highest score and carried out his bat.

In the second innings the Eighteen made a fair stand; but although they obtained more runs than in the first, McCrimmon and Melville proved too much for most of the players, eight of whom failed to score. W. Taylor played an excellent innings for 24, and Mr. Shew again showed good form, and after scoring 12 was bowled by Melville. Mr. Sillett in a short space ran up 13, but, striking too high, was caught by McCrimmon off one of his own balls. Mr. Forman made 8 runs by good play, and was just getting his eye in, when Aitken, by a difficult catch, sent him homewards to the pavilion. Anderson, who played as a substitute for Mr. R. Morrison, feeling his responsibility, played well and obtained 8 runs, when he was unwittingly run out. Of the others, Beckwith alone made any stand, and, after adding 9 to the score, he was caught by Taylor. The innings closed for a total of 89.

The Eleven, on taking the field, had 27 runs to make to beat, and these they succeeded in obtaining with the loss of one wicket, McCrimmon making 26 not out, and Bryan 22

## Births.

INGLIS.—On 28th August, at South Yarra, the wife of A. R. Inglis of a daughter.

RAMSDEN.—On 29th September, at East Melbourne, the wife of George Ramsden of a son.

McMULLEN.—On 11th October, at East Melbourne, the wife of John F. McMullen of a daughter.

JOHNSTONE.—On 13th October, at Echuca, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Johnstone, M.A., of a son.

INGLIS.—On 26th October, at East Melbourne, the wife of John O. Inglis of a daughter.

## Marriage.

DICKSON—DARLOT.—On 14th October, at St. Kilda, James Dickson to Agnes Mary Constance Darlot.

## 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 on the 17th December, and contributions will be received up to the 10th of that month. It will contain the Honour List and the University and Sports results for the year. It will also contain a full report of the Athletic Sports Meeting.

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

All communications should be addressed—"Editor," *Young Victoria*, Scotch College, Melbourne.

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