both of whom had been Australian champions, and the latter well known by his trip to England several years before. His next appearance as a sculler was at the Balmain Regatta in 1874, when he again followed Trickett round the course. We next hear of Laycock on the Queen's birth-day, 1875, when he won the wager boat race in the regatta on the Clarence River at Grafton, beating Rush, who gave up on being collared. The colonial was after this matched against his former opponent, Trickett, for £100 a side, the match being decided in September, 1875, on the Paramatta River at Sydney. Laycock suffered defeat, and both men were nearly swamped by the action of the following steamers. In November of the same year Laycock had to put up with second place behind the same opponent at the Balmain Regatta.

He rowed at Balmain, in 1876, against Green and Mulholland, and, as might have been anticipated, won easily.

January 26th is held as a fete day in Australia, that being the anniversary of the colonization of Australia, and a regatta is usually held at Sydney on the occasion. In this event, in 1877, he again pulled second to Trickett, who had just returned from his victorious journey to England. In the Regatta at Balmain, on the Prince of Wales' birth-day, in the same year, he was more successful, however, winning the Champion Sculls, his nearest opponents being Green and Mahalam. About this time he obtained his present position in charge of the Quarantine Station at Shark Island, and shortly afterward became a married man.

In July, 1878, he rowed G. Solomon in heavy boats for £60. As a previous race between the two scullers resulted in a draw, consequent upon a foul, considerable interest was centered in the event. Laycolk, however, led from the start and won easily. On Sept. 14, in the same year, Laycock was matched against C. Messenger, son of the well-known builder, for £100 a side. The contest came off on the Paramatta River, and Laycock secured the verdict after a close race. This race will long be remembered, in consequence of the disgraceful scene of confusion caused by the steamers at the finish. Visiting Newcastle, New Year's Day, 1879, he was beaten in the watermen's skiff race, principally owing to his being handicapped by a very heavy boat.

At the National Anniversary Regatta, Jan. 26, 1879, in the professional sculls, he beat Trickett, and created considerable consternation by showing the champion of the world the right direction to the winning post. The crushing defeat the champion then sustained has been variously accounted for, but, notwithstanding all the excuses offered for Trickett, the result of the contest emboldened Laycock and his friends. The outcome of this success was a match with Rush, which was brought to an issue on the Paramatta River in the following April. The stakes were £100, and Laycock won a good race by a length and a half. Trickett now determined to have another "go" at his late conqueror. A match was accordingly arranged between the pair for £200 a side. The scene of action was again the Paramatta River at Sydney, and the date Aug. 30, 1879. Once more the champion of the world left his rival in the rear. Only a week later Laycock again tried conclusions with Rush, and again succeeded in vanquishing that redoubtable oarsman after a capital struggle. The 9th of November ensuing witnessed the annual aquatic reunion at Balmain, in which, as usual, Laycock took part. On this occasion, in the professional sculls, he met W. Trickett and Edwards, and he had to put up with third place, the other two finishing first and second in the order named.

We now come to the Anniversary Regatta of the present year, which took place on January 26th. Laycock, it will be remembered, won the Champion Sculls at this meeting in 1879, and he again entered to compete for the silver belt and gold medal which gives the title of Champion of Australia. For the second time he was successful, defeating, amongst others, McLeer and Sullivan, who finished 2d and 3d. The Colonial sculler next went in for a novelty in boat-rac-