

# YOUNG VICTORIA

A Journal of the

SCOTCH



COLLEGE.

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**A**MONG the many capabilities which superficial people believe they are possessed of without having had the trouble of practice and study, is the capability of thinking. We do not here refer to the art of reasoning correctly, which it is the business of logic to inculcate, but merely to the deliberate meditation on any given subject for the purpose of improving and defining one's own conception of it, or of imparting it by word of mouth or writing to others, or, it may be, in order to take counsel with oneself in one of the ordinary affairs of life. Even if a matter be trifling and unimportant, to think about or over it, as the phrase goes, is much more difficult than is generally supposed. The common error lies in confounding with steady cogitation that passive abandonment of the mind to the unregulated wanderings of the memory and imagination, which differs from dreaming only in the fact that the judgment retains its consciousness. This kind of reverie bears the same analogy

to real thinking, as stretching and moving the limbs lazily on a couch does to gymnastic exercise.

The elements of the mind are in one respect like the molecules of gas. They have a tendency, or rather a strong impulse, to fly about in all directions and to spread out into infinity, thus causing a rarefaction of the whole mass and a proportionate weakening of its powers and qualities. In thinking, the great preliminary difficulty is to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon these particles to confine them, and to keep them confined, within a space limited by the work in hand. The arduousness of effective and continuous concentration of the mind probably exceeds that of any other description of effort; and this is doubtless the reason why woolgathering is so often deemed a convenient substitute. Ask a boy who, at an examination, sits nibbling the end of his pen and looking vacantly about the room what he is doing, and he will answer that he is thinking, and



believe it, too, perhaps; whereas, in reality, that is the very thing that he will not take the trouble to do.

And he is all the more to be blamed because no preparation for focussing, as it were, the intellect is more to be recommended than taking pen in hand with the intention of writing down the results of our meditations. The feeling that a definite subject is to be discussed, or described, compels attention to that subject, and the stronger the obligation or the desire to do justice to it, the more vigorous is the endeavour to draw together all the powers of the mind to effect that object. Hence the great value of composition exercises in giving tone and firmness to the intellectual faculties; but they can only produce this result when executed carefully and conscientiously. In all things, it must be remembered, that every contrivance which panders to idleness is fatal to progress.

Besides giving a certain degree of facility in fixing our ideas, frequent writing produces a clearness and distinctness in the knowledge we possess otherwise unattainable; to say nothing of the inducements it engenders to increase our stock. Let anyone who has not made a practice of composing sit down to write an essay on a subject with which he believes himself to be adequately conversant, and he will be surprised at the vagueness and indefiniteness of many of his notions; he will find that it is one thing to have a general idea of a matter, and another to give an intelligible and systematic account of it. As Lord Bacon says, writing makes an exact man; and this exactness implies not only the precision of thought, but the methodical lucidity of its arrangement in exposition.

Another important advantage arising from the habit of committing our ideas to paper is that, by giving us a wholesome appreciation of the value of good and true thought, it causes us to be choice in our reading, and to read with care and reflection generally, and not only when we have some literary object in view. As an instrument, therefore, of cultivation, the judicious exercise of composition takes high rank, and we would sincerely advise our readers not to neglect this excellent means of self-improvement. The columns of this journal are freely open to the productions of their talent; indeed, for that purpose chiefly were they established. We hope our boys will not continue to forget this.

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### 1879.

THE year which is now passed has been a prosperous one for the Scotch College. The health of the boys has been excellent, the attendance has been large and regular, and the results obtained at the various literary and athletic contests have been satisfactory.

Thirty-two boys have passed the matriculation examination, a larger number than on any previous occasion. At the examination held in the October Term, last year, four boys passed with credit. Two of these were from the College, one of whom obtained first place out of a list of several hundred candidates. At the ordinary examinations, nineteen students from the College have passed in their respective years, and nine have been returned in single subjects. Six have taken honours, the dux of last year carrying the classical exhibition at matriculation, besides being *proxime accessit* for the mathematical. During the year three old pupils have been admitted as solicitors, two



as barristers, and eight have had degrees conferred on them.

In athletics, the most important event has been the purchase by the Trustees of the possession of the late Civil Service cricket ground, which affords every facility for practice. In the matches played, the College representatives have been very successful. There were in all ten matches at cricket, of which seven were won, two were drawn, and one was lost. Of eight football matches, six were won, one was drawn, and one was lost.

On the river, the crew were uniformly victorious, winning for the College the permanent possession of the Sumner Challenge Cup.

There were thus altogether twenty contests, of which fifteen were won, three were drawn, and two were lost.

About the middle of the year, a meeting of old pupils was held, the outcome of which has been the inauguration of an Old Scotch Collegians' Society. The members of the society held their first annual meeting on the 5th November. A report of the proceedings appears elsewhere.

Full particulars as to the results of the examinations and games appear in this issue.

### *Notes and Comments.*

THE College will re-assemble on Tuesday, the 10th February. New pupils will be enrolled on Monday, the 9th February.

OUR present issue contains the Honour List for the year, and the results of the University Examinations and athletic contests.

THE Honour List contains the names of all boys who obtained an average number of marks, not less than the average obtained by the class. In every case the total number of marks attainable is 1000. In English and Mathematics, which include several subjects, the results in each subject, and in all combined, are given in full. The names of the boys who have not obtained the

class average on any subject, do not appear on the list.

THE dux of College for 1879 is Edgar W. Kelso. Arthur Hyde, who is a State-school exhibitioner, from Mr. Walker, of Yarra Park School, comes second being only a few marks behind.

THE first annual dinner of the members of the Old Scotch Collegians' Society was held on the 5th November, the president of the association, the Hon. Robert Ramsay, M.L.A., in the chair. A report of the proceedings appears elsewhere.

Referring to the dinner the following paragraph appeared in several newspapers:—The Scotch Collegians, old and present, dine together for the first time this evening. The idea is an excellent one, for "old times, old seasons, and old songs, 'tis warm the heart they can," and the exchange of reminiscences and chat of the boys who have succeeded or gone under in the battle of life should alone make the evening a pleasant one. The old institution has trained men who have ornamented Parliament, the Press, the professions, and the best grades of life, and it has few blurs upon its banner. It is a kindly thing to awaken that spirit of fellowship which all over the world animates the Crugs of Christ's Hospital, the "Blues" *par excellence*, and no one wishes more than I that the new root may grow into a lasting tree.

THE results of the October Ordinary and Honour Examinations at the University were lately posted. A considerable number of students from the College were successful. Their names are recorded in the Honour List.

AT the conferring of degrees, on the 7th inst., the degree of Bachelor of Surgery was conferred on Mr. George Haley, M.B.

WE understand that Mr. Edward H. Irving has taken the degree of B.A., at Oxford. Mr. Irving was dux of the College in 1870, and is the eldest son of Professor Irving.

THREE old collegians were lately admitted to practice as solicitors, Messrs. H. McKinley, B.A., M. E. Benjamin and R. J. Thomson. The two former gentlemen were in the office of Messrs. McGregor, Ramsay and Brahe, and the latter in that of Messrs. Moule and Seddon.

MR. H. M. M. Bindon has been admitted as a barrister at the Supreme Court of Victoria.

MR. HENRY RAY, M.B. and C.M., has resigned his appointment at the Sandhurst Hospital, with the intention of practising his profession in the colony of Queensland.

MR. GEORGE ADAM, M.B. and C.M., has commenced the practice of his profession at 38 Powlett street, East Melbourne. Dr. Adam graduated at Edinburgh.

WE regret having to record the sudden death of Mr. T. P. Hill, the well-known teacher of elocution. Mr. Hill was present at the old collegians' dinner, as the representative of the *Herald* newspaper, and it was with the object of arranging to supply a full report of the speeches for the columns of



*Young Victoria* that he called on the Principal of the College on the evening on which he so suddenly expired.

MR. ALBERT E. PEARSON, a State-school exhibitor, has passed the final examination for the degree of B.A. Mr. Pearson was educated at Yarra Park School, of which Mr. Walker is head master, and subsequently at the Scotch College.

### *The Old Collegians' Society.*

THE first annual dinner of the members of this Society was held on the 5th November, in Gunsler's new café, Collins-street, when a large number of Old Collegians turned up, and spent a most enjoyable evening.

The President of the Society, the Hon. Robert Ramsay, occupied the chair, and was supported by the other members of the committee. The principal, vice-principal, and some of the masters of the College were also present by special invitation.

After justice had been done to the good things amply provided by Mr. Gunsler, the usual conventional toasts were given by the chairman—that of the army being coupled with the name of "Major" Turner, a member of the committee of the Society. Mr. Turner in reply referred to the pluck shown on recent occasions by the Canadian volunteers, and expressed his regret that their Victorian brothers in arms had not had as yet an opportunity of showing of what stuff they were made. He had every confidence, however, that if wanted, they would not be found wanting.

The chairman, who was received with enthusiastic applause, then rose to propose the toast of the evening—"Success to the Old Scotch Collegians' Society." He regretted that the duty of proposing this toast had not fallen into abler hands. He was a very "old boy," having been at the College in 1852. The School was then known as the Melbourne Academy, and was situated at the corner of Little Collins-street and Spring-street, where now stands the Ulster Hotel. The building was a poor one compared to the institution which now stands on Eastern Hill; still, it was highly creditable to the Colony that, in 1852, the year after the great gold discoveries, Melbourne could boast of possessing a well-conducted high-class school, presided over by an excellent and experienced teacher. It was now nearly thirty years since the College was first started, and for a long time past the want of some means of bringing together those who had, at different periods, been educated at the School, has been increasingly felt. He had been spoken to on the matter by very many Old Collegians, and eventually an advertisement, calling a meeting, was inserted, the response to which was most gratifying. The outcome of that meeting was the formation of the Society, the inauguration of which they were now met to celebrate. Gatherings of this kind were frequently held in connection with the schools of the old country, and they would prove beneficial and enjoyable here. The Committee had received interesting, and in some

cases amusing letters from all parts of the Australian Continent from "old boys." Many of them were engaged in pastoral pursuits, and lamented that when they visited Melbourne they felt as if in a land of strangers, as their old school-fellows were scattered. He had just received a telegram from an Old Collegian, Charles Powell, Mayor of Maryborough, in Queensland, congratulating them on the formation of the Society, and wishing them prosperity. Besides holding social gatherings, the committee were anxious to render the Society otherwise useful. They had already over 250 members, and their numbers were increasing daily. The committee had asked several gentlemen in adjoining colonies to act as corresponding members; and Old Collegians leaving Melbourne would receive letters of introduction to the representatives of the Society in districts to which they might proceed. He did not wish to detain them long. Loquacity was probably the great fault of this age, and he would not set a bad example. He felt deeply interested in the welfare of the society, and he had the greatest confidence that it would be a success, and that these annual gatherings would become increasingly popular. About 3000 pupils had passed through the College, and with so large a constituency the society had a great future before it. It was intended to hold quarterly social meetings, at which papers of some interest would be read, and efforts would be made to induce young men to come boldly forward and take their proper places in the management of public affairs. It was a matter of very serious regret that Young Victorians did not take a stronger interest in politics. If those who were born and educated in the Colony continued to stand aloof from public life, the result would inevitably be that the destinies of the country would be moulded by professional politicians such as had been recently described as "gangs of political adventurers." In this sunny Southern clime, men were too apt to sacrifice duty to ease, but it was absolutely imperative that all who had received a good education should bestir themselves and sacrifice something for the protection of their household gods. The Society was now fairly launched, and was sure of a prosperous career. They all knew the reverence which Tom Brown had for Dr. Arnold. The position of Head Master of a large school was one of great honour and responsibility. It was his lot to leave the College before the advent of the present Principal, but in Dr. Morrison they had a gentleman presiding over the School whose qualifications for the position required no recital from him. For himself he looked upon his election as President of the Society as one of the greatest honours ever paid him. He regarded it as a sort of blue ribbon, and no effort on his part would be wanting to further the interests of the Association. In conclusion, he expressed a wish that the Society would go on and prosper, that they might have many such pleasant gatherings, and that some of the members would by and by be found occupying positions of great public importance. Mr. Ramsay resumed his seat amidst great applause.



Mr. Thomas Colles, having sung the well-known song, "Ten Thousand Miles away," Mr. Elder, of the firm of Messrs Lyell and Gowan, proposed the next toast, "Success to the Scotch College," coupled with the name of Dr. Morrison. He said that after the speech of the chairman it was unnecessary for him to do more than simply propose the toast.

Dr. Morrison, on rising to respond, was received with great cheering.

He said he had been present at many gatherings and had attended many meetings, but never any that gave him so much pleasure as the entertainment that evening. The first question that naturally suggested itself was this, "was it possible that a school only a quarter of a century old could have produced such a meeting?" He could only say that if in the next quarter of a century, it accomplished as much as it had done in the last, and send forth as many able men as those by whom he was surrounded, there could be no doubt whatever about the future success of the Scotch College. He had no intention of treating them to a long speech, but should content himself with a few remarks about the institution of which he had the honour to be Principal. It was in the year 1851 that Mr. Lawson, under the name of the Melbourne Academy opened the School, which under its altered appellation of the Scotch College has had no inconsiderable influence in moulding the character and raising the standard of education in the Colony. He had not had the pleasure of knowing much of Mr. Lawson, but, judging from the men he has turned out, he must have been a teacher of a very high order. It was much to be regretted that there was not a single record connected with the history of the Scotch College before August, 1857. The old collegians present that evening could do much to remedy the want, by each sending to him the names of all the pupils who were their contemporaries at the College, so that, as far as possible, a complete list might be obtained of all who had entered the College before 1857. Since his appointment in that year a full record has been kept of everything calculated to throw light on the progress of the institution. The successive prize lists were highly interesting documents, carrying down to posterity the names of those, who by their talents and industry had become entitled to such honourable mention. In those good old times the Scotch College in the educational world was "monarch of all it surveyed." But since that time other institutions had risen up on all sides; institutions conducted with great ability by men of high scholastic standing—institutions, which by the law of competition might be supposed to affect the attendance at the Scotch College. Nevertheless, he felt proud and happy to say that the Scotch College was never more prosperous than it was at that moment. Although necessarily much engrossed with the work of the present, he followed with interest the career of old Scotch Collegians; and was gratified to know that the great majority of them fully realised the expectations formed of them, and so few had caused regret and disappointment. Many of them were to be found occupying influential positions in banks and mercantile houses. They

had in their chairman a distinguished ex-minister of the Crown, and surrounding him were several prominent members of the bar and other learned professions, not omitting the honourable fraternity of solicitors, so ably represented by his friend on the right, Mr. Wilkie. He regretted that he had not more opportunities of cultivating the friendship of the "old boys," and he hailed the formation of this society as a link keeping up the connection between the present and the past. Such a society had a twofold object—a social and utilitarian one. The first would cement old friendships formed in the days of boyhood. He knew the value and delights of such friendship. Within the last few months he had himself revelled in the luxury. He had received a telegram announcing the arrival on our shores of an old school companion, travelling in quest of health, and he had the pleasure of welcoming to his fireside one who had been his constant companion from the first class in the parish school to their graduation in the University. They had read together, played together, fought together—and he frankly confessed, he had been beaten by him! It took many hours of many days, aye, of many weeks, to go over the stories of their schoolboy days, and the fund was not yet exhausted. If the "old boys" of the Scotch College in time to come realised the same pleasure as he did when talking with his friend over school memories, he could assure them there was much enjoyment in store for them. The other object, namely, the utilitarian, might be looked at from various points of view. Opportunities might be afforded for mutual help and encouragement in the battle of life; assistance might be given in the way of procuring situations, and letters of commendation might be granted to old collegians going from one part of Australia to the other. He sincerely hoped that all old collegians would be always ready in a manly and brotherly way to do their duty to one another, but at the same time remember the claims of the wider brotherhood of the community among whom they dwell. A public school, such as the Scotch College, must always exert a great influence on the community. Those at the head of it were of course bound to see that their pupils were sent forth furnished to their utmost capacity with all classical, mathematical and scientific lore, and whatever other lore they may require; but if they stopped here, and did not send them forth equipped and prepared for the faithful performance of their duties as citizens, realising alike their duty to God and their fellow-man, then he considered the work of the School had in a great measure resulted in failure; but he hoped to see this sense of responsibility more and more recognised, and that those who were born to wealth and position, equally with those who had to acquire wealth and obtain position for themselves, would do their duty to their country, and while seeking by all legitimate means to further their own interests, they must be ready to work heartily, and, it may be, to make large sacrifices for the common weal. He was not going to enter into politics—he was too much of a "canny Scot" to launch on that stormy sea; but he hoped



to see many old Scotch Collegians coming to the front, helping their worthy chairman in the performance of legislative duties in the Assembly or Council, doing duty perhaps as Ministers of the Crown, usefully filling the honourable post of mayors in our boroughs, chairmen in our shire councils, and many other positions of influence open to them; but in whatever sphere their lot was cast, he hoped to see them manfully striving to do their duty, and to leave the country better than they found it. He thanked the old Scotch Collegians from the very bottom of his heart for the compliment they had paid him, wished them all prosperity, and said that he should always feel happy to be of use to Scotch College boys, in it, or out of it, and to any one who had ever been connected with that institution.

Mr. Daniel Wilkie proposed the next toast, "The Old Masters." It had been recently asserted, that a man never properly appreciated ladies until he was forty years of age. He did not know if that was quite true in regard to the fair sex, but he thought it might be applicable in the case of masters. No doubt, at one time, they looked upon these gentlemen as their natural enemies, but they did not now feel disposed to liquidate the debt of gratitude they owed them. The duties of the masters were in many cases disagreeable, and although in the discharge of these, boys were sometimes made to suffer, still they could now afford to say "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Talking of masters, recalled their schoolboy days, when creeping to school they had no thought of anxiety, and when in happy ignorance of the struggle for life going on around them, they acted happily on the "carpe diem" philosophy. These were the days of unimpaired digestion and no liver, when free of heart and bright of brow, they enjoyed themselves as only youth can, with this slight drawback, that they ran some risk now and again of punishment. He asked them to respond heartily to the toast of "The Old Masters."

Mr. John Garbutt, M.A., principal of the Ballarat College responded. He could not see why he should be called upon to reply, because although an "Old Master," he questioned very much if he was not a younger man than the proposer of the toast, and he had a distinct recollection that in his schoolboy days, the name of Dan. Wilkie was illustrious in annals of cricket. However, he had much pleasure in thanking them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast. He held in his hand a list of some forty-five "old masters," some of whom had passed away, whilst many were found occupying very important positions in educational institutions.

"The Blue Alsatian Mountains" was then sung by Mr. Knox, after which Dr. Pinnock, of Ballarat, proposed the next toast, "The Present Masters," coupled with the name of Mr. Robert Morrison. He had travelled a hundred miles that day to be present at that dinner. It was fifteen years since he left school, and very few of the present masters were known to him. A good deal had been said about the influence of Head Masters, but he thought that the combined influence of the teachers on the pupils was greater

than that of any Head Master. He was glad to be present there that evening, and to see so many well-known faces around him. There was beside him, one, whom he used to look upon as very much his junior, but whom he that evening regarded with feelings of great admiration. He referred to Mr. J. O. Inglis the breeder of Darriwell, winner of the Cup. He had come there unprepared to speak, and he regretted that he was not naturally an orator. He regretted also that when at school he had constantly evaded the Elocution Class, and that he had not availed himself of the instruction of Mr. T. P. Hill.

Mr. Robert Morrison, M.A., replied. He congratulated the members present on the inauguration of the Society, and thanked the committee for the honour they had done him in inviting him to be present. He could assure them that the present staff of masters were in all respects worthy of their predecessors, and that was saying a good deal, for, as they were aware, the best educational appointments in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, had been obtained by old masters of the Scotch College.

Mr. T. P. Hill, and Mr. R. Sillett, being called for, also responded. Mr. J. F. Turnbull then proposed the toast of the "the ladies," which he regarded as the toast of the evening. Kings and princes and other mighty ones of the earth, both ancient and modern, had prostrated themselves before the beauty of woman. Poets had sung their praises, and it was the duty of Old Scotch Collegians to show their appreciation of the fair sex.

Mr. Pender replied on behalf of the ladies, in a speech which caused much laughter. He had been called upon unexpectedly, yet he would not shrink from doing battle for the ladies. It had been said of old, that Eve tempted Adam with an apple, but for his part he was inclined to think that that was only Adam's version of the transaction, and that in reality Eve had simply plucked the fruit at the request of her husband, who was mean enough to throw the blame on her. The ladies were the noblest creatures on earth, and if any one dared to deny it he would meet him next morning on the Scotch College ground, and if it should be his fate to fall he could not die in a nobler cause.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman had to leave for Parliament, but before going a vote of thanks was proposed to him by Mr. Daniel Wilkie. The Chairman in reply returned thanks, after which the chair was taken by Mr. A. E. Clark, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Dr. Pinnock having entertained the company with a song. Mr. Knox proposed "The Press," and expressed his obligations as Secretary to the press for its assistance to the Society. In the absence of Mr. James Maloney, who had telegraphed that he could not possibly be present, Mr. J. Quick, LL.B., replied. He congratulated those present on being connected with such a Society as that of "The Old Scotch Collegians." The press was trying to do its duty, and they were all engaged in working to advance the interests of their common humanity. There was one toast which had not been given to-night, and before



sitting down he begged to propose "The Melbourne University," coupled with the name of Mr. Hood who had lately been appointed one of the Law Examiners.

Mr. J. H. Hood, M. A., replied. The University was doing good work. They had established the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and shortly might be called upon to do so for Divinity. When that time came they would not forget the qualifications of Mr. Pender.

The meeting broke up about eleven o'clock, and was in every respect most successful. Great credit is due to the Committee of Management, especially to Mr. Knox, the Honorary Secretary, who spared neither time nor trouble to make the meeting a success.

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### *Sports Meeting.*

THE sports meeting for the year was held on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, on Tuesday, the 9th December, and the College was once more fortunate in having a fine day, as the weather had for some time been very changeable. The arrangements were all complete on Monday, and were found to be in all respects perfect. The attendance of the public was larger than on any previous occasion, and the grand stand and lawn presented an animated appearance. The fair sex, as usual, predominated, and their presence added materially to the success of the gathering. Mr. Sillett officiated as starter, and Messrs. Shew, Moran, and McLean, as judges. The various events were started punctually to time, and no hitch occurred from start to finish. The programme was a long one, and from one o'clock to six, competitors and judges were at work without intermission. At half-past three, there was the usual exhibition of gymnastics, under the superintendence of Mr. Metzger, into which some new exercises were introduced. The neat and careful manner in which the several feats were performed, reflected credit on the boys, and elicited the applause of the onlookers. The race in which the public took most interest, was that for the Old Collegians' Cup, for which there were thirty-two entries. Of these twelve came to the scratch in the 100 yards race, which was won by R. D. Oswald, after an exceedingly close contest. In the quarter-mile, J. C. Gibson, from scratch, obtained first place. He ran remarkably well, passing his opponents and winning in excellent time. The results of the first two races were, W. J. Bayles 6 points, R. D. Oswald 5 points, and J. C. Gibson 5 points; so that the possession of the coveted Cup depended entirely on the half-mile race. Oswald having retired, the contest virtually lay between Bayles and Gibson, the latter being the favourite. Three competitors started; Gibson at scratch, Bayles 10 yards, and Dobinson 15 yards. Immediately after the start Bayles established a lead, which, with his long strides, he easily maintained. In the second round, first Dobinson and then Gibson retired, and Bayles came in first amidst enthusiastic applause. Bayles thus won the

Old Collegians Cup of 1879. It may be worthy of mention that he won the College Cup last year.

Next to the Old Collegians Race, the most important contests were those which decided the championship of the College, the final results of which were that J. Adams obtained 28 points and H. G. Montgomery 17 points.

The competition would have been much closer had not Aitken unfortunately injured his ankle in the long jump which was contested a few days before. C. McCulloch obtained the championship under sixteen years, and W. Fleming under fourteen years.

The most successful competitor on the programme was undoubtedly T. Robertson, who came in first in no fewer than six events, both his running and jumping being wonderfully good for one of his age, although in the leaping he was closely pressed by A. Taylor.

The finish for the 1320 yards flat race between J. Foster and C. McCulloch is worthy of special notice. The former ran splendidly, and was leading until within ten yards of the ribbon, when McCulloch, running with excellent judgment, made a strong spurt, and just won.

The open vaulting was not so good as it has been on previous occasions, but in the vaulting under sixteen years, T. Darchy quite outshone all former performances, clearing 8ft. with ease, and then retiring to prepare for the succeeding race.

J. Stewart took part in a great number of events, and although unsuccessful, he displayed an amount of pluck and endurance worthy of great praise.

The mile flat race was won by J. Gosman, who had a start of 130 yards, much more than he required judging from the ease with which he won. In the walking match, H. Austin again showed great superiority, and although starting from scratch he came in the winner, after a good contest with H. Lawrence and W. Bannerman.

One of the most exciting races was that for boys under ten years, which was won by A. Berry, who although now very small may one day be champion of the College. The particulars of the results in each event will be found in another part of this issue.

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### *Cricket.*

AT the commencement of the season, the boys were divided into groups, according to their age, and pitches were set apart for each. Every boy at school has thus an opportunity of practising, and the cricket ground, on a fine afternoon, presents an animated appearance, the pitch for the younger boys being especially well patronised. We are glad to see that advantage is being taken of the splendid opportunity now offered for practice, and to this we attribute much of the success which our representatives have had this season. In order to have as much practice as possible, matches have been played every Saturday with teams from the more important senior clubs.

In these matches the masters took part, but our captain, F. Moore, was unable to do so, as he



played with the East Melbourne. Of the six Saturday matches four were won and two drawn, whilst both the School matches played were won easily in one innings. The College has thus, so far, sustained no defeat.

SCOTCH COLLEGE v. CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The second and final match for this year was played on the East Melbourne ground on the 10th December, and the result was as in the first, an easy win in one innings. F. Moore was captain for the College, and G. Hume for the School. The School first appeared at the wickets, but made a poor stand against the bowling of Jukes and McGuigan. The College innings opened very inauspiciously, four of the best wickets falling for 16 runs; but Moore, assisted by Rutherford, McGuigan and Whan, soon changed the aspect of affairs. Moore's score of 72 was an excellent performance, and it was matter of regret that he was run out through a misunderstanding. In their second innings the School players were more successful. Runs came with great rapidity until Moore began to bowl, after which the wickets fell as rapidly. The most successful bowler for the School was Coldham. The following is the full score:—

SCOTCH COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Shepherd, thrown out ... ..	11
Neave, l.b.w., b. Coldham ... ..	0
Jukes, b. Coldham ... ..	4
Adams, c. Berry, b. Coldham ... ..	1
Moore, run out ... ..	72
Taylor, b. S. Watson ... ..	13
Aitken, c. N. Watson, b. Coldham ... ..	9
Rutherford, b. Currie ... ..	25
Brodie, thrown out ... ..	5
McGuigan, c. Smith, b. Coldham ... ..	22
Whan, not out ... ..	17
Sundries ... ..	10
Total ... ..	189

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

Hume, b. Jukes ... 1	b. Jukes ... 8
Currie, b. Jukes ... 2	b. Moore ... 7
Berry, l.b.w., b. Jukes 4	b. Moore ... 1
Youngman, b. McGuigan 11	b. Moore ... 0
Kirkpatrick, c. Jukes, b. McGuigan ... 15	b. Jukes ... 2
Smith, b. Jukes ... 0	b. Jukes ... 0
Coldham, b. Jukes ... 0	b. Moore ... 27
Watson, S., c. Shepherd, b. McGuigan ... 0	b. Moore ... 1
Watson, N., not out ... 16	not out ... 24
James, b. McGuigan ... 11	run out ... 23
Rogers, b. Jukes ... 1	c. Aitken, b. Moore 0
Sundries ... 10	... .. 17
Total ... 71	Total ... 110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Innings: McGuigan, 60 balls, 2 maiden overs, 34 runs, 4 wickets; Jukes, 58 balls, 2 maiden overs, 26 runs, 6 wickets.

Second Innings: Jukes, 72 balls, 2 maiden overs, 34 runs, 3 wickets; McGuigan, 24 balls, 23 runs; Moore, 56 balls, 1 maiden over, 33 runs, 6 wickets; Rutherford, 12 balls, 1 maiden over, 4 runs.

SCOTCH COLLEGE.

James, 66 balls, 1 maiden over, 30 runs; Coldham, 100 balls, 3 maiden overs, 50 runs, 5 wickets; Watson, 42 balls, 1 maiden over, 32 runs, 1 wicket; Youngman, 24 balls, 1 maiden over, 6 runs; Smith, 36 balls, 1 maiden over, 25 runs; Currie, 72 balls, 3 maiden overs, 36 runs, 1 wicket.

SCOTCH COLLEGE AND WESLEY COLLEGE.

The second match of the year between these schools was played on the 12th December, on the Scotch College Cricket Ground, Scott acting as captain for the Wesley College. Moore, having won the toss, sent his opponents to the wickets to the bowling of Jukes and McGuigan. The Wesley College players failed to make a stand, and were all disposed of for 43 runs, Jukes obtaining 5 wickets for 18 runs. The Scotch College, in their only innings, made 115 runs, Taylor being the largest scorer. In the second innings, the Wesley College were unable to score, and the last wicket fell for 28 runs, Moore obtaining 6 wickets for 8 runs. Of the Wesley College bowlers, Dunlop proved the most effective, obtaining 5 wickets for 30 runs. The following is the full score:—

SCOTCH COLLEGE.

Shepherd, b. Dunlop ... ..	0
Neave, b. Harvey ... ..	0
Jukes, l.b.w. b. Tatchell ... ..	16
Taylor, c. Parnell, b. Dunlop ... ..	58
Moore, b. Dunlop ... ..	2
Rutherford, c. Harvey, b. Tatchell ... ..	1
McGuigan, l.b.w. b. Tatchell ... ..	5
Adams, b. Dunlop ... ..	24
Aitken, b. Tatchell ... ..	3
Whan, not out ... ..	2
Brodie, b. Dunlop ... ..	0
Sundries ... ..	4
Total ... ..	115

WESLEY COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

Tatchell, b. Jukes... 1	c. Neave, b. Jukes 1
Buncle, b. Jukes ... 3	c. Brodie, b. Moore 5
Howard, c. Adams, b. Jukes ... 8	b. Jukes ... 4
Harvey, b. McGuigan 1	b. Moore ... 0
Scott, run out ... 3	b. Jukes ... 2
Goldsmith, run out 9	b. Jukes ... 1



Dunlop, b. Jukes ...	5	b. Moore ...	...	0
G. Stewart, c. Taylor		b. McGuigan ...	7	c. Aitken, b. Moore
		Johnson, b. Jukes...	0	not out ...
		Parnell, c. Whan, b.		...
		McGuigan ...	0	b. Moore ...
		Agg, not out ...	0	b. Moore ...
		Sundries ...	6	Sundries ...
Total ...	43	Total ...	28	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESLEY COLLEGE.

First Innings.—McGuigan, 72 balls. 5 maiden overs, 19 runs, 3 wickets; Jukes, 67 balls, 4 maiden overs, 18 runs, 5 wickets. Second Innings.—Moore, 61 balls, 6 maiden overs, 8 runs, 6 wickets; Jukes, 60 balls, 4 maiden overs, 12 runs, 4 wickets.

SCOTCH COLLEGE.

Dunlop, 148 balls, 8 maiden overs, 30 runs, 5 wickets; Harvey, 84 balls, 5 maiden overs, 36 runs, 1 wicket; Tatchell, 102 balls, 2 maiden overs, 34 runs, 4 wickets; Scott, 18 balls, 11 runs.

SATURDAY MATCHES.

RICHMOND SECOND ELEVEN.

Won by College by 25 runs. College score, 67, of which J. Rutherford made 27. Mr. Page took 8 wickets for 21 runs.

MELBOURNE SECOND ELEVEN.

Won by College by one innings and 101 runs. College score, 183, of which J. Adams made 44, T. Jukes 38 and Mr. Shew 28. J. McGuigan took 7 wickets for 45 runs, and Mr. Page 5 wickets for 23 runs.

COAST CRICKET CLUB.

Won by College by 75 runs. College score, 122, of which J. Adams made 23 and F. Neave 21. J. McGuigan got six wickets for 18 runs.

SOUTH MELBOURNE SECOND ELEVEN.

Drawn. College score, 60 (with 7 wickets down,) of which T. Jukes made 28. Mr. Page got 5 wickets for 37 runs.

POWLETT.

Drawn. College score, 48 (with 1 wicket to fall,) of which Rutherford made 17. McGuigan did not take part in this match.

EAST MELBOURNE SECOND ELEVEN.

Won by College by 26 runs. College score, 100, of which Mr. Shew made 20, McGuigan 16, Shepherd 14 and Mr. Sillett 10. Jukes got 5 wickets for 25 runs, Mr. Page 4 for 24 runs.

School Matches, 1868-79.

SCOTCH COLLEGE AND CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

	CRICKET.			FOOTBALL.			BOATING.	
	Won by S. C.	Won by G. S.	Drawn.	Won by S. C.	Won by G. S.	Drawn.	Won by S. C.	Won by G. S.
1868	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1869	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1870	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1871	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
1872	—	—	—	1	1	0	1	0
1873	0	1	0	0	2	0	—	no crew.
1874	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	no crew.
1875	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	no crew.
1876	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
1877	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1878	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
1879	2	0	—	2	0	—	no	race.
	10	5	1	6	8	7	4	4

SCOTCH COLLEGE AND WESLEY COLLEGE.

	CRICKET.			FOOTBALL.			BOATING.	
	Won by S. C.	Won by W. C.	Drawn.	Won by S. C.	Won by W. C.	Drawn.	Won by S. C.	Won by W. C.
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	no crew.
1869	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	no crew.
1870	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	no crew.
1871	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
1872	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1873	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1874	—	—	—	1	0	0	0	1
1875	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
1876	1	1	0	1	0	1	—	no crew.
1877	2	0	0	1	0	1	—	no race.
1878	2	0	0	1	0	0	—	no race.
1879	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	0
	10	4	0	13	2	4	4	2

SCOTCH COLLEGE AND GEELONG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

These Schools met at Football twice in 1877, and on the river in 1875, 1876, 1879, five times in all. On all these occasions the Scotch College representatives were victorious.



## *Extracts from Competitive Essays.*

### MELBOURNE FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

WHAT question can possess greater interest to the inhabitants of Victoria than the probable rapidity with which our beautiful City, "Fair Queen of the Southern Hemisphere," will stride forward in a career of progress and fame during the next fifty years. In order that we may correctly estimate the glorious future in store for us, it will be necessary, very briefly, to review the past. What a contrast Melbourne fifty years ago forms with the Melbourne of to-day, then the abode of the Australian savage, to-day the seat of learning and civilisation. Then the rippling waters of the Yarra flowed unadulterated to the briny deep; then the virgin soil was untouched by the hand of man, and all was o'ershadowed by the clear blue sky. Now we see a magnificent City with a population of 250,000 inhabitants, with shops, public buildings, and elegant mansions; factories, parks, and in fact everything that constitutes a wealthy, busy, and prosperous City.

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In fifty years' time Melbourne will be one of the largest and wealthiest cities in the world, scarcely equalled, certainly not surpassed by any City out of Europe. On entering the City itself we shall no longer be troubled with dust in summer, and mud in winter; Collins-street will be scarcely recognisable. The block will still be there (but much altered from the fashionable lounge of the present day,) filled with a busy crowd, after the manner of the Strand in London. The botanical gardens will have become an earthly paradise where the people can spend many a pleasant hour strolling over the sloping lawns, inspecting the magnificent conservatories and fern-houses, walking beside the numerous miniature lakes, and resting themselves within the cool arbors. East Melbourne will still be a favourite suburb, the site of the magnificent palatial residences of the wealthy descendants of our old colonists producing as grand an effect as Belgravia now does in London.

### ON PECULIARITIES OF VICTORIANS, AND THE CAUSES THEREOF.

The Australian youth is perhaps, as a rule, less reverent and respectful to superiors than the British. The causes for this are numerous. In the first place these colonies have been but recently formed, and have no old associations. They have no old castles, or ancient ruins, or grand old families which, in other countries, command respect and tend to imbue the mind with a feeling almost approaching to reverential awe. Again, most of the people are self-made, and have risen by good luck or hard work from a humble, and perhaps hardly reputable, position. The Victorian, as a rule, recognises the advantages of a good education, and without a doubt the generation now growing up will be much more

learned than the present one. Living in a milder and more bracing climate, the inhabitants of Victoria are more energetic in character and active in business than those of the neighbouring colonies. The Victorian takes a great interest in the government of his colony, more especially of late years, and the elections cause almost as much excitement as those of our Transatlantic cousins. In stature the typical Victorian is tall and muscular. From the age of fourteen to eighteen years he is generally thin, on account of his fast growth. There is, however, great diversity both in the appearance and character of Australians, owing, in a great measure, to the intermarriage of persons belonging to different nations who have gathered here from all parts of the world. These intermarriages ought to have a good effect upon the race, as the mingling of blood is beneficial to a nation.

### MELBOURNE FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

Truly time has wrought a wonderful change in the great City of Melbourne. While gazing on the lofty spires of cathedrals and churches, the massive and stately public buildings, the vast array of mercantile palaces, and the countless throngs of people crowding the spacious streets, who can for a moment think that a century has not yet passed away since the foundation of the "giant city of the south." Let us begin our inspection this afternoon. Let us look at that noble building at the head of Bourke-street, the Houses of Parliament. Let us enter the chamber of the Legislative Assembly. What a contrast is the Assembly of 1929 to that of 1879, as we see before us these grave and thoughtful men calmly deliberating for the welfare of the country. There is now no payment of members, who are of a very different stamp from the needy and greedy gathering which once represented the colony. Sir Inglis Taylor, the aged premier, is now addressing the House. If we look at him closely, we may trace out the handsome features of our old friend, once the athletic pupil of the Scotch College, and the admired of the ladies.

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But the change in Melbourne is not merely in outward appearance, for it is now a great commercial city, having abandoned the absurd policy of protection. Of course many and many a year elapsed before the ruinous evils inflicted by incompetent legislators were remedied. Capital had been driven from the colony, commerce was at a standstill; yet, by perseverance and good management, the prosperity of the country has been gradually restored. Let us, therefore, try to banish from our minds the recollection of the errors of the past, and rather dwell upon the prospect of our glorious future.

### OUR EXPLORERS.

There hardly ever was a community so isolated and separated from intercourse with all others as the small settlement at Sydney. Here they were 3000 miles from their fellows; before them lay the vast sea, and behind them an unexplored



impenetrable region, for the Blue mountains raised their sandstone walls close to Sydney and with dark chasms and gloomy ravines defied all passage further. What was of more importance to these travellers, the mountains were exceedingly treacherous. They did not consist of high cliffs and thick boulders, where no opening could be found, but of gentle slopes and beautiful valleys with slight declivities here and there; but when these were approached they were found to consist of deep ravines, yawning chasms and perpendicular defiles, and when at last the weary traveller reaches a valley which seems to lead to the plains below, he is repulsed by a low circlet of almost vertical hills which bar his progress and turn him back in despair.

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Up to this time, however, the discovery of New Holland had been interesting, simply as a geographical fact. It remained unvisited and undisturbed for upwards of seventy years. All enthusiasm had ceased, the desolation of those parts visited by Dampier had destroyed all interest, and the eastern coast still remained a hidden mystery. Meanwhile great improvements were made in the construction of ships; their unwieldy bulk was considerably decreased, and long voyages could be undertaken with much less cost and sacrifice of health. Then was the time of Australia's awaking; after slumbering so long it was now to arise like a strong man prepared to run a race; the spell over the sleeping beauty was to be broken and she was to receive her crown.

#### MELBOURNE FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

Thanks to the free-traders this city has risen, year after year, and now occupies one of the proudest positions in the world. Opinions were expressed, as I understand, in 1879, that Melbourne would be a magnificent city in forty or fifty years if the protectionists were put out, so these opinions were correct. Everything is changed. The "Sir John Coode" scheme for the improvement of the Yarra, and for a canal leading from the river to the sea has been carried out to the letter, and now the city may boast of having one of the most navigable and finest rivers in the world. Now steamers and vessels, both large and small, can sail up and down without any danger of grounding or of collision, as they convey to and fro merchandise from all parts of the colony. Of course this has greatly facilitated and increased

commerce, as it brings it so near to the city itself. Alongside of the magnificent wharf, formerly known as the "Queen's Wharf," some of the largest and most perfectly equipped vessels are anchored, and the noise and din are something terrible, as the goods are being conveyed from the wharf on board the ships. Right alongside the river are nice walks and drives which are thronged by people, especially on the day of some important boat race. Several fine bridges, which are unsurpassed in Europe, provide the means of crossing to passengers who wish to reach the other side. All the places which formerly caused such a nasty smell on the banks, have been removed, and in some places nice houses have been erected with beautiful gardens and orchards. As we cross Prince's Bridge, which was built in 1880, we look to our right and we see one of the busiest parts of Melbourne which was, until about 1895, called the Emerald Hill Swamp. Grand buildings and manufactories are to be seen there, which would be a credit to any country. The West Melbourne swamp has been built upon, and now presents quite a different appearance. Walking up Spencer-street we look at the magnificent station which has taken the place of the poor miserable one, which stood there for many years. The lines which used to terminate at the Hobson's Bay Station (now razed to the ground) have been extended to the Spencer-street Station, which is now the railway centre of Victoria. From this place trains are despatched to all the other colonies, and Melbourne being now a cheap port, may be said to be the principal city in Australia. Another thing which increases the commerce, and adds, of course, to the population, is that steamers can now sail to England in twenty-four days. Now people can go home to the old country just to spend a few days, if they feel so disposed, and return all in the space of about two months, or less. Of course grand buildings have gone up where only hovels and dirty little houses were to be seen; and not a city in the world can boast of having finer warehouses and places of business. Also no place is better provided for in the shape of amusements as there are splendid parks and cricket grounds and other places, such as the theatres, &c. In short all Victorians ought to be proud of their splendid city which has been raised from a humble town to the finest city in the world.