



*"Sic itur ad Astra."*

**The Journal of the Geelong College.**

♦ ♦ August, 1924. ♦ ♦



# THE PEGASUS.

THE JOURNAL OF THE GEELONG COLLEGE.

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## School Officers, 2nd Term, 1924.

*Senior Prefect* :—D. M. McKenzie,

*Prefects*:—T. G. H. Hogg, G. W. Hope, W. L. Ingpen, E. W. McCann, C. G. Storrer, A. Blair.

*Captain of Football*:—D. M. McKenzie. *Vice-Captain* :—J. W. Sheahan.

*Football Committee*:—Mr. A. R. Hickenbotham, E. W. McCann, D. M. McKenzie, J. W. Sheahan, F. I. Routley, W. L. Ingpen.

*Tennis Committee* .—Rev. F. W. Rolland, D. M. McKenzie, E. W. McCann, G. W. Hope.

*Librarians*:—T. G. H. Hogg, C. G. Baird, R. J. Coto.

*"The Pegasus"* .—Mr. A. T. Tait, R. S. Blair, C. P. Reilly, W. H. Sloane.

### Debating Society

*President* —Rev. F. W. Rolland, M.C., M.A.

*Vice-Presidents* .-Mr. S. B. Calvert, Mr. C. H. Strover, Mr. A. J. Gray.

*Hon. Sec.* :—A. Blair.

*Committee*:—!). M. McKenzie, E. W. McCann, H. M. Troup, G. W. Hope, D. Dickson.

### Cadet Corps

*Captain*: A. T. Tait, M.C.

*Acting Corporals*: J. C. Campbell, J. P. Swinton, H. M. Troup, C. G. Storrer.

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## School Items.

THE Third Term begins on Tuesday, September 16th.

The following boys have been made Prefects this term: G. W. Hope, C. G. Storrer, and A. Blair. The School congratulates them on this honour.

After enjoying three years' immunity we have at last had to suffer considerable interruption to both the work and play of the school, due to an outbreak of the mysterious influenza—a disease which seems to take widely differing forms in different years, and which would seem to be a product of comparatively recent times. At least we cannot remember that it used to sweep through whole towns as it does to-day. The form it took with us this year was not a very severe one, but the infection, once caught, was difficult to shake off.

All interested in the School will be delighted to hear that Miss Addison, who by her wise care, was largely instrumental in securing our three years' immunity, is to be with us again next term as Matron.

A great many Old Boys will learn with regret of the death of a very faithful servant of the school. "Colonel," who for thirteen years has been a familiar sight, drawing the mower on the oval, or harnessed to the "Chariot," died, it may be said with absolute literalness, "in harness" during the term. He had learned our ways so well, that his place will be hard to fill, and to Teddy and to "Sport" the loss has been a deeply felt one.

Besides the ordinary Tuesday lectures this term, the school was privileged to hear a lecture by Dr. Stefansson in the Mechanics' Institute. It was a most interesting lecture, and completely upset many of our ideas about the North Polar regions, and the mode of life of the inhabitants. The refrain of the lecture was "I used to read. . . .but now I know. . . .", and while perhaps tending to weaken our respect for our text-books, it must have driven home the lesson that a thing is not true simply because we have read it in a book.

It is not customary to mention football matters elsewhere than in the football notes, but perhaps this year we may be allowed to transgress to the extent of congratulating the team and its coaches on its remarkably

fine performances. The match against Xavier in particular comes to mind, in which we were treated by both sides to clean, fast, open, clever football—the Australian game at its best. We are but human, and therefore our pleasure in the game would have been increased had we managed to win the match, but it is doubtful whether the Monday morning cheers were ever more hearty or more heart-felt, even for a winning team.

The rainy weather, usually expected during the second term, has this year been conspicuous by its absence. We have thus been able to practice football under far more agreeable conditions than usual, and the seconds and thirds have consequently attained a much higher standard than in the past few years. Also the Captain of the Boats has been able to keep the sheds open all the term; many boys have availed themselves of the unusual opportunity of keeping their rowing up during the winter term.

Owing to several of the domestic staff becoming victims to influenza, the boys of the Senior House had to make their own beds for about a week. Most of us managed to find some enjoyment in the task, the only drawback being that when we could not get to sleep at night, we had only ourselves to blame.

For several years Mr. MacRoberts has sacrificed two hours every evening in order that the Sixth Form boys might study in quietness. During the term, the Prefects volunteered to share this duty, and they now supervise the Sixth Form preparation for two nights each week.

The school as a whole was privileged in listening to several both entertaining and instructive lectures during the term. Mr. Rolland gave us a most interesting talk on the pearl fishing industry at Broome, describing the climatic conditions there, and the various types of people. Later in the term he gave us an insight into the value of Stefansson's work in exploration. Mr. Glass spoke about the trouble in Ireland, and expressed the opinion that the only hope for the future of Ireland lay in a conciliation between the North and the South. Mrs. Brentnall described the present-day conditions in India, and greatly amused us by her description of a small province in that country where the women are more powerful than the men, and transact all the public business. We were given a deep insight into the value of Pasteur's work for humanity by Mr. Booth; and Mr. Anderson gave us an interesting talk on the value of hero-worship, and a sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Towards the end of the term we had the pleasure of a visit from the Moderator-General elect, Rev. J. Crookson, who gave us an inspiring-talk on school-spirit, and the value of a public-school training in fitting us for a life of service to the community.

During the term many of the boarders were allowed to go to several entertainments outside the school, the most noteworthy of these being the Cherniavsky concert and Allan Wilkie's presentation of "King Lear."

**Salvete.**

- V.A.—  
   Sibbit, J. M.  
   Howarth, E. N.
- V.B.—  
   Campbell, D. A.
- Middle V.—  
   Walpole, T. G.
- Lower V.—  
   Burgess, T. K.
- Prep.—  
   Bryant, P.

**Valete.**

- VI.—  
   Fallaw, H. C.—Prefect, 1924; **VIII.**,  
     1923-24.  
   McKay, R. C.—Prefect, 1923-24-  
     **VIII.**, 1922-23-24; **XVIII.**, 1923;  
     **XL**, 1923-24; Running Team, 1922-  
     23.  
   Hardy, W. H.  
   Rusden, T. C.—**XL**, 1924.
- V.A.—  
   Fallaw, O. D.—Running Team, 1923.  
   Levy, A.  
   Walter, L. S.
- V.B.—  
   French, C. N.  
   Lang, I. A.
- Middle V.—  
   Williams, K.
- Lower V.—  
   Bailey, A. L.
- Upper IV.—  
   Grace, O.
- Prep.—  
   Fallaw, C.

**Football.**

THE matches this season resulted in many stirring games and a few unexpected results. Xavier are champions, having won all their matches, but the majority of games have been more even than usual, and it was not until the last match that Xavier, by defeating Melbourne Grammar, who had won one match less than they, secured the Premiership.

The Premiership List is as follows:—

- Xavier College won 5 games.
- Geelong Grammar School won 4 games,
- Melbourne Grammar School won 3 games.
- Geelong College won 1 game.
- Scotch College won 1 game.
- Wesley College won 1 game.

We had only nine boys who had played in one or more of the matches last year available for selection. It was obvious that the biggest team we could select must still be a small one compared with the teams of the other schools, and so it was decided that all training should be directed towards developing the fastest game possible. Realising that our small men would be unable to mark against taller opponents, we also concentrated on low accurate passing, and, in fact, were determined to place full reliance upon ground play. It cannot be doubted that this policy was successful, for we have had a very good season with only one bad beating—against Melbourne Grammar School. In one respect, we have made history this year, since it is the first time that we have defeated Scotch since we became a Public School in 1908. In the other games we have been defeated by Geelong Grammar School by fourteen points, by Xavier by seven points, and by Wesley by nine points.

During the term the school has suffered from a mild form of influenza, and the team did not escape the infection. Very few players missed games from this cause, but, during the week before the Scotch match, practice was adversely affected. Only one injury was sustained during a match, Cook spraining his ankle in the Melbourne Grammar School match, but, as there was no match on the following week, he was again available for our next game.

We were very unfortunate at the beginning of the season in that McCann, who captained the team last year, dislocated his shoulder in one of our earliest practice games, and could not play again. McKenzie was elected captain, and has proved very able, always setting a splendid example to the team, and so striking a nice balance between his responsibility and his own play. Sheahan was chosen as vice-captain.

We have been very fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. V. H. Profitt, who has helped us with the 1st XVIII. The team worked enthusiastically under his guidance throughout the season, and the College is grateful to him for the time he has given to, and the trouble he has taken, with them. We must also express our appreciation of the help given by Mr. Elliott in umpiring many of our practice games, and by many old boys, who showed their interest in the doings of the present boys by coming along and playing against them in practice games. We would be glad of more of this "practical interest" in future years.

Practice has been carried out by the rest of the school with real enthusiasm. The grounds were divided up so that almost every boy had at least two nights each week at a supervised practice. The influenza outbreak spoilt many of our practice games towards the end of the term, and was responsible for the cancellation of some of the matches arranged for the 2nds, 3rds, and under-age teams. The results of the matches that were played are given below.

#### COLLEGE v. GEELONG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The match with the Geelong Grammar School—to most of us the most important of the season—was our first game, and was played on Kardinia Oval, on July 4th, before a crowd of about 3,000 people. The customary charge for admission was made, and the proceeds donated to the Hospital.

Our team was:—McKenzie (c), Sheahan (v.-c), Routley, Moodie, Oliver, Lamb, Ingpen, T. R., Ross, Murray, N. J., Mayo, Blair, A., Cook, Brushfield, Ingpen, W. L., McLennan, Wray, McGregor and Griffiths.

As the teams took the field, it was noticeable that the Grammar School had the heavier team, but we soon found that in speed and clean handling of the ball, we had a distinct advantage, of which we made the fullest use throughout. We were attacking during the greater part of the first quarter, but our forwards, who had shown admirable system in practice, could not make use of their opportunities. Scores at the end of the quarter were:—G.G.S., 2.2.; G.C., 5 behinds.

In the second quarter we maintained the attack with no better luck, and continued to add behinds. Grammar then made a good recovery, and,



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for a while, we were defending. The game became crowded towards the end of the quarter, with the play mainly on our forward lines. Scores:—G.G.S., 3.6.; G.C., 1.8.

During the early part of the third quarter we dominated the game, but continued to add behinds until we had thirteen to our one solitary goal. It was a brilliant dash by McLennan from the half-forward line that gave us our second goal. For a while the play was very even, and the quarter ended with Grammar still ahead by 5.7 to 3.14.

Half a minute after the opening we took the lead, but did not hold it for long. Up and down play followed, neither side gaining much advantage. With only ten minutes left to play we scored two goals, giving us a lead of ten points. However, Grammar dominated the play during the last few minutes. They scored much more rapidly than at any stage of the game, and won by fourteen points. Final scores:—G.G.S., 9 goals 12 behinds; G.C., 6 goals 16 behinds.

The game was very close throughout, the scores being level three times, and there is no doubt that for the first three quarters of the game we were the better team. Our best players were McKenzie, Routley, McGregor, Blair, Ross, and Cook. Our goals were kicked by McKenzie (2), McGregor (2), McLennan, and Routley.

## COLLEGE v. XAVIER COLLEGE.

Our match against Xavier, on July 11th, was also played at Kardinia Park. Our team was the same as that against the Grammar School, except that Hogg replaced Brushneld. Again it was noticeable that we were the lighter team, but we were quicker and handled the ball better.

The play was very even during the first quarter, with the ball moving rapidly from end to end. Both teams were trying to play the fast open game, and continued to do so throughout, making the game a very fine one to watch. The scores at quarter-time were:—G.C., 4 goals 2 behinds; X.C., 4 goals 1 behind.

Xavier made a great effort in the early part of the second quarter, but only gained a small lead. For the remainder of the quarter we attacked steadily. The Xavier backs put up a fine defence, but seldom got the ball past our centre line. At half-time the scores were:—G.C., 7.4.; X.C., 5.3.

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We commenced the third quarter well, but Xavier were playing a very determined game, and our backs had to work hard. They put up a hue defence, and at three-quarter time we were still leading by 8.6. to 7.7.

Right at the beginning of the last quarter Xavier took the lead, but we evened the scores again quickly. We continued to do most of the attacking, but Xavier showed good system along one wing. They broke away on this wing on four occasions, and each time secured a goal. We put up a great fight in the last few minutes, and had reduced Xavier's advantage to seven points when the game ended. Final scores:—Xavier, 12 goals 10 behinds—82 points; College, 11 goals 9 behinds—75 points.

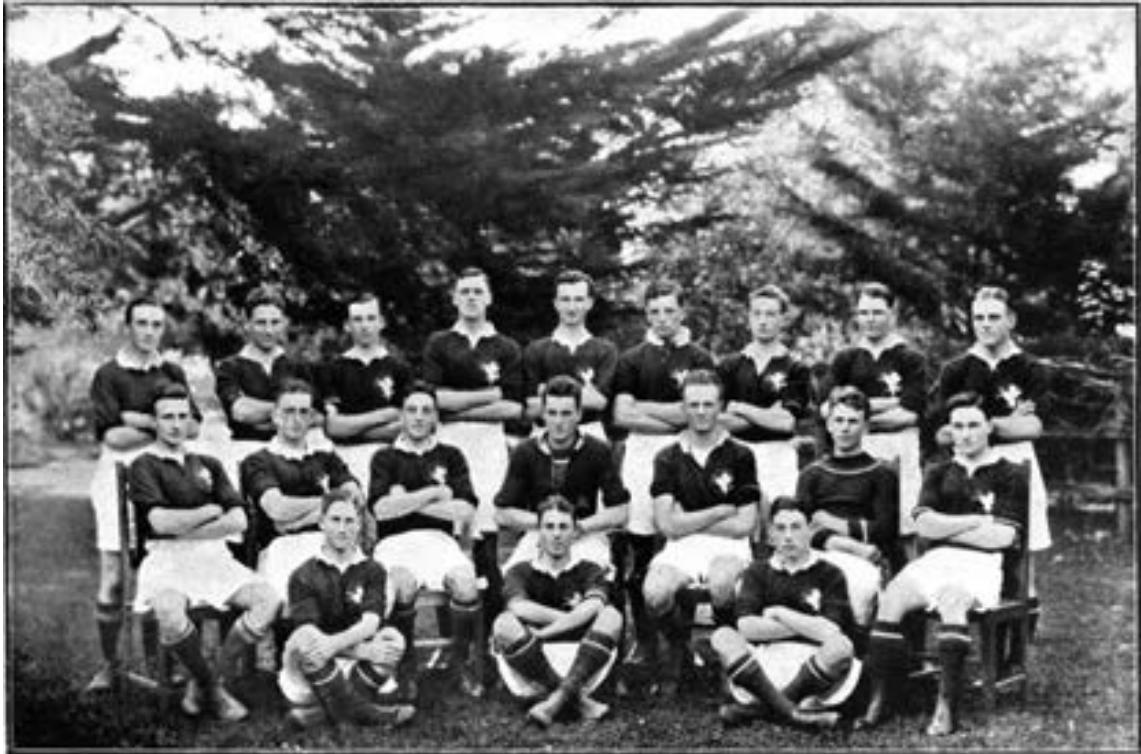
Our goals were kicked by McGregor (3), Hogg (2), W. L. Ingpen (2), Blair, Sheahan, Murray, and McKenzie; and best players were Routley, McKenzie, Ingpen, W. L., Mayo, and McGregor.

#### COLLEGE v. SCOTCH COLLEGE.

Our game against the Scotch College was played on the M.C.C., on July 25th, and resulted in a win for us—the first time we have beaten Scotch since we have been a Public School. The ground was rather heavy, and the weather threatening, but there was a fair number of spectators, including a full contingent from Scotch. We had two changes in our team; Reilly and G. W. Hope playing instead of Oliver and Griffiths, who were recovering from influenza.

The game opened quietly with 41 p and down play, both teams taking a while to settle down. We were playing well while we could keep the game open, but Scotch's weight told in the scrums. The quarter, and, indeed, the whole game was marked by the excellent play of the backs. The scoring was 1.5. to 1.3. in our favour.

Scotch opened the second quarter well, their marking was excellent, and they quickly added three more goals. For the rest of the quarter we were generally attacking, but lost several good opportunities through the forwards being too far out from the goal. We managed to reduce Scotch's advantage to nine points; the scores at half-time being:—S.C., 5.6.; G.C., 3.9.



THE FOOTBALL TEAM.

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Scotch again attacked strongly at the beginning of the third quarter, and shortly were leading by 22 points. The game became much faster, and we began to show greatly improved form. With the increase in speed the Scotch boys began to fumble, and their marking was not so good. We scored three well-earned goals, and were still attacking strongly at the close of the quarter. Scores:—S.C., 9.12.; G.C., 8.12.

Once more Scotch got away at the bounce, and added a goal to their score, but we were now playing a very fast game and working together splendidly. We scored four goals (three by McGregor), but they came very slowly owing to the determined defence of the Scotch backs, who repulsed us time and again. Then Scotch had a turn at attacking, and scored a goal. We had another opportunity from the bounce, but without result, and were immediately defending again. The last few minutes were anxious ones for us, but our backs rose to the occasion, and, in the fast and congested play which resulted, Scotch were only able to score behinds. With only two points between the scores we broke away through the centre, and had just carried the play to the other end when the bell sounded. Final scores:—G.C., 12 goals 13 behinds—85 points; S.C., 11 goals 17 behinds—83 points.

As already stated, this is the first time we have beaten the Scotch College, and the game was worthy of the occasion, for, although it started slowly, the football was good throughout, and the finish was fought out with great determination by both sides. Everyone in the team was prominent at some time or other, but special mention must be made of McGregor's fine roving and his six goals; Routley's clever work in getting the ball out of the scrums, and Mayo's play at full-back, which was faultless. Others who played well were Murray, Ingpen, W. L., Wray, Lamb, and Blair. Our goals were kicked by McGregor (6), Wray (3), Sheahan (2), and W. L. Ingpen.

#### COLLEGE v. MELBOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On the 31st July we met the Melbourne Grammar School on the M.C.C. Griffiths again took the field in place of Hope, and Lang replaced Reilly. In the second quarter Cook injured his ankle, and was compelled to leave the field. G. W. Hope filled the vacancy.

Melbourne Grammar led off, and, showing some very clever forward play, quickly established a lead of four goals. It took us a little time to settle down, but during the latter part of the quarter we kept up a steady pressure on our opponents' goal, and, had we made good use of our chances, we might have been leading at the end of the quarter. Quarter-time scores:—M.G.S., 3 goals 6 behinds; G.C., 2 goals 1 behind.

During the second quarter Melbourne kept our backs defending, and we could make very little headway. They made fine use of their weight and pace, and their marking was very good. Half-time scores:—M.G.S., 8 goals 11 behinds; G.C., 2 goals 1 behind.

Grammar again took control on the bounce, and for a time the play was mainly in front of our goal. However, we soon steadied down, and held the advantage of the play for the remainder of the quarter. Three-quarter time scores:—M.G.S., 10 goals 14 behinds; G.C., 5 goals 2 behinds.

Melbourne again commenced with a goal. Play then settled down to a series of forward rushes which were beaten off by the Grammar backs, whose play was very sure. As the quarter progressed, our chances of making any great impression on their score faded away, and the game ended with our opponents in control, though our sorely-tried backs kept up a desperate resistance right to the end. Final scores:—M.G.S., 14 goals 16 behinds; G.C., 5 goals 3 behinds.

Free kicks were very rare, and this proved a great handicap to our forwards, and, in fact, to the whole team, which was, as usual, noticeably smaller than their opponents. However, on the day, we were thoroughly beaten by a team which was superior in every detail of the game.

Routley was probably the best on the ground, and McKenzie rucked well. Blair, Mayo, McGregor, W. Ingpen, and T. Ingpen also played very fine games. Our goals were kicked by Routley (2), McGregor, Sheahan and W. L. Ingpen.

#### COLLEGE v. WESLEY COLLEGE.

Our last match was played on 14th August, on the Kardinia Oval, under adverse weather conditions. Although the rain held off, the ground in places was so wet that the football splashed up water when it landed. It was impossible to bounce the ball, very difficult to mark, and several

shots from close to the goals resulted in the ball going out of bounds. The teams did not adapt themselves very well to the conditions, and the football displayed was generally of a poor class. A very strong wind also blew across the ground, but favoured the northern goal.

Winning the toss, we kicked with the wind. Wesley made no effort to adapt their play to the conditions, while we kicked the ball along the ground, and used the wind to the best advantage. We dominated the play during the quarter, and secured a fine lead. Quarter-time scores:—G.C., 4 goals 7 behinds; W.C., 1 goal 1 behind.

Helped by the strong wind, the second quarter was all Wesley's. Their score came slowly, but steadily, and a minute before half-time they took the lead. Half-time scores:—W.C., 5 goals 5 behinds; G.C., 4 goals 7 behinds.

Wesley got away well at the beginning of the third quarter, and, in a few minutes, had added three goals. Determined play in the centre gave us the advantage for the rest of the quarter, but we were now trying to pick the ball up and to mark, and our score suffered in consequence. Three-quarter time scores:—W.C., 8 goals 7 behinds; G.C., 5 goals 15 behinds.

With Wesley having the lead and the wind for the last quarter, there seemed little hope of a win. But we put up a stirring fight, and had control of the game during the whole of the quarter. The opposing backs defended well, but we slowly added to our score until only two points separated the teams. Both sides were playing desperately, but we held the ball in front of our opponents' goal for some time. With only two minutes to go, Wesley broke away, carried the ball quickly up the field, and secured a goal, thus placing the issue beyond doubt. Final scores:—W.C., 9 goals 8 behinds—62 points; G.C., 6 goals 17 behinds—53 points.

As the scores show, we had a slight advantage in play, but Wesley's fine kicking won them the game. Owing to the state of the ground it must have been a very difficult game to umpire, but again free kicks were very rare, which enabled Wesley to use their weight against our smaller forwards to great advantage.

Oliver (full back) was always reliable; Routley (roving) played his usual clever game, and T. R. Ingpen (half back) was very safe. Others

who played well were W. L. Ingpen, McGregor, Wray, and Murray. Our goals were kicked by Wray (2), Routley (2), Sheahan and W. L. Ingpen.

**2nd XVIII. MATCHES.**

Geelong Grammar School, 12 goals 6 behinds—78 points.

Geelong College, 4 goals 8 behinds—32 points.

Geelong College, 8 goals 21 behinds—69 points

Ballarat College, 6 goals 4 behinds—40 points.

Geelong College, 8 goals 9 behinds—57 points.

Ballarat Grammar, 5 goals 11 behinds—41 points.

Geelong College, 6 goals 2 behinds—38 points.

Geelong High School, 4 goals 3 behinds—27 points.

Melbourne Grammar School, 7 goals 12 behinds—54 points.

Geelong College, 5 goals 8 behinds—38 points.

The return match with Melbourne Grammar School has not yet been played. Other return matches were cancelled owing to the influenza.

**JUNIOR XVIII. MATCHES.**

The Under Fifteen team played five games with the following results :-

Geelong Grammar School, 4 goals 6 behinds—30 points.

Geelong College, 3 goals 8 behinds—26 points.

Junior Technical School, 9 goals 13 behinds—67 points.

Geelong College, 1 goal 7 behinds—13 points.

Geelong College, 17 goals 10 behinds—112 points.

Geelong Grammar School, 4 goals 3 behinds—27 points.

Melbourne Grammar School, 9 goals 15 behinds—69 points.

Geelong College, 3 goals 8 behinds—26 points.

Geelong College, 7 goals 11 behinds—53 points.

Junior Technical School, 7 goals 10 behinds—52 points.

### OTHER MATCHES.

The 3rd XVIII. played Geelong Grammar School twice, losing both games.

Geelong Grammar School, 6 goals 6 behinds.

Geelong College, 3 goals 5 behinds.

Geelong Grammar School, 17 goals 19 behinds.

Geelong College, 1 goal 6 behinds.

A College Under Sixteen team also visited the Grammar School, and were defeated by 9 goals 8 behinds to 7 goals 8 behinds.

### HOUSE MATCHES.

This year each house played every other house. Two houses won two matches, and two houses one match each, and the Premiership order had to be decided by points for and against. The results of the matches were as follows:—

#### 1st Round:—

Morrison defeated Warrinn—7 goals 5 behinds to 3 goals 11 behinds.

Shannon defeated Barwon—8 goals 12 behinds to 5 goals 12 behinds.

#### 2nd Round:—

Barwon defeated Warrinn—7 goals 9 behinds to 5 goals 7 behinds.

Shannon defeated Morrison—9 goals 11 behinds to 5 goals 10 behinds.

#### 3rd Round:—

Warrinn defeated Shannon—8 goals 18 behinds to 4 goals 9 behinds.

Barwon defeated Morrison—15 goals 9 behinds to 2 goals 4 behinds.

#### House Order:—

	Win	Lose	Points for	Points against
1.—Barwon . . . . .	2	1	<b>192</b>	113
2.—Shannon . . . . .	2	1	158	148
3.—Warrinn . . . . .	1	2	132	131
4.—Morrison . . . . .	1	2	103	193



## Tennis.

ALTHOUGH the weather of the winter term is usually not very favourable for tennis, this term, owing to the mild winter, the courts were generally occupied.

On Saturday, Aug. 16th, the tennis four journeyed to Melbourne to play Wesley College on their courts, and, although the weather was rather dull, it was a very good day for tennis. The College was represented by G. W. Hope, F. H. Wettenhall, E. W. McCann and D. M. McKenzie. The Wesley team, which consisted of Davies, Frankenburg, Welsh and Sheridan, was too good for us, although the sets were close, and we were only beaten by 9 games on the whole match. The sets were as follows :—

Hope & Wettenhall defeated Davies & Frankenburg, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

McCann & McKenzie lost to Welsh & Sheridan, 9—11, 4—6.

Hope & Wettenhall lost to Welsh & Sheridan, 6—2, 6—8, 4—6.

McCann & McKenzie lost to Davies & Frankenburg, 2—6, 4—6.

The results were:—Wesley College, 3 rubbers 7 sets—59 games.  
 Geelong College, 1 rubber 3 sets—50 games.

## Debating Society.

THE membership this year exceeds that of last year by four, and comes within four of the record membership. We have one hundred and ten financial members. The Society suffered owing to the outbreak of influenza which occurred, and two debates had to be put off.

We held a very enjoyable debate with Wesley College this year on the question: "That the present day jury system has outlived its usefulness." Over one hundred members were present, and we were also very pleased to see several visitors. Canon Wheeler and Mr. Hamilton Lamb very kindly adjudicated. E. W. McCann was the leader of the College team, which consisted of:—E. W. McCann, D. M. McKenzie, D. Sander, and A. Blair, The College team, which took the affirmative

side, led off very well, but were outclassed by the quantity of legal knowledge displayed by the Wesley team. Canon Wheeler, in his summing up, said that the Geelong team were better in their delivery, but lost owing to the quantity of legal knowledge of the Wesley team. The points, as allotted by the judges, were—Wesley, 85; Geelong College, 77.

Many new speakers spoke at the debates during the year, and showed great promise. The debates were always keenly contested, and during one debate in particular, several members were quite heated, and even arrived at the stage of firing questions across the room without asking the Speaker's permission.

The Society owes a great deal of its success to the kindly help and advice of Mr. Strover, who occupied the chair during the year, and we wish to thank him for his very kind help. We also desire to thank Mr. Rolland, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Strover for again donating prizes. The Senior Prize was won by E. W. McCann; the Junior Prize by W. H. Hooper, and a Special Prize by D. G. Sander.

An enjoyable season was brought to a close by a fine "Banquet," and, here again, members proved that we have a most energetic society.

## Dramatic Society.

THE Dramatic Society was re-organized this winter, Messrs. McDonald and Wilcox again kindly consenting to take charge. The play chosen is the two-act farce, "Vice Versa," which is admirably suited for presentation by schoolboys.

The part of the principal character, Dick Bultitude's body, is very capably filled by D. G. Sanders. Mr. Bultitude's body is well acted by E. M. Hope. E. W. McCann makes an awe-inspiring schoolmaster as Dr. Grimstone, and allows no horseplay among his pupils. The part of Mr. Shellack has been taken on short notice by F. I. Routley, owing to the indisposition of the former actor, P. Alexander. The outstanding feature of Mr. Clegg is his hiccough, which R. B. Reid does very well. (Is this experience?) The schoolboy parts are well acted by the follow-

ing boys, N. A. V. Young as Chawner, N. Paul as Tipping—Bultitude's rival—, Partridge as Coggs. The female parts are Eliza, the maid, and Dulcie Grimstone, a young flapper. The charms of Eliza are very ably portrayed by N. G. Atkins, while the acting of Grim wade, as Dulcie, is most natural and unaffected.

We have not the slightest doubt that the high standard set by last year's play will be maintained and passed by this year's production.

### **Stamp Club.**

AT the end of last term a Stamp Club was inaugurated, which got into full swing during the term. Its primary objects were to make the more expensive catalogues, periodicals and other philatelic accessories available for members, and to give opportunities for exchange. Unfortunately, the English periodicals did not arrive this term, but they will come regularly next term. An Australian journal has been subscribed to, and up-to-date catalogues bought.

The meetings of the Club clashed rather badly with those of the Debating and Dramatic Societies, so we were forced to hold them during the day. Correspondence was entered into with reliable dealers, and members have been able to purchase from their approval sheets. Many have taken advantage of this opportunity, and have enriched their collections with long-looked-for specimens.

Stamp collecting being more of a winter pastime, the activities of the Club will not be great next term. But the material and papers will be available for members who may want them, and no doubt next winter enthusiasts will revive the meetings again.

### **Wireless Club Notes.**

THIS term has been a particularly successful one for the Club, and excellent results have been obtained from sets of one to four valves,

AUGUST, 1924.

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The one-valve set was chiefly used for the reception of amateur transmission, as many as nine different stations being heard in one afternoon. A two-valve set was also successful in receiving 2FC, Sydney, every night, but was rather unstable in operation. Another set was also constructed by one of the members, and proved a great success. Three of the latest type of low consumption valves were used, and were in every way as satisfactory as the ordinary type of valve. This set received 2FC very well, and the music could be heard several feet from the phones. The Melbourne Broadcasting Station, 3AR, was heard even louder than 2FC, though speech was not as clear. This station also came in well on a frame aerial, using two valves.

During the holidays, one of the members, using a four-valve set, was successful in picking up KGO, a broadcasting station at Oakland, California, for the second time. Music and speech were very clear, and of good strength in the phones.

The new Wireless Regulations are very satisfactory to the members, who are looking forward to the establishment of a full Broadcasting-Service in each State.

## **Cadet Notes.**

WITH the incoming of the 1908 Quota, our numbers have again attained respectable proportions, and we are looking forward to a good year. The work of the platoon has so far been most satisfactory, and, though we have not yet advanced very far, we can look forward with confidence to making a good showing in any competitions that may be arranged.

An encouraging sign has been the keenness shown to join the N.C.O/s class, and, although it has been difficult to prevent the work of the class clashing with school work, a number of boys presented themselves for the first examination held in August. The results are not yet available.

## **Preparatory School Notes.**

THE winter term has come and gone without any untoward happening in the "Prep."; although, latterly, a stranger passing by during the

dinner hour, and throwing a casual glance at the "Prep." play-ground, might have gained the impression that a civil war was in progress. Two groups of boys, armed with a medley of weapons, might have been seen stealthily approaching one another. A wild charge, and a furious fight takes place, and a few moments later the conquerors are seen removing the dead bodies of their victims. An enquiry would elicit that this apparent scene of horror was but a rehearsal of the Indian and Pirate Scene in the "Prep." play. We hoped to produce this play—"Peter Pan"—at the end of the term, in conjunction with the Big School dramatic entertainment, but owing to an epidemic of influenza and other misadventures, it was finally decided to postpone the performance till next term.

The "Prep." picnic took place on Saturday, August 16th. A most successful and happy day was spent at Torquay. A leading feature of the picnic is always a cricket or a football match. This being the "Footer" term, an exciting match took place on the Torquay oval. It was a close game, the winners only gaining a victory by two points. Races and games filled in the rest of the day, and two only slightly subdued drag loads of ragamuffins arrived back in Geelong as the evening closed in.

We were all pleased to hear that Charlie Fallaw, who left early this term on a trip to England, has had a good journey, and is now happily engaged in sight-seeing. His departure made it necessary to elect a new prefect, and we congratulate Charlie Dennis on being chosen for the position. A new face was noted at commencement of term, and to Paxton Bryant we extend a hearty welcome.

Football has been our main sporting activity, and interest in the struggle for the House Premiership was maintained until the last game. In the 1st XVIII. competition, Bellerophon won the first and third games, and Pegasus the second and fourth. The deciding game was played on the big oval, and for the first time Bellerophon won the Premiership. The position in the 2nd XVIII. games was exactly the same, Bellerophon gaining a decisive victory in the last game.

The scores of the House matches are as follows:—

#### 1st XVIII.

1st Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 21 points.

Bellerophon—10 gls. 9 bhds. James 7, A. Lang 2, McIlldowie 1.

Pegasus—6 gls. 12 bhds. Walter 4, Greeves 2.

2nd Match.—Won by Pegasus by 21 points.

Pegasus—5 gls. 7 bhds. Greeves 4, Walter 1.

Bellerophon—2 gls. 4 bhds. James 2.

3rd Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 17 points.

Bellerophon—10 gls. 9 bhds. James 5, Renton 2, Mackenzie 2,  
 A. Lang 1.

Pegasus—7 gls. 10 bhds. Walter 3, B. Lang 3, Barr 1.

4th Match.—Won by Pegasus by 14 points.

Pegasus 6 gls. 13 bhds. Walter 3, McCann 1, Hassett 1, Marchant 1.

Bellerophon—5 gls. 5 bhds. Cochrane 2, James 1, Mackenzie 1,  
 Renton 1.

5th Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 16 points.

Bellerophon—5 gls. 6 bhds. A. Lang 3, James 2.

Pegasus—3 gls. 2 bhds. Llassett 2, Greeves 1.

### 2nd. XVIII.

1st Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 4 points.

Bellerophon—2 gls. 1 bhd. Hooper 1, Champ 1.

Pegasus—1 gl. 3 bhds. Sloane 1.

2nd Match.—Won by Pegasus by 2 points,

Pegasus—3 gls. 11 bhds. Sloane 2, Symonds 1.

Bellerophon—4 gls. 3 bhds. Champ 1, Ferguson 1, Smith 1, Bartlett  
 1.

3rd Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 9 points.

Bellerophon—5 gls. 8 bhds. Smith 2, Newton 2, Wray 1.

Pegasus—4 gls. 5 bhds. Sloane 1, McDonald 1, Purnell 1, Madden 1.

4th Match.—Won by Pegasus by 53 points.

Pegasus—7 gls. 12 bhds. Sloane 3, Madden 2, McDonald 1, An-  
 drews 1.

Bellerophon—1 point.

**THE PEGASUS.**

5th Match.—Won by Bellerophon by 25 points.

Bellerophon—6 gls. 4 behds. Wray, Newton, French, Champ, Hancock, Bartlett.

Pegasus—2 gls. 3 behds. Madden, P. Grace.

Several matches were played against teams from the Big School.

The results were as follows:—

**"Prep." v. Upper IV.**

Won by Upper IV. by 60 points.

Upper IV.—15 goals 14 behinds.

"Prep."—7 goals 2 behinds.

**"Prep." v. Old Boys.**

Won by "Prep." by 8 points.

"Prep."—7 goals 12 behinds.

Old Boys—5 goals 16 behinds.

**"Prep." v. 3rd and 4th Juniors.**

Won by 3rd and 4th Juniors by 3 points.

Juniors—6 goals 14 behinds.

"Prep."—7 goals 5 behinds.

**"Prep." v. 3rd and 4th Juniors.**

Won by "Prep." by 39 points.

"Prep."—8 goals 9 behinds.

Juniors—2 goals 6 behinds.

**"Prep." v. Old Boys.**

Won by "Prep." by 53 points.

"Prep."—10 goals 15 behinds.

Old Boys—3 goals 4 behinds.

AUGUST, 1924.

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## Old Geelong Collegians' Association.

(Established 1900.)

### OFFICE BEARERS, 1924.

#### President :

W. A. WAUGH.

#### Vice-Presidents :

D. CLIVE MORRISON

H. E. B. ARMSTRONG.

#### Hon. Secretary :

STANLEY B. CALVERT

#### Hon. Treasurer :

ALEX. W. GRAY

#### Committee :

A. L. BAIKD.

J. I. BIRNIE.

I. A. CAMPBELL

J. A. COCHRANE.

A. S. CHIRNSIDE.

T. A. DAVID.

A. W. DENNIS.

P. C. DOWLING.

J. O. D'HELIN.

H. I. GIBB.

T. B. HAWKES.

R. W. HOPE.

J. C. KININMONTH

H. A. MACLEAN.

W. E. MACMILLAN

J. A. REID.

A. N. SHANNON.

A. T. TAIT.

R. R. WETTENHALL.

R. S. YOUNG.

ITHE PRINCIPAL OF THE GEELONG COLLEGE *ex officio* )

#### Hon. Life Members of Committee :

(Past Presidents)

MR. JUSTICE MCARTHUR.

MR. JUSTICE LEON

J. L. CURRIE.

F. A. CAMPBELL.

R. H. MORRISON.

A. N. MCARTHUR

W. A. MACPHERSON.

J. A. GILLESPIE

ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

J. M. BAXTER.

H. F. RICHARDSON, M.L.C.

R. C. BELL.

F. C. PURNELL.

W. W. HOPE.

ALEX. PHILIP.

#### Hon. Auditors :

T.G. COLE,

J. MACMULLEN



## Geelong College Endowment Fund.

FOR some time it has been felt by those closely associated with the working of the College and especially by the Principal, that no University or first-class school can maintain its traditions and extend its usefulness unless it is helped by the State, or by private gifts, or by voluntary service.

Unfortunately, the Australian Public Schools have not as a whole enjoyed the handsome endowments shared by many of the more fortunate English Colleges, and have been handicapped by heavy annual interest bills.

In the case of our own College, nearly £10,000 has been spent recently on alterations and new buildings, and in the last four years the school attendance has almost doubled. Last year 50 boys left; this year 100 new boys came. Every class room is full; every bed is taken; every place at table is occupied. Sir John MacFarland, the Chancellor of the University, at our last Prize Giving, said that he had been in close touch with the College since the days of the Morrisons, and never had it reached a higher standard. It is felt that the dreams of Norman Morrison are being realized.

The boys are being taught to face heavy odds without flinching, to think clearly, live cleanly, and to realize that they must do something for the country during their life.

Every Old Boy and every friend of the College should be made fully acquainted with the rapid development of the College; should be asked to take an even greater interest in its future welfare, and by their practical sympathy make that future secure.

It was therefore decided by the members of Council, consisting of many Old Collegians, and by the Old Collegians who gathered at the school on the 9th May, to get into touch with as many Old Boys as possible, and explain to them what the school is doing, and also what it cannot do, without some form of endowment.

During the months of June and July, the Rev. J. B. Rentoul, of St. George's, Chaplain of the College, has visited Old Collegians in the Western District of Victoria, the: Wimmera, and, in company with the Chairman of the College, many who reside in Melbourne and the suburbs^

Mr. Rentoul has been delighted by the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him, and by the liberal response to the Endowment Fund.

Early in August, the Rev. J. Crookston, accompanied by the Chairman, devoted one week to calling upon the Old Collegians at Geelong, Mr. Shannon assisting; and in the months of September and October, those who reside in Sydney, the Riverina, and the Malice will be visited. It will be impossible to call upon those in the more distant States.

The total amount in donations and promises collected during the past nine weeks comes to over £10,400, which has been added to the Endowment Fund, which is still open.

The thanks of the College goes out to all who have assisted in this campaign.

### **Old Boys' Day.**

OLD Boys' Day, 1924, will remain long in the memory of those who attended the Re-union, if for no other reason, then because of the great racing we saw, both in the heats and in the final of the Head of the River; and particularly because of the splendid performance of the school crew. Indeed, will we ever forget that second heat, with its neck and neck finish; and how for those of us on Richardson's Hill, who saw the hard-fought struggle down the full length of the course, but could not tell which boat crossed the line first, time stood still while we waited for the flag on the judges' box. Then came the disappointed "Hard luck!" but quick on the heels of that, "By Jove, it was a great race!" and that is the feeling that has remained, along with pride in the young crew that made such a gallant effort. Nor must the work of the coach, Mr. C. Collyer, be forgotten. To build up such a fine crew with only two of last year's eight available, was no mean performance, and Mr. Collyer was the recipient of many congratulations. Mr. L. Storrer and Mr. A. Shannon gave him valuable assistance, coaching the second and third eights respectively.

On all sides were heard expressions of admiration for the excellence of the arrangements for the race, and for the accommodation and handling of the crowd. No small part of the credit for this is due to the untiring efforts of the Secretary of our Association, who, assisted by Mr. A. N. Shannon and Mr. W. H. Pincott, worked along with the Geelong Civic and Harbor Trust authorities.

Old Collegians in particular, who came, many of them from long distances, were most appreciative of the arrangements made for their accommodation and entertainment, as is evidenced by the following extracts from a letter received:—

"On behalf of many Old Collegians may we congratulate the College upon the success of its first Head of the River week, held at Geelong, on the 9th and 10th May, which has, on all sides, been proclaimed so successful. To those upon whose shoulders fell the brunt of the organizing and work, we especially tender our thanks and appreciation. Not only do we refer to the organization of the race from a civic standpoint, but the attention and care shown for the visitors was much appreciated. The Old Collegians' Association arranged our accommodation, conveyance to and from the river, and social entertainment in a remarkably thorough way. Even when it was found impossible to get any one to cater for a dinner, the domestic staff of the College demonstrated their loyalty by offering to cater a supper for the visitors, in addition to providing the usual evening meal for the whole boarding school. This was greatly appreciated, when we should otherwise have been forced to dine at the various boarding houses in outlying parts of the city, where temporary accommodation had been secured. We therefore have pleasure in offering our best thanks to the College domestic staff for their share in our entertainment, and to the Old Boys' Association for their untiring energy and care for our comfort:"

The holding of the Re-union on the Head of the River dates ensured a large gathering. The Annual Meeting was held in the Norman Morrison Memorial Hall, after the racing on Friday. At the commencement of the meeting, reference was made to the death of Mr. J. H. Hewison, M.A., L.L.D., who died in August, 1923, during his term of office as President of the Association. The retiring President, Mr. Alex. Philip, spoke feelingly of his fine character, and his remarks were supported by

Mr. F. J. Boilleau. As a mark of respect to Mr. Hewison's memory, those present stood and observed a minute's silence.

The Office-bearers for the year were elected, and the Report and Balance-Sheet were read and adopted.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

"Your Committee has pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year which has just closed. During the year your Association held the Annual reunion of Old Boys at Geelong, on the 23rd of March, which had been arranged earlier than usual to enable your members to engage in a series of cricket matches on the school oval. The gods of the weather smiled on this new departure, and provided perfect conditions. The oval had been encircled with flags kindly supplied by Lieut.-Col. F. C. Purnell. The cricket provided two interesting matches, the players having been selected from the Old Boys of various decades, captained by enthusiastic leaders of the past. The tennis courts were available for those whose tastes lay in that direction, and many interesting contests took place. Your members expressed approval of the change from the football match at a time when the cold weather is usually with us. At the conclusion of the cricket matches the Annual General Meeting was held in one of the school class rooms.

During the evening a supper was held in the Norman Morrison Hall, which was well attended by Old Boys of the College, the Principal, and representatives of kindred associations. Many interesting speeches were heard, and loud applause greeted the announcement that upon the eve of his departure for Europe, Mr. Andrew Chirnside had sent the school a cheque for £1,000 unconditionally.

The best thanks of members is due to Mr. T. E. Doughton for his further generous contribution of flags, Mr. Louis Whyte and his mother for £200, and Mr. Charles Simson, of Roseneath, for two cement wickets for juniors.

A further brass has been added to the honor tablets presented by the Old Collegians, bearing the names of seven more Old Boys who served in the Great War, and bringing the total up to 533 names.

boys could not have rivalled the noise of conversation that soon filled the hall. Naturally, the main topic of conversation was the great race of the afternoon, but soon old threads were being picked up and woven into yarns; personal histories were brought up to date, and absent friends called to memory. One table—and that not the quietest—was filled with Old Boys of one or two years' standing—a promising sign for the future of the Association.

One of the guests was Mr. J. Oliphant, who had been a master at the College in 1882. His speech, in support of the toast of "The College," was full of interesting and amusing reminiscences of great figures in the history of the school.

Mr. Rolland, in reply to the toast, spoke briefly of the Endowment Appeal, that has since been launched, and introduced to those Old Collegians, who did not know him already, Mr. Rentoul, who has worked so hard to ensure the success of the appeal.

The singing of the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne brought to a conclusion one of the most successful Re-unions we have had.

## **The Sydney Re-union.**

OLD BOYS from the Geelong College, resident in New South Wales, held their Second Annual Dinner at the Navy and Army Restaurant, on Friday, July 4th. Those present were:—John Cameron (a former master), J. A. Cochrane, J. H. Davidson, F. R. Holloway, J. F. Holloway, Dr. E. S. Holloway, A. A. Hooper, W. M. Kirchner, A. K. Maclean, H. A. Maclean, A. F. McDonald, W. H. Reid, R. Robertson, J. D. Rogers, C. Sinclair, D. Sinclair, C. H. Willmott, S. H. Yalland. The following were to have been with us, but were prevented from coming at the last moment:—R. A. C. Adams, Ray Cutts, Dr. K. G. Hearne, A. G. Maclean, F. P. Strickland, G. J. M. Watson; and regrets were also received from R. N. Black, J. A. Boyd, Edgar Collocott, M. H. Jenkins, E. M. Lewes, C. G. Mackintosh, S. A. Marden, J. J. Smail and brother, Archie Sinclair, N. A. Thompson and R. E. Whitehead.

We were glad to have with us Mr. J. A. Cochrane, a member of the Committee of the Association, who was over here judging sheep at the Annual Sydney Sheep Show.

We would have had a much larger gathering but for the misfortune of colds, and the call of business.

The table was tastefully decorated with flowers and the school colours, and an atmosphere of genial good-fellowship pervaded the proceedings.

Telegrams conveying good wishes were received from S. B. Calvert (Hon. Sec. of the Association) and from Archie Sinclair, Mathoura.

The toast of "The King" was duly honoured. In proposing "The Geelong College," coupled with the name of Mr. Rolland, the Chairman, Mr. C. H. Willmott, said:—"Mr. Cameron and gentlemen,—this is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of presiding at our Annual Dinner, and of proposing "The Geelong College." Before so doing, I would like to express to Mr. Reid and Mr. Cochrane our pleasure at having them with us to-night. It speaks volumes for the loyalty of Old Boys when one sees men, who went to the College as far back as 1876, leaving their warm firesides to come here to do honor to the old school. It is this splendid spirit that has done so much to elevate the College to its present important position in the life of the Victorian community. I also welcome, on your behalf, Mr. Cameron, who, though busy with multifarious duties at the King's School, can find time to be with us once again. It seems to me that this is an opportune moment for us to reflect just what the old school has meant to us personally, and Australia generally, and what our obligations are to it. In our earlier years its protecting arm guided us through our adolescent period, and sent us forth well equipped to face the battle of life. In return for its painstaking labors it expected us to fight the fight with courage, honesty and generosity—proving ourselves worthy members of society and a credit to the old school. The Geelong College has had its full measure of success in this direction, and is proud—justly proud—of its Old Boys, whose achievements in every walk of life have been most pronounced. Now we, in turn, rejoice in the wisdom of our parents in having selected such an ideal training ground as the College. But should our pride stop there? Have we not a duty—a solemn obligation to our Alma Mater?—one

that may entail some measure of personal sacrifice on our part; and that is to see that the advantages we enjoyed as youngsters are available to the present generation. Geelong College, in common with most Public Schools, needs generous financial assistance from its Old Boys. Gifts have, from time to time, been made, but the ever-increasing costs of maintaining efficiency demand urgent measures of monetary relief. The expediency of raising the fees has reached its limits, and further increases in this direction are impracticable. Therefore the endowments must come from the Old Boys, on whom the College has a just claim. I understand that our Secretary, Mr. Calvert, has a scheme in preparation to relieve the school's financial stress, and when we are advised of it, it behoves us to support it generously. It is unthinkable that through the absence of the money which is necessary to maintain an efficient teaching staff, the school should be doomed to any possible deterioration. That must be avoided at all hazards, and it is up to each and everyone of us to do our bit when we are approached by our Association."

Mr. J. Cameron responded on behalf of the College in a characteristic speech.

The toast of "Old Collegians' Association" was proposed by Mr. Cochrane, who outlined the history and progress of the school to the present day, and spoke of the splendid work done by the Association.

Mr. W. H. Reid proposed the toast of "Mr. Calvert (Hon. Sec. of the Association) and Mr. Maclean," which was duly acknowledged by Mr. Maclean.

Mr. J. F. Holloway proposed "Old Hugh," which was honored with enthusiasm.

Mr. J. H. Davidson rendered several songs, which were greatly appreciated, and added materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Sync," and a very happy gathering broke up determining to meet again during the following year—Sheep Show Week being again considered the most suitable time.

We are fortunate in having such a live Branch of the Association in New South Wales, and for the benefit of those Old Boys whose fortune calls them to that State, we print the objects of the Sydney Branch.

- 1.—To allow of those Old Boys, who find that the great distance they live from the College prevents their attending the Annual Reunion over there, meeting again in friendly re-union.
- 2.—To promote the interests of the "Old School."
- 3.—To act as a bond between the boys who have left; and to help if possible, in a business or professional way, those who come over to a new State, and new city, to earn their living, where things are strange to them.

The Secretary of the Branch is Mr. H. A. Maclean, 113 Pitt Street, Sydney, and any Old Boys who find themselves in Sydney should get in touch with him at once.

## Old Boys' Column.

EXTRACTS from the Rules of the Old Geelong Collegians' Association.

Rule II. The chief objects of the Association shall be:—

- (a) To hold an Annual Social Reunion of Past Collegians.
- (b) To unite and foster good fellowship among the Old Boys.
- (c) To promote the welfare of the Geelong College.

**Rule III. All Old Boys of the College may become Members on the payment of seven shillings and sixpence annual subscription, or Life Members on payment of five guineas. The financial year ends 30th April in each year. Each Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of each issue of "The Pegasus," the journal of the Geelong College.**

Colin Bell, having completed his work at Bradford, London, and France, will return to Australia in September.

Several Old Boys have recently joined the Benedicts. Ashley Hooper in May, J. L. MacKindlay in February, while J. R. MacKindlay chose the 10th May, whilst we were celebrating the Head of the River at Geelong. We wish them long life and every happiness.

Rod Muir put up a splendid performance in winning the Junior Cross-country Championship of Victoria, from a field of 219 runners, in the third fastest time on record for the race, We offer him our warmest congratulations,



S. B. Calvert represented the College during July and planted a tree in the name of the school at the City Tree Planting Association gathering, held on the Melbourne Road. It is the intention of this Association to plant many trees on the banks of the Barwon River and elsewhere during the coming month.

C. E. Hobson (1891) died suddenly at Moonee Ponds, on the 15th May. He had carried out his official duties as Stipendiary Steward at the Epsom races on the previous Saturday. Wounds received while on active service, as captain, caused the death of our old friend. Before enlisting he had long acted as Master of the Oaklands Hounds. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sister, Mrs. Sharp, at Moonee Ponds.

Archie Sinclair was present at the M.C.C., when we played the Melbourne Grammar football. We hope the change to Orange for a time will quite restore him to good health. We desire to thank him for the thoughtful list of Old Boys in Riverina, which he has kindly supplied through the Sydney Branch.

Gordon Sloane may be returning to Australia at the end of the year. He joined the Bideford Athletic Club, and derived great pleasure in joining in their teams' races. His team secured third place in the 5 Mile Championship of Devon and Cornwall; another of their team being placed second in the Cross-country Championship of those Counties. He was still working on the construction of the North Devon and Cornwall Junction Railway, but expected the contract to run out very soon.

R. B. Gillespie now has his office at 400 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Ashley Hooper has taken a flat at "Stanser," 104 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney, since his marriage.

Walter, and his son, Ron. Macpherson, have sold "Paika," and moved on to "Goonambil" Station, via The Rock, N. S. Wales.

W. G- Brebner has purchased "Coniston" Station, which joins his brother's land at Willow Bank, Buangor.

Dal. Davis was in town frequently during the winter race meetings.

David Morrison is now in India.

Norman Hurst has just returned from a pleasant trip to Cairns and other Queensland ports.

Don. Calvert performed very well in the Country Golf Championship.

Ev. Hurst has gone to Weenya, N.S.W., for a few months with Joe Vincent.

Ian Campbell unsuccessfully competed in the Judging Competition at the Sheepbreeders' Show.

The following Old Boys were also interested in the Sheepbreeders' Show:—Senator Frank Guthrie exhibited his Corriedale sheep; Jim. Russell was very successful with the Barunah Stud; others noticed were: Keith and Ian Campbell, Reg. Campbell, Neil Campbell, and G. L. Dennis.

A. G. Maclean attended a Re-union Dinner of 4th Field Coy. Engineers, held recently in Sydney.

We were pleased to see Willie H. Reid over from Sydney recently, looking very well in spite of many dry seasons in the North.

Congratulations to Tom Parrington on his recent marriage; and to Jack Baker (Junior) on the arrival of a more junior Jack.

Dr. John Tait is returning in October from an extensive course of study in hospitals in Europe and America.

John A. Gillespie has left on a voyage to the New Hebrides. We were pleased to welcome him at the Boat Race upon his return from Europe.

David Robertson has returned from Queensland after purchasing a sheep property close to Coongoola, where his brother, Willie, settled last year.

We extend warm greetings to our old friend, James (Fuz) Robertson (1864), who has made such a good recovery from his serious illness of May and June. He has now returned to his home at Mordialloc.

Alec Philip has left for Perth, W.A., where he intends to spend some weeks during the cold weather of August.

"Porky" Greeves is going as a jackeroo to "Wboriwyrite" Station, near Terang.

"Cargi" Greeves has taken a leading part in the football world, having played for the first Geelong League throughout the season. He was selected as one of the three players from Geelong to visit Tasmania and play for the Victorian League team in August in the Australian Carnival Games.

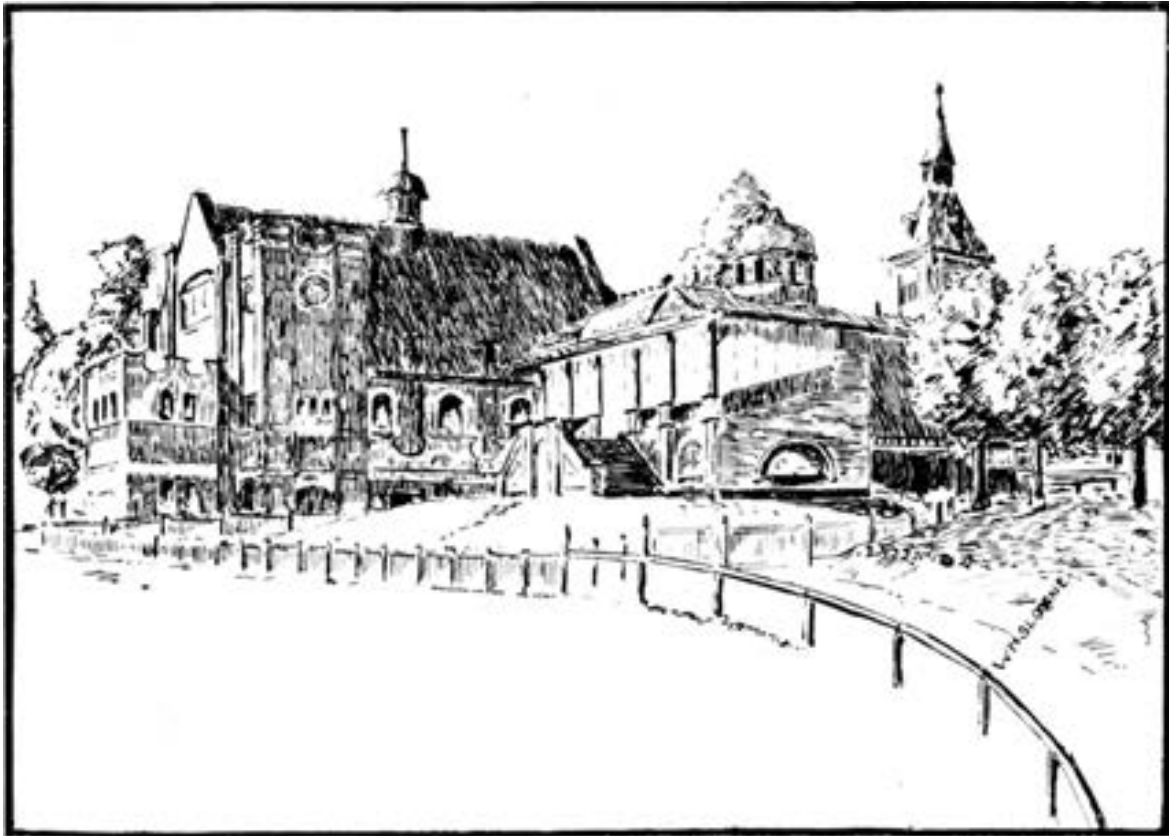
Bob McArthur is hard at work in Bradford. He has now a small "Rover" car, which, he says, transforms life in that murky city. He had the honour to receive an invitation to the Buckingham Palace Garden Party, and was very interested to see there the King and Queen, Duke and Duchess of York, and many notables at close quarters, as well as a number of Australian friends. We hear he was a great "hit" in Sir John McWhae's top-hat! He also writes that he spent a most delightful afternoon, on a perfect day, at Ranelagh, where he was lucky enough to meet one or two of the English crack polo players, and was able to have a good look at their beautiful ponies. The beauties of Ranelagh, he adds, are beyond description.

Lew. Bell is at present enjoying a trip down the Murray by boat to Swan Hill. He is lucky to be missing this cold May.

Jack Currie, seeking warmer climes, went for a trip to Singapore, a month or so ago. We sympathise with him deeply over the death of his brother, Sibbald Currie, of Ettrick.

Henry E. Davison, having retired from the London office of Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., has, for the present settled at "Clarence," 83 Queen's Road, St. Kilda. Many parents have feelings of gratitude for the devoted manner in which he assisted them in tracing their boys in France and elsewhere during the Great War.

With this issue appears the report of the Second Annual Re-union of our Sydney Branch, which is indeed a live body, who are fortunate in having as Secretary H. A. Maclean, and Chairman C. H. Willmott, who are both enthusiasts. Mr. Willmott's speech at the Sydney Re-Union should be read by every Old Boy.



••LOOKING FROM THE OVAL.

## The Ormond Letter.

WORK here is now going on in dead earnest; for a couple of months or more we have all been gradually delving deeper and deeper, bending our heads lower and lower, in order to get them beneath the great pile of knowledge the Profs, expect us to "lift over" in November.

The first year men are fast settling down to full appreciation and acceptance of the benefits of College life, and several recent arrivals from the old school have already found their way into places of fame in the field of sport, along with the others who have come up in other years.

The first event this term was the athletics, which, as you know, resulted in a victory for us. "Willy" Macmillan was in his usual good form, winning the mile and the 880 in brilliant style. Roy Fidge, Hamish and Bertie Macmillan were also most conspicuous in livening things up, and adding a large proportion of points to our total.

The inter-collegiate football was rather disappointing in its results, but our men made a great fight for it, and the match against Queen's was really much better than it appeared to be from the scores. Geelong College was well and worthily represented by Fred. Gilmour, W. E., J. R., and J. R. T. Macmillan, Roy Fidge, "Win." Reilly, and "Squeak" Rentoul.

Roy Fidge and "Win." Reilly have been conspicuous in the "Shop" rugger team also, whilst Hamish Macmillan and Fred. Gilmour play with the "Blues" and the "Blacks" respectively.

Tennis now, is the only inter-collegiate contest left. With the two new courts available for practice, we are hopeful that our men, who are performing in really good style, will gain the laurels of victory. The team is not yet picked, but the old school will be pleased to hear that "Joe" Davies, who is playing up to form, is almost certain to get a game.

The inter-faculty boat race was rowed, and Old Geelong Collegians were conspicuous in most of the crews.

We have all been following, with the keenest interest, the great fight you have been putting up this year in the football field, and we congratulate you on the possession of that "bull dog" spirit which brought your team the victory over Scotch.

All here now join in wishing you the very best of luck against Wesley. Some of us hope to be on the spot to urge you on.

W.H.R,

AUGUST, 1924.

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## Snipe Shooting in Australia.

74 Collins Street,

Melbourne,

July 3rd, 1924.

The Editor of "The Pegasus,"  
 Geelong College, Geelong.

Dear Sir,—

May I, with the greatest deference, comment upon R.C.M's. article in your last issue on snipe shooting in Australia? I here are certain statements on the habits of snipe that I am not quite in accord with the writer. We know, of course, that the painted snipe (*Rostratula*) is indigenous to Australia, a beautiful bird that is found when shooting in the swamps and billabongs, only as isolated birds, but arising here and there, but never in wisps. These birds breed and nest in the Australian continent, and are not migratory, except so far as our Australian continent is concerned. The Australian Snipe or Cleater (*Gallinago*), or jack Snipe so called, never breeds in Australia, and is purely migratory, coming from the far distant shores of China, Japan, Manchuria, and Eastern Siberia, arriving here in the first full moon in September, and leaving in February or March, usually according to season. The long flight is exacting, they rise high in the upper strata of air, flying fast and straight, night and day, without resting, probably, until they land on our Australian shores. Think of it, a flight of perhaps over 1,000 miles, sometimes 2,000, without rest, till they land in the northern shores of our continent, worn and emaciated. Two or three weeks rest, and then a flight to the feeding grounds scattered over Australia.

The call bird, to my mind, is a myth. The so-called call bird is a lost bird that comes to parts unsuitable for the more wise and robust. It is on record that good feeding grounds are taken possession of by snipe in great numbers in a single night without the record of a call bird. I cannot vouch for this, but it certainly is the opinion of many of us who seek this choicest of game birds in Australia. But what is this sense of migratory bird life that gives this inclination to leave the approaching winter of its northern climes, leave its home, its nesting place, to battle

with the unknown. It can't be memory of direction; the majority of birds cannot have been here before. If they are able to follow the chain of islands from China, etc., what sight they have at the height at which undoubtedly they fly, to see the track. It can't be that: it is supposed that the migratory sense is an inherited memory. It is known that they fly so high that the great telescopes of the astronomers have been able to define snipe in their mighty migration. When we come to consider the homing sense of homing birds we must realise that these two species are possessed of a sense that we humans know not of.

The flight of snipe when first disturbed makes it very difficult for the marksman to bring off an effective shot, but afterwards, when flying in little mobs of eight, ten or twelve, going round and round a swamp, swooping down to seek a quiet spot to alight, the flight is easy to the hidden marksman—a totally different flight to that when first disturbed. Can anyone tell me why nearly all snipe arise with a characteristic noise—"ceek"—, but still quite a fair percentage at times rise silent? Is it a question of sex, or what is it?

Yours sincerely,

A. NORMAN McARTHUR,

Chairman Game Protection Society of Victoria.

With regard to the article referred to in the above letter, the author regrets that several sentences relative to the wholly migratory habits of the *Gallinago Australis*, and the partially migratory habits of the *Rostratula Australis*, were inadvertently omitted. This materially altered the sense of the paragraph dealing with the general description of the two birds, and made it appear as if the two species were identical.

### **Aquatic Game Birds of Australia.**

THE great majority of sportsmen derive much pleasure from the pursuit of their favourite game, but, once they have secured their quarry, there their enjoyment ends. To my mind it seems that the greater your knowledge concerning the game you shoot, the more enjoyable the sport becomes.

Nearly all Australian sportsmen confine their attention to wildfowl, since we possess few of the larger herbivora, and none of the larger carnivora. For this deficiency Nature has more than made amends by the provision of a wide variety of feathered game, both aquatic and terrestrial, and it is the former which has provided the requisite material for this article.

We can consider swans, geese and ducks—the swimming birds—as comprising the aquatic game bird group. Ornithologically, they are considered as one large family or order, forming Order XIII. This order comprises about 206 species, which are divided over the several natural regions of the world, and there are many sub-families or sub-orders.

Strictly speaking, swans are not game birds, that is, they are not supposed to be shot, and, here, they enjoy a total protective season. They are unsuitable for table purposes, as their flesh is tough and hard.

There are about eight known species of swans, and they are distributed all over the world, except New Zealand and Africa.

Swans, by virtue of their striking appearance, have left their mark upon the literature, folk-lore and legends of many nations. We are all familiar with the legends of the two Swan Knights, Helyas and Lohengrin; Wagner has immortalized the swan in his great work; and it is not only in the German and French languages that swan legends are to be found, but in the folk-lore of many other countries as well. The English language does not possess any such famous legends as those previously mentioned, but several poets and authors, notably Shakespeare and Scott, have alluded to swans in various works and plays. In "The Lady of the Lake," Scott refers to the swan in the following lines:—

"So forth the startled swan would swing  
To turn to prune his ruffled wing."

The Australian black swan ranges all over the continent and Tasmania. It is a large bird of a brownish-black colour, relieved with pinkish-red eyes and bill; its white pinion feathers show up to advantage when in flight. Its habitat is generally sheltered saltwater swamps and coastal estuaries; it is also to be found on the fresh lakes and lagoons of the interior. Swans were extremely numerous around the coastal indentations when the early explorers were conducting their surveys, and hence we have such geographical names as Swan Bay, Swan River, and the like.



## THE PEGASUS.

Swans are exceedingly ornamental birds, and certainly make a very charming picture as they float placidly on the bosom of some inland lake or mountain tarn, occasionally giving utterance to their clear musical call, and gracefully curving their long sinuous necks. They moult at almost any time of the year, but chiefly in summer. The breeding season extends from August to January, as a rule. On the wing they fly in long graceful lines, or else in V or echelon formation, and, by reason of their size form an interesting spectacle.

Swans are supposed to break into song when mortally wounded, and hence we have the origin of the term "Swan-song." Shakespeare, in "Othello," makes use of this twice. We have the line "I will play the swan and die in music," and again, "A swan-like end, fading in music"; whilst some saturnine epigrammatist penned the following gem:—

"Swans sing before they die—'twere no bad thing  
 Would persons die before they sing."

The Australian bird is built on a lesser scale than his English cousins; he is an anomaly, seeing that he is black, whilst the rest of the genus are white, with the exception of the Black-necked Swan of South America. Britain and Northern Europe and Asia possess several species of swans in common, such as Bewick's Swan, the Mute Swan, the Whooper, and Polish Swan. They are white, in contrast to our black representative. North America also possesses several members of the genus, and share with Europe the Mute, Whooper, and Bewick Swans, and has two other indigenous species, the Whistling Swan and the Trumpeter Swan besides.

In earlier times the swan was a favourite royal dish.

The general characteristics of this genus can be summed up in a few words. The most outstanding features are their long flexible necks, long-bills, and their awkward gait when on land, this latter being due to their legs being placed so far back. They all possess a sonorous voice, but cultivate a trait of habitual reticence, contrasting strongly with the comparative noisiness of geese and ducks. They are gregarious, except at nesting time.

The next sub-order consists of the geese, and it is rather a large order. In Australia we have some half-dozen species, whilst other representatives of the genus are to be found in Europe, Asia, North America,

South America and Africa. Australia again, possesses some anomalous forms.

One of our largest representatives is the Magpie or Semipalmated Goose, which, though everywhere numerous in the earlier days of colonization, has now, perforce, given way to advancing civilization, and is seldom found in any numbers except in Northern Australia.

The bird is black and white, in the main, as its name implies. Its head, neck, wings, tail and thighs are black, and its back, breast, abdomen and wing coverts are white. The legs are yellow, and the bill brown. The feet are only half-webbed, in contradistinction to the rest of the genus, and it possesses a windpipe of 4ft. 8in. in length. It feeds on grass and herbage, and is gregarious. While being found close to water, it seldom actually ventures into it.

Next we have the Green Goose Teal or Pygmy Goose of Northern Australia and New Guinea. This is a typical Australian member of the genus, although it has spread to the adjacent Indian region, where it is found in the Molucca Islands and the Celebes. It is an extremely diminutive member, which fact may be deduced from its name, and of this form there are only two species.

The neck, back and wings are of a deep glossy green, the underneath is white, and there are black arrow head markings on the flanks. The eyes and legs are brown, and the bill is green. It, and the other similar type, are gregarious, and frequent the swamps, rivers and sea-coast of the North.

The White Quilled Goose Teal is the other similar type. It is to be found in Queensland and New South Wales. It resembles the preceding except for a broad collar round the neck, and for its white pinion feathers. The female has a mottled brown breast, and the lower plumage is also mottled brown. This bird is a frequenter of swamps and rivers.

The Cape Barren Goose is probably the best known member of the genus. This is another peculiarly Australian type, and is to be found in isolated parts of Southern Australia and, Tasmania. It nests on the Bass Strait Islands, whence it gained its name, and also on the islands off the coasts of Western Australia and South Australia. Its predominating colour is a slate-grey, with a black tail, brick-red legs and black feet.

It has a greenish-yellow arc on the bill, and has yellow-brown eyes. Both sexes are similar. It, also, is feeling the advance of civilization, and is not as numerous as of yore. It is more terrestrial than aquatic; it seldom ventures into the water unless compelled to do so.

It is fairly numerous in parts of the Western District of Victoria, particularly in the vicinity of the sanctuaries. It is partly migratory in Victoria, as it generally retires to the Bass Strait Islands to nest, and returns in the late spring, when the new brood is able to fly. They do not lay, as a rule, until they are two years old. It is also of a gregarious type, though at times inclined to pugnacity.

The other remaining Australian species is the Little Maned Goose, or, as it is termed colloquially, the Wood Duck. It is fairly evenly distributed over Australia and Tasmania. It is smaller in build than the Cape Barren Goose, and, although built on more duck-like lines, it possesses the true goose bill. It is fairly numerous, its most distinctive trait being a marked proclivity to perch in trees, hence its name of Wood Duck.

It is of freckled and mottled grey plumage, with a glossy black abdomen. It possesses distinctive black plumes on the back of the neck, hence its generic name. The wing is patched with green, and the tail and lower back is black. The female is smaller and duller in colour.

Geese have also contributed their share to the literature and legends of many countries. We read in Pliny of a philosopher—one Lacydes—taming a goose which he obtained in a wild state, and, upon its dying, he accorded it a magnificent funeral. Geese were objects of esteem to the Ancients, and were sacred to Juno. They are also to be found represented in old Egyptian inscriptions and mosaics, so that we can readily see that they are not as commonplace as they appear, and, of course, the episode of the Capitol is familiar to everyone. Shakespeare mentions geese several times in various plays, notably in "King Lear":—

"Goose, if T had you upon Sarum Plain  
T'd drive you home to Camelot."

and again in a "Midsummer Night's Dream":—

"As wild geese that the creeping fowler eye,"

Geese were evidently popular with Scott, for, in "Ivanhoe," Locksley obligingly supplies the quill for the penman "from the leader of the flock overhead."

The geese of the Northern Hemisphere are dissimilar to our Australian geese, as they are fashioned more on the lines of the tame geese which in reality have sprung from the wild geese of the Old World. The Canada Goose has been domesticated, as also have the Spur-Winged Goose of Africa and the Egyptian Goose. The typical representative of the genus is the Grey-lag Goose, which sometimes breeds in the north of Scotland and in the Hebrides. It is fairly plentiful in Ireland, and ranges over Scandinavia, Iceland, Russia and Siberia. In winter it extends down into Asia as far as Canton and Central India, and it also reaches the Iberian Peninsular. The domestic geese of China and Japan are probably derived from this bird. Scott, in "The Lord of the Isles," mentions it as

"Forth whistling came the grey goose wing,  
 As the wild hailstones pelt and ring  
 Adown December's blast."

Then we have the White Fronted Goose, which is practically circumpolar in distribution. It is found all over the British Isles, although rather unevenly. It occurs in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, in the high latitudes of Nova Zembla, where it breeds, and also on the Yenesei in Arctic Siberia. In winter it migrates down to Southern Asia to miss the bleak winter of the Steppes. Farther west it migrates down the Volga and other river valleys, and finally reaches Syria, Egypt and Nubia. Pictures of this bird are often to be found in old manuscripts and mosaics of Egypt. A smaller, similar bird also occurs and nests on the Northern Scandinavian fjelds, and occupies the same migratory range as the larger bird. A larger American counterpart occurs as far west as Alaska, and visits the northern Asian coast.

Another representative, the Bean Goose, is a common visitor to Britain in the autumn, and migrates down the coast in the winter. Shakespeare, in "King Lear," expresses this fact:—

"Winter \s not gone if the wild geese fly this way."

This is also another widely distributed member of the genus, being found in Scandinavia, where it habitually breeds, as it also does on the tundras of the Petchora in Northern Russia. It is also to be found in the Faroes, Greenland, Nova Zembla and the higher latitudes generally.

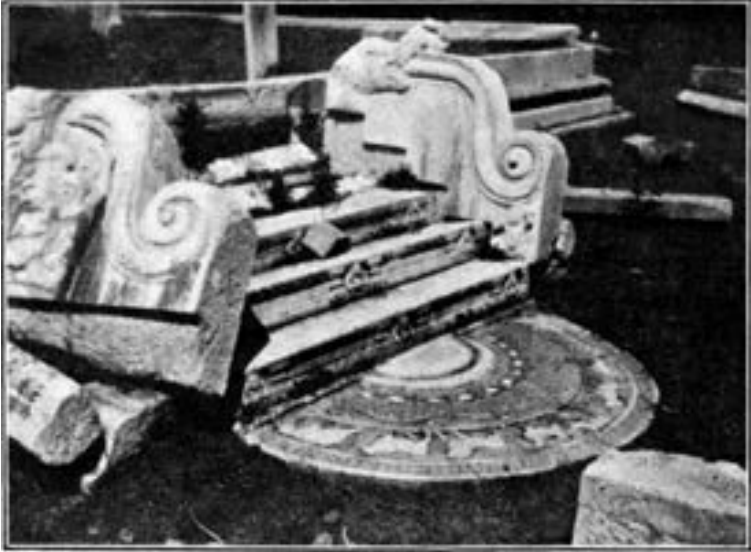
The following day we made a trip to the seaside resort of Mount Lavinia. Here I enjoyed some of the best sea-bathing that I have ever had. The water, compared with that of Australia, was quite warm, and it was therefore possible to stay in much longer. On the way back to Colombo we visited Negombo, another place of the same kind, and were treated by a Hindoo magician to an exhibition of his art.

After spending several more days in Colombo, stopping and seeing the minor sights—far too numerous to mention here—we caught the early morning tram to Kandy, situated in Central Ceylon. The scenery, I think, was certainly the finest I have ever seen, and it is supposed to be amongst the finest in the world. The train winds in and out of the mountains, passing in its journey waterfalls, tea-plantations, and dozens of red-roofed tea and rubber factories.

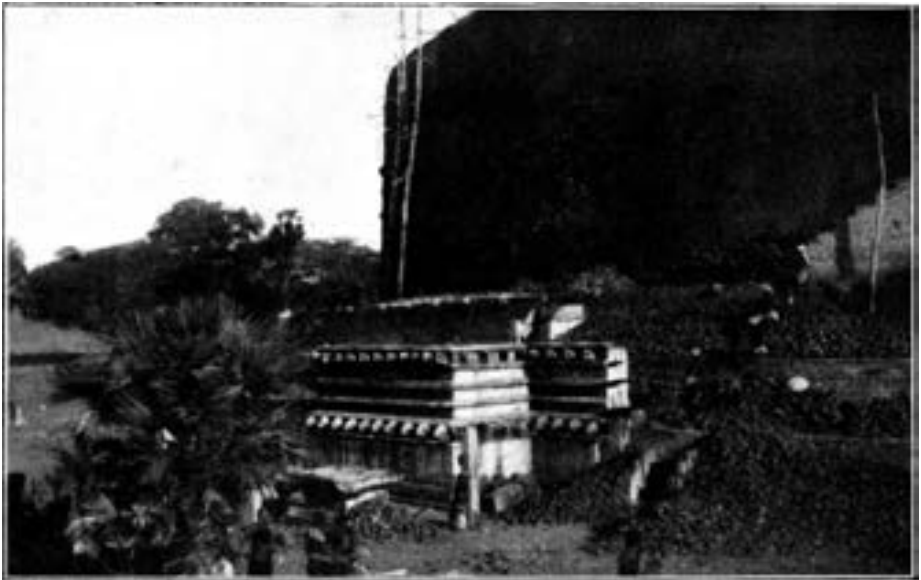
We lunched in the train, and did not arrive in Kandy until about eight in the evening. The arrival of the train was greeted by the usual clamour of voices, but, nevertheless, we found the hotel porter, and were soon conducted to our rooms at the Queen's Hotel. Next morning after breakfast, we took rickshaws, and started on a sight-seeing trip around the city. After passing the Kandy Lake, we came to the famous Temple of the Tooth, perhaps the most famous Buddhist temple in the world. In this temple one of Buddha's teeth is kept, which was brought there after his death in India. We were conducted around the temple by one of the yellow-robed priests, and shown the cask in which the tooth is kept, and also the temple elephants and the library.

Our next sight was while crossing the river Katugastota, when we saw the native mahouts washing their elephants. Upon the payment of a small sum they did tricks with them, not unlike those performed at Wirth's Circus. We then visited the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya, where specimens of the botanical wealth of the whole tropical world are said to be found. Besides the Gardens there is the Peradeniya chocolate factory, where I was given some of the best chocolate I have ever tasted.

We then returned to Kandy, and prepared for a two-day trip to Nuwara Eliya, and after going through more mountainous country we arrived at the Grand Hotel. Nuwara Eliya is the highest populated part of Ceylon, and the climate and vegetation are similar to those of England.



RUINS AT ANARAJHPURA.



THE DAGOBA.

Here we saw the best tea produced in Ceylon, and it was very interesting to watch the famous "Lipton's" tea going through the many stages towards purification.

After our return to Kandy, we immediately set out on what was to be the most interesting event of the whole holiday. This was a three-days trip through the jungle. We started by car in the early morning, and it was not long before we were well on our way. Hundreds of monkeys were dotted all over the trees along the roadside, and it was a very comical sight to see them swinging from tree to tree. Game was plentiful on the road, mainly jungle hens and wild pigs. I was fortunate enough to get a couple of shots at the hens. The first night we stopped at the Government rest house at Budulla. Here we inspected the famous rock temple which has somewhat the same idols as the others, but is hewn out of the solid rock. The following day we visited the rock fortress of Sigeria, where one of the Singalese kings defended himself against his son, far back in the early times. This fortress is an enormous rock, standing out over a thousand feet high, with steps leading to the top. Later in the afternoon we started for the ruined city of Anarajapura. Arriving there in the evening, we saw one of the most wonderful sights I have ever seen. Millions of fire-flies absolutely covered the trees, and there was a sort of half-light covering the trees all night. The ruins at this place show the wonderful architectural genius of the ancient Singalese. One of the most striking examples is a huge dagoba, or monument, which is made of solid brick, and stands about 200 feet high, and is quarter of a mile around the base. Then there is the Palace of a Thousand Pillars, which now is merely a thousand blocks of granite standing on end. Many beautiful tombs of ancient kings are dotted throughout the ruins, and they show the enormous wealth of the times.

We then started on the last day of the tour, and soon arrived at the old Dutch town of Trincomalie. This town is a relic of the Dutch supremacy before the Napoleonic wars, and the old Dutch fort and houses are all very interesting. After thoroughly inspecting this side of the island, we started on our return journey to Colombo, and, after spending another week there, we boarded the R.M.S. "Ormonde," homeward bound, and here ended a holiday which had been instructive as well as very interesting.

H.M.T.



## "Colonel."

The death of the old horse, "Colonel," has called forth the following tributes.

The school bell rings, the boys pour out of doors,  
 The mower's sound is heard upon the green,  
 But the once familiar sight is now no more,—  
 Of "Colonel" can no traces now be seen.

Gone, gone, forever from our sight;  
 The new horse but reminds us of the last,  
 The bay, in vivid contrast to the white,  
 But serves to bring up memories of the past.

Never complaining, though it shone or stormed,—  
 A willing worker, he remained unchanged;  
 Eagerly his appointed tasks performed,  
 And while at work his death by fate arranged.

Dying in harness! yet it seemed most fit,  
 For horse that never yet had shirked a task,  
 That never needed brutal word or hit,—  
 What better end could any of us ask?

The worker taken, and the idler left;  
 How strange do seem the hard decrees of fate!  
 By loss of trusty friend our heart is reft,  
 While lives at peace the object of our hate.



But though we seek as good a horse in vain,  
 Though we can never hope to till his place,  
 Yet happy memories can with us remain,  
 And Teddy still doth boast of "Colonel's" pace.

All he had to give, he gave us,  
 Strength of body, willing heart;  
 What, think you, but these will save us,  
 Whatsoever be our part?

Who to serve the school have striven,  
 Lacking or receiving thanks,  
 Faithful service, gladly given,  
 This admits him to your ranks.

Fields Elysian now receive him!  
 Task accomplished, guerdon won,  
 In your pastures we may leave him,  
 Our farewell, a last "Well done!"

## A Visit to the Veterinary School.

AT the kind invitation of Dr. Sweet, several members of the football team visited the Veterinary School at the University, and spent a very interesting morning. Under an instructor, we inspected some five or six horses, all with different ailments. Many people with valuable horses send them to this useful school, where they are treated just like human beings. A serious case must be given chloroform, and to be given this it must be placed on a very complicated table, where it is strapped in, and then the whole thing moves on a swivel so that the horse is lying on his side. The chloroform is then given, and the operation performed. Horses get over chloroform remarkably quickly.

We then looked over the cat and clog department. All sorts of operations are performed on these animals, and among the patients were rough old terriers and well bred racing whippets.

Some sheep were noticed in an adjoining yard, and, as they were looking very sick, we asked what was wrong with them. We were told that just the day before they had been bled, and that the blood was being used to make a serum,

We were then shown over a most interesting laboratory, where such diseases as tuberculosis and pneumonia are studied, and attempts made at making serum to combat these evils. We saw these germs through a most powerful magnifying glass; they proved most interesting.

Skeletons of horses and cows also proved very interesting, and were inspected for quite a while. Many rabbits and guinea-pigs are kept there for the purpose of getting a serum, which is used in the curing of diseases. Altogether a most interesting morning was spent, and we are very thankful to the authorities for their kindness.

## The Western District of Victoria.

THE Western District of Victoria, which is so often called the "Garden of Victoria," is, perhaps, one of the most fertile and richest districts in the whole of Australia. In fact, some of the best sheep grazing country in the world is found around Hamilton, which is situated about the centre of this extensive district. Much of the richest and finest wool is marketed in London from here. This district extends from Geelong to the South Australian border, and reaches as far north as Horsham; (as a matter of fact, it does not extend quite as far north as this; but Horsham is a well-known town, and is sufficiently correct for the purpose). The whole of this district consists of one large lava flow, which is caused by the presence of widely distributed extinct volcanoes. One of the most notable of these is Mt. Noorat, which is situated only a few miles from Terang. This is the reason why the country in this area is so very fertile.

The first settlement in Victoria was made by the Henty Bros., at Portland, in 1834. This place is in the Western District, but the country round about is not a good example of the fertility of this wonderful district. The Western District was opened up, or began to be opened up, extensively about 1839, when the plains as far as Camperdown and Colac were occupied. Johnson crossed the Hopkins in this year, and was followed by the well-known men, Chirnside, Donald, Wyelaskie and Black. These latter men settled on the lower part of Emu Creek; while a man

would be almost as big as the Australian women. Stefansson contradicted the wide-spread idea that most Eskimos live in snow houses. Most of them knew nothing about snow houses. Out of the 12,000 of them in Alaska, not one had a snow house. The civilized Eskimos usually lived in houses made of wood, with earth outside. The Eskimos did not feel the cold any more than did the people of Australia. In the winter he had only worn clothes weighing about 9 lbs., including boots, while the clothes he was wearing that day weighed 12 lbs. He also contradicted the belief that Eskimos drink oil; the only Eskimos who did drink it, were those who did so to earn half-a-dollar from tourists. Another thing he used to believe about the Eskimos was that they lived in a land of ice and snow; but, as he had told us, the major portion of their country was free from these for the greater part of the year. He had been told that there was no grass there, but he had ascertained that 750 different varieties grew there. He used to believe that there would be no vegetation in the far north, but he had found thousands of different flowers.

Regarding the snow houses that some of the Eskimos built, he said they were constructed with blocks shaped like dominoes. When the snow house was made it was like a "diamond house," innumerable "diamonds" reflecting the light of a candle. When built, it was about 70 degrees below freezing point, but the rooms were heated until they were about 20 degrees warmer than the temperature in the building in which he was speaking. When these snow houses were just erected, they would cave in if a small boy climbed upon them; but once they were heated by the seal lamps, they would withstand the weight of the biggest and fattest man. It only took three-quarters of an hour to complete each house. There was nothing to hold the blocks of the snow houses together but the law of gravity. The floors were covered with three layers of skins. The chimney, the doors, and the ventilators were not closed. A slide of a snow house was shown with four men standing upon it, but, said Stefansson, it would not collapse if eight men were standing on it.

The ocean to the north of Alaska was not supposed to possess life of any kind, but pictures of seagulls and seals captured there by his party were shown. There were conservative people who would not believe these things, but the progress of knowledge would eventually convince them.

It had also been said that men could not live on meat only, but they had proved this to be incorrect by living on meat for years. He, himself, lived on meat and water for nine years. Men who had tired of meat after having partaken of a few meals, were to be seen consuming four square meals of it every day after about three months, when they had become thoroughly accustomed to it. Where he had been, there were 140 different kinds of birds. Some birds stayed the whole year round, but others migrated.

Stefansson praised Captain Wilkins greatly. When he (Stefansson) was supposed to have been lost, the only Australian he had in his party was Wilkins, who, with others, had been left some distance behind. He took the lead in saying, "Even if Stefansson is lost, we must obey orders." The outcome of this was that Stefansson's life and the lives of others who had accompanied him were saved.

Stefansson referred to the prevalence of mosquitoes in the summer time. They swarmed on the polar bears until blood oozed out of the bears' noses. Bumble bees lived also in the extremity of the most northerly land in the world.

One of the great difficulties he and his party had met with, was that of having nothing to drink, because it was said that snow eating was deadly; but he found out that when it became necessary to resort to it, will power was all that was necessary to allay the danger of consuming snow water. All that it was necessary to do was to forestall one's thirst by eating the snow before the thirst became intense. The failure of the great explorers to do this has been one of their greatest defects.

Stefansson had spent seven years in the North Pole on his first two visits. Cook had died after having spent three years there, and Shackleton had only been there four years when his death occurred.

T.G.H.H.

## **Schoolboys and the Olympic Games.**

EVERYONE knows the part that Andrew Charlton played in the last Olympic Games, and he is rightly looked upon as the schoolboy marvel of his time. Nevertheless, he is not by any means the only schoolboy who has successfully taken part in the Games, although, perhaps, the

most famous to present day sportsmen. The Olympic Games, even in olden times, have always been noted for the youth of the competitors, and quite a large number of the place getters have been in their teens. The Games of ancient Greece were the Mecca of every Greek youth, and he had to undergo a course of ten months' training before he could compete. The last month of that period was done under the personal supervision of the officials, and if he did not reach the required standard, he was not allowed to take part. At the ancient Greek Games, however, there were separate events for boys, and no one under sixteen years of age was allowed to compete in an open event. It is little to be wondered at therefore, that having competed in the boys' section of the Games, the youth would be well fitted to take his place amongst the older athletes. In the records of these old Greek Games, time and again, a win by a boy in his teens has been recorded, and so keen was the desire to excel in athletics on the part of the Grecian youths, that their studies were often neglected—a thing that I am sure would not occur in the case of a modern schoolboy! The officials, therefore, made it a rule that no youth could compete unless his tutor had certified that he was diligent in his studies.

Coming to the modern Olympic Games that were first held in Athens in 1896, we find that again the schoolboy held his place amongst the pick of the world's athletes. At the 1896 Games at Athens, three schoolboys were placed in events. T. P. Curtis, of Cincinnati High School, won the 110 metres hurdles for America in 171 seconds, Guskos, of Greece, was second in the weight put, and Paraskevopoulos, of Greece, was second in the discus throw. Incidentally, -it might be of interest to schoolboy readers to compare the times of the winners at these Games. Compared with modern times, they are very poor. The 100 metres (109.3 yards) was won by T. E. Burke (U.S.A.) in 12 seconds, which is equivalent to about 11 seconds for 100 yards. To win an under 16 sprint race at the Combined Sports, a modern schoolboy has to be able to produce that time. The 400 metres race was won by the same runner in 54i seconds, which is not good enough for third place in the 440 yards at the Combined Sports. The 800 metres, which is four yards short of the half-mile, was, won by E. H. Flack (Australia) in 2 minutes 11\* seconds—a time that has been beaten for the last four years at the Combined Sports.

In the 1,500 metres, Flack again led the field, his time being 4 minutes 33s seconds, which is only a little under 5 minutes for a mile, and well within the capacity of the average schoolboy runner of to-day.

In 1900 the Olympic Games were again held, this time in Paris, and again we find that three schoolboys gained places. In the 400 metre hurdles, J. W. Tewkesbury, of Arkansas Agricultural College (U.S.A.), won the race in  $57 \frac{3}{5}$  seconds, and M. Pristein, of Newark High School, was second in the long jump with 23 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In the 1,500 metres race, H. Deloge, of the Lycee Amourel, France, ran second, and is the first schoolboy to figure prominently in a distance race.

St. Louis was the venue of the Games in 1904, and here the schoolboy was greatly in evidence. Arnold Hahn, of Mercersburg Academy, created a sensation by winning the three sprint races in record time. Hahn again won the 100 metres at the 1906 Games, at Athens, but was then a student at Stanford University. Hahn's feat at St. Louis immediately made him famous, and his record of 211 seconds for 200 metres still stands.

At Athens, in 1906, R. G. Leavitt, of Hill School, Pottstown (U.S.A.), won the hurdles in 16i seconds, which, however, is only equal to the existing Public School record held by Eric Russell. Eric Lemming, a Swedish schoolboy, won the javelin throw, breaking the world's record.

At the 1908 Games in London, the first English schoolboy won an event. W. Halswelle, of Sandhurst Military College, won the 400 metres in 50 seconds. Although Sandhurst is hardly a school in the strict sense, Halswelle was barely 18 years of age when he won. A. C. Gilbert, of Pittsburg Academy (U.S.A.), was equal first in the pole vault with 12 feet 4 inches. It was at these games that George Andre, of France, then but seventeen years old, made his sensational appearance by getting second place in the high jump, with a leap of 6 feet 2 inches. Andre has competed in every Olympic Games since, and has gained a place each time. In 1912, at Stockholm, he was fourth in the final of the 110 metre hurdles, and third in the high jump. In 1920, he was third in the high jump, and third in the 400 metre hurdles. This year he won a semi-final in the 400 metre hurdles, was in the final of the high jump, fifth in the 110 metre hurdles, and in the French relay team. He was fittingly chosen to take the oath of fair play on behalf of all the competing

athletes, and his performance in being placed in an Olympic contest sixteen years after he first competed, will be hard to beat.

At Stockholm, in 1912, three firsts and two world's records fell to schoolboys. J. E. Meredith, of Stuyvesant High School, New York, broke the world's record in the 800 metre race by covering the distance in 1 minute 51 9-10 seconds. Meredith was a quarter-miler at school, and had never tried any longer distance. He competed unsuccessfully at the Olympic try-outs in 1912 in the quarter-mile, but later tried a half-mile, and was so successful that at the last minute was picked in the American team. He also holds the world's record for 440 yards of 47n seconds, and for 880 yards of 1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.

Fred. Kelly and Harold Babcock, both of Missouri College, won the hurdles and pole vault respectively for America; Babcock's vault of 13 feet 3 inches being a world's record.

In 1920, at Antwerp, three schoolboys gained first prizes. A. Woodring, an American naval cadet, won the 200 metres in 22 seconds, defeating Paddock and Kirksey. Frank Loomis won the 400 metre hurdles in 54 seconds, breaking the world's record, and Frank Foss won the pole vault with the world's record height of 13 feet 5 inches. Both Loomis and Foss were at Mercerburg Academy, which school has produced many of the world's best athletes.

The recent Games at Paris produced some remarkable performances. Besides Charlton, only two of the actual winners were schoolboys, but the percentage of places and heats won by schoolboys was remarkable. George Taylor, of Franklin High School, won the 400 metre hurdles in 52s seconds, beating the previous world's record by 1s seconds. Andrew Barnes, of Wesley College (U.S.A.), although only 17 years of age, won the pole vault with 13 feet 1 inch. Barnes' case is truly remarkable, as he could not walk till he was six years of age, and until he was ten years of age, he was a weakling, and could take no part in sport. However, he was advised to do light exercises, and eventually took on gymnastics. This so built up his body that, when about fifteen, he began to take on pole vaulting and high jumping with some small success. He became very expert in gymnastics, and last year he was coached by Fielding Yost, the Michigan University athletic coach, and was induced by him to enter for the Olympic tests in May last. He was third in the vault, but

under the expert coaching he received with the Olympic team, he made such a marked improvement that he won the event at the Games.

Three schoolboys who figured largely in the recent Olympic Games, and are still in their teens, are C. J. Lane (Melbourne Grammar School), Frank Hussey (Stuyvesant High School, New York), and L. B. B. Betts (Jeppe High School, Johannesburg). Lane is too well known for me to make further reference to him here. He had the misfortune to fall in the semi-final, when leading, after having won his heat in  $49 \frac{3}{5}$  seconds. Hussey was first heard of when, last year, he was timed to run 100 yards in  $9 \frac{3}{5}$  seconds. Since then he has been credited with  $9 \frac{4}{5}$  seconds for 100 yards four times, and was chosen in the American team. He did not run in the sprints, but was a member of the American team that won the relay race in the world's record time of 41s seconds, and to accomplish this he would have to break even time.

Betts is well known in Australia, as he has continually been breaking records since -1920, when, as a boy of 15 years, he ran a quarter-mile in  $52 \frac{1}{2}$  seconds. When seventeen he won the 100 yards in  $9 \frac{4}{5}$  seconds, the quarter in  $49 \frac{2}{5}$  seconds, and the half-mile in 2 minutes 21 seconds. Last year he won the quarter-mile in  $48 \frac{2}{5}$  seconds, and the half in 2 minutes  $0 \frac{1}{5}$  second. When the Oxford University Athletic team was competing in South Africa, he won the 440 yards race in 48S seconds, beating W. E. Stevenson (former English and American 440 yards champion), Kerr and Marshall, all of whom are capable of beating 50 seconds for the quarter-mile.

Competing at the Games, Betts reached the semi-finals which he won, but was unplaced in the final, where three men broke the world's record.

Of course in such events as hammer and discus throwing, weight putting or other feats of strength, the schoolboy must give place to the grown man, but in events where skill and fleetness of foot are the essentials, he can hold his own anywhere. Many schoolboys, however, do not reproduce their school form when entering into outside competition. This is caused by too much exertion at an early age. A boy who is a good runner at twelve years of age will seldom be a runner at twenty. One need only look at the extremely few (if any) boys who have won both the Under 14 Cup and the College Cup. I think it is a fact, that no winner of an under age event has won a corresponding event in open



competition at the Public Schools' Sports. How many brilliant under age performers have never got further than the flag team in open competition? A boy who runs last under 14, fourth under 15, and second or third under 16 will be the one who will win and break records in open contests. C. J. Lane, W. E. Macmillan, A. E. V. Hartkopf and P. M. Glynn are examples of boys who did not shine as under age competitors, but who broke open records.

However brilliant an athlete a boy might have been, his success at the Olympic Games was only accomplished by hard training and great patience; and those who have athletic ambition must remember that anything that is worth winning is worth working for.

A.J.YV.

### **Isolation.**

THOUGH the recent epidemic has been somewhat of a blight on our little community, I feel that it would be mere selfishness on my part not to unfold the joys of our isolation to my less fortunate school-fellows. Now, isolation is a strange word, and, to those who have not yet been numbered amongst the ranks of the isolated, contains a certain amount of mystery. I must hasten then to dispel all your doubts on the subject, for it is indeed a valuable experience, and, like measles, everyone should have it, and that, soon.

I went into hospital with full confidence that within two days I should happily resume my studies. Imagine then my consternation on hearing that six other boys and myself were to spend ten days in isolation. My first thoughts were that it was a kind of refrigeration process which removed the germs. My mind set at rest on this point, I gave myself up to gloomy contemplation of my predicament. Look at the study I should miss—ten days without a look at my books! for it was clear that, being-isolated, I couldn't have my books brought to me. Thank goodness two of those ten days were a Saturday and a Sunday; that brought it down to eight. Then, of course, our form master was sick; that would certainly set the class back two days and make it six I was missing; and what was that rumour about the senior classes going up to Melbourne to see a

match? Only five days then—, a school week—what was that! I might n't have done much work, perhaps next to nothing, in that time; so I was missing nothing. There, that cleared up, and we 're none the worse off.

Having seen what I was n't going to do through isolation, it now remained to be seen what I was to do. I here was always reading; had n't some kind benefactor, in his pity for us, brought a goodly pile of magazines? Yes, that was it; I would read, and thus keep myself amused. Then there were quoits; I would read and play quoits alternately. What did sister say about the wood-box being empty? "Yes, certainly, sister, I'll chop some." At last I was settled. I would chop some wood every morning, whether the box was full or empty; and with reading and quoits—oh, yes, I would fill in time alright.

In this manner our isolation drew steadily towards its close, in which time we learnt to open our mouths when we awoke in the morning to receive a thermometer, even as a fledgling would a worm; and to live in wholesome respect for the bell in the neighbouring yard. For living in close proximity to that bell taught us all its little eccentricities. Again, it gave me infinite pleasure, I don't know why, to see my less fortunate school-fellows being driven from the precincts of the hospital, whenever they came to throw gibes, which their envious eyes belied. Still, though they failed to realize it, it was undoubtedly for their own good. Isolation wards receive no visitors.

Now must I put up my pen, for, if I were to endeavour to fully expound the pleasures of my recent experience, I fear that I would have neither time nor paper in sufficiency. But this I will say, when such a chance presents itself to you—take it. I had n't the option, or I might not have done as I did; but now I never tire of recalling thoughts of isolation.

D.G.S.

## **Exchanges.**

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following since our last issue:—Scotch Collegian, Wesley College Chronicle, The Melburnian,

The Corian, The Mitre, The All Saints' Grammarian, The Carey Chronicle, The Newingtonian, The Melbourne University Magazine, The Launcestonian, Coo-ee, The Cygnet, The Brighton Grammarian, The Armidalian, St. Peter's School Magazine, The Southportonian. The Waitakian, Prince Alfred College Chronicle.