OUR ALMA MATER.

VOL. II.—No. 2 NEW SERIES.] DECEMBER, 1900. [FIFTEENTH YEAR.

MURILLO'S IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

(In the Louvre.)

What quickening power is this to make obey
  Resistence inert, colours dead
For all their masking glare to bid portray
  The vision of a heaven's head?

For lo! The stiffening lines all graceful bend
  Beneath that aye God-guided brush,
And to harmonious radiance crude lights blend,
  'Tis love makes canvas pale to flush.

When beams from beauty's fount deep showered down
  Upon the mirroring painter's soul
Have thence embodied in a picture shone,
  Telling of Her, the Stainless Whole.

Clust'ring from wreathed cloud child-angels swarm,
  Vainly, to count, as they reflect,
Each one a glint in his own cherub form,
  Long glories of the Queen grace deck't:

And since they wish those love-dowered joys to know
  With which her breast to thrill is seen,
Their young eyes winging round the mooned robe's flow
  Catch secrets from her visioned mien.

All makes us feel when looking at that face
  The depth divine of Mary's word—
As ne'er of sin, so ne'er of self a trace—
  "My soul 'Magnificat' the Lord"

G. C.



OUR ALMA MATER.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE Annual Regatta, which usually takes place in April, was this year postponed on account of the outbreak of plague till September. However, a private regatta was held at Easter, which, owing to the occurence of many events not on the programme, attracted especial interest and at times was even exciting. The wind off the land was restless as were also the white horses on the river. In the College Fours, three crews raced but only one reached the Judge's flag. Opposite Longueville the Blanche went down, having shipped a heavy sea and its crew could be described from the winning post plunging wildly in the waves till they safely reached the rocks on shore The fate of the Tom Cussen's crew was not less woful. Pulling bravely against wind and wave they contrived to reach the vicinity of the Consul's residence where they parted company with their craft and after enjoying a cold plunge were rescued by a Second Division boat which had put off to save the Blanche's occupants. The third crew more strongly boated than the others passed the winning post with a heavy cargo of rolling water. The Junior events were remarkable only for the length of time as all were rowed against the wind.

Many of our Ex-Students have been distinguishing themselves recently in the cricket field. F. Punch is bidding fair for a place in the Intercolonial Eleven. Three centuries in three successive innings is a very fair record.

The St John's crew at the University Inter-Collegiate Boat Race this year, although not as successful as in former years, did creditably in sucuring second place As of old the majority of rowers were old Riverviewers. E B. Fitzpatrick stroked, Joe Coen was No 2 and the rudder was in the capable hands of Percy Power.

The sound of artillery and distant rumblings have been constantly heard during the past year coming from the direction of the cricket ground. Not satisfied with the attacks previously made on the rocks the authorities have seen fit to arrange against them their heaviest ordnance; hence it is that the peaceful quiet of Mathematical lectures and Greek disputations has frequently been interrupted by the distant firing of cannon and the dull thud that follows such explosions Could not our students of chemistry devise some means, such as Hannibal did, of quietly removing those offending stones?

We offer one piece of advice to our students of Chemistry. To form large quantities of volatile sulphuretted hydrogen and release them below the study hall may be an interesting enough experiment to the initiated, but it has no attractions whatever for those pursuing the severer study of Greek or Latin.

"Now that they have got a new electric machine, we can have no more 'larks' I, for one, am not at all glad." So wrote a desperado of the Third Division. He need not at all be so apprehensive. Boilers are liable to burst at any moment even if dynamos can replace one another. However it is not so probable that our masters in future will have occasion to animadvert upon us for using candles instead of ink.

The All-Schools' race at the G.P.A.A. Regatta was a source of great disappointment to us this year. Our crew, the same that distinguished itself at our own regatta by winning the Maiden Fours, had every hope of success, but alas! at the eleventh hour the stroke fell sick, and the race, as far as we were concerned, had to be abandoned. Only a few know of the desperate efforts made to influence the doctor to give a favourable verdict, but to no avail. We were all present at the races and cheered the winning crew, but, strange to say, our appreciation of their efforts was strangely interpreted by a section of their fellow-students as an incursion on their rights.

Rifle shooting seems to have caught on this year. Second and even Third Divisioners have regular practices, and some of the scores made would do more than credit to members of the team. Seven bull s eyes running or 35 out of a possible 35 to Colin McDonald at the 200, is a score not often beaten even at Riverview Albert Abel is also credited with some very high scores. When the markers are in doubt as to the

identity of the Prefect in charge, who of course, must always score the possible, or very near it, and mistakes a small boy for him, it is more than likely that the latter gets the credit of the Prefect's efforts In the first instance this was not done, but we are not so sure about the second.



VIEW OF RIVER.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of the Junior Examinations were this year gratifying in the extreme. The hard work and earnest endeavour shown during the year, and especially during the term immediately preceding the examination, were fittingly rewarded when the list of passes was published The position, occupied by us, is we venture to say, unique in the history of Junior Examinations. Out of a total of 980 candidates presented, the percentage of passes gained is 65.5, whilst that of Riverview is 100 per cent, or 14 passes out of a possible 14. Again, the total number of Matriculation passes out of a possible 980 was 109; that of Riverview 12 out of 14. Out of the 98 subjects presented by us, only one failure is recorded. The detailed list is a striking proof of the excellence and thoroughness of the work done during the year and reflects the highest credit upon all concerned.

A indicates *First*-class honours, B *Second*-class honours, C *Pass*

	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek	Arith.	Algebra.	Euclid.	
A. Cahill	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	Matric. Pass.
H. Chadwick	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	Matric. Pass.
F. Cullinane	B	B	A	A	C	A	B	Matric. Pass.
R. Douglas	A	C	B	C	A	B	B	Matric. Pass.
J. Gleeson	A	B	B	B	B	B	C	Matric Pass.
M. Gleeson	A	C	A		C	C	C	
R. Loughnan	B	B	A		B	B	A	Matric Pass.
J. Murray	A	B	A	A	A	C	B	Matric. Pass.
W. Murray	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	Matric. Pass.
C. Maher	C	B	A	B	C	B	C	Matric Pass.
H. Oxenham	B	B	A	B	B		B	
V. Power	A	B	A	B	A	A	C	Matric. Pass
E Real	A	B	A	C	C	B	B	Matric. Pass.
S. Rorke	A	B	A	A	C	C	C	Matric. Pass.

Master R. Loughnan also got an A in Music.

1. Greek Medal– Hubert Ignatius Chadwick
2. Total of Matriculation Passes—12 out of 14.
3. Total of A's, 39. B's, 36. C's, 21. In Latin. 12 A's, and in English, 10 A's out of 14
4. Out of 98 Subjects presented there is only one failure, viz :—Algebra, One Candidate.

Twelve Matriculation Passes out of a possible fourteen is indeed a record to be proud of when one considers the value set upon such a pass and the difficulty of obtaining one. At least second-class honours must be secured in two classical subjects, of which Latin must be one, the other being Greek, French or German, and third-class honours in the three mathematical subjects, or else second-class honours in the three mathematics and third-class in the classical.

A CRITICISM ON THE GAME OF CRICKET.

THE best method of bringing the defects of cricket into broad relief would be to compare it with another happier invention for man's amusement, the game of football. We have made part of the multitude at a cricket and a football match with the same difference of disposition as a follower of Mammon takes his place in a pew to listen to a sermon, and enters a theatre box to hear a vocal performance of a lighter description; the one is a sense of duty which we owe to society and the deference due to the customs of the country; the other is a desire for our own personal gratification and amusement.

Instead of discussing the respective merits of the spectacles displayed by a football and a cricket match, it is our intention to examine the different effects each has on the general aspect and demeanour of the spectators The difference, we consider, is the same as that which exists between excitement and apathy. In the first place it is worthy of remark that, unlike what is the case with a cricket performance, the spectators at a football contest are of necessity bystanders. It is physically and morally impossible for mortal youth to view the game in a sitting posture; physically because, as everybody else is standing up, his vision would be obscured; morally, because we do not believe that there is a person alive so phlegmatical and indifferent by nature that he could see a concourse of fellow creatures

E. Real. F. Cullinane. M. Gleeson. R. Douglas. R. Loughnan.



W. Murray. S. Rorke. H. Chadwick. J Gleeson.
J. Murray. V. Power. A. Cahill H. Oxenham.

JUNIOR CLASS, 1900.

dancing and yelling and rushing about, and yet be able to resist the temptation of jumping up and partaking in their enthusiasm At the outset, therefore, the superior interest taken in football is evident from the very posture of the onlookers. For in all demonstrations of encouragement or sympathy, disapprobation or applause, it is clear that the

throughout the whole performance with unabated vigour. Barriers around a football field are the most empty of formalities ; for the excited multitude trample them down and with human perversity encroach on the very arena where the engagement is in progress. Nor do they shift their position, despite the admonishments of the custodians of the peace,

D. Oxenham. J Hill G. Macfarlane. F. Hughes. G. Allen



B. Hughes. L. Hogan. G. Fesq. H. Abel. J. Power
H. Allen. H. Craven. F. Conlon V. Macken. L. Coffee.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE FIFTHS.

bystander has an overwhelming advantage over the bysitter, (this is a liberal concession, for as will afterwards appear the majority of the spectators at a cricket match are lying down).

From the beginning to the end of a football match a pitch of intense enthusiasm is kept up, and a yell of excitement is maintained

till a stray kick brings the tide of battle in their direction and thirty scrambling, bumping, guernseyed warriors come sweeping down upon them.

The gatherings at a cricket match display no such obstreperous symptoms of interest. On the contrary the spectators are content to retire peaceably to a distance into a pavilion erected

for the purpose. Here they remain, the more fortunate of them furnished with magazines and papers, bearing, we think, the aspect of philosophers who, seeing that they have a somewhat wearisome duty to perform, are willing to sit the business out and put a pleasant face on the matter. Some indeed with a kind of decorous stoicism, sit erect and endeavour to show an interested front, with that same benevolence of purpose with which we have ourselves seen a company of students show their teeth at a stale and oft-repeated witticism. There are, however, a majority who, actuated by no such generous feelings, and following the guidance of their own inclination, stretch themselves out with weary indifference and making a platform of their fore-arm, lazily place their optical apparatus thereon. Now this is an attitude which neither denotes an original state of enthusiasm on the part of the spectator, nor is likely in the course of time to prove conducive to that sentiment. It not seldom happens, indeed, that as the game proceeds the elbow gets tired, and the bored unfortunate, allowing his apathy to get the better of his politeness, sinks gradually down until he lies quite flat, thereby giving a practical demonstrati n of his opinion of the flatness of the whole performance.

On one occasion when the students of Riverview had assembled in their cricket pavilion to witness one of the most important matches of the season, the younger members of the party broke down altogether. They had sat there with gradually growing symptoms of disgust for four mortal hours when one of the assembly, taking out his watch, made the appalling announcement that they were doomed for four more hours still. The opposing side was in at the time, and just at that moment one of the batsmen hit the ball over the fence. Immediately a frenzy seized hold of the hard-tried martyrs to boredom and, disregarding patriotism, the shouts of their astounded pedagogues, the honour of the college and their fellow-students toiling in the field, they arose and with mischievous vehemence struck up a bang and a clatter and a yell of applause, such as the pavilion, that day-time dormitory, had never heard before. A long term of penal servitude was afterwards imposed for this deed ; yet, in our own private opinion the pressure of circumstances more than exculpated the criminals

W. MURRAY.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

ONE of the most impressive gatherings, that have taken place at Riverview, was witnessed on the occasion of the session of the first Australian Catholic Congress The section of Science and Art was the one set down for discussion and interesting papers on "The Study of the Classics," "Church Music," and "Some Aspects of Nature in Australia," were read and commented upon.

The time appointed for the opening of the Session was fixed for 3 p m., but the Cardinal, Archbishops, Bishops, and distinguished laity attending the Congress arrived shortly after 1 p m., and were entertained at luncheon by the Community. The procession that formed at the wharf and wended its way slowly to the college was interesting and picturesque in many respects. The Cardinal in his flowing scarlet robes, accompanied by the Archbishops and Bishops in their purple, with the members of the Community, in passing through the garden, now clothed with all the gorgeous splendour of a delightful Spring day, formed an impressive spectacle hardly to be soon forgotten. On reaching the College quadrangle where the pupils had been drawn up in line, they were received with hearty cheering and given a right royal welcome.

Special steamers conveyed the visitors from Sydney and before 3 o'clock the hall was well filled. The session opened with the reading of the following Latin address by the Rector.

A.M.D.G.

Eminentissimo Patricio Francisco Cardinali Moran, ceterisque illustrissimis Ecclesiae Australis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Sacerdotibus, virisque doctissimis, in Congressu Catholico Congregatis, Patres Societatis Jesu qui in Collegio Sancti Ignatii versantur, Salutem :

JUVAT Ecclesiae operarios tanta fide per orbem terrarum laborantes ne vitis sibi commissa fallax sit, qui tanta pericula tot aerumnas, eodem omnes studio Divinae nempe Gloriae flagrantes tam fortiter subeunt, interdum in unum convenire ut docti quantum universum proficiat opus, recreentur singuli atque confirmentur. Per zelum Eminentiae tuae, studiumque factum est ut hodie primum totius Ecclesiae Australis Congressum spec-

temus, frequentique hoc Illustrissimorum Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Sacerdotum fidelium undique concurrentium aspectu delectemur. Unde uberrimum fructum proventurum esse cum ad religionem tum ad scientiam promovendam per latos hujus Reipublicae fines quis negabit, qui tot virorum praeclarissimorum, tanto pietatis scientiae omnium bonarum artium studio insignium orationes, sermones, scripta in hoc Congressu divulgata evolverit atque audierit? Nos quoque hujus Collegii Sancti Ignatii praeceptores Ecclesiam aliquo modo adjuvare, angulum vineæ arando, conamur. Quanto igitur gaudio triumphantem hanc Ecclesiam intuentes, de fide nostra latius in diem propagata docti necesse est afficiamur? Et qui miseros tot hominum valde quidem doctorum sed veri minus studiosorum errores recordamur, nonne magnopere laetari debemus cum in hoc Congressu tot viros summi ingenii videamus, qui ita naturae, litteris, scientiae, legibus, omnium rerum cognitioni operam dent ut Creatoris cognoscendi artem ceteris illis longe excellere sibi persuadeant?

Unde gratulamur tibi, Eminentissime Cardinalis, primum hunc Congressum te auctore, te auspice, te duce habitum; deinde gratias agimus quod sessionem hanc hic potissimum in Collegio nostro fieri voluisti, ut tanti operis et nos participes essemus; fructum denique ex hoc Congressu quam maximum speramus et fore credimus et precibus postulamus, ut non modo spes omnium vestrum frustra non sit sed et praeter spem multa, immo praeter omnium expectationem (ut Deo favente fieri potest) bona vobis totique Ecclesiae huic Australi in futurum eveniant.

RIVERVIEW,

PRIDIE IDUS, SEPT, MDCCCC

His Eminence replied also in Latin, expressing his pleasure at being welcomed so heartily by the pupils of Riverview and in a few well chosen words declared the Session begun.

The Reverend Mr. Power, S.J. began with a paper on "The Study of the Classics," which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. His Grace, the Archbishop of Adelaide, then read a very itstructive article on "Gregorian Chants," which was followed by one on "Church Music," by Dr. Donovan K.S.G. These two papers provoked a good deal of discussion and several times the sound of the cloture bell found the disputants in the heat of argument. The Reverend J. Milne Curran's paper, "Some Aspects of Nature in Australia." contained a fund of useful and instructive information on subjects of considerable interest to all Australians. This brought the session to a close and the visitors after partaking of light refreshmen s returned to Sydney about 5.30 p m., by special steamer

CLASSICS IN EDUCATION.

CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARDS STUDY OF CLASSICS.

IT is well-known that there has sprung up of recent years a tendency to depreciate the study of the classics, especially of Greek, to declaim against them as useless, or as less useful than the subjects that are engaging the world's attention most of all just now, viz., science and scientific investigation. Some seem to think that the continued study of the classics is only a concession to tradition; that the right by which they hold a foremost place in our system of education is merely the right of prescription.

Four centuries ago the great intellectual upheaval which we call the Renaissance took place Briefly, it was the re-discovery of the Classical Literatures and art of Greece and Rome which the innundation of barbarism from the North East had swept out of sight for centuries.

For three hundred years after the Renaissance the classics held undisputed sway as the medium for introducing mankind into the world of thought. Latin was the universal language of educated men. On Latin and Greek all the great writers were fed from childhood, so that the thoughts of Greece and Rome "run like fire in the veins of modern literature."

But this nineteenth century has seen a great change here as in so many other departments of human activity. Latin is dethroned, modern languages have awakened into new activity. Science has stretched out its hand and grasped the sceptre, and now rules with a rod of iron. At the beginning of the century mathematics and physics were almost un-known as subjects taught generally to boys in public schools. Now the

J. Allan
(No. 2).

H. Oxenham
(Bow).



D. O'Sullivan
(Stroke).

F. Conlon
(Cox)

Dr. P. J. Kelly
(Coach).

M. L. Gleeson
(No. 3).

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE CREW—WINNERS OF THE MAIDEN FOURS.

laboratory and physical cabinet are considered essential parts of every school Naturally this change was not wrought without much war of words, protests, and vigorous resistance from the men of the old system. Nevertheless, the change has taken place, and we have arrived at a " broad curriculum " as the basis of secondary education. Linguistic, scientific, and mathematical studies are all to have their share of time and attention. A *modus vivendi* has, for the time at least, been found.

ATTACKS ON THE CLASSICS.

But the war against the classics has not ended. The triumph of ousting them from their autocratic supremacy in the schools has whetted the appetite for new victories. Ever since Sydney Smith's essay on " Too much Latin and Greek " in 1805, up to the present year, papers and books have constantly appeared attacking the study of the classics, and equally numerous books and papers have been printed in reply. As a result of the struggle, considerable changes have taken place in the method of teaching classics at schools—especially notable being the almost general abolition of Greek and Latin verse-writing.

The grounds, too, on which the classics stand have been thoroughly examined. Reflection has brought out into full consciousness what was beforehand, perhaps, felt more as an instinct or impulse than clearly realized, the reason why we men of the nineteenth century devote so much time to the study of two languages which reached their prime and decayed a couple of thousand years ago.

The study of the classics has become more rational, and the danger of cultivating the taste and imagination at the expense of the powers of observation and deductive reasoning has been eliminated by the introduction into the curriculum of mathematics and science The danger now is rather in the other direction. Science has achieved such startling successes that men ask themselves " why not devote *all* our time and energies from early years to science? Let the dead Greeks lie; let *us* live in the living present and grasp the tangible realities of the physical world which science is every day bringing within our reach "

In other words there is a tendency to substitute science for literature as the medium of education. Herbert Spencer would have us believe that science is the only really valuable study, and he has many admirers.

The great argument urged by many of this school is that science brings the mind into contact with " facts " as opposed to " words," that it is *real* not *artificial* (like language) that it teaches to observe nature, to seek positive evidence for belief, to distrust mere authority.

It is true that a valuable mental training is given by science, and that this training is to be derived by handling instruments rather than books, by going to the laboratory or the fields and woods rather than to the lecture room, by personal observation, rather than communing with others. But let us not shut our eyes to the limitations of scientific method.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

Science can never supply the place of literature as a means of mental enlargement. Science is the organized study of physical phenomena, and their underlying generalizations. Literature is the study of human thought. Science is purely intellectual, Literature is intellectual and moral. A science appeals powerfully and works forcibly while it is being developed, but its discoveries soon become commonplaces, and it loses its stimulus. The appeal of great literature is hardly weakened and sometimes strengthened by the lapse of time. But that which above all must make us look forward with apprehension to the possibility of a purely scientific education, an education in which the study of the physical Universe is substituted for language as the chief instrument of mind development, is the effect of such exclusive science study on the mind itself. The study of science trains the mind to close observation of physical phenomena, to rigorous and exhaustive analysis of every impression that strikes the senses, in order to discover the simpler elements producing the complex effect, to keen penetrating insight into every law, principle, or force that can be measured, subjected to formulæ or adjusted to theories. It trains the soul to look at the palpable facts of Nature, and their explanation, but in doing so weakens its hold of the finer, less palpable, more spiritual world of ideas, wherein man's higher nature, finds its expression and its ideals. By teaching us to trust only such results as can be demonstrated mathematically or scientifically, it weakens the power of appreciating moral and religious

arguments. Now every moment of our life, from the cradle to the grave, our conduct in every emergency, our beliefs, our decisions, our judgments are ruled by moral, not by scientific considerations, and the power of appreciating such moral considerations is of first and supreme importance for every human being. Firm religious convictions, virtue, noble living, patriotism, devotion may exist and have existed along with entire ignorance of science. Men may have correct views about God and His service, about the supreme importance of religion, about the meaning of life, their duties to self and to others, whether as individuals or as a state: may have lofty ideals of purity, charity, generosity, and make noble efforts to attain these ideals: may have sublime thoughts about God and man, and the Universe, and clothe these thoughts in immortal words that thrill us centuries after they were first spoken: may in fact live excellently here on earth, and save their souls excellently hereafter, and yet never have dreamt of the theory of gravitation, or of light, or of evolution, may even be firmly convinced that the earth is the pivot of the universe, and the boundless firmament but a revolving crystal sphere studded with stars.

The precision of science is out of place in religious, social, political, literary and artistic life. Its rigorous methods are excellent in their own domain, but our moral relations stand on a different footing, work according to other laws, need quite other treatment.

HISTORY.

The centuries that lie behind us are as fruitful a field for investigation as that celestial dance of whirling worlds in which our planet is playing a tiny part If you think of it, History, rolling away from yesterday into the mists of the past, is our only source of information about man. His foot has never trod the spaces he scans so eagerly with his telescope; there is no mark of his presence anywhere, except on the crumbling crust of the earth and even here his footsteps and his monuments are quickly obliterated But the story of him lives on enshrined in his most wonderful creation, written speech; his wisdom won from earth, and sea, and sky, and from his own heart by the "gaze of centuries," is stored up in literature, and to literature we must go to find it

LITERATURE THE EDUCATIONAL INSTRUMENT.

Literature is, has been, and must ever be, the great instrument for educating mankind To kindle our own mind to the activity of thought, we must come in contact with the thoughts of other men, either directly by speech or indirectly through records—chiefly books. Most of us are by our circumstances shut out from direct intercourse with great minds Few can say, as Fox said of Burke, "If I were to put all the political information that I have ever gained from books, and all that I have learnt from science, or that the knowledge of the world and its affairs have taught me into one scale, and the improvement I have derived from the conversation and teachings of Edmund Burke into the other, the latter would preponderate"

An intensely literary or artistic age generally passes quickly, but the fruits of it—the gold which the white heat of those fiery periods crucibles out—is stored in books and is called literature. This is the thought of the world.

To enable the individual to assimilate his portion of the thought of the world is the educational problem We hear much now-a-days of the "March of Mind" We have found out a good many secrets of the working of the universe. Keen minds have with lightning flashes of insight deduced great generalizations that wonderfully explain the phenomena. The race has vastly increased its hoard of knowledge. But individually we start life on nothing, we must each learn from the very beginning and work painfully, step by step, till we have cleared enough of the fields of knowledge to support us at least; and then if we wish for broad intellectual acres, we must still work on assiduously, extending slowly, day by day, this original clearing Like saving our souls the education of our minds is essentially our own work (though others may help or hinder us). My own mind must make the effort, otherwise my mind remains outside the communion of knowledge.

How then is the dawning intellect to be introduced to the thought of mankind? We find ourselves face to face with two great worlds: the whirling bustling world of to-day, that is, the men now living and acting around us; and the silent world of yesterday, the thoughts of men that have been, and are no more, as registered in their monuments, Impressions from the first world are con-

stantly being supplied to our minds through the senses, and the mind is constantly working on this material. But the material like the mass of heterogeneous objects and observations brought home from a Polar expedition, is supplied in no order. We rise up every day, we hear and see new faces, new facts, new places, new thoughts, new experiences, new pleasures, pains and emotions, and unless we have some clue amidst the chaos we remain in the dark; we either forget the impressions or simply use them at haphazard, and without order or arrangement The world of literature, though a silent world, is hardly less varied The activity of millions of human beings, continued for thousands of years, has accumulated a vast store of thoughts, observations, theories about this world, this world's inhabitants and surroundings, their nature, history, and destiny. That store is being added to daily. Surely a man will be lost if he ventures on this boundless sea! What needle is to guide him so that he can sail hither and thither at will voyaging into ever new regions, yet ever master of his course? A man must live his own individual life in the midst of, in spite of both these worlds, the present and the past. How shall he do it?

THE BUSINESS OF EDUCATION.

It is the business of education to show us how to profit by our experience in both these worlds, to help us to be masters of the situation, ruling our knowledge, not overwhelmed by it, nor yet wearing it loosely and so unprofitably. This clue-supplying is effected first by training the powers of the mind: that is, by developing them by exercise (just as the muscles are developed), and teaching the mind how to use its own faculties in the most fruitful way; and secondly by initiating the mind into the plans on which the great intellectual fabrics of language and science that man has reared for his use are built, so that understanding the plan, the mind is not confused by the details.



THE COMPLETED PORTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

In the first place then, what we want to secure is, *intellectual grasp* The only way, positively the only way, to secure this, is by developing the mental energies from within. To get at the mind, to get at the dormant or quiescent intellectual muscles and to call them into play is our first task.

It is because of their proved efficiency as an instrument to effect this that we value the classics.

We do not now want to make our men talk Latin and Greek, or even to write them with fluency. Formerly it was so. But the conditions are changed We want to teach them English. Let me say it distinctly, to make good English scholars, to teach our boys and youth to think in, talk, read, and write their native English as well as possible is the aim and scope of our education.

We have one supreme instrument for all our mental needs and uses, without which we are as the beasts of the fields, on our command over which depends our greater or less participation in the world of thought, and our greater or less influence over other men, the instrument of language, language spoken and language written The great men of the world are they that have used language mightily to achieve mighty results.

EFFICIENCY OF THE CLASSICS.

It is difficult to understand English Our intellectual progress is measured by the increase in our power of understanding English, of reading (or listening) with intellectual grasp.

This grasp we shall not acquire except by slow, painful, efforts. The classics are powerful levers to open for us the secrets of English. Above all, translations from and into the classical tongues. Well does the schoolmaster know what revelations result from first efforts to translate idiomatic English into idiomatic Latin. There is suddenly brought to light the fact that we read English without really understanding what we are reading. Words and phrases which sound familiar are dismissed lightly, but the thought is not grasped. We try to turn into Latin and that brings us face to face with the important question " what exactly do the words mean ? " Not until I have grasped the idea can I attempt to give a Latin equivlent. I may perhaps put it into French or German or Italian without grasping the thought, because of the similarity in modes of expression, and idiom, and thought of modern languages ; but not into Latin. The genius of the Latin is different from our modern speech. Latin is synthetic, direct, concrete, clear, where modern tongues are analytic, complex, abstract, metaphorical, involved.

The thought you must get at ; you must strip off the dress of words and get at the soul of the thing. Now when the mind is doing this it is educating itself. The effort is often a painful one, especially at first, but painful effort is the condition of all progress. It is wonderful what insight into our English books these efforts to re-produce passages in idiomatic Latin or Greek give. Time is not lost in developing this power or habit of always seizing the underlying thought, and fathoming the meaning instead of being satisfied with the sound or look of the wor s.

The process may seem slow. So many books, magazines, and other improving literature could be gone through in the time devoted to translating another man's thoughts into a dead language.

But beware of false economy. The mind developed by this strengthening process will profit more by half-an-hour's reading of a book or newspaper, than it will in ten times the time without such training. Mind, I don't say the classics are essential to secure this power of penetration, of distinct realization, of gauging the true value of words whether used by ourselves or by others. But I say the classics are a supremely excellent instrument for the purpose, tested by long usage, approved by splendid success, easy of application, and almost inevitable in securing the desired result, provided, of course, that the care, diligence, watchfulness and skill necessary to the successful working of any machinery are not wanting

Again, the reverse process of translating from the classical languages is a powerful influence in establishing our minds firmly in that wise control over our own words which is the mark of an educated mind. The power of accurately and forcibly expressing our own thought implies two things : a delicate perception of the real meaning of words, *i e*, the exact effect they convey to other men's minds ; and, secondly, facility in summoning up for use just the words we require, so as to express exactly the thing we wish to say, and not some vague semblance of that thing or some other thing quite different.

Translation into idiomatic English from Greek and Latin is a very efficient means of securing this power of expression. We must

first grasp clearly the meaning of each word in the original and the thought of the sentence, and then find expression for it amidst the alien idioms of a modern tongue. The mental exertion this implies can only be understood by those who have seriously set themselves to the task of rendering into fluent modern prose—prose that reads like English—a book of Livy, or a speech of Cicero or of Demosthenes

STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

I have said above that we do not want our educated men to be able to talk Latin or Greek; that the conditions are changed now-a-days. Much more attention is now devoted to contemporary languages than formerly. Several great national literatures have been created during the last three or four hundred years, and men naturally seek to master the keys that unlock these treasures to them. The movement in favour of wider and deeper direct study of our own and other modern languages is a healthy one, and has operated beneficially on and been wonderfully helped by the study of the classics As Professor Jebb says: "The literary development of the century has been such as to draw Greek and Latin more and more out of scholastic isolation, and to bring them more and more into the general current of intellectual subjects."

And the Royal Commission on Education (1895) says: "The classical languages are taught more extensively than ever, but less as if they were dead, and more as if they still lived, rich in all the humanities by virtue of which they have been the supreme instruments of the higher culture"

Ample experience has shown that the study of the classics and the study of modern languages do not interfere with but materially help each other; and we have many brilliant examples to justify us in saying that no more excellent means of training the mind has been devised than the joint study of the languages and literatures that enshrine the essence of ancient civilization and the plastic languages that are now being stamped with the spirit and character of the living nations

Lord Houghton says:* "It is as the complement of European culture that the classical literatures can alone retain their hold over the minds of men" Supporters of the classics do not want to push back the world or stay the march of progress; but rather to help it on; and it is for this reason we wish men not to cut off the stream of light that flows ever steadily from the two great centres of antiquity to help us to understand our own time. The Greeks in the space of a couple of hundred years supplied the world with a vast stock of ideas which the world has been living on ever since. "Progress" (says a certain Frenchman) "will eternally consist in developing what Greece conceived." Yet men would shut us out from Greek literature! They call it "dead" though its mere touch woke men to a new life three centuries ago; though it is the very breeding ground of all the ideas on which out intellectual existence is founded; though we trace back to it all our literature, all our art, all our philosophy, all our science, all our political principles. Add to this the acknowledged perfection of its form, and tell me what literature is worth studying if it be not Greek literature?

And what shall we sustitute for the classics, shall it be French and German? Shall we have Gœthe instead of Aeschylus, Racine instead of Homer, Voltaire and Pascal for Plato and Aristotle? or else shall it be modern novels instead of the monumental works that have shaped all the great men of history.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The study of the classics postulates the desirability of a liberal education for the ordinary professional and business man; that is, for the mass of those who are affected by what is called secondary education. The stock argument against the classics—their 'inutility' as it is called—is equally valid against every form of liberal education. For liberal education always implies the study of "useless" subjects, that is, subjects valuable not for their direct bearing on any particular art, business or profession (such knowledge is called technical) but for their elevating and broadening effects on the mind and character. All down the ages there has been a wonderful unanimity as to the desirability of this liberal education, unanimity too as to its meaning, but divergence of opinion, now-a-days at least, as to the best means of securing it. Aristotle said: "There is a certain education which our sons should receive, not as being practically useful nor as indispensable, but as liberal and noble." Again, "the endeavour

* Essays on a Liberal Education, 1867.

of nature is that men may be able not only to engage in business rightly, but also to spend their leisure nobly."

And two thousand years later, Cardinal Newman said: "That alone is liberal knowledge which stands on its own pretensions, which is independent of sequel, expects no compliment, refuses to be *informed* (as it is called) by any end or absorbed into any art, in order duly to present itself to our contemplation." Now it is evident that a liberal education does not depend on the teaching of definite subjects, the reading of definite books, the going through definite experiences, since the means at the disposal of Aristotle were so different from the means at our disposal. The result of liberal education is a habit of mind, not the knowledge of certain facts. A man's opinions may be very erroneous (like Homer's geographical or Plato's astronomical ideas) and yet he may be liberally educated. This habit of mind is the result of pursuing knowledge for its own sake, knowledge because it is knowledge, not because it will help us to earn our bread. The pursuit must be steady and persevering, it must proceed from an inner principle, a desire to know, to understand, to be wise, to see things in their true relations. to distinguish amidst the passing show of this great universe what is true from what is false, what is of permanent value from what is ephemeral and accidental. Physical exercises to do us good should be such as attract us for other reasons than the mere desire to take exercise. So studies no matter how elevated, pursued from "utilitarian" motives lose a great deal of their efficiency to liberalize the mind

"Liberal" meant formerly "befitting a free man" as opposed to a slave. Slaves in antiquity did all the practical handicraft business of the world. The Roman citizen considered agriculture and government (including war) the only two pursuits deserving his notice. Hence, the slave got a practical technical education; he was a chattel or a human machine to work at his master's bidding as faithfully as an animal or a modern steam-engine. The free citizen got a liberal education to fit him for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and government. Slavery has been abolished; labour has been dignified; and the ordinary business or professional man takes his share in ruling his country, filling the offices of state. in contributing to literature and art, or in furthering various religious, social or scientific movements. Hence, his education has to be much more than technical. "The more highly organized our civilization becomes, the more imperative grows the need for men highly educated and formed, the more generous ought their education to become, and the greater the necessity for recruiting their ranks with the best blood and brain from all classes of society."*

Moreover, this general culture keeps the mind fresh amidst the dreary toil of daily life. Life contains realities enough The machinery, the roar, the bricks and smoke of modern life have a terribly deadening effect on the mind. Will you begin by walling up the boy's soul from the very start? Shall he not have a little time for his mind to grow and expatiate? *Facts* he can learn, and *must* learn all his life, the imagination will not last; it is a bloom of early life, and if neglected during the years of its activity will fade and leave no mark, no pleasant memories to brighten the sombre days that are the lot of most men.

This education is a silent process, bringing about a silent but very real change in the mind. You cannot tabulate the results, examinations can do little to test it, and this is why it is difficult to convince this age of its importance

But, it may be objected, this mind enlargement, this liberal education is the work of a lifetime; is the result of years of reading and experience of mankind; and very little can be done during the years a boy is at school. Very little, perhaps, and yet that little is of vast importance. It is pioneer work, it is breaking new ground, sowing new seeds, opening up new avenues of thought, giving the first impulse that may lead to great results The youthful mind by its first contact with the master minds of literature "goes through a little renaissance of its own," feels a new stimulus, catches glimpses of a new world quite unlike the world around it, and begins to long for and to slowly master the secret of that higher perception of great literature which is like the dawning of a new consciousness in the soul.

DUTY OF CATHOLICS.

It behoves Catholics especially to be zealous for high and true ideals in education. At the renaissance, the Church eagerly seized

*Royal Commission ('95) Education Report.

the weapons of culture and turned them to her own use; for the Church's business is with the cultivated intellect no less than with the poor and illiterate; her highest work demands the highest, widest possible training of the mind The Church's humble servants working silently and obscurely in monasteries preserved for long centuries the classical literatures, which but for their faithful toil would have been lost forever. The Church draws her good from everything. Men, systems, kingdoms, empires, theories, sciences, arts come, flourish, decay and die, but the Church "divides the spoils," sifts and rejects the error, and takes into her system the ripe results of their labours. This is her history; and her proper action and attitude to-day will be understood by reference to her past. The Church cannot stand aside and let the world go on its way. If Catholics neglect literature, the thought of the world will simply move on without them; and we know what the thought of the world will become without the salt of the truth.

A. POWER, S.J.

OUR NEW RECTOR.

EARLY in September definite news arrived of the appointment of a new rector. The Reverend L. Murphy's term of office having expired, we were glad to welcome back an old friend in the person of the Reverend T. Gartlan, who has for many years been connected with Riverview, and has always shown a lively interest in its affairs. The appointment took place on the 8th September, and shortly afterwards Father Murphy left for Melbourne. We need scarcely say that our best wishes and deep gratitude follow him to the sphere of his new labours.

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ON Thursday, December 6th, Reverend Father Rector sent the following telegram of welcome to Lord Hopetoun:—"H.M.S. Royal Arthur, Adelaide. The rector, professors, and students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, desire to loyally welcome their first Governor-General, and wish his Excellency every blessing and happiness during his stay in Australia."

On December 10th the following reply was received from his Excellency:—"Am deeply grateful at receiving so kindly a welcome from yourself, professors, and students of your college. (Signed) HOPETOUN, Adelaide."

NOTES ON OUR EX-STUDENTS.

MR. T. F. KELLY, B.A., who has presided over the "Old Boy's Union" since its inception has been succeeded by Mr. George Flannery, B.A., LL B. George, who is one of our most distinguished ex-Students, is a rising barrister, and his paper on Divorce at the Catholic Congress received considerable attention.

Mr. B. McBride and Mr. Arthur Deery, who retired from the Secretaryship in order to pursue their studies for the Law examinations, have been succeeded by Mr. J. McCarthy, who has already shown himself an enthusiastic and energetic secretary. Jim, who follows the profession of an architect, will be recognised by the Old Boys of the "early eighties" as the genial and popular "Jewey" of their time.

The Old Boys of this time will regret to hear of the sudden death at Maitland some months ago of 'Bob" Hyndes.

Death has removed no less than three of our ranks in the past twelve months. The very sad and tragic death of Heber McMahon is too recent and fresh in your minds to need recalling. Heber, who was in great request at our social gatherings, was a great sport and military enthusiast, and was accorded a military funeral.

Charlie Cripps, who left here with the Second Contingent for South Africa, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein in May last. Charlie, who, we are informed, had the honour of a wound, served under an old school-fellow, Major R. W. Lenehan.

Major R. W. Lenehan has done good service in South Africa. Tom Mullins, Tom Moore, Arthur Cosgrove, Jack D'Apice, Charlie McBride, Frank Rudd, and several other old Boys are over in South Africa. Jack D'Apice has received a commission in the Imperial Army; Frank Rudd has been recommended for distinguished service, and his townsfolk have arranged for a public reception and demonstration in his honour upon his return.



THE RIFLE RANGE—200 Yards.

Tom Dalton, one of the first boys to enter Riverview was recently married to Miss Annie Nugent at St. Mary's Church, North Sydney. Tom, who is a loyal supporter of Riverview, had around him on the occasion of his marriage many old Riverview boys.

Jack Jennings, the President of the Queensland ex-Students' Union, was married in the year to Miss Beirne, whose brother "Bernie" was very popular in his time at Riverview.

Alf. Jennings has recently followed Jack's example and has married Miss Maher, of Collaroy.

Arthur Moore, who with his brother Tom, was among the first boys that entered Riverview, was recently ordained in Ireland.

Walter Burfitt was among those who had the degree of M.B., Ch M. conferred on them at the Sydney Medical School this year. Dr. Burfitt kept in front of all the men of his time and finished his career as a medallist and at the head of the list. He has been appointed Resident Physician at the Prince Alfred Hospital. Dr. Burfitt's is a record career in the Sydney Medical School.

Frank Lyons, of Queensland, was married early in the year to Miss Mollie Slattery, the only daughter of the Hon. T. M. Slattery. Frank has settled in Sydney lately and intends practising for the Bar.

Dr. Fred. Page, who was in Sydney recently, has returned to England; but we believe he intends to come out and practise his profession in Australia.

Stanley Fraser, a brother of Walter's, was made the recipient of several handsome presents at the hands of the people of Inverell on the occasion of his departure from their midst to take up more onerous duties elsewhere.

We would again urge on the Old Boys throughout the colony the usefulness of the Union, and its claims on their support. We appeal to all the country ex-Students to enroll themselves as members and assist us in extending the interests of the Union which has already done so much in bringing together with such happy results the scattered members of our school. The annual subscription is 2s. 6d., and this may be remitted in stamps to Mr. P. J. O'Donnell, The Equitable Building, George-street, Sydney.

Mr. J. E. Heritage, Tasmania, has recently met with considerable success in his examinations for the law. A short time ago he passed his examination for LL.B., and will soon be admitted as Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

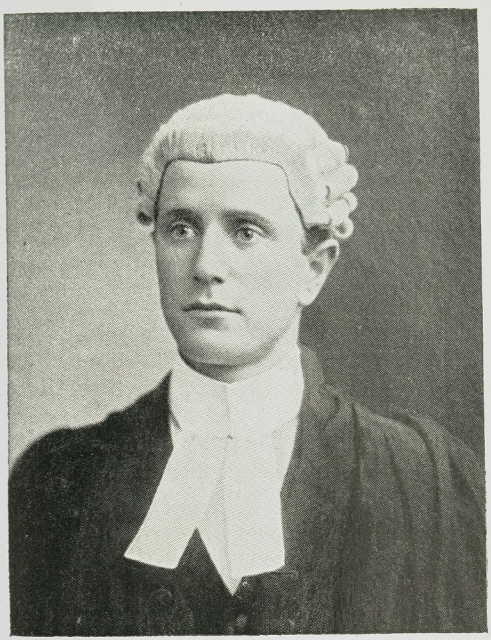
We notice with pleasure the success of James P. O'Sullivan at the recent Intermediate Examination for Solicitors in Queensland. Out of the five candidates who passed, he succeeded in obtaining first place.

Mr. John Fitzsimons has been appointed manager of the branch of the Citizens' Life Assurance which is to be opened shortly in England. This, we hope, is not the last of the many promotions which have been accorded to him recently in such rapid succession.

Many of the Old Boys will be glad to hear that Charles McBride, who had been invalided to England from South Africa owing to enteric fever, has returned again in good health to the Cape. Whilst in England he enjoyed the hospitality of Lord and Lady Carrington, was present at the dinner given to our Governor-General at the Hotel Cecil, visited Windsor Castle, Oxford and its University, and was enabled to make his sojourn in the Old Land prove enjoyable as well as beneficial.

"Jack" Davidson is now Second Engineer on board the s.s. Duke of Fife. Writing recently from Yokohama, Japan, to Father Dalton, he details his experiences for the last year or so. He has made several voyages to London, has been once round the world, and is now trading between Puget Sound and Hong Kong. His ship was also chartered to convey American troops to the Phillipines. Whilst in London, he several times met Jack and Tom Curran and the two Pages. He hopes to be able shortly to make a voyage to Australia.

OUR EX-STUDENTS' UNION.



GEORGE FLANNERY, B.A., LL.B.,
President of St. Ignatius' College Ex-Students' Union.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Old Boys' Union was held at the Oxford Hotel, on September 3rd. Mr. T. F. Kelly, B A., President of the Union, occupied the chair. The Hon. Secretaries submitted the third annual report and Hon. Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure for the past year.

The report read as follows :—

"Your Council have much pleasure in submitting to you the 3rd Annual Report and Hon. Treasurer's statement for the past year. It is gratifying to learn that the hope expressed that success would crown the efforts of the Union has not been disappointed, and we trust that the members will assist the Council in an effort to enlist the sympathies of all the old boys and thus strengthen the Union numerically and financially. The annual dinner held on November 7th was again successful. Rev. Fr. Murphy, Rector of the College, was present and an enthusiastic welcome was given to Rev. Fr. Joseph Brennan, S.J., who had just returned to Australia. The usual toast list was honoured, and after dinner an impromptu Smoke Concert was held, thus ending an enjoyable gathering. During the year your Council again visited the College and played a match against the Community, which, after a pleasant game, resulted in a win for the Community. The hospitality extended to your Council was characteristic of our *Alma Mater*. The race for ex-students at the College Annual Sports meeting was again taken up keenly, and was won by Arthur Deery. On the 7th of April the Annual Smoke Concert was held, despite the fact that the regatta was postponed. Another success was recorded. Your Council with a view to celebrating St. Ignatius' Day, decided to hold another Smoke Concert. It was due to the efforts of a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Donovan, Fitzsimons, M'Carthy, O'Donnell, and M Bride, that this gathering was so successful. The event is still fresh in your minds and we hope that St. Ignatius' Day will always be celebrated in as pleasant a manner. Your Patron, Fr. Dalton and several other members of the Community were invited, but were unable to be with us. Several football and cricket teams visited the College under the auspices of the Union. The reception of these teams by the College authorities was consistently cordial. In response to the invitation from some of the Great Public Schools, your Council appointed Messrs. T. F. Kelly, G. E. Flannery, and P. J. O'Donnell delegates to meet the delegates appointed by the other schools to arrange for some joint celebrations to promote a more friendly union between the ex-students of the different schools, and at a meeting held at Aaron's Exchange a Sub-Committee was appointed to make enquiries regarding the best means of carrying out the object of the meeting Mr. C. A. McBride, who was elected a member of your Council, resigned his position in order to proceed to South Africa, where, with many old boys, some of whom are holding high and responsible positions, he is engaged in the war against the Boer Republics. Amongst others of our old boys who are fighting in South Africa we might mention Major R. W. Lenehan, Lieut. Mullins, Lieut. Cosgrove, Lieut. D'Apice, Godfrey Austin, T. Punch, T. Dillon, Jno. O'Brien and T. Moore. It is with deep regret that we report that Mr. C. Cripps, of the N.S.W. Infantry Regiment, died in active service at Bloemfontein. A resolution expressing the condolence of the Union with his family was forwarded by your president. You will no doubt learn with regret that it is the intention of your president, Mr. T. F. Kelly, to retire from this office. Mr. Kelly has held the position since the inception of the Union, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts that it has achieved its present posi-

tion. In conclusion we desire to declare our appreciation of the co-operation of the members, which we are confident will be accorded our successes."

The report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted. After slightly altering the Constitution, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year 1900-1.—Patron: Rev. Fr. Dalton, S.J.; President: G. E. Flannery, B.A., LL.B.; Vice-Presidents: Rev. Fr. Flemming, T. F. Kelly, B.A., F. W. J. Donovan, J. Fitzsimons, Dr. M. O'G. Hughes, Dr. Burfitt, T. Dalton; Hon. Secretary: J. T. McCarthy; Hon. Treasurer: P. J. O'Donnell; Committee: I. C. O'Donnell, F. Lawler, E. Fitzgerald, F. Du Boisé, A. Deery, M. O'Farrell, F. Punch, B. A. McBride. A vote of thanks was accorded to the President and retiring officers.

ST. IGNATIUS' EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER

THE Fourth Annual Dinner under the auspices of St Ignatius' "Old Boys," held at Mr. J J. Power's Hotel Victoria, George-street, was most successful. The managing body of the Union appear to fully recognise that each one, for obvious reasons, has a peculiar interest in an intellectual, religious, and social point of view. There was a record attendance this time, fifty-six "Old Boys," representative of all shades, having put in an appearance.

The President, Mr. G. E. Flannery, presided, and in places of honour were Father Gartlan, S J., Rector of St. Ignatius' College, Father Brennan, S J, and Father Flemming, St. Benedict's.

The toasts of "His Holiness the Pope" and "The Queen" having been honoured, Father Flemming, in proposing the toast of Father Dalton, patron of the Union, said:

As an Ex-Student of St. Ignatius' College he had no misgivings whatever in performing the pleasant task entrusted to him, so thoroughly convinced was he of the popularity of their venerable patron, In fact, he felt he was only voicing the sentiments of the ex-students present, when he stated that no words of his could sufficiently convey the expressions of their esteem and regard for Father Dalton, to whom they all owed a deep and lasting debt of gratitude. Whilst in the college some of them may not have regarded many of the rules enforced in a favourable light, and probably at times they had to submit to many contradictions. However, in all their troubles there was one who could harmonize all jarring chords, and their old Rector ever extended to them his sympathies and affection in all their little troubles and worries. They must not forget, too, that Father Dalton laboured unceasingly in helping to bring forth their budding genius, whilst sharing also at all times in their social happiness, and whether our successes were in the vast field of intellectual pursuits, in the cricket field, at the rifle range, or on the river, Father Dalton showed his pleasure in such manner as to leave no doubt as to its sincerity. In the Ex-Students' Union our venerable patron has ever taken a loving and paternal interest, and there was no one who realized more the good results that might be effected by their annual gatherings. In conclusion, I hope that Father Dalton may be granted the privilege, during what we all wish shall be the long remainder of his life, to see the "Old Boys" of Riverview take their proper place in every walk of life, and see them put into practice the noble lessons and counsels and from the observance of which must ultimately come success." (Applause),

The President: "I understand Father Dalton has written a reply, which the Rector, Father Gartlan, will read for you."

The following is the reply of Father Dalton:

"I can truly say that anything I could do to promote the success of your Union would be not only a duty, but also a very great pleasure for me. Your meeting here to-night reminds me of a similar meeting held a few months ago by the 'old boys' of my old *Alma Mater*, Clongowes Wood. That meeting, like yours here to-night, has for its president an old 'limb of the law,' Chief Baron Pallas, whose Prefect I was 'in illo tempore.' *Apropos* of Clongowes, about 40 years ago I had a scruple which caused me a great deal of remorse. I feared I had punished a boy unjustly. To ease my conscience, I wrote to him recalling the circumstance, telling him how troubled I was and asking his forgiveness, 'if I were guilty.' The affair happened many years previously, He was then a very eminent member of the medical profession. By return of post I had a reply—'My Dear Father Dalton, when at school I never got half what I deserved, and if you come out in my yacht some day, I will try to show you that I have, and always had a real love and esteem for you and all my old masters.' I have been living in Riverview from the beginning—that will be 21 years next February. It may be that I have been harsh or unjust towards some of you. I don't remember that I have been. I certainly have no troublesome scruples on the subject; but if any of you think I ought to have scruples, I can only strike my breast and say *mea culpa, mea culpa*. This may be my last address to you, but I must not say more. Father Gartlan accuses me of always crying 'wolf! wolf!' However, if it should be that the wolf comes at last before your next meeting, all I can do is to invite you all to my funeral, and, take notice, 'By special request, no flowers.'"

Mr. T. F. Kelly, in a felicitous speech, proposed "The College," which was ably supported by Mr. F. Duboise and Mr A. Deery. In the course of his speech Mr. Duboise said:

It has been said, and I think well said, that few men are born with characters so strong that they can go safely through life without the support of some sort of moral crutch, and to my mind the most valuable of such support is that afforded by the feeling of pride engendered by the thought that we all belong

in a way to a great and a renowned college; that as we are individually judged by the outside world, so will our college be judged.

The Rev. Father Gartlan, Rector, responded.—

"My dear old friends, I should not like to impute motives to anyone, much less such a respectable body of men who compose your Union. I am afraid, however, when they asked me to respond to the toast of "The College," they placed me in a situation which might under the circumstances be aptly and perhaps vulgarly termed a tight place. (Laughter.) Indeed, I think it is too much to ask one to respond to a toast proposed by three gentlemen with their eloquence coming forth in such a flood of humor It will not be amiss, too, perhaps to mention that they were highly esteemed and respectable members of Riverview, and were offered the highest ecclesiastical office in the gift of the college. (Laughter.) But at the same time I find that they have come into collision with me to-night. They have made serious accusations against me, which might be summed up under three heads, viz.:—Too much brevity too much severity, and too much levity. (Laughter) My brevity shines in the way I treat certain distinguished lady visitors to the college, my severity is shown to everybody, and my levity is shown when boys approach me with their grievances. (Laughter.) The best testimonial, perhaps, that our college could receive is the terms of praise bestowed on it by boys representing such widely different periods in its history. Just as impartial history can only be written after the events dealt with have long passed, so the best critics of our college are those who had experience, and look back upon it from a period of of years. With regard to the college itself, the speaker referred to the triumphs of the college since the last reunion. I am glad to say that the college has not deteriorated intellectually or physically. This year St. Ignatius' College gained an astonishing and unique triumph. We sent up 14 boys for the Junior, and all passed. (Loud cheers.) Twelve obtained Matriculation passes; they were examined in 98 subjects, and there was only one failure in one subject. (Applause.) In the field of sport you know the successes achieved. In the football field the college played seven matches against other public colleges, and St. Ignatius' won five, one was drawn, and one lost. And with regard to the victory on the River the college crew surpassed the victories of former years; whilst our Rifle Club won the match against our old opponents, Newington College. I mention these facts to show that the college is doing its best to uphold the traditions of the past. (Applause.) Now, with regard to the character of the boys, our late Rector, Father Luke Murphy, who knew them well, remarked to me, "I don't believe you would find as manly and as high-spirited and exemplary set of boys in any college in the old world." (Applause,) On behalf of the present and past authorities of Riverview, I thank you most warmly for the warm feeling you have displayed towards St. Ignatius College, and I say we are proud of the Ex-Students and their Union, united as you are in friendship, standing shoulder to shoulder and ready to help your old school in every way. We look to you to be model Catholics, to be perfectly educated gentlemen working as laborious citizens And we are confident, under this new Commonwealth that is now about to spring into being, that you will by your steadfastness, through your faith, by your high principles and energetic patriotism, amply justify our pride and realize our hopes and expectations by taking a leading part in the wider field now opening for young Australia. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Father Brennan, proposed the toast of "The Union," to which Mr. Flannery, the President, responded:—

He congratulated Father Gartlan and Father Brennan for their expressions of sympathy with, and regard towards the association, and requested them to convey to Father Dalton the thanks of the Union for his letter. To Father Dalton was due great gratitude for his attention to the foundation and beginning of the association. Its development had been carefully followed by him, and its progress marked. And now that it had attained in a measure a maturer life, it could look back upon its early and struggling days, and congratulate itself on having secured a sound and permanent basis in the general and ungrudging support it was receiving from all grades of "old boys." It was one of the gratifications attaching to his holding the office as President to be able to officially express, on behalf of the Union, the deep sense they had of their indebtedness to the man to whom the credit was mainly due of the present proud position of the Union. He referred to the late President, Mr. Kelly. Perhaps, as compensation for the loss of its first President, the Union was fortunate in having an old friend as Rector of Riverview. If he did not consider his taking office as a subject of congratulation, then, at least, Riverview was to be congratulated, and the Union—the latter perhaps particularly so. He thanked Father Gartlan and Father Brennan for their attendance, and concluded by proposing the toast of "Our Guests."

Father Gartlan and Father Brennan fittingly responded.

Mr. J. Fitzsimons, in proposing the toast of Riverview, said:

"I must confess that I was a little surprised when your Committee asked me to propose the toast of Riverview, inasmuch as already it had been proposed and, in fact, decided to propose a separate toast of St. Ignatius' College, and the sentiments attached to that must necessarily be those which would characterise any remarks that I should make concerning Riverview. It is evident, however, that your Committee are of opinion that so far as the present assemblage is concerned, one need not hesitate to speak too often about the good old school, for with the name of Riverview must be entwined the earliest memory of our schoolboy days, when life was in its most roseate view, and did not present to us the many problems and troublous matters which, in all probability, find an existence in the career of everyone to-day. I see here this evening around this festive board, representatives of almost all years since the inception of the college, those who were associated with the school in the Rectorship days of our revered Patron, the Rev. Father Dalton, and those who were associated with the school in the later days of the Rectors Father Keating, Father Ryan and Father Murphy, and it will be an extreme pleasure to us all to receive into our midst probably next year, Ex-Students of the College who have finished their education under the Rectorship of the Rev. Father Gartlan; and permit me to say, at this stage, that I think no appointment to any school, whether connected with Catholic education or not, ever received such unanimous approbation throughout Australia as that of Father Gartlan to the Rectorship of Riverview.

Doubtless each of the generations of Riverview boys have some different feelings actuating them in their regard for Riverview, but, be they ever so diverse, underlying them all there is a strong and powerful tie of veneration and respect, and, in many cases, of love for the men whose lives have been spent in the endeavour to send their students out into the World equipped with every aid to enable them to become successes in whatever sphere they might choose.

We have indeed been specially favoured by the fact that our education was given to us by such an order as the Jesuits, far famed from an educational point of view throughout the whole world; and endowed as we have been with these advantages, I think I will be right in saying, though in the affairs of life success cannot be obtained by all, that at any rate the fault does not lie in the hands of our teachers. To all intents and purposes their work ceases with the day we leave the College, and the foundations there laid are to carry the structure of the future; from those remarks let it be not supposed for one moment that I intend to imply that their interest in our welfare then ceases, for at all times, in prosperity, in adversity, in joy or in sorrow, aye, even to the end of the chapter, the fate of a Riverview boy is bound up in the hearts of his college masters. With our exit from the College begins the work of this Union, which, I am happy to state, is securing a large measure of success, in bringing together and welding into a powerful and influential institution the Ex-Students of different generations.

While we all look back with ever pleasant memories to Riverview, with its romantic and charming position on the banks of the Lane Cove River, and we recall the friends of our boyhood there, some other thoughts must necessarily occur to our minds, and those probably with sadness when we see around us, or hear that some of our fellow students are not making even a mediocre success of life. I take it that one of the objects of the Ex-Students' Union should be to give a helping hand to those who are not forward in the race of life; and while no doubt it is a very pleasant thing to come here and join in congratulatory speeches around a festive board, and renew the associations of one's earlier days, little practical good is achieved unless we are imbued with a higher motive of endeavouring to help along in the battle of life all who were associated with us in our Riverview days; we must never forget the sentiments, 'All, all that brothers should be but the name's.

With the great success which has always been achie-

N Clifford D O'Sullivan M. Gleeson J. Allan R. Douglas L. Rankin



L. McDonald H. Oxenham J. Murray W. Chadwick C. Loneragan G. Baxter J. Gleeson
J. McLaughlin M. Veech F. Cullinane

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE 1st XV.

ved with Jesuit Colleges, and with the great prospects which the records of Riverview justify us in believing are hers, who can really forsee the greatness which, in years to come, will be attached to our *Alma Mater*. She will then have sent forth into the World men who have made deep niches in the wall of time, and who will, by their lives and the influence they exert towards everything honorable and noble, reflect their merit on the school wherein they were educated,

I am, by a very wise provision, limited to time in my speech, hence however pleasant the theme may be, I must draw to a conclusion, firmly believing that the destinies of Riverview are not alone wrapped up within the College walls, but also within the hearts of all her Ex-Students, who doubtless wish with me that the success which has already attached to Riverview may go on increasing, and that the future may hold for our *Alma Mater*, distinction, renown and glory, and that it may be her destiny to send forth men capable of fulfilling the traditions of the Jesuit teaching, and of occupying the highest positions in the Church, and the highest positions within the gift of the Federated States of Australia,

Gentlemen, I give you the Toast of Riverview."

The toast was fittingly acknowledged by the Rector and Father Brennan

The toast of the Press brought to an end a very pleasant and enjoyable evening.

SPEECH DAY.

OUR Break-up and Annual Distribution of Prizes was this year fixed for December 12th. When it became known, however, that the Governor-General was to make his public landing in Australia on that day, it was decided to dispense with a public display and distribute the prizes privately. The evening of December 10th was accordingly fixed on, and in the theatre in the presence of the community and a few friends, the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. The proceedings opened with a concert; a pianoforte solo by Master Harold Hunter, a recitation by Master Frank Coffee, a song by Mr. Garahy, S.J., a recitation and an encore by Mr. Campbell, a pianoforte solo by Master Cecil Loneragan, and a display by the Dumb-bell Corps. All these items were excellently rendered; Mr. Campbell being several times encored and especially applauded for his delightful rendering of "How Reubenstein Played." At the conclusion, the results were read out by the Prefect of Studies and an end put to the suspense which all were in as to the winner of the Class Championship.

This year that much coveted distinction fell to Master Felix Conlon, of Third Grammar Class, a pupil deserving of the highest praise for the way in which he outdistanced less-handicapped and sturdier champions.

The following is the prize list in detail :—

Special Prizes.

Felix Conlon—Class Championship Gold Medal.

George Dawson—Class Championship Silver Medal.

James Hughes—Class Championship Third Prize.

Francis Mulcahy—Class Championship Fourth Prize.

Hubert Chadwick—University Medal for Greek.

Edward Real—Gold Medal for Oratory.

Robert Douglas—Senior Debate Gold Medal.

Robert Douglas—Special Declamation Prize.

John Hughes—Special Declamation Prize.

Edward Real—Special Reading Prize (senior).

Vincent Dowling—Special Reading Prize (junior).

Daniel O'Sullivan—Drawing.

Lionel McDonald—Writing (senior).

Victor Macken—Writing (junior).

Fritz Hoeppner—Bookkeeping.

John Boylan—Shorthand.

Harold Hunter—Piano.

Michael Gleeson—Violin.

Senior Class.

Aubrey Cahill—Imperatorship, French.

Robert Douglas—Christian Doctrine, English, Ancient History, Arithmetic.

Cecil Loneragan—Greek, Latin.

Robert Loughnan—Geometry, Trigonometry.

Francis Cullinane—Geometry.

Hubert Chadwick—English Essay.

Virgil Power—Algebra.

Sub-Senior Class.

James Gleeson—Imperatorship.

Francis Coen—Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic.

Charles Maher—Greek, Latin, French.

William Murray—Latin, English.

Humphrey Oxenham—Algebra.

Bernard Coen—Geometry.

Michael Gleeson—English Essay.

Junior Class.

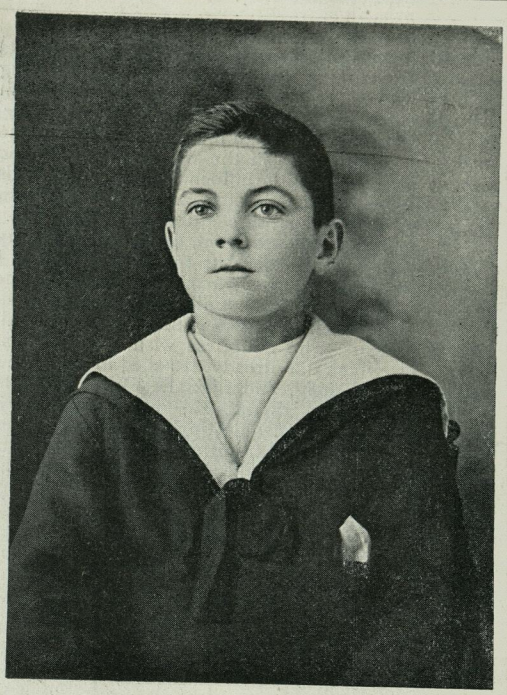
James Hughes—Imperatorship, Christian Doctrine, English.

Francis Mulcahy—Greek, Latin.

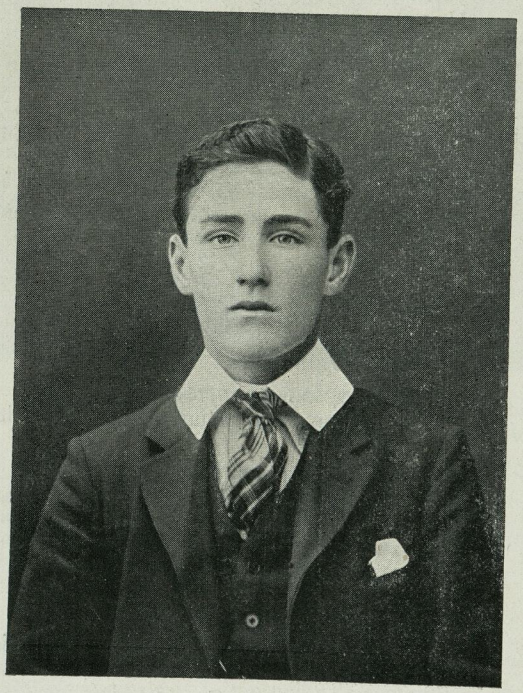
John Hughes—French.



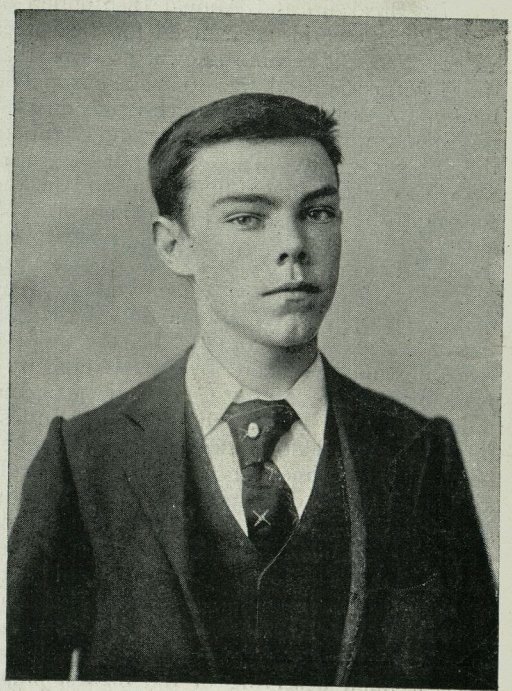
FELIX CONLON
(Gold Medal)



GEORGE DAWSON
(Silver Medal.)



JAMES HUGHES.
(Third Prize.)



FRANCIS MULCAHY
(Fourth Prize.

CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SANDERS JOHNSTONE—English Essay.
LIONEL MCDONALD—Geometry.
NORMAN OXENHAM—Algebra.
MICHAEL VEECH—Arithmetic.

SECOND GRAMMAR.

JOSEPH LENEHAN—Imperatorship.
HAROLD HUNTER—Christian Doctrine, English Essay.
FRANCIS COFFEE—Latin, Algebra.
ALEC BENBOW—English.
GERALD BAXTER—Arithmetic
GEORGE MCELHONE—Chemistry.

THIRD GRAMMAR.

FELIX CONLON—Imperatorship.
JOHN BOYLAN—Christian Doctrine, Greek, Latin.
GEORGE DAWSON—English, French.
WILLIAM MCDERMOTT—Algebra, Arithmetic.
FREDERICK RYAN—English Essay.
FRITZ HOEPPNER—English Essay.

RUDIMENTS.

BRYAN HUGHES—Imperatorship, Latin, French, English Essay.
FRANCIS HUGHES—Arithmetic.
LEA HOGAN—Christian Doctrine.
ALBERT ABEL—English.

ELEMENTS.

LEO COFFEE—Imperatorship, Reading.
CECIL TYSON—Christian Doctrine.
JOHN COFFEE—Grammar.
DOUGLAS OXENHAM—English Poems.
HAROLD ALLEN—Arithmetic.
HANDSON ABEL—German.

SENIOR DEBATING CLUB.

President: REV. A. POWER, S.J.

Committee:

JAMES ALLAN, ROBERT DOUGLAS, CECIL LONERAGAN.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21st.

ON October 21 at 5.45 the debate opened in the Theatre in the presence of Father Rector and the Community, and all the boys of the Senior Study Hall.

Seven speeches were delivered during the hour and a-half, and whilst they showed a great deal of diligence and historical research and careful writing there was lack of life and vigour, owing no doubt to the fact that several were maiden speeches; and also that it is a considerable time since the last debate took place, and the speakers were shy about attacking. This shyness wore off on the other nights, and the 2nd, the 5th and 6th sittings were much more lively and debate-like

The success of the 2nd night was due to the excellent speech of the member for Tamworth (W. Murray). His mordant humour, telling comparisons, and clear-cut pictures kept the hall keenly interested from start to finish, and evoked such din of applause that Lane Cove trembled at the replication (!)

The 5th night was "Short Speech" night. This is an innovation for which Mr. James Allan is responsible. On this night members are allowed three minutes for general criticism, answering objections, etc., before the final summing-up speeches by the leaders. It may possibly tend to lessen the interest during the regular speeches by tempting speakers to keep their sugar-plums for the "short speeches." But then it affords a speaker, who is fiercely beset by an opponent (some of the attacks in this debate were not inefficient on the score of vigour), an opportunity of setting himself right in the eyes of the world; or, if he must fall, of dragging somebody else down with him.

The interest and excellence of this debate reached their climax on the last night (Tuesday, 30th October) when the leaders summed up. Mr. Douglas rose splendidly to the occasion. We remember his summing up speech twelve months ago and we think he is vastly improved. Of course he is our champion elocutionist, and this goes a great way; but some of the passages were excellently written, and the pathos of his indictment of the French Revolutionaries was thrilling. Mr. Loneragan is inclined to be too flowery—a good fault, however.

In general we would say that the two things that the debaters need most of all to attend to are—1st, delivery; and 2nd, to grapple more closely with opponents' arguments so as to weigh their worth and refute them. There was an air about many of the speeches of having been written without reference to the views put forward by other speakers.

We subjoin a few notes which will help to show how wide was the treatment the subject received.

SUBJECT:

That the History of Nations shows that of all forms of polity, Republics have been most fertile in great achievements, and have deserved best of mankind.

LEADERS:

MR. CECIL LONERAGAN ... Premier
MR. ROBERT DOUGLAS ... Leader of Opposition

Mr. Cecil Loneragan (Premier), in opening the case for Republics, began with the praises of Athens, her unique position in the history of the World, the debt all subsequent nations owe her in art, literature, science and politics. He then breasted the broad sea of Rome's history; touched with the golden light of praise the great days of the Republic, threw out in black relief the gloomy file of the Roman Emperors; passed to Venice, to the stirring times of the Italian Republics; and thus to the great American State that rose—as at Amphion's song—with tower and pinnacle, beyond the western seas.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that the golden age of the Athenian 'Democracy" was the age of Pericles, was when Athens was under the supreme control of one man. He quoted Plutarch effectively in support. Greek art and literature owed a great deal to the Tyrants. The extension of Hellenic influence was due to a king; our Hellenic tradition is traced back through the great city founded by that king—Alexandria. Rome was, in her days of strength, a close oligarchy; the aristocratic Senate was the real power in the State. The influence of the Roman Empire has been enormous. He then passed to consider the Saracenic Empire and its influence; then to Charlemagne's mighty Empire, which brought peace and education to Europe, and laid the foundations of Christian government.

Mr. Allan dwelt on the prosperity of the United States. What is the magnetic influence that has drawn such a throng of Europe's people across the tossing Atlantic? Surely the liberty which results from a Republican form of government. He dwelt at length on what we owe to the Italian Republics.

Mr. Wilfred Chadwick dwelt on the vast importance of the Roman Republic in preparing the way for Christianity. He found opportunity for a warm eulogy of England as the greatest of modern democracies.

Mr. Hubert Chadwick, in his maiden speech, pointed out that the much vaunted Athenian Democracy was really the empire of Pericles. His death was the signal for blundering, conspiracy, revolution and bloodshed, ending in the fatal scene of 404. At all the greatest crises in Rome's history, one great man came to the front and saved the State. The great line of Pontiff Kings at Rome is eloquent testimony in favour of Monarchy.

Mr. M. Gleeson had some telling quotations. "At present there are, outside of Africa, twenty nominal Republics—two in Europe (France and Switzerland), the rest in America. Of these only the United States and Switzerland are really Republics. France is half Republic, half military despotism; all the others either absolute military despotisms or mere oligarchies. There is not a Republic on earth (except the same two) where there is even an approximation to the honesty of administration found in at least six European Monarchies."

Mr. L. McDonald delivered a good maiden speech, and then Father Rector said a few words of encouragement to the Debaters. Outside of the regular college duties nothing was so important as the debate, because it teaches how to speak.

The House then adjourned for tea.

Second Night.

Tuesday, Oct 23.—A large number of the second and third division attended this evening's (and subsequent) meetings, being accomodated with seats in the "stranger's gallery," in the body of the theatre. The debaters were ranged in parallel rows, just in front of the stage. Before this large and appreciative audience the debate was resumed by

Mr. William Murray, who started with a philosophical dissertation (full of hard words) as to the probable origin of forms of government. "The position of the Sun in the solar system is the true model." Republics are founded on insubordination and abolition of heaven-appointed distinctions of ranks—"like an omnibus full of juvenile picnickers, in which everyone wants to take hold of the reins." Intellects which nature, with minute exactness, had fitted for the task of breaking stones, devoted themselves (in Republics) to the task of breaking neighbouring states. Noble ideals are lost. He illustrated, by a comparison between the glories of France under her Monarchs, and the France of the last hundred years.

Mr. Sydney Rorke asked for a lenient criticism of his maiden speech, and dealt with Athens, Rome and the evils which led to the French Revolutions.

Third Night.

Thursday, October 25th was a play day. The debate began immediately after tea, at 7.30, and lasted for over an hour. Eight speeches were delivered.

Mr. Cahill dealt with the Phoenicians, Macedonia, Spain and France.

Mr. James Gleeson managed cleverly to introduce a panegyric of Ireland's government and state during the dark ages.

Mr. Real thought that battles were the great influence in History, and nearly all the decisive battles were fought by Monarchies. He discussed at length Arbela, Arminius' victory over Varus and Chalons.

Mr. V. Power incidently referred (amongst other inventions we owe to the U. S.) to the telephone and "its departed joys." (Loud laughter and applause). This innocent remark led to some fun on the last night of the debate, when for these words he was taken to task by Father Minister for thus "pointing the finger of scorn at him."

Mr. R. Loughnan, (New Zealand), read a neatly written speech. He dwelt on the strong fact that practically all the flourishing nations at present are Monarchies, and the great nation of the future (in Europe) a very strong Monarchy indeed.

Mr. Curtin and Mr. Cullinane (who showed close acquaintance with Xenophon's great historical Romance) delivered their maiden speeches. Mr. Johnstone was the last this evening.

FOURTH NIGHT—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28th, was "short speech" night. Some clever attacks and repartees resulted. The following took part: Messrs. V. Power, H. Chadwick, Allan, W. Murray, J. Gleeson, W. Chadwick.

Last Night.

On Tuesday, October 30th, the two summing up speeches were delivered, after which the



vote was taken, resulting in a majority of eight against the motion.

After two very happy speeches from Father Rector and Father Minister (which provoked rounds of applause) the debate closed.

THE ORATORY DEBATE.

THE speeches for Mr. Beardmore's medal were delivered on Wednesday evening, December 5th. The subject was: "Which contributes more to the building up of a great Nation, Intellectual Development or Material Prosperity?"

There were six competitors (R. Douglas, who won the Medal last year, standing out): E. Real, C. Loneragan, J. Gleeson, R. Loughnan, W. Murray, John Hughes. The time limit was ten minutes. As a matter of fact the speeches were rather under than over the time. The memory work was simply perfect—there was not the slightest hesitation from first to last, and all six speeches showed signs of most careful preparation. In this respect we think it is the most creditable performance we have seen here. The average merit too of the speeches was very high. Perhaps no individual speech reached the level of speeches delivered in other years. But the subject did not lend itself very readily to oratorical outbursts. Real's pleasant voice and manner stood him in good stead Loneragan had one very fine passage which provoked a tremendous round of applause. W. Murray did not belie the reputation which he has already won and kept his audience in a continuous roar of applause and laughter. We think that John Hughes (who, by the way won the two guinea prize for elocution) will prove a formidable opponent in all future contests of this kind. This is the first occasion that he has made a speech at any of the Riverview Debates, and promises very well indeed. We congratulate Real on his success. Last year too his speech at the break-up was praised, but he had Douglas against him. At the end of the display (which took place in the 1st Division Library at 6 o'clock, before Father Rector and the community) Rev. F. Rector made a little speech, partly on the subject of the debate and partly on the speeches just delivered. He congratulated the orators on their performance. After a few words from the Chairman thanking the members of the Debating Club for their zeal and vigor during the term, the meeting dissolved.

THE "IMPROMPTU CLUB."

AT the suggestion of Mr. Douglas, the Senior and Sub-senior Classes resolved to hold more frequent short debates for practice in impromptu speaking. A meeting was accordingly summoned in the higher Study on Sunday, November 4, and the whole subject was thoroughly discussed, and details arranged. After a couple more business meetings the first meeting of the Debate proper took place on Sunday, Nov. 11, after tea. The members present numbered twenty. Several other meetings were held during the month, including one on a bigger scale before tea on a Sunday evening. The speeches are all short—as a rule not more than three minutes. Of course they make up in quality what they want in quantity. Of course too there is much attack and repartee and interchange of intellectual blows—so that a noticeable improvement is to be looked for in the readiness of retort and skilfulness of attack in the ordinary debates—if (as we trust) the Impromptu Club continues to flourish as vigorously as it has begun.

CONCERTATIO.

ON Sunday, November 18th, at 9 a.m., the Junior Class assembled in the First Division Library for mortal combat on the battle field of French verbs, French grammar, French translation, and French knowledge generally. The leaders were John Hughes and James Hughes. The Concertatio opened with a general examination in the matter by the Prefect of Studies. Then the fight proper began. The Knights entered the lists in due form from opposite sides, clad in armour; met in the midst and tested each other's mettle, then retired. The grammar harness proved not so strong as it might be. The irregular verbs and author were stouter. When the marks were added up it was found that John Hughes' side had a majority of seventeen. Father Maher, after commenting on the display and urging especially more attention to the pronunciation of the French, declared the award; the announcement being received with great applause. Then Father Rector gave the prize to the winning side. John Hughes, James Hughes and Frank Mulcahy were summoned for further special examination with the result that John Hughes and Frank Mulcahy cut for the special prize and Hughes won it.

EXCHANGES.

Beaumont Review, *Brisbane Grammar School Magazine*, *Castleknock College Chronicle*, *Coerwull Magazine*, *Dial*, *Domincian Star*, *Fleur de Lis*, *Fordham Monthly*, *Georgetown College Journal*, *Hawkesbury Agricultural College Magazine*, *Kalksburger Corresbondenz*, *King's School Magazine*, *Mangalore Magazine*, *Melburnian*, *Memoirs of Rosebank*, *Newingtonian*, *North Point Annual*, *Our Fernery*, *South African Catholic Magazine*, *Stonyhurst College Magazine*, *St. Peter's School Magazine*, *Sydneian*, *Torchbearer*, *Vincentia*, *Xavier*, *Xaverian*.



HUBERT IGNATIUS CHADWICK

(Winner of the University Medal for Greek.)

LETTERS.

"A CRITICISM ON FOOTBALL.'

Dear Mr. Editor,—Kindly allow me to say a few words in reply to the foregoing article.

The writer extols football to the skies as compared with cricket. I admit that football is a suitable game for Winter, but it should be played under fixed rules that would prevent it from degenerating into a mere struggle of brute strength.

According to the "Rugby Rule," to call it football would be a misnomer—it is more hand-ball—and then to see the two sides in a "scrum," a scrum, *i.e.*, a crowd of fellows rolling on the ground, pushing and kicking blindly. Is that a game? Cricket, on the other hand, is a game in which brute strength counts for little; all depends on the cool head, the quick eye, and the steady hand.

Call to mind for a moment the enthusiasm excited by cricket for the last 30 years, both in England and in Australia. Call to mind the grand teams of cricketers that passed out and back; the crowds that thronged Moore Park to witness the game, and, finally, the thousands of pounds taken as "gate money," and it would be folly to pretend that cricket has no interest for the public.

It was cricket that won for the Grace Brothers, for the Indian Prince, and so many others, a name and fame that no footballer ever won.

Yours truly,

AN OLD CRICKETER

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

PRESIDENT: J. Healy, S.J.

PREFECT: Master P. Gleeson.

1ST ASSISTANT: G. Makinson.

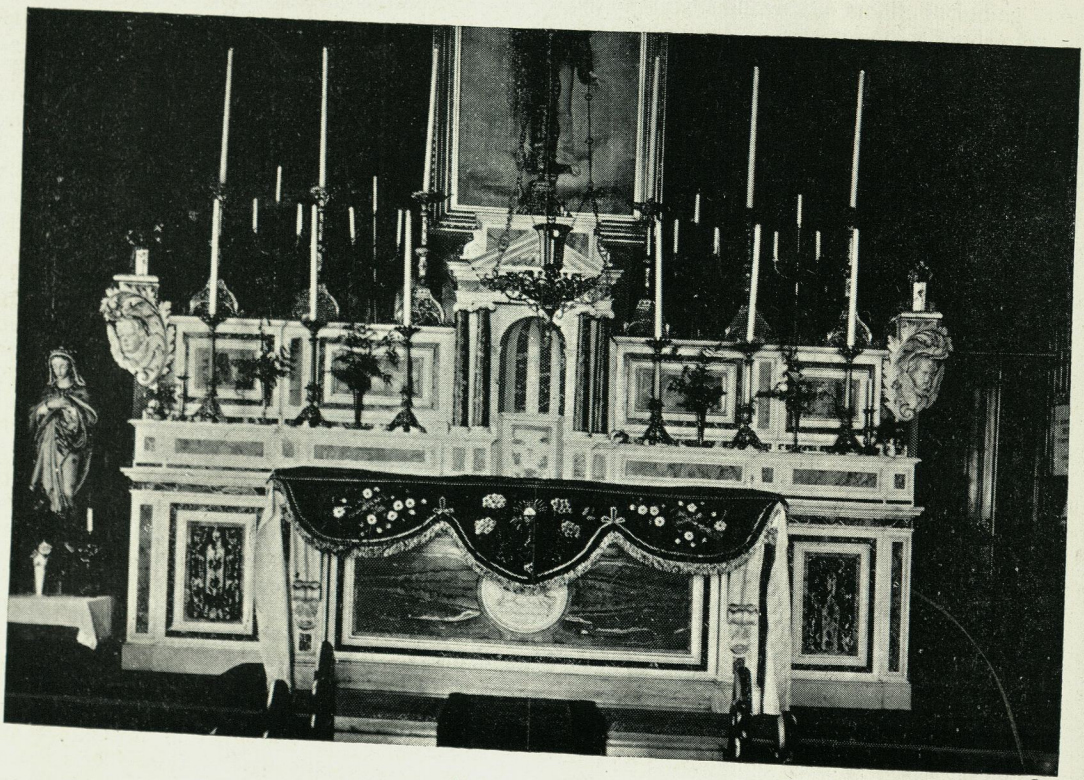
2ND ASSISTANT: W. Craven.

On November 1st, the Rev. Father Rector, after an impressive discourse on the Holy Angels, received the following candidates into the Sodality.

J. Loughnan
B. Loughnan
J. Conlon
F. Conlon
J. Boylan
H. Craven
N. Oxenham

On the previous evening the Very. Rev. Father Superior in a short sermon reminded the candidates of the great privilege they were about to receive, and exhorted all to renew their good resolutions to be fervent members of the Sodality. He also presented to the candidates very valuable little pictures which he received direct from Rome.

At the beginning of the Christmas term a subscription was started for the statue of the Angel Guardian. The Superior headed our list by the generous subscription of £1, and all the members of the Sodality soon got together the required sum. A beautiful little statue was purchased and we hope it will add to the fervour of our weekly meetings.



HIGH ALTAR.

The Sodality picnic which took place on the feast of the Immaculate Conception was a thoroughly enjoyable one in all respects, but especially as regards the beautiful repast.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the fervour and general good conduct of the Sodalists has been very commendable throughout the year.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE ROWING CLUB.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REGATTA,

SEPT. 15TH, 1900.

AS everybody and everthing were so upset during the early portion of the year by the unwelcome and unduly prolonged visit of the plague, the College Regatta was held as late as September 15th. That we obtained this date is wholly due to the special courtesy of the Rowing Association. For, as their regatta always opens up the Rowing, we must regard the permission to take precedence of their date and so to herald the season as a very special favor indeed. In addition to this, the entries were very numerous, nine crews starting for the Maidens, and there was an increased demand for invitations ; in every way in fact the coming regatta seemed likely to prove a splendid success. Here I may be pardoned for inserting that our College crew had been training very hard for the All Schools' race, but in the end were forced to withdraw from the contest owing to the sudden collapse of the stroke. So by way of compensation as well as to recover their lost prestige they entered for the Maiden Fours, and by dint of vigorous training were in very good form. Great excitement prevailed in the rowing world as the eventful day drew near. Balmain was the favorite for the Maiden Fours, but it was thought likely that Glebe and North Shore would prove dangerous rivals. The College boys of course would show well at the start, but, as is usual with all boys, they couldn't last. The Eights this year were the subject of more than usual comment, and naturally so. Glebe and Sydney were extremely close in the competition for the Premiership, and so under these conditions an increase of 48 points would prove a very considerable advantage. Besides Glebe had held the Riverview Gold Challenge Cup for two successive years, and it was Sydney's great ambition to win back the coveted distinction once more. One only doubt disturbed the assurance of the regatta's success. Would the weather be favorable ! "Just the very day I should have chosen," said one of the crew as we were sauntering down to the boat shed. There was not a breeze to ruffle the water's still surface, the air was pleasantly cool, an ideal Spring day, while overhead the fairy clouds winging their airy flight across the blue heavens would momentarily veil though not obscure the sun's bright rays. The special boats could now be seen slowly steaming up the river, seemingly weary of the unwonted task and struggling—as it were beneath their heavy burdens. One by one they approached the wharf, and after slowly discharging the almost endless stream of sightseers, steamed speedily off rejoicing in their newly gained liberty. The fifth boat, the Lady Hampden, was nearing the boat shed, when the third division Pair Oar Race started. The steamer slowed down and followed the young champions over their short but closely fought course. Every inch of the way was stubbornly contested, and it was only a few strokes before the finish that the light blues dashed forward with a fine spurt and bore off the palm. No third division race ever perhaps elicited such shouts, such ringing cheers, and such universal applause, and no victors ever stepped out of their neat little racer so proudly as the young champions of that day. But while we were excitedly discussing the merits of the race our attention was suddenly caught by eight small specks in the distance. The Maidens had started and soon every vantage point along the shore was crowded by interested spectators. Excitement was intense, suspense overpowering. "Balmain leads !" "No, N. Shore !" "Why 'Varsity's third !" "It's Riverview, old chap, and don't you mistake that !" "Mistake what ? " "Just wait a bit," were scattered remarks escaping from some over-excited onlookers. But here they are and surely enough Balmain leads, North Shore grimly clinging on to her stern and Riverview third, (not 'Varsity) yet gradually losing ground. Just then a deafening cheer broke out from the long line of spectators for the plucky little College crew, and you never saw the like. A new vigour possessed them and the boat fully answered the now powerful grip of the oars as they sent her flying through the gurgling waters. Every stroke brought them closer to their struggling opponents. But they were already at the College wharf. Could they possibly do it ! Only 150 yards remaining, and fully half-a-length to recover. They couldn't last, of course, they were only schoolboys, was the generally expressed opinion. But they did ; if they were gaining before they doubly gained now. For the "Victory," true to her name, verily leaped through the spray, was soon in the lead, and left her competitors a full length behind, when she shot past the winning post. There is no race perhaps that shall ever reflect such credit on aquatic Riverview, and future years will look back with pride on those manly young champions who were the conquerors in such a field. But now the Eights have started off at a terrific

rate, and the keenest interest is aroused among all. In no time they are upon us, Sydney in the lead, with Glebe threatening them at every moment, but as they pass us, Sydney with a fine spurt secures a decided lead of over a length and wins the proud distinction she has so long coveted. The Junior Eights proved a very exciting race and was won by Glebe, but only after a hard fought contest. No competitor appeared in the Senior Sculls, which fact gave to J. Daly the full possession of the Weir Challenge Trophy. Of the other races the Junior Treble Sculls was the most exciting.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS

President: Rev. J. Brennan, S.J.
Hon. Sec.: M. L. Gleeson.
Committee: M. L. Gleeson, D. O'Sullivan, J. Allan.

Our Annual Sports took place on December 3rd. As this date fell on Monday, many of our supporters were unable to absent themselves from business, and, as the day was showery, we had a rather small attendance. Amongst those present were the Very Reverend Father Kenny S.J., Mrs. F. Coffee, Mrs. G. Barry, Miss Coffee and the members of the Community. Mr. Armstrong kindly consented to act as starter.

Punctually at 2.30 Mr. Armstrong commenced business by bringing the Third Divisioners to the



Lieutenant J. D'Apice, Royal Artillery.

During the early portion of the race there was a fine struggle for the lead, but H. Barry's crew at last shot forward and continuing to increase their lead, secured an easy win. As the last race finished, the specials slowly steamed up to the College wharf, and the long stream of contented visitors were borne off to the great metropolis. The day had been an ideal one, the races full of interest, the arrangements perfectly carried out. Riverview had seen one of her great and most successful regattas, and let us hope that in the future of her rowing career, she will live to see grander and even more successful regattas than that of 1900.

mark. D. Oxenham had no difficulty in carrying off the prize. The Second Division Championship was won by Hubert Barry. The Gold Medal awarded for this race was the cause of great stimulus among the division.

Then came the race of the day, the College Championship. John McLaughlin, as was expected, won easily, but was pushed harder than he expected, for he only succeeded in beating Charles and Gerald Baxter by half a yard, the latter running a dead heat for second place. John McLaughlin also succeeded in carrying off the 440 yards Championship.

The 100 yards 3rd Division (under 12), was won by D. Oxenham, and the 2nd Division, 440 yds., easily by John Miller The 3rd Division handicap was also won by D. Oxenham.

The 120 yards Champion Hurdles was won by M. Gleeson.

The Cricketer's Handicap fell to a Second Divisioner, William Duffy.

The Egg and Spoon race was won amidst much amusement by Joseph Conlon; and the Thread-the-Needle race, in which several showed incredible celerity in threading, was won by J. Gleeson

Patrick Gleeson was the winner of the 2nd Division Hurdles, and the Siamese race was ably carried off by M. Gleeson and J. Allan; Michael Gleeson was also the winner of the Handicap Hurdles.

The winner of the Mile race turned up in the person of D. O'Sullivan, whilst the prize for the 440 yards Handicap, presented by Dr. Cruise was unexpectedly won by the somewhat under-handicapped E. Perraud.

The Kicking the Football, the Long Jump, the Throwing the Hammer, all fell to M. Gleeson.

The following events had been previously decided :

1st Division.

High Jump.—M. Gleeson.
Handball Championship.—J. Gleeson.
Swimming.—J. McLaughlin.
Calisthenics.—H. Oxenham.
Throwing Cricket Ball.—W. Chadwick.
Tennis Championship —D. O'Sullivan.

2nd Division.

Kicking Football.—John Hughes.
Throwing Cricket Ball.—Jas. Hughes.
High Jump.—F. Mulcahy.

3rd Division.

Kicking Football.—V. Macken.
Throwing Cricket Ball.—B. Hughes.
High Jump.—D. Oxenham.

On adding up the points M. L. Gleeson was found to have gained the distinction of Champion Athlete, with a majority of 9 points.

At the conclusion of the racing, the prizes were given out by Mrs. F. Coffee, and three cheers having been called for, this brought the day's enjoyment to a close.

The Committee have to thank the following for donations to the prize fund :—

The Very Rev. T. Kenny, S.J.
Messrs Gregory and Outram
The Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.
The Very Rev. C Nulty, S.J.
Rev. J. Brennan, S.J
Rev. G. Kelly, S.J.
The Prefects.
The Rowing Club.
Messrs. Butler and McKye.
Mr. R. Armstrong.
Mr J. Steadman
Mr. M. Hogan.
Messrs. Gowing Bros
Messrs. Butcher and Co.
Messrs. Buzacott & Co.
Messrs. W. H. Paling & Co.
Mr. R. Morgan.
,, Searle.
,, Baxter.
,, Fitzsimons.
,, Fallon.
Hon. J. Toohey.
Messrs. Stanley & Co.
Messrs. Dalton Bros.

JAMES ALLAN.



SECOND DIVISION RIFLE TEAM.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

President: REV. J. BRENNAN, S.J.

Captain: D. O'SULLIVAN.

Committee: D. O'SULLIVAN, N. CLIFFORD, J. GLEESON.

The batting average was this year won by James Gleeson with an average of 25·1, and the bowling by Nicholas Clifford with an average of 15 5.

The other principal batting averages were D. O'Sullivan 16.4, and Patrick Gleeson 15.2. O'Sullivan was also second in the bowling with an average of 18.9, and J. Gleeson third, with 20.5.

SYDNEY C. OF E. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

10TH FEB. 1900.

This match was favored with a fine day; the College team was in no form, they had just returned from vacation, and had no practice. Clifford however, managed to get 5 for 37, and O'Sullivan 3 for 30, J. Gleeson 2 for 16. P. Gleeson and J. Gleeson knocked up 35 and 32 respectively, in fine style.

C. E. G. S.—1ST. INNINGS.

Fisher, c Oxenham b Clifford	7
Hickson, l.b.w. b Clifford	22
Sayers, b O'Sullivan	1
Holtermann, l.b.w. b O'Sullivan	4
Black, b J. Gleeson	10
Lomax, c O'Sullivan b Clifford	8
Barton, not out	53
Way, c and b Clifford	21
Adams, c Clifford b O'Sullivan	6
Reid, C. Oxenham b Clifford	1
Macqueen, c O'Sullivan b Gleeson	2
Sundries	10
Total	145

ST. IGNATIUS.—1ST INNINGS.

C. Maher, c Fisher b Black	0
V. Power, b Fisher	1
P. Gleeson, b Barton	35
H. Oxenham, c Hickson b Black	12
M. Gleeson, b Fisher	0
J. Gleeson, h.w. b Barton	32
D. O'Sullivan, b Holtermann	4
R. Douglas, b Holtermann	0
N. Clifford, b Holtermann	2
H. Barry, not out	0
J. Murray, c Fisher b Holtermann	0
Sundries	3
Total	89

V. THE KING'S SCHOOL.

A match between the College XI. and T. K. S. was played on our grounds on March 3rd. The weather was fine, and our boys showed that they had still some enthusiasm for cricket; for all were in suspense and were overjoyed to hear the 11 o'clock bell tinkling. Our eleven did not disappoint expectations, for we managed to beat our opponents by 29.

ST. IGNATIUS.—1ST INNINGS.

O'Sullivan, c and b Futter	9
Power, c Richards b Cambage	19
J. Gleeson, c and b Richards	42
P. Gleeson, b Cambage	0
M. Gleeson, b Richards	5
Rankin, c Wright, b Futter	4
Molloy, b Futter	0
Cullinane, b Futter	0
Chadwick, c V. Futter b F Futter	17
Veech, b Richards	8
Clifford, not out	0
Sundries	11
Total	115

T. K. S.—1ST INNINGS.

Wright, b Clifford	0
White, b Clifford	31
F. Futter, c J. Gleeson b Clifford	3
Lord, b Clifford	1
Ryrie, c J. Gleeson, b O'Sullivan	3
E. Body, c J. Gleeson, b O'Sullivan	3
V. Futter, c J. Gleeson b Clifford	7
Phillips, b O'Sullivan	1
Richards, run out	0
Cambage, not out	14
C. Body, st., b J. Gleeson	5
Sundries	8
Total	86

BOWLING.—Clifford, 5 wickets for 42 runs; O'Sullivan, 3 wickets for 43 runs; J. Gleeson, 1 wicket for 0 runs.

V. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The S. G. S. came up on 17th November, but the match had to be postponed on account of the rain. In the morning Harris made 77 for S. G. S.

V. NEWINGTON.

On Nov. 24th, a beautiful day for cricket, we sallied out to Newington, expecting to go under to the premier school, but we managed to make a draw.

The Newington team won the toss and decided to bat. In the first over, Clifford with a lovely ball took Mackay, one of their best bats. But after this our luck changed, for we did not get another wicket until our opponents were 166.

NEWINGTON.—1ST INNINGS.

Mackay, b Clifford	0
Moses, c J. Gleeson, b O'Sullivan	82
Hawken (Capt.) b J. Gleeson	88
Gregg, not out	88
Brown, c and b J. Gleeson	90
Sundries	26
Retired, 4 wickets for	375

ST. IGNATIUS.—1ST INNINGS.

J. Gleeson, h.w. b Finau	7
Power, b Brown	25
P. Gleeson, b McVicar	1
O'Sullivan, c Moses b Brown	18
Cullinane, c McCourt b Finau	2
Veech, not out	3
Coen, not out	8
Sundries	10
Total 5 wickets for	84

JAMES ALLAN.



ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE CREW.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE ROWING CLUB.

President: Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Rev. J. Healy, S.J.
Captain: D. O'Sullivan.
Committee: M Gleeson, J. Allan, H. Barry.

ROWING NOTES.

We beg to tender our very special thanks to Mr. St. Vincent Welch, who this year presented the medals for the Riverview Challenge Eights.

An order has been sent to Fuller & Jerome for two new fours, the one a racer of the same style as the *Victory*, the other a light training four. They will arrive early in February, and, we are sure, will give great zest to next year's training.

A private regatta was held early in April, at which some very exciting contests were decided. The Senior College Fours was a very eventful race, indeed, the weather being so stormy, that only one boat reached the winning post.

We wish to thank F. Donovan and B. McBride in a very special manner for the efficient way in which they greatly helped to the success of the Regatta.

We owe a very deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Stevenson for providing us with a very excellent programme for our Regatta Concert. The Meister Singers, who also came up at his request, were a very acceptable addition indeed.

The Rowing Officials desire to tender their special thanks to the following subscribers to the Regatta Prize Fund;—

The Rev. J. Brennan, S.J.
,, C. Nulty, S.J.
,, A. Sturzo, S.J
Mrs. Craven
Messrs. Butler & McKye
W. Eaton
Dalton Bros., Sydney
,, ,, Orange
Gowing Bros.
Buzacott & Co,
Denham Bros.
Mr. Joubert
S. T. Leigh & Co.
Holdsworth & McPherson
Mr. Thompson
Farmer & Co.
David Jones & Co.
Johnson & Co.
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Barry
Mr. Allen (Q.)
Judge Real (Q.)
Mr. Gleeson (N.Z.)
Mr. Johnstone (N Z,)
Mr. J. Gavan Duffy (M.)
Mr. Tyson
Mr. Fesq
Mrs. Rankin
Mr. Chadwick (Q)
Mr. Conlon
Mr. Gaxieu
Mrs. Zymack
Mr. Macken

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE FOOTBALL CLUB.

President: Rev. J. Brennan, S.J.
Captain: Wilfrid Chadwick.
Committee: Wilfrid Chadwick, Robert Douglas, Daniel O'Sullivan.

RIVERVIEW *v.* S.C.E.G.S.

The S.C.E.G.S. was the first school team to play us this year. On the whole our team played very well, although some of our leading players did not play up to their usual standard. Our backs and forwards gave us exhibitions of really good passing: On one occasion the ball was passed to every one on our side, one after the other, right across the field, and would have come right across again had not H. Oxenham put an end to it by scoring between the posts. The team had not yet reached the zenith of its powers, which it soon after attained under the able coaching of Mr. Hardcastle. A word of praise is here due to our coach for the admirable way he trained both backs and forwards alike. After this match the improvement of the team was simply wonderful owing to his exertions. In this match our forwards played with three in the front line, but they had not had enough practice in this formation, and consequently in the first part of the game they did not quite perform their duty. Before the end of the match, however, they quite made up for their inefficiency in the first part of the game. Riverview, after a very enjoyable match, won by 11 to 3. H. Oxenham, G. Baxter, and J. McLaughlin each scored a try, whilst M. Gleeson kicked a goal for us. Hickson kicked a goal from a free for the S.C.E.G.S. For us J. McLaughlin, J. Gleeson, and H. Oxenham did splendid work in the backs. Chadwick, O'Sullivan, Allan, and Douglas were the pick of the forwards. Fisher, Hickson, and Sayers were the best in our opponents' team.

NEWINGTON COLLEGE *v.* RIVERVIEW,

Newington sent up a strong and heavy team against us, but our team proved quite a match for their heavy opponents. In the first half Newington, defending the farm end with a slight wind in their favor, commenced the attack, but our backs returned the ball out of bounds every time. J. McLaughlin always managing to gain yards of ground where another person would be pleased at inches Throughout this match his punting was really a pleasure. H. Oxenham commenced early with his clever running, and was also of use with his kicking. M. Gleeson and J. Gleeson also proved themselves very useful in this match, the former with his weight, and the latter with his passing and cleverness in stopping the forward rushes with which Newington commenced operations. Finau and Brown in their forwards, with Hawken and Ireland in the backs, proved themselve the most useful throughout the match. After the ball had travelled up and down the field, Newington brought the ball once more into our territory, and after a desperate struggle Millican got over the line. His kick at goal went wide. Riverview immediately rushed the ball into the Newington 25, but their defence prevented our scoring during the remainder of the first half. In the second half, however, we renewed our attack on their line, and after many exciting struggles, during the course of which the ball was sometimes rushed out of danger, sometimes into our 25, we managed to break the barrier. H. Oxenham, securing the ball near the Newington 25, made a splendid run, beating the Newington three-quarters, and passed to G. Baxter, who took the ball neatly and placed it safely over the line. Leo Rankin made a splendid kick at the goal, but the wind just altered the course of the ball as it was about to pass between the posts. Score, 3—3. From this out Riverview kept up one constant attack, and during the last quarter of an hour the ball only twice left the Newington 25; however, no further scoring resulted. In the forwards O'Sullivan, Douglas, Allan, and Chadwick played best.

RIVERVIEW *v.* T.K.S.

For this match we had long looked forward, as last year we had first played a draw with them, and then had been defeated rather badly. This year it was our turn to redeem ourselves. Play started punctually, and Mr. Armstrong made both teams play a really gentlemanly game. Soon after the commencement of the game Oxenham secured the ball and made a strong run and scored near the boundary line. No goal resulted. King School kicked off and brought the ball up to Riverview 25. Futter secured, and made a clever run for the line. However, Cullinane brought off a brilliant collar, and threw Futter out of bounds. Riverview at once rushed the ball down to King's 25, where Oxenham again secured, and crossed the line. Score—Riverview 6; King's, nil. No further scoring was done before half-time. Immediately after half-time Riverview again assumed the offensive, and Oxenham rushed through the opposing backs and scored. The passing just here of the Riverview backs was perfect, J. Gleeson behind the scrum being very serviceable. J. Gleeson converted Oxenham's try. Scores 11—nil. Play for some time remained in mid-field, consisting mostly of short dribbling rushes and scrums till Oxenham made another sensational run and scored for the fourth time in succession. No goal resulted. Score—14—nil. King's School rallied and brought the ball down to our 25, where Body secured and ran to our line, but passed widely. Riverview worked the ball back, H. Oxenham secured near half-way and put in a fast run, and passed to Baxter when he reached the 25, Baxter took a difficult pass and scored between the posts. J. Gleeson added the extra points. Score, Riverview, 19—nil. A few moments after this time was called. Undoubtedly H. Oxenham played the finest game on the field. For us H. Oxenham, J. and M. Gleeson, G. Baxter, and J. McLaughlin in the backs, with W. Chadwick, D. O'Sullivan, Douglas, and Allan in the forwards. played best. Ryrie, Body, Futter, and Glasson played best for King's School.

SECOND HALF.

During the second half of the season all our school matches with the exception of Sydney Grammar School were played on our opponents' grounds.

RIVERVIEW *v.* S.C.E.G.S

Before our team had quite recovered their form they found themselves booked to play S.C.E.G.S. The coach was immediately summoned to be present

on our grounds during the intervening days With his usual energy he got the team into some sort of shape. With Mr. Armstrong as umpire, the match was commenced on a perfect footballer's day. Play was rather uninteresting at first, as both teams made some very foolish mistakes. Riverview soon began to get into their old style of passing, and in a rush Leo Rankin went through the opposing three-quarter line, and passed to Oxenham, who scored. No goal resulted. Soon after this North Shore brought the ball back to our 25. G. Baxter obtained a mark, but the ball went out near the mark. Fisher obtained the ball, and by a very fast run brought it to our line, where he passed to Turton, who scored. No goal resulted. Score: 3—3. In the second half H. Oxenham scored after some neat passing, and L. Rankin made a splendid run from half-way to the line, where he passed to J. Gleeson, who scored No goal resulted, and the score stood Riverview 9—3. For the victors L. Rankin, Oxenham, and J. Gleeson in the backs, with Allan, Clifford, and O'Sullivan in the forwards, played best: for S.C.E.G.S., Fisher, Hickson, and Kater.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE *v.* T.K.S.

Our 1st team journeyed to Parramatta, to try conclusions with King's School, the weather conditions, combined with our hopes, tending to render the outing enjoyable. The match added another victory to our already unbeaten record Despite the inconveniences of the ground, some very good play was witnessed King's School, losing the toss, kicked off, the ball being taken by Oxenham, who returned out of bounds After some give and take play, Chadwick started a very good dribble, but was stopped near half way. From the throw-out J. Gleeson obtained, but kicked over the line, T.K.S. forcing. After kick-out the ball was taken by M. Gleeson, who, kicking with good judgment, followed on, and T.K.S. full back failing to take the ball, M. Gleeson picked up, and passed to Oxenham, who with a good turn of speed ran in near the corner. No goal resulted. Score: 3—0. Our team, playing with great energy, determined to increase the points. J. Gleeson, taking the ball from kick-off, returned out of bounds to T.K.S. 25. Here the tricky play completely nonplussed our opponents. Clifford, about to throw in, tells all the forwards to spread out, thus deceiving the opposing forwards, meanwhile leaving the ball on the ground. Suddenly he picked up the ball and passed to Allan near by, who taking it neatly, ran in. M. Gleeson's kick at goal was a very good attempt, and to all appearance passed through the posts but was disallowed by the umpire. From this, onward, the play was of a give and take nature, and the game finally ended in our favour, 6- 0.

RIVERVIEW *v.* SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

This match was played on our ground, and resulted in an easy win for Riverview, the scores being 14 to 5. For the winners McLaughlin, Oxenham, and Rankin obtained tries, and Close for the losers,

RIVERVIEW *v.* NEWINGTON.

This match was played at Stanmore, and here we received our first defeat, the scores being 9 to 3. Our team did not play up to its usual form, and had the misfortune of losing the toss, and thereby the assistance of a very strong wind during the first half, our opponents led by 9 points at the end of the first half, and we were unable to advance further than three upon their score The game was watched by a good number of outsiders as the match was spoken of a great deal amongst the schools. There can be no doubt that our opponents played the better game, but still our playing was attended with a good deal of misfortune, which helped to render the difference between the scores so marked.

This was the last of the school matches, and brought to a close a most successful season.

VIRGIL POWER.

CADET CORPS.

(By Non-Com.)

WHILST other forms of exercise have received their share of attention, the importance of the drill and military training of our students has not been overlooked. Both First and Second Divisions have been formed into Companies, and have now a thorough knowledge of the rifle, in the drill of which the instructor says they are now as smart as any ordinary troops. The boys of the Third Division have also been working very hard at Calisthenics, in which they display very gratifying proficiency.

During the year the Captain Commanding promoted the following members to the ranks set against their names:—

Cadet Wilfrid Chadwick	Color Sergeant
,, Lionel McDonald	Sergeant
,, Robert Anderson	,,
,, Humphrey Oxenham	Corporal
,, Bernard Coen	Lance Corporal
,, Alec Benbow	,, ,,

Rifle shooting, always a most popular pastime, has claimed a large amount of attention, and with most satisfactory results. Every afternoon (during the shooting season), the Armoury is besieged by anxious boys who all wish to go shooting, and must not be left behind an any account, which persistence, on the part of our "budding marksmen," has kept our hands pretty full of late.

The Rector's Prizes for the members of the Challenge Shield Team were this year very closely com peted for, with the following results:—

1st Championship Medal Color-Sergt. W. Chadwick
2nd ,, ,, ,, L. McDonald
the scores being 563 and 562 respectively.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions (exclusive of Challeng Shield Team) fired a match on 14th November, which resulted in a win for 2nd Division by 63 points. We expect another "passage at arms" between the Divisions after the holidays, as our "Seniors" are not likely to tamely submit to this loss of prestige.

The 1st Division prizes were this year awarded as follows.—

Division Championship.
1. Robert Loughnan
2. Leo Rankin

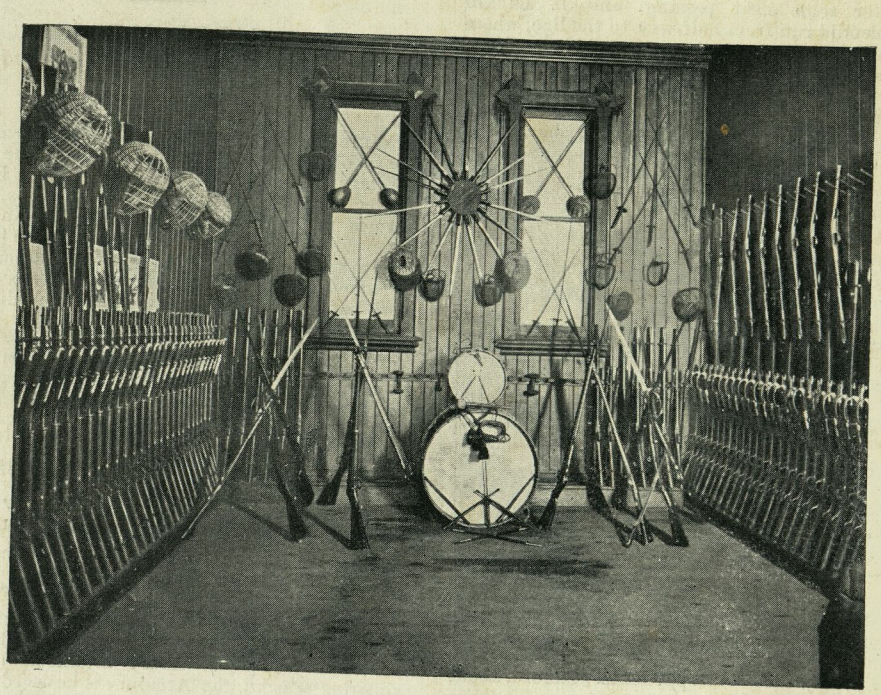
For Inter-Division Match.
1. John McDonald
2. Sydney Rorke.

The 2nd Division were also awarded prizes under similar conditions, and with the following results :—

Division Championship.
1. Wm. H. Duffy
2. Joseph A. Lenehan

For Inter-Division Match.
1. John Hughes
2. Hubert Barry
3. William C. Ricketts

We must thank Masters Wm. McDermott and Sydney M. Hogan for their services as markers during the year.



THE ARMOURY.

SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE SHIELD.

A great deal of effort was this year concentrated on winning back the Schools' Challenge Shield for Rifle Shooting, at which competition Riverview was again represented.

The Shield, which is presented by the National Rifle Association of N.S.W., to be held by the winning school till 30th September, 1901, was won by Riverview by 3 points, after a very exciting match, the scores being Riverview, 472; Newington, 469; King's School, 414. Some idea of the adverse conditions of weather with which our team had to contend on the day of the competition may be gained from the following extracts from Sydney *Daily Telegraph* :—

"The boys shot in a wind that made champion medallists, firing at the same time, go all to pieces, and their performances, though the scores were lower than last year, were very creditable."

"The wind was so bad that on one occasion it blew five of the targets down. The scores about that period were full of misses. A champion medallist at this time distinguished himself by scoring 14 out of a possible 50 at 800 yards."

Our team this year, with the exception of Color Sergeant W. Chadwick, Sergeant L. McDonald and R. Anderson was an entirely new one, and the win, therefore, all the more satisfactory as showing the zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by those taking part. Indeed, this spirit was so manifested in every case that we feel it would be invidious to single out any names for distinction.

Amongst others, we received a message of congratulation from our old friend and late Rector, Father Murphy, who is at present in Melbourne, whilst a Riverview the popularity of the win was in no degree lessened by the fact that the Father Rector granted a holiday to signalise the victory.

We trust that the Riverview Rifle Shots will continue to improve, and have no doubt that they will one day give as good an account of themselves as their old Riverview comrades, several of whom have already achieved honors in South Africa.

(A. M. D. G.)

St. Ignatius' College,

CONDUCTED BY THE JESUIT FATHERS. . .

RIVERVIEW, SYDNEY.

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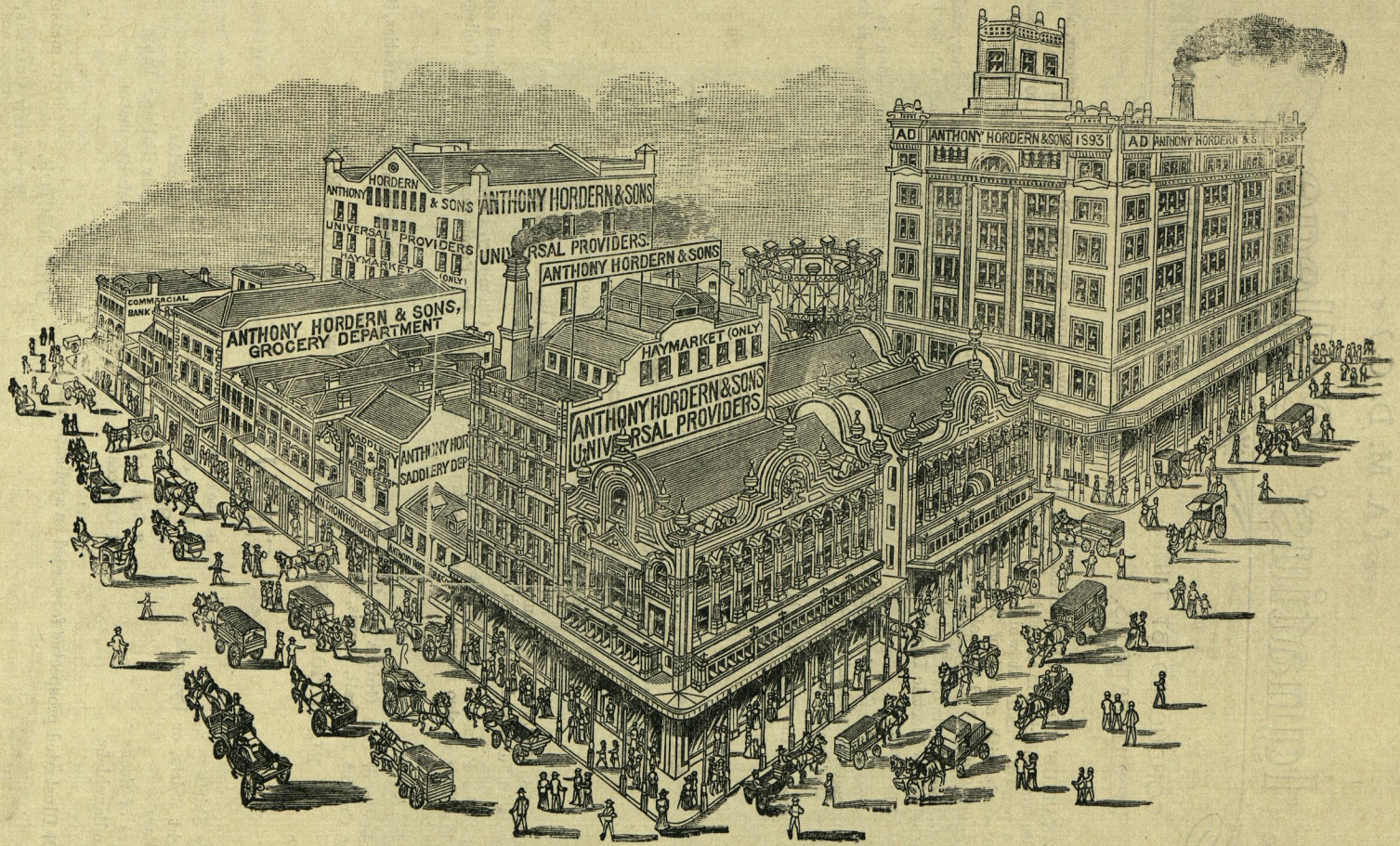
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