July 04

"Our Alma Mater."





RIVERVIEW.
SYDNEY.

July, 1904.

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2 6 0	Brown's (4 Crown)	4 0
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	IRISH WHISKY.	
2 8 0	Geo. Roe & Co. (7 years old) ..	4 0
2 14 0	,, ,, (10 years old) ..	4 9
2 6 0	Burke's (3 Star) Bottles	4 0
2 18 6	Shamrock, Imp. qts., Flagons ...	5 0
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3 4 0	,, ,, (10 years old in wood)	5 6
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3 15 0	Hennessy's (3 Star)	6 6
3 14 0	Marie Brizard and Roger (3 Star)..	6 3
2 10 0	Leroy (3 Star)	4 0
3 15 0	Martell's (3 Star)	6 6
2 2 0	Boomerang	3 9
4 16 0	Old Brandy (Vintage 1835) ..	8 6
	GIN.	
3 11 0	Key Gin (qt Bottles)	5 0
3 16 0	Henke's Prize Medal, in stone bottles	4 6
	SCHNAPPS.	
2 12 0	Wolfe's, large bottle	4 6
2 4 0	Burke's, large bottle, Special ..	3 9

Per Case. £ s. d.	LONDON GIN.	*Per Bottle.* s. d.
2 4 0	Gilbey's Dry Gin Doctors recommend	4 0
2 3 0	Sir Robert Burnett's Dry Gin ..	3 9
	JAMAICA RUM.	
3 2 0	Marie Brizard and Roger.. ...	5 6
2 12 0	Red Heart	4 6
	CHAMPAGNE.	
5 15 0	Heidsieck's Dry Monopole, qts. ..	11 0
6 0 0	,, ,, ,, pts. ..	5 6
	LIQUEURS.	
	Benedictine, D.O.M.	5 3
	Curacoa, White	6 0
	Absinthe	7 6
	Vermouth	4 3
	Byrrh	5 0
	AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
1 8 0	Lindeman Cawarra Claret qts.	2 6
1 8 0	,, Hock qts.	2 6
1 8 0	Corowa Port .. qts.	2 6

ENGLISH ALES.

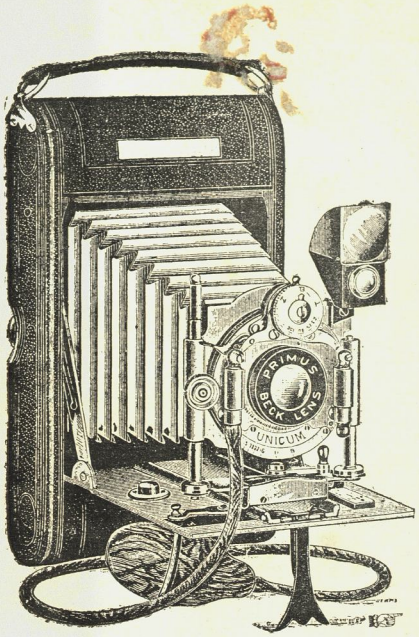
	per bot.	per doz.	case.	per case.
McEwan's	qts. 1 0	11 6	4 doz.	2 6 0

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bull Dog	qts 1 0	11 6	4 doz.	2 6 0

LAGER BIER.

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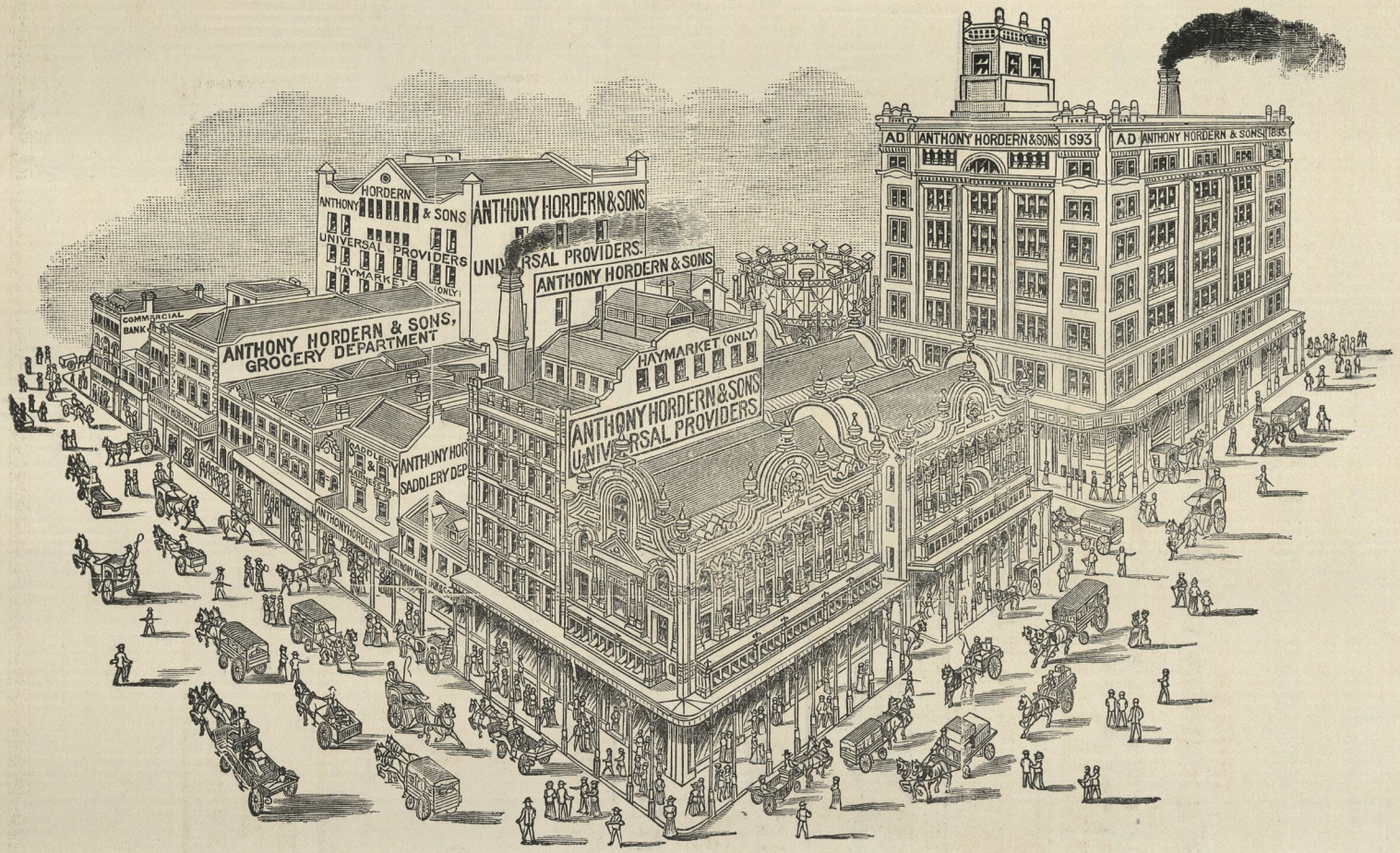
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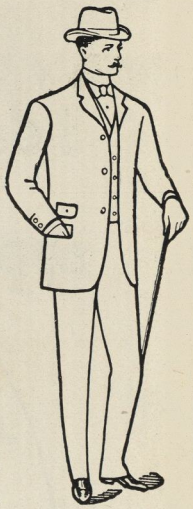
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OUR ALMA MATER.

St. Ignatius' College,
RIVERVIEW,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.
July. 1904.

Printed by Finn Bros., Sydney

OUR ALMA MATER.

Edited by the Students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview.

Vol. VI.—No. 1 New Series. JULY, 1904. Nineteenth Year.

EDITORIAL.

"Thus drifting afar to the dim-vaulted caves
Where life and its ventures are laid,
The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;

Yet true to our course, though our shadow grow dark,
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore!"

—*Holmes.*

MANY of our young friends have lingered on the beach and watched with straining eye the white flowing sail of the fisherman's tiny craft, fading away like a dim speck on the far-off horizon. And they have wondered that the frail feluccas could brave the angry ocean and, richly laden, reach the shore once more.

We would compare our course to theirs; for, we too launch our little barque on the wild wave, and hear, at times, the wind playing round our sails and see the storm-clouds hovering low: and yet we go our way, "nor ask how we look from the shore!"

We pause at times to greet our brothers as they pass, to hear the deeds they've done, and how they fared; and learn by their counsel what shoals we must avoid—what landmarks we must follow.

Such is our aim—dear reader—and we trust to link the present with the past, the young aspirant with the well-trained veteran: that by an interchange of views we may help each other on, and hand in hand fight the common fight—thus doubly armed for victory.

Our columns, then, are open to our readers—be they young or old, severe and grave or gay: we cordially invite them to spread their sails with us, and let their voices re-echo on the sea-girt shore—now raised in joy, now softened down in sadness, but always silver-touched with spray of hope and life.

Not a little curiosity has been awakened during the past term by an unseemly cylinder suspended from on high, a plaything for the southern gales. Venturing to inquire what the "tin-can" meant, we were severely chided for our ignorance. Did we not know what a "Marconi radiator" was? Oh! of course, we had forgotten that "wireless telegraphy" was being introduced, and that the preliminary experiments had been successfully carried out. We wish to atone for our thoughtless questions by congratulating our scientists on their good work—and wish them every success in its further development and completion. We cannot refrain from mentioning Fr. Pigot's name when speaking on the subject. It is to his labour and pains that any result achieved must be attributed. The making of a large induction coil is, we are well aware, no light task, and this he accomplished.

Many other kind friends have spared neither time nor trouble to assist in every way our scientific arrangements. We wish to thank in an especial manner Mr. Edmunds—our neighbour of Longueville—who has done more for our installation than we can express; to Mr. Spruson also and Mr. Vonwiller our hearty thanks are due.

We had hoped to publish in our columns a paper by some science pupil on the experiments performed, but we are told to bide our time, as further results are expected, and science likes to be complete.

We cannot close our editorial chat without a comment on the "Observatory." Not far from the Infirmary has been erected a little building—unpretentious in appearance, but reaching far in outlook—even unto space which science only knows. For this is the home of the large Astronomical Telescope, presented to us last year.

The telescope is well-mounted, and by an ingenious clock-work contrivance follows the stars on their nightly round. We trust that the great facility thus offered the industrious youth of studying the story of the heavens will not pass by unheeded; but that they will learn to admire the wonders of creation, and raise their hearts in praise to the Almighty Architect, so lavish in His gifts for their advantage and enjoyment. "In God's heavens, God's stars."

From May to June.

NOW May proclaims her closing hours,
The close of anthems to our Queen,
And June is near, so we must glean
For her dear Son the fairest flowers.

Fit prelude to His Sacred Heart,
Devotion to that spotless one!
In praising her we praise her Son,
For love can ne'er keep both apart.

How meet the step from May to June
As in Redemption's work we trace
The progress of God's gentle grace—
With Mary, morn; with Jesus, noon.

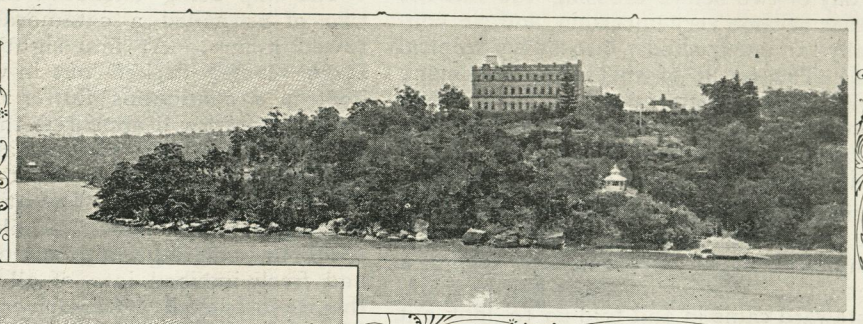
On Nature's book the same is writ—
Few were the flowers at dawn of May,
The Virgin's altar cheerless lay,
No rose abloom was seen on it.

But as the waking of the morn
Puts lone and darksome hours to flight;
So ope'd their myriad petals bright
Her rayless altar to adorn.

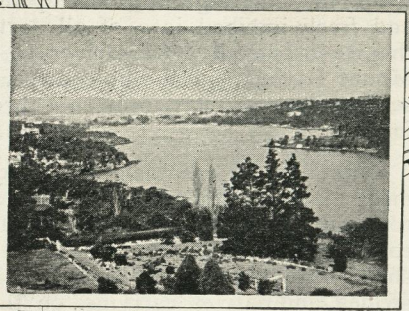
Not these alone; for lengthening day
Sends from the western gates ajar,
The glory of her setting star,
To light the faces here that pray.

As steel-led currents nearing throw
In one forked flame their brilliance bright;
So May and June their prayers unite,
And hearts with fiery fervour glow.

M. O'B.



St IGNATIUS COLLEGE, RIVERVIEW.



A Quick Trip

- - from - -

Sydney to London.

ONE feels it necessary to take a long rest to get rid of that "tired feeling" which comes after a year or two of work, both mental and physical. One day, hearing I was to take a trip home, I was much delighted, and hurriedly threw myself into my clothes, and my clothes into my portmanteau. I in due time was packed on board the vessel which was to be my home for some considerable time.

At length the anxiously-awaited day came round, and with it the hour of departure. After some time had been lost by fussy old maids inquiring after their unwashed and unclean pug-dogs, which had been lost in the crowd, the stately Orient liner cast off her fetters and commenced her long journey. We slowly steamed down the harbour while many handkerchiefs waved and the ship's band favoured us with the latest airs.

The trip to Melbourne was very smooth, but, notwithstanding, many new faces appeared on arrival, which fact was in itself very suggestive, and more so when these new faces looked all very green.

A large number of the readers of the "ALMA MATER" being familiar with the sights of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Fremantle, it would be of no interest to them to hear their praises sung by one who only spent a few hours in each town. It must be sufficient when I say that I was very favourably impressed by each of these beauty spots of Australia.

A few days after leaving Fremantle the heat became unbearable, and I could feel myself thawing at a very unpleasant rate; yet I was expected to melt in silence and be consoled by the thought that it would grow still hotter.

One very hot night my cabin mate and myself were sweltering in our bunks when I hit upon the unhappy idea of opening the port-hole. No sooner was this done than the boat gave a lurch, and a huge green sheet of water came pouring in and completely drowned everything. One of the many effects of this was that our bedroom steward had a bad temper for quite a week.

A day or two before crossing the line the weather became very uncertain, and we continually ran unexpectedly into heavy tropical rains. The result of this was that many people taking an afternoon nap were rudely awakened by a heavy downpour. During these tropical rains the water comes down in blinding sheets instead of drops.

Our first morning at Colombo was one I shall never forget, for we began the day by having the novel experience of seeing a waterspout. Waking at about half-past six, the steward came in and told us to look out of the port-hole. About three miles distant the sky was covered with an ugly inky-coloured curtain, which had the effect of colouring the sea underneath in a gloomy leaden hue. The clouds rolled together as if intent upon wreaking vengeance over the sea. The wind dropped and the air seemed damp and laden with moisture. Soon a dark column formed and dropped from the clouds still nearer the water, until at last it touched it. Then the clouds lifted a little, and left the column hanging from themselves like a foraging band stealing from the ocean to replenish the stock of water in the clouds. After looking at it for some time we could plainly see the spout curling upwards and growing thicker as it went on. It kept revolving in this manner for nearly a quarter of an hour, the huge bank of clouds in the meantime becoming, as it were, laden with ink. Presently the end of the spiral column lifted from the sea and slowly withdrew to obtain shelter from whence it had come. From our vessel we could plainly see that after the spout disappeared it rained in torrents, perhaps because the clouds had drunk more than their fill and were ridding themselves of superfluous moisture. Some time after witnessing this phenomenon of Nature we found ourselves within the breakwater of Colombo. No sooner had we cast anchor than dozens of native boys came paddling round the boat, all screeching and howling like imps from the Netherlands. They all implored us, meantimes madly gesticulating, to throw them in some silver coin, for which they dived, no matter how far. Some of them clambered on board and would dive from the top of the lifeboats for threepence. Very often they were forced to do so for nothing, for when they saw the quartermaster running up with a knotted rope they made themselves invisible at very short notice.

The ship being anchored in deep water, two of us hailed a catamoran, and were rowed ashore. At first sight the landing-stage seemed decked out in vivid colours, kept in a continuous flutter; however, on closer inspection it appeared that the stage was thronged with natives, all dressed in their picturesque garb and chattering in their own peculiar gibberish. I went with a fellow-passenger, who knew Colombo and could speak the language, into an open-air hotel and freely imbibed ices of all sorts. After this we instructed a cab-driver to head for Mount Lavinia. The whole drive, which is seven miles each way, only cost three rupees for each of us.

What a novel spectacle the road was for me! It was narrow, and, like all other roads, a bright terra-cotta colour. The whole route was thronged with bullock-carts, rick-shaws drawn by runners with long swinging strides, and natives carrying on their heads burdens of all shapes and sizes. Here and there would be seen a private temple or pagoda alongside a native's bungalow. We passed three temples on the roadside, erected to Buddha, the chief god.

Never elsewhere have I seen such a glorious blaze of colour. One would meet a cluster of tall tropical palms, then perhaps a few native shops, followed by another cluster of trees of a bright yellow. The dark green trees growing close to the yellow-leaved ones, and both perhaps interwoven with red flowers, formed a beautiful and striking contrast.

The native shops, generally owned by dozens of blacks, keep in stock all kinds of victuals. Meat not very enticing will be seen hanging on the same hook with bread, dried fish, bananas, etc. How they find a sale for their dainty wares no one knows.

We arrived at Mount Lavinia at about half-past eleven and ordered tiffin at the hotel for twelve. In due time a silent-footed native came to us in the garden and told us it was ready. The tiffin was a kind of glorified lunch. Each of us had a separate servant, who glided about barefooted and never needed to be spoken to, for they foresaw every want.

Returning from Mount Lavinia we went through the shops and bazaars. There each doorstep had a black sitting on it, and as

soon as he spied you would rush up and invite you to purchase at his shop, which in every case was the cheapest and best in Ceylon. The only excuse available was that you were coming back that way and would most certainly "step into his parlour." Later on we went for a drive through the cinnamon gardens and to the Colombo museum. Through these gardens we again had a view of the beautiful tropical foliage, and in this case filled with the sweet smell of the wild cinnamon trees.

All too soon our time for sailing drew near, and we were once more on board our vessel. A few moments before sailing the natives would reluctantly sell for 6d. an article for which they charged 2s. 6d. in the morning.

The sail from Colombo to the Red Sea is not very interesting, but after passing the entrance to the Red Sea there was always something to be seen in the shape of new land or passing vessels. Through the dreaded hot sea we were exceptionally lucky, having a cold head wind the whole way, notwithstanding it was still uncomfortably warm. However, soon, the heat ceased, and we found ourselves at Suez, the entrance to the Canal.

Here we stopped half an-hour, until a Canal pilot came on board. Even in this short stoppage the decks were soon crowded with Arab hawkers, all asking prices as exorbitant as the Colombo natives. We entered the Canal at 10 a.m. and were not out of it until three next morning. It was a peculiar sight to see an ocean-liner steaming through what seemed a narrow river, with land in some places only some 30 feet off. A short time after leaving Suez the barren nature of the soil became more striking. As far as the eye could reach was a never-ending stretch of parched, sandy soil, incapable of sustaining any vegetable growth, beyond some stunted bushes, used for camel's food.

In some spots on the desert we could plainly see what, to all appearances, seemed a sheet of beautiful dark blue water, but what was in reality only a mirage, or peculiar phenomenon of nature caused by the heat. Very often two or three Arab boys would run along the bank for a long distance in the hope of someone answering their cries and throwing them an apple or orange or even a potato.

Some of these fellows were dressed in very fantastic apparel, consisting of a long white robe, having no shape or form, thrown promiscuously over them and reaching a little below the knee.

Here and there on the banks of the Canal would be seen batches of camels grazing or lying down in the sun. When seen in their native element there is nothing very striking about them, except that they are not nearly so pretty as painted in children's picture-books.

On account of our getting into Port Said at 8 a.m. and leaving at 6.45 we had no time to see the town. Here the coaling is done by hand, and yet is done very quickly. Several lighters come alongside and planks are let down to them. Soon a string of natives, each as black as the coal he carries, comes trotting up the plank, and each after emptying his basket goes down a second plank. Looking at them from the deck nothing can be seen except a dense cloud of coal-dust enshrouding a chattering throng of dusky figures in perpetual motion. After coaling it takes wellnigh a week to get the ship clean again, for the dust comes in everywhere and blackens and smudges everything. Happily this only takes place twice during the trip, at Colombo and at Naples.

On Friday afternoon, after steaming some time in sight of the Italian coast, we sighted Mount Vesuvius, the landmark which frowns sullenly over Naples. At about four we cast anchor in the Bay of Naples, the bay which some consider outrivals Sydney harbour in beauty. No sooner had we cast anchor than several boat loads of Italian minstrels came alongside and gave us a choice selection of songs. After some little trouble with the natives, several of whom wished to divide my luggage between them, I got on board the tender and soon stepped on shore. I procured the services of a guide, and after putting my traps in the train for Rome I sauntered round the town. For the few hours I spent in Naples I trusted my guide, although he was a Neapolitan, and for this last reason I found at the end of the day that he had swindled me for a considerable amount, swindling being a propensity very often found among the people of Naples. The Rome train was advertised to leave at ten minutes past eleven that night, but, like all Italian trains, it was twenty minutes late, and ultimately arrived at Rome at eight in the morning instead of half-past six. At almost every

station some pompous official would start wrangling with the engine-driver, who seemed continually forgetting that he had a train to bring on to the next station. Upon arriving at Rome I jumped out of the carriage and was immediately assailed by two dangerous-looking porters, one of whom put my luggage into a cab. I said to the driver "Palazzo Neoroni," the only words in my Italian vocabulary, and was forthwith trotted to my destination. There I surrounded a hearty breakfast, and after thus recruiting my strength felt myself once again.

The fortnight in Rome only allowed me to see the principal sights hurriedly. The first morning was spent in going through St. Peter's. From the porch outside the door two colonnades, made of stone pillars four deep, sweep in a graceful half-circle round the piazza, in the centre of which stands a tall Egyptian obelisk surmounted with a cross.

On both sides of the obelisk are two fountains, sending up a glistening sheet of silver spray.

The piazza ends in a long flight of broad stone steps, which lead to the entrance of St. Peter's. After entering the bronze doors the interior of the building does not at first sight appear large, especially so when one has heard the measurements of some of its component parts, the reason being that everything is in such exquisite proportion that nothing appears so large as to be out of place. Close to the door are two holy water stoups, each held by a little marble cherub clinging to one of the pillars. Both of these little cherubs stand over five feet high, and yet they don't appear in the least too big, because all their surroundings are correspondingly large. On the walls of the church are some of the most beautiful mosaics in Rome. Some of them treat with life-size figures, and occupy



OFF THE COLLEGE GROUNDS, DURING REGATTA, 1904.
(From the "Sydney Mail.")

a large space of the wall on which they are worked.

The roof is gracefully vaulted, and the whole of it is gilded and carved. Immediately under the dome lie the bodies of Saints Peter and Paul, and over the top of them is placed the high altar, at which only the Pope celebrates Mass. High above the altar is a beautifully-carved bronze canopy, supported by four pillars of the same metal, placed at each corner of the altar.

The whole way round are side altars, each made out of beautiful marbles, and large enough to be the high altar of a moderate-sized church. How small and insignificant all other churches seem after seeing the Basilica of St. Peter's!

Amongst many other holy places of interest were the rooms of St. Ignatius, St. Aloysius, St. Stanislaus, and St. John Berchmans.

When hearing at Riverview about the Vestal Virgins and their altar I did not expect that one day I should see that very altar and even go so far as to pry into the ancient dwelling-places of the virgins. We spent a whole afternoon in the Roman forum seeing historical places, deciphering old inscriptions, and examining newly-made discoveries.

The forum itself has a peculiar glamour about it, being connected with so many ancient stories and legends.

Other places of interest, which would take too long to describe, were the Colloseum, the Palace of the Cæsars, the Janiculum (from which a bird's-eye view of Rome can be obtained), the remains of the baths of Diocle-sian and of the walls of Servius Julius, the Catacombs, the Capitol, the Mamertine prison, and many others.

All too soon my short stay in Rome came to an end, and again I found myself in a slow Italian train bound for Naples, but this time travelling by day and so able to see more of the country. Almost immediately outside the city we met the remains of the giant stone viaducts built in the time of the ancient Romans, and in some parts still in a perfect state of preservation. With a rattle we clattered through many a smoky cutting and burst again into the sunlight without realizing where we were. A few ancient castles were to be seen perched in solitary state on lonely peaks; whether these were inhabited or not we could not see. After a smoky journey of seven hours we came in sight of Vesuvius, with a heavy yellow cloud of smoke curling up from its crater. This time upon arrival at Naples I escaped the clutches of guides and all swindlers of this kind, and had a quiet lunch.

The steamer for London left at 7 that evening, and, being a dark night, we could at intervals plainly see lurid streaks of flame leaping from Vesuvius The mountain had a continual red glow over the crater, and when the flame shot up it looked very threatening. It seemed as though the mountain spirit could only keep the unruly flames in check by now and then giving them a taste of freedom. Certainly at night the fiery mount is a beautiful but awe-inspiring scene.

We only got to Marseilles very late at night and started early in the morning, so I had no time to go ashore. From Marseilles we went to Gibraltar and stayed there two hours. Looking at the rock from the sea one cannot discern a single gun or battery, although the place is bristling with cannon.

Outside the harbour we saw two torpedo destroyers gliding like fish through the water, with the spray prettily arching over their bows. After quitting Gibraltar and leaving the blue waters of the Mediterranean behind us, we all anxiously awaited our arrival at Plymouth. After an exceptionally rough trip up the English Channel, we came, one wet, windy morning, in sight of the beautiful green English hills. From Plymouth we spent another rough 18 hours on board, and on one Monday morning woke at Tilbury Docks. Here I felt that at long last the journey had come to an end. After some difficulty I found my luggage, which had been sent before me from Naples, and stepped into the London train, and then very soon the destination was reached. Alighting at a crowded London station and soon procuring a cab I felt that, for the present at least, my travels were finished.

For the rest, I should advise any one who has a touch of the "tired feeling" to revive himself by a like trip, and then I am sure that at its conclusion he will in many ways feel a different man.

EX-IDLER.



SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

President: Rev. H. E. Cock, S.J.

Prefect: Joseph Conlon.

Sub-Prefect: John Boylan.

Council: Victor Macken, Desmond Clarke, Bryan Hughes, John Lentaigne, Raymund Ward,

A NEW election was held at the beginning of the year, with the above result.

The customary weekly meetings have been held regularly, under the direction of our esteemed President, who has been most self-sacrificing in his efforts to foster our piety.

On Whit-Sunday, Rev. Father Rector admitted the following to the ranks of our Sodality:—Patrick Quinn, Reginald Bridge, Gordon Rorke, John Barlow, Diarmaid G. Duffy, and John Cosgrove.

The Sodality at present has nineteen active members on the roll.

JOHN BOYLAN,

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

President: Rev. G. Byrne, S.J.

Prefect: F. Conlon.

Council: Des. Gavan Duffy, F. Hughes, H. Craven, F. Mann, B Bryant.

OWING to the promotion to 1st Division of G. Rorke, J. Cosgrove, and Di. Gavan Duffy, the following were elected to the vacant positions:—Des. Gavan Duffy, F. Hughes, and B. Bryant.

On Sunday, June 12th, an election took place, and the Rev. Father Rector admitted the following boys to the ranks of our Sodality:—Austin Desmond, Charles Collins, Bryden Johnstone, Thomas Payten, Adrian Collins, Hans Roth, Arthur Kelly.

F. CONLON.

OBITUARY.

MR. DANIEL KENT.

AN esteemed master and kind friend, whose long residence at the College, together with his upright and blameless life and his generous disposition made him revered by all who knew him, passed away lately from our midst in the person of Mr. Kent. For over 18 years he had resided at Riverview, and had been always in charge of the very young boys of elements' class, to whom he endeared himself by his unvarying kindness and patience. The deceased gentleman was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and had spent upwards of 30 years in Australia. He had been ailing for about ten days previous to his death. On Monday, June 13th, Rev. Father O'Malley administered the last sacraments to him, and he died a happy and peaceful death at 6 50 p.m. on Tuesday, June 14th, in the presence of a Nursing Sister from Lewisham Convent and of Father Rector, who gave him the final absolution. His funeral took place from the College infirmary to Gore Hill cemetery on Thursday, June 16th, and was attended by all the boys and some ex-students, amongst whom was Mr. Thomas Dalton, K.C.S.G. The last prayers were recited by Rev. Father Rector. May he rest in peace.

SORROW.

SORROW long enshrined in memory is but pain now glorified,
And becomes a wayside fountain from which Pity is supplied.

There is truth and there is sadness in the words the poet sings,
Namely: "Sorrow's crown of sorrows is rememb'ring happier things."

Yet, methinks, a deeper sorrow than this sorrow can be found;
Sorrow that consumes a life's hope—sorrow in which hope is drowned.

'Tis the grief of one who ever sought the highest from his youth;
Tried to reach the golden apple that still fled his hot pursuit;

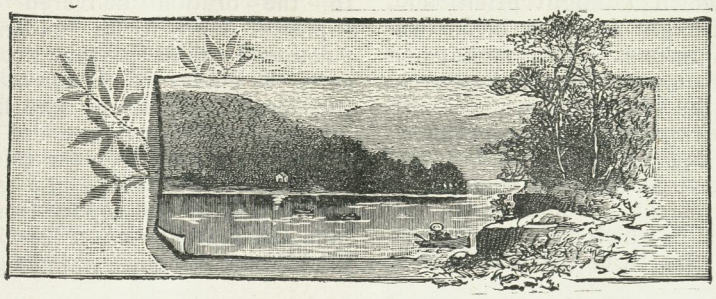
Spent his days and nights in tending toward success' open gate,
When he reached there—lo! 'twas bolted, and above, the sign "Too late."

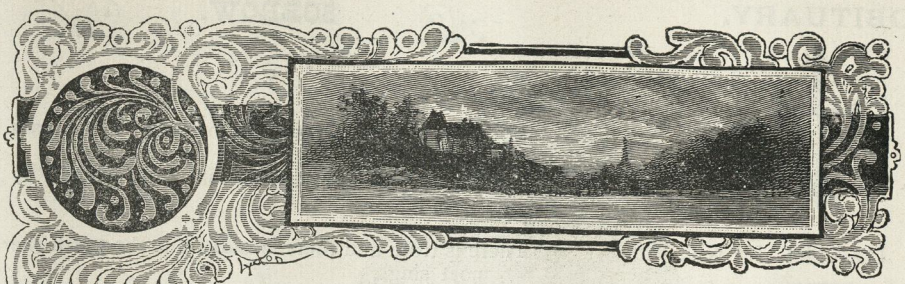
'Twas in vain he'd struggled onward; now for all his pains he found
That his efforts but with failure, sternest failure, all were crowned.

Oh, the grief within his bosom! oh, the iron in his soul!
For the wreck of his ideal, and for happ'nings past control.

Surely this brings more of sorrow than recalling "happier things";
This is sorrow's night of sorrows, this is sorrow's king of kings.

B. O. J.





N.S.W. Public Schools' Educational Conference.

8th April, 1904. - - -

OUR Rector, at the invitation of the Hon. J. Perry, Minister for Public Instruction, attended several meetings of the Educational Conference. He addressed the Conference on Friday, April 8th. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Public Instruction Department for the following report of what he said, as taken down by the shorthand reporter :—

REV. T. GARTLAN, S.J., PRINCIPAL, ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE : Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I was anxious to address this Conference for three reasons—first of all to thank the Minister of Public Instruction for his courtesy in inviting me to it, and also for his kindness in forwarding to me that most valuable addition to our educational literature, the Report of the Commissioners. I also desire to come among those who, like myself, have given themselves up to the cause of education, and to learn from them something by which I might profit, and, perhaps, which I might apply to the institution to which I belong. But, perhaps, a greater desire than everything else was to show my sympathy with those who I know perfectly well are engaged in a most arduous, self-sacrificing, and laborious career, and also to express my reverence for what I look upon as the greatest, perhaps, and most sacred occupation in which men can be engaged. I have thus three great objects in coming here, and when I have expressed them I may have but little more to say. However, I do want to say a little more. We are speaking on a special section of the report, and on that I wish to say a word. With regard to the ethical, civic, and moral training, the gentleman who has just spoken has, I think, given most valuable hints, and I need not, therefore, go into particulars, but there are certain things that I think it would be well to remember. First of all, and most of all—and there is a paragraph in this particular section of the report which gives us to understand the head and fount of all this training, whether it be ethical, moral, or civic—it must come from the teacher himself, and to come from the teacher it must be in the teacher. I think it was the Minister who told us that the report was in the hands of all the teachers and leading educationists in the colony. It is such a weighty report that the sooner it is out of their hands and in their heads the better. I am greatly afraid we have only as yet got a small portion in our heads. In the oration delivered yesterday by Professor Harper, he boldly, very boldly, mentioned a difficulty that arose in his mind as to the fitness of certain teachers to give this moral instruction, and he solved that difficulty in his own way and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the solution. At the same time he praised, and greatly praised, the section of the report from which I am going to read you but a few lines, and I am afraid those few lines did not go further than

the hands of Professor Harper, or he could not possibly have been so thoroughly satisfied with the solution which recommended itself to him :—

"It is required," says the report—I am quoting from the 15th chapter, entitled 'Ethical and Religious Instruction and Education,' that part of section 4 which deals with the 'Objects and Limits of Instruction'—"It is required that the character and conduct of the teacher should constitute a powerful stimulus through example, realizing that in moral education that which does not come from, does not go into, the heart. The teacher who recites precepts and speaks of duty without warmth and conviction does worse than waste the time of his pupils ; he does wrong."

I won't quote any more than that. That is clear, and I believe there is not one here who has a right idea of education but will endorse it. How can the teacher be the best prepared for this duty? Your duty is a most sacred one. I suppose a teacher's life is somewhat prosaic, so a little snatch of poetry now and then won't do us any harm, and if it comes from America, well, I dare say it won't be any the worse for that. You may remember that Longfellow, in his poem on "Children," has the following lines :—

"What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
'Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

"That to the world are children ;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below."

When you have got the children in your hands you have got the pleasure, the hope, and the joy of the family in your hands. You have the hope of the country in your hands, and in a certain way you are charged with the formation of citizens of a higher and better country. I say, then, yours is the most sacred duty, and there is nothing possible that could be done to prepare you to fulfil that duty which should not be done. The Society to which I belong is an educational one, and it is all over the world. Of course we have other things to do in our Society besides teaching, but perhaps a few words about our training may be interesting to you. We have first of all to spend two years in which practically we do nothing but have others attending to the formation of our character. For two years afterwards—and in the case of those who are gifted with very much talent, they have two additional years, that is four years in the case of very clever youths—we are occupied with classical and mathematical studies in the higher schools. Then for three years we study philosophy and the higher mathematics. Then, and then alone, according to the ordinary routine, we are placed to teach in the schools.

I compliment you most highly upon what you have done in this Conference.* I think that you could have taken no better means for forming the character of the future generation of teachers and ensuring that you will have thoroughly able, responsible, and enthusiastic men and women to carry on the work ; and without enthusiasm in the cause of education, without love for the work and an intimate conviction of the sacredness of your calling, I am afraid your duty cannot be done with the perfection that is desirable. By asking the Minister to arrange that only teachers who have passed through a long training shall be charged with the education of the young, you have taken a first step towards securing a high, a stable, and a rooted character in the teacher. I also say, although it does not seem connected with the subject, that you have done a wise thing—though there may have been some self interest on your part—you have done a wise thing in the interests of the character of your own fellow-teachers to suggest that ample and fitting remuneration should be given to every teacher. I think that a teacher should occupy a distinguished and most respectable place in our community. I think that he should be in a position, as far as possible—and I was delighted with the readiness with which the Minister of Education received your suggestion—I think he should be placed in such a position that he might give his whole care and attention to the education of those entrusted to his charge.

Now there is another thing I would like to say. We are naturally inclined, and, perhaps unconsciously, we are disposed to treat others as we have been treated ourselves. The fact is that our teaching and everything depends on the disposition which we may be in. I know in my young days if it happened to be a fast day with us, the pupils had to be

*Resolutions had been passed asking that pupil teachers should not be employed in the schools, and that normal or training schools should be established in various places.

on the lookout. Fasting, at times, makes a man very short-tempered, and if you are not good-tempered there are sometimes unpleasantnesses. I say we are naturally inclined to pass on what we receive. There is a story told—I am afraid between poetry and stories you will think I am taking up your time—there is a story told of a certain Prince of Wales. It was in the time of our grandfathers or great-grandfathers. There is no harm in telling an anecdote of the Royal Family in the bygone days. He was a genial character, as several Princes of Wales have been since, and he was anxious to have a merry evening at a nobleman's house in the company of a famous wit. It was all arranged. His Royal Highness took the place of honour, and next him was this wit, but for some reason or other the flashes wouldn't come. The fountain of wit was dried up, and things were very sad and melancholy. This told upon the temper of his Royal Highness to such an extent that, when the dinner had progressed a certain time, he filled his glass with wine and threw it in the wit's face in disgust, because he thought it was resentment or sullenness that prevented the entertainment from being a success. The wit took his handkerchief, rubbed his face, filled his glass with wine, threw it in the face of the guest sitting next to him, and said "Pass that on, it comes from the Chair." We teachers are supposed to treat our pupils in the way in which they should be treated, and that way should be characterized by two principal features—great kindness and great firmness. Now I say that those who are above us should treat us with great kindness and great firmness. I am speaking in a perfectly unprejudiced way. Everything that I have heard of Inspectors or from Inspectors during this Conference has gone to establish them in a very high place in my esteem, but this I do say, that thay have a most important duty to perform in dealing with great kindness and also with great firmness towards those who are below them. The teachers have a hard life. They want to be supported and encouraged. The gentleman who has just spoken gave, I think, a kind of rule or motto for the Inspectors. Well, of course, he had the first say, and his remarks are almost stereotyped by this time ; but if they were not I would ask him to withdraw it and to substitute one which comes from another book, although I believe it is not to be found in your Scriptures. However, the words are worthy to be remembered, and they are these : "If you are appointed ruler, don't be lifted up ; but be as one of those over whom you rule, and take care of them." That is the true principle in dealing with others : Be as one of them ; take care of them. Don't take as your motto "Beware of them," but, "Take care of them." Encourage them and support them as much as you can. That should be a part of the kindness, and then they will be prepared to be dealt with firmly. If you have shown that you have taken an intense interest in them, if you have helped them by your superior wisdom or experience, if you have not simply given them orders without showing them how they are to be carried out, they would be more ready to submit to your firmness when it is necessary to exercise it. The present system, I am delighted to see, points to the fact that the heads of the departments have not been above accepting advice. They have partially changed the examining system into a system of inspection. If the Inspector acts in the way I have described, firmness can be used, and firmness is necessary when you are dealing with human minds and human souls. Mistakes must be avoided as much as possible. If you are training a carpenter it is no matter if he wastes a little wood. If a young lady does take a fancy to cooking and wastes the flour and the eggs that also is a slight matter, provided always, however, she does not ask you to eat what she has cooked. But if you are engaged with human souls it is quite different. There is no material to be wasted and no material to be tampered with. The conduct which will inevitably end in the children being brought up true to themselves, true to their country, and true to Almighty God, is expressed in that piece of advice—"Treat them with kindness and with firmness." Now let me say a word about these Australian boys. I know something of them. For two or three years I was in Belgium. I was a good number of years in Ireland, a year and a-half in England, and two years in France. I know something of boys in several different countries, and after twenty-two or twenty-three years' experience here, I must say that in no country do I think we could get a more amiable, a more docile, or a more intelligent boyhood than you get in Australia. I believe, from what I know of boys in the old country

—and I am from the old country—that the boys here are much more pleasant to deal with than the boys there. They are much more docile in taking instruction and make greater progress in learning than boys do there. I believe that the boys here are equally rapid if not more rapid in learning. There may be a defect, but it is not in amiability or docility or ability. The defect is, possibly there may be a certain almost too great flexibility. There may not be the depth that is requisite if we are to secure the lasting benefit of our teaching. Whether the absence of depth or want of stability is the proper word I cannot say. I have not had sufficient time to discuss the matter with the Commissioners to find out the very best word to describe what I mean, but whatever it is I say that kindness will do a vast deal with our pupils. They are obstinate, perhaps. We all have an amount of obstinacy, but kindness with the greater number will do the greatest good. They may say to you, in the words of Shakespeare—

> " . . . . . you may ride us
> With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, 'ere
> With spur we heat an acre."

Kindness is necessary, and firmness also is necessary. Firmness is necessary when there is disorder, and here I am face to face with a difficulty which I cannot solve. I do not know how serious, grave faults are to be remedied—I mean very grave and serious faults. I know that with us if we find anyone in the school who is a pest and a source of danger to others, we deal with him very much in the same way as our Corporation deals with bubonic rats—we simply cast him out. The difficulty you have to face is a very serious one, but even this difficulty will be obviated or at least minimized in a great number of cases by kindness. If there is a boy in a school who is a pest and a danger to others, there should be means of doing away with that evil and that danger. I think that I have almost said enough. At any rate I have said enough to show my respect for your calling, and the importance I attach to it. We all agree that religion must be at the base of moral teaching. Thank God, we all agree on that, whatever our differences may be. We all of us believe that the religious element should permeate any system of training. I remember going over to New Zealand many years ago with one who, I think, was respected very intensely here while he was in Sydney. I refer to the Right Rev. Dr. Barry, the Anglican Bishop of Sydney. I remember his coming on deck on one occasion and speaking to me about this religious training, and certainly from what he said I have not the least hesitation in asserting that he was entirely in our favour. His words were to this effect : " I wonder if those who founded the greatest, the most important, and the most admirably conducted of all the Public schools in New South Wales, the Sydney Grammar School, I wonder if they had the present idea of religious education when they put on the front of the school"—I suppose it is on the front still, he saw it, I did not—" *Religioni et bonis artibus*: To religion and good arts," which may be freely translated " To religion and higher education." I was going to quote the opinion of a great Protestant historian of France, who states that " Religion is not a study, it is not a science, it is a living thing—it must enter into the life," but here is another authority who, perhaps, will be more to the taste of some of you. It is the authority of a great legal luminary in England who wrote a book some years ago on the punishment of crime. This is what he says—" The crime of fraud is becoming daily more and more widespread and assuming alarming proportions. People find it safer and more profitable than theft or violence. This is the effect of education." Mr. Sergeant Cox is the author of that opinion—" This is the effect of education !" Then he goes on : " It is a popular fallacy to think that education is a cure for all evils. Education in itself, *per se,* has no effect upon the moral character of man. You cannot change "—I am quoting Sergeant Cox—" you cannot change a man by geography and grammar ; " and he adds, " the knowledge of science will be a weapon for mischief in the hands of one who, untaught by religion, has not known how to use it." That is his opinion, and you may take it for what it is worth. It is also my opinion, but that is worth very little. Once again I will lapse into the region of poetry. I shall repeat for you some very simple verses, but I believe they give in their simple language the object of your training, and at the same time suggest the spirit in which you should discharge your sacred duty. They are from Longfellow's poem on " The Builders," in which the poet tells us—

"All are architects of fate
Working in these walls of time,
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

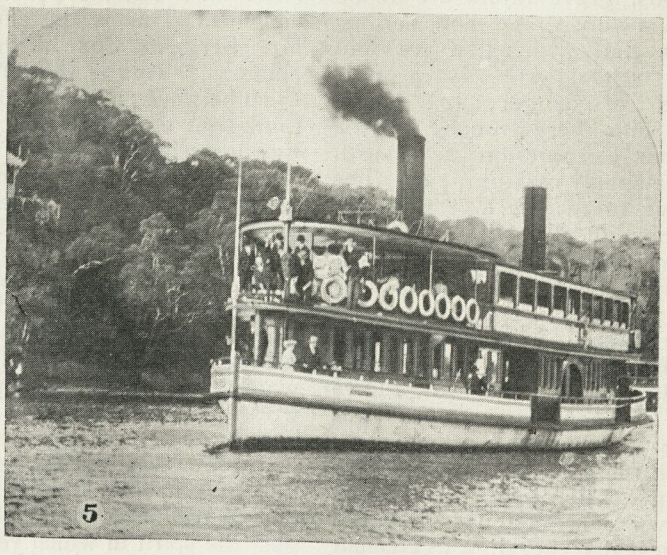
"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

"Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

"Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

"Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place."

One of our great luminaries on education in France years ago, Monsignor Dupanloup, addressed these words to lay teachers as distinguished from those who are religious. In giving them his blessing he said, "Your work is a great one and a holy one, and our religious teachers are your rivals in this above everything else, in the holy rivalry as to which shall do the greater good. I bless you from all my heart, and my only regret is that my heart is not bigger, so that my blessing might be greater." I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that great good will come of this conference, notwithstanding the little eruptions that may have occurred during our discussions. I don't think they were of very great significance. I was a little nervous yesterday, when the Rev. Rogers threatened to nail Archbishop Kelly to his words. Of course, a man can hardly be nailed to his words; otherwise I should fully expect that by this time the Archbishop would have been suspended. But, apart from this, I don't think there has been any imbitterment of feeling between those who have but one aim, although they may have divergent views. I think you have had ample proof that we, whose views are, perhaps, in many ways different from your own, are at one in this—that we are all anxious, and deeply anxious and deeply solicitous, to do all in our power to advance the moral, the civic, and the religious interests of young Australia.



AT COLLEGE WHARF—REGATTA, 1904.
(*From the "Sydney Mail."*)



COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

MIDWINTER, 1904.

SENIOR CLASS, '04.

Aggregate.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Latin.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Arithmetic.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Trigonometry.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Christian Doctrine.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

French.
J. Lentaigne
J. Boylan

Algebra.
J Boylan
J. Lentaigne

English Essay.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Modern History.
J. Lentaigne
J. Boylan

Greek.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

Ancient History.
J. Lentaigne
J. Boylan

Geometry.
J. Boylan
J. Lentaigne

English.
J. Lentaigne
J. Boylan

SENIOR CLASS, '05.

Aggregate.
R. Fitz-Herbert
V. Macken
P. Stanley
J. Conlon

Latin.
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
V. Macken
J. Conlon

Arithmetic.
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
V. Macken
J. Conlon

Christian Doctrine.
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
V. Macken
J. Conlon

French.
P. Stanley
R. Fitz-Herbert
V. Macken
J. Conlon

Algebra.
R. Fitz-Herbert
V. Macken
J. Conlon
P. Stanley

Greek.
R. Fitz-Herbert
V. Macken

Ancient History.
V. Macken
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
J. Conlon

Geometry.
R. Fitz-Herbert
J. Conlon
V. Macken
P. Stanley

Trigonometry.
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
J. Conlon
V. Macken

English Essay.
V. Macken
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
J. Conlon

English.
R. Fitz-Herbert
P. Stanley
V. Macken
J. Conlon

Modern History.
V. Macken
P. Stanley
R. Fitz-Herbert
J. Conlon

The Boys of the JUNIOR CLASS have just been in for the Public Examinations, and the results are not yet published.

SECOND GRAMMAR CLASS.

Aggregate
D. Gavan Duffy
D. Glissan
J. Kinkead
A. Feltham

Christian Doctrine.
D. Gavan Duffy
C. Bridge
D. Clarke
D. Glissan } *ex aeq.*
J. Cosgrove }

Latin.
J. Cosgrove
D. Gavan Duffy
D. Glissan
P. Curtis

Greek.
D. Gavan Duffy } *ex aeq.*
J. Kinkead }
D. Glissan
H. Rorke

French.
D. Gavan Duffy
D. Glissan
H. Rorke
J. Kinkead } *ex aeq.*
J. Cosgrove }

Roman History and Unseen Latin.
D. Gavan Duffy
D. Glissan
C. Bridge
A. Feltham

Algebra.
D. Gavan Duffy
W. McNally
A. Feltham
C. Bridge

Arithmetic.
W. McNally
D. Gavan Duffy
A. Proust } *ex aeq.*
A. Feltham }
H. Rorke

Geometry.
C. Bridge
D. McAlary
J. Kinkead
D. Gavan Duffy

History and Geography.
A. Feltham
D. Gavan Duffy
B. Veech
D. Glissan

English.
D. Gavan Duffy
J. Cosgrove
D. Glissan
J. Kinkead

English Essay.
D. Gavan Duffy
J. Kinkead
D. Clarke
H. Rorke } *ex aeq.*
P. Curtis }

THIRD GRAMMAR CLASS.

Aggregate.
A. Proust
C. Bridge
A. Desmond
B. Stuart-Mason
T. Doneley

Christian Doctrine.
A. Desmond
F. Hughes
A. Proust
G. Allen

Latin.
B. Kelly
F. Hughes } *ex aeq.*
G. Allen }
B. Stuart-Mason
J. de Lepervanche

Greek.

A. Desmond
B. Bryant
B. Kelly
J. de Lepervanche

French.

E. Perraud
G. Allen
A. Proust
J. de Lepervanche } *ex aeq.*
C. Bridge }

Roman Hist. & Lat. Unseen.

G. Allen } *ex aeq.*
A. Desmond }
H. Proust
F. Hughes
D. McAlary

Algebra.

F. Hughes
R. McCarthy
B. Kelly
D. Glissan

Arithmetic.

H. Richards
T. Doneley
D. Glissan
R. McCarthy

Geometry.

D. Glissan
W. Macdonald
R. McCarthy
F. Hughes

English.

D. McAlary
A. Desmond
W. McNally
T. Doneley } *ex aeq.*
A. Proust }

English Essay.

A. Desmond
B. Stuart-Mason } *ex aeq.*
W. McNally }
T. Doneley
J. de Lepervanche

History and Geography.

A. Desmond
W. McNally
A. Proust
T. Doneley

RUDIMENTS.—A. CLASS.

Aggregate.

W. Macdonald
R. McCarthy
A. Kelly
J. McCarthy

Christian Doctrine.

W. Macdonald
A. Kelly
J. McCarthy
H. Macken } *ex aeq.*
L. Payten }

Latin.

A. Kelly
C. Leonard } *ex aeq.*
J. McCarthy }
R. McCarthy
L. Payten

French.

A. Kelly
H. Macken
R. Veyret
R. McCarthy

Arithmetic.

H. Macken } *ex aeq.*
C. Collins }
C. Leonard
A. Kelly
J. McCarthy } *ex aeq.*
C. Veech }

Roman History.

L Casey
A. McDermott
W. Macdonald
A. Kelly

English.

L. Payten
H. Richards
A. McDermott } *ex aeq.*
C Leonard }
R. McCarthy }

English Composition.

H. Richards
W. Macdonald
H. Macken
R. McCarthy

History and Geography.

W. Macdonald
A. Kelly
J. McCarthy
L. Casey

RUDIMENTS—B. CLASS.

Aggregate.

H. Richards
J. Deery
J. Carlton
R. Barry
P. Quinn
C. Collins

Christian Doctrine.

J. Deery
T. Payten
T. Carlton
R. Veyret

Latin.

J. Carlton
R. Barry
H. Richards
P. Quinn

French.

J. McCarthy
A. Collins
D. Roth
J. Deery

English.

R. Barry
J. Deery
J. Carlton
A. Cox

Latin (II. Division).

H. Roth
R. Unger
J. Veech
W. Allen

English Composition

L. Bennett
R. Barry } *ex aeq.*
J. Deery }
J. Veech
J. Carter

Arithmetic.

T. Carlton
J. Deery
W. Punch
F. Kinkead

History and Geography.

J. Deery
J, Carlton
J. Carter
T. Payten

ELEMENTS CLASS.

Aggregate.

W. Allen
B. Macken
J. Bryant
H. Compton
W. Punch
F. Kinkead

Spelling.

W. Allen
H. Compton
W. Punch } *ex aeq,*
B. Macken }
F.Kinkead

Christian Doctrine.

B. Macken
W. Punch
H. Bacon } *ex aeq.*
J. Bryant }
F. Kinkead

Poetry.

H. Van Norden
C. Byrant } *ex aeq.*
J. Bryant }
C. Bridge
C. Bacon } *ex aeq.*
D. Moffit }

Grammar.

F. Kinkead
W. Allen
H. Compton
A. Mann

Reading.

W. Allen
B. Macken
H. Van Norden
W. Bridge

Tables.

B. Macken
W. Bridge
W. Punch } *ex aeq.*
H. Compton }
F. Kinkead

CHEMISTRY.

SENIOR DIVISION.

P. Stanley
V. Macken
J. Cosgrove
R. Fitz-Herbert

JUNIOR DIVISION.

F. Hughes
G. Allen
D. M'Alary } *ex aeq.*
H. Rorke }
D. Glissan

In March, MICHAEL S. VEECH passed the Matric., giving him entrance to the University in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science.

Schools Re-open on Monday, July 11th, 1904.

LINES TO AN ORGAN-GRINDER'S MONKEY.

THIS crowded centre
To-night I enter,
A late repenter,
  Having missed my 'bus.
My fingers tingle
To join the jingle,
Nor leave thee single,
  Pithecanthropus.

Poor little creature
Of knowing feature,
Like sage or preacher
  Perched there so wise,
As never minding
The tuneless grinding
But leisure finding
  To moralize.

Thy jacket braided,
All rent and faded,
Thy phiz, though shaded
  By tinselled cap,
Though hair o'ergrows thee,
And flat thy nose be,
There's something shows thee
  A satiric chap.

Quick youngsters jolly,
Old dupes of folly,
Slow melancholy
  In passing gaze,
As thou sit'st dreaming,
While rain is streaming
Or sun is beaming
  On thy bit of baize.

No seer æsthetic,
Nor peripatetic,
In matters ethic
  Vaunts bolder style,
Has higher stand or
Experience grander,
Mill, Spencer, Landor,
  Or Tom Carlyle.

In want and fashion,
Vice rushing rash on
And human passion
  With its progenies;
In wealth and squalor,
Hate, love, and choler,
Thou'rt ripe a scholar
  As Diogenes.

When frogs in Homer
Or geese in Rome, or
If doves the foam o'er
  Flew round the Ark
And live in story,
Sure thine more glory
Than Cowper's jackdaw
  Or Shelley's lark.

Each constellation
And flag of nation
Claims some relation
  To zoologic stock.
So do the pages,
Thro' history's stages,
From pup Newtonian
  To Socratic cock.

So beasts and fishes,
In endless riches,
Serve wildest wishes
  Of the herald's skill;
Not asking whether
He joins together
Horn, hoof, and feather,
  Tooth, tail and bill.

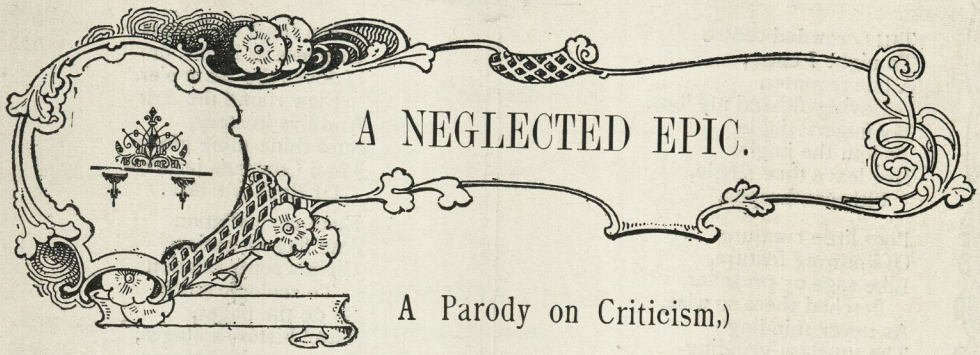
But search each table,
As far as able,
In fact or fable
  Thy peer we miss;
No other brute is
Fit for such duties,
Thy monkey beauty's
  Sui generis.

Thou'st read the papers,
Where cable shapers
Dead Consul's capers
  And Combes's told.
His antics over,
One ape, in clover,
Left twenty thousand
  To his friends, in gold.

If Darwin's science
Deserve reliance,
Thou may'st defiance
  Yet bid the globe;
O'er human rival
More fit survival,
With thought alive all
  Each cleft and lobe.

All vain our guesses
While time progresses,
As Owen presses
  His learned view;
Should'st thou be filling
First place—I'm willing.
Then here's a shilling,
  My friend, adieu!

J. F. BEATTIE.



A NEGLECTED EPIC.

A Parody on Criticism.)

THERE are some works of rare merit in literature whose fate it has been to lie buried for ages, until at length there was born one, the feelings of whose soul were akin to those of the author that produced these great works, and whose task it has been to draw aside the veil of ages and exhibit these neglected masterpieces to the gaze of an admiring world. But the fact of great literary works having been thus allowed to remain a long time in obscurity does not detract from their intrinsic merit. A diamond is not less a diamond for being hidden away in the bowels of the earth and never dug up to give forth its flashing light. Quite recently I came across a neglected work of rare literary worth, which, for some reason or another, has hitherto escaped the notice of the literary world; and whilst disclaiming all desire of wishing to pass as one "the feelings of whose soul are akin to the author that produced this great work," I nevertheless consider it a stroke of good fortune on my part to have been the one to unearth and bring into the light of day a diamond of the first water in the line of literary precious stones. One reason I can assign, and perhaps the true one, why this gem has been neglected is because it has been too much before the eyes of the world, and thus, like the worn-out coin we pass from hand to hand, it escaped notice. No one dreamt that a thing to be met with almost everywhere could be really sublime and have a merit all its own. Thus has it been, is, and ever will be true that even sublime things have very little or no effect upon the generality of beholders when they have grown too familiar with them. Take the picture that God unrolls at eventide when the sun is sinking in the West, and which has a glory that no mortal brush can hope to rival, or take the innumerable singing stars which bejewel the brow of night, and why are we mortals not awed into an appreciation of their beauty and sublimity? It is because we have been gazing upon them since childhood; they have become commonplace to us, and hence we do not so much as notice their presence.

Now, as among precious stones, owing to the colour and the qualities which render one somewhat like another, even a lapidary cannot always distinguish at first sight, so too was it with me the other day when I discovered this long-neglected literary gem. I doubted for a time whether I should classify it as an Ode of a very high order or an Epic of singular merit. Having duly weighed it in my mind, I found the scale of the balance to lean on the Epic side, and forthwith I laid aside all doubt and ranked it as a new-old Epic in our literature.

Carping critics may tell me that an Epic to be such must be a long poem, and one of sustained *action* throughout, and having a beginning, a middle, and an end. [I ask, what thing has not these three qualifications?] The first of these qualities is possessed by our Epic in a way altogether novel, as I hope will appear from this critique, and as to the latter two, it possesses them in a degree far superior to any I have been able

to discern in the writings of such minor Epic poets as Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Milton.

The author of this great Epic with which we are now concerned may not have been a genius, but I doubt it. One thing, however, I must give him credit for, and this is common sense. Men of common sense are as rare as men of genius: I question if they be not rarer. Common sense, to be rightly such, must be sustained throughout, whilst genius needs only be fitful and flashing. Every day we *can* meet a genius in some line or other, but it is not every day, nor even every month, that it is our privilege to fall in with a man of common sense. Genius only makes us respected for some quality which on occasion we may have manifested, whilst common sense makes us always respectable. The present poem, full of common sense as it is, elicits our applause as a respectable performance; and if it can be shown that it is a work of genius its author will merit our respect. But now, without further proem, I will let this singularly neglected, though singularly beautiful, Epic speak for itself:

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD:

An Heroic Poem in Six Lines.

Old Mother Hubbard,
She went to the cupboard
To get her big dog a bone;
But when she got there
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog got none.

Here we see the poet introduces his subject at once: it is an introduction of the "ex abrupto" order. Such beginnings have always been highly esteemed. Examples of this kind are rare, and are to be met "few and far between" in both ancient and modern classics. It has ever been, and still is, the duty of the poet to introduce his subject well; and from the art with which he performs this duty we can judge not a little of his taste and skill as a poet. Horace in his "Ars Poetica" tells all succeeding poets not to begin "ab ovo," but to plunge boldly "in medias res." Here we see our poet (unfortunately his name has not been handed down with his immortal work!) is most happy in his exordium, abiding by the strict Horatian rule and entering at once into his subject. He does not beat about the bush and invoke Eurania as Milton would have done; nor yet does he take up space and tire out his readers by a lengthy account of the grandparents of his heroine, which assuredly he would have done had he been silly enough to take Homer or any other such inferior epicist as his model. No; he brings the heroine boldly before us. What need is there that we be acquainted with her genealogy? Can we not judge a cause from its effect? From this lady, who is their offspring, we can, by following her history, readily perceive how her parents had reared her, and consequently whether or not they were respectable and virtuous. Besides—and here the poet manifests that uncommon common sense already extolled—the poem is *about Mother Hubbard*, and not about her grandparents. Hence he rightly judged it out of place to introduce them by main force, which, to one of less-cultured literary taste than our poet, would have afforded an excellent opportunity for bellying out his work, and thus giving it that quality of *lengthiness* so very strictly demanded by some unreasoning critics in an Epic poem.

In the very opening line of this great poem three things worthy of note stand out in bold relief: Thirdly, we learn that the family name of the heroine was "Hubbard"; secondly, that she was called "Mother" [a German commentator, we are given to understand, is soon to bring out 12 folio volumes in annotating this title as it occurs in the above line. It will afford us keen pleasure to wade through his scientific and learned treatises]; firstly, that she was "old." The line, to say the least, is highly sententious, containing, as it does, three distinct and very beautiful poetic images. These images could never have been thus handled by such wretched poets as Homer and Milton. Either of these long-winded poets would have, at the very least, taken ten lines to bring out these images, and that too at the risk of not being distinct. As it stands even a babe can grasp it.

"She went to the cupboard."

In this line there are two chief beauties to be noted: first, there is *action*; secondly, an objective point to the old lady's journey, namely, the cupboard. Our poet does not mention the grace of mien or the sprightliness or feebleness of her steps. Nor does he go into a long explanation of what a cupboard is, and the various uses to which it is put. No; wisely and well, does he leave this to the imagination of his readers, when, had he been a poet of Cowper's or Tennyson's

stamp, he would have written twelve books on a cupboard!

"She went to the cupboard."

There also the plot begins to thicken, the action to grow more intense, and the interest of the reader to be aroused. Whither goest thou, Dame Hubbard? Is thy family, alas, possessed of a skeleton in the closet; and goest thou now, when no human eye can behold thee, to unlock the door and gaze in silent, gloomy wonderment on its whitening bones! But I am anticipating—so great has been the effect wrought on me by the skill with which the poet has concealed what Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard for, how she went, when she went, and whether she went all alone.

"To give her big dog a bone."

Ah! surely if there be anything touching and soul-moving in literature it is this line. Children clap their hands in glee over it, philanthropists weep over it, and it bears testimony to the fact that the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" is not one having a mushroom growth of yesterday. This line essentially appeals to the heart and fancy of the reader. Mother Hubbard had perhaps, been playing with her dog, fondling and caressing him lovingly, until she perceived he was weary and needed refreshment, and then holding him back by his golden collar (as we may well picture in imagination) she led the way to the cupboard. Imagine the eye of the dog following her every slightest movement; see how he wags his tail, and then, tell me, fond critic, if you do not deem it rare art on the part of our poet to have left all these *details* to be filled in by the fancy of he reader? If our author were not a genius and a great poet he would never have succeeded thus, but would have set down *ad nauseam* every turn of the dog's head, every blink of his eye, every wag of his tail. But, fortunately for his reputation, our poet is not a man of de-*tail*. Homer, instead of pithily saying: "To give her big dog a bone," would have *muffed* the whole in an eight-line simile something like the following:—

And as the South wind when it blows
Athwart the ripening grain
Doth rustle all the slender stalks,
So now the dog his tail
Did wag and wag, and still did wag
In glad, expectant hope
Of that sweet bone the Dame would give
When she the chest did ope.

But, to continue—

"When she got there,"

Here again the poet respects the fancy of his readers, and expects it to come into play. Had he been a Walter Scott he would have said:—

The way was long, and the wind was cold,
And Mother Hubbard infirm and old;
The dog—her sole remaining cheer—
Was fed by her from year to year;
Her son, a scapegrace, long ago
Had run away with Fitz Bros.' show,
But soon grew tired—a tramp was he—
And left the shore and took to sea.

Mother Hubbard, however, holds on her course towards the cupboard, and the dog holds on his. But lo! "When she got there the cupboard was *bare*." Reader, pause awhile and meditate deeply on the verse of Solomon beginning "Mataiotes mataioteton" If ever there was a denouement of a tragedy, surely it is here. "The cupboard was *bare*": Try to imagine the feelings of poor old Mother Hubbard, and, if you can, picture to yourself the disappointment of the dog. See the film that comes over his once bright eyes, look how his tail ceases to wag, and, above all, try to imagine the effect of this sudden collapse of all his fond hopes! But I say no more; the vein of feeling excited by reflection on this sublime line is one for tears.

The poet has chosen the epithet "big" for the dog to indicate thereby that he was none of your nasty poodles or curs or laps or collies. Assuredly he was a noble Newfoundland or an affectionate St. Bernard, and the recollection of the nobility of his ancestors, coupled with the grim determination not to be the first to bring disgrace on his family name, must have been the supports that helped him to bear up under his present crushing disappointment. [I may add that the reading of this line is much disputed. Many learned German critics hold that "poor," not "big," was in the original version. I have read through Herr Von Ludwig's masterful work on the disputed reading, but I must own I was not convinced. See the original German commentary, Vol. 19, page 224, paragraph 3.]

And thus her poor dog got nōne"

This verse once more brings out prominently the common sense of our poet, which we

have had to admire throughout the length and breadth of his exquisite production. "The dog got nōne." Why? For the simple reason that there was none to be had —*nemo dat quod non habet.* [The reader's eye is directed to the rhyming of "nōne" with "bone": this clearly shows how we moderns have fallen away from the original pronunciation of words. If things go on as present there will be no chance for rhyming poets in about ten years to come. We know, on good authority, that no one goes to his *room* any longer in the United States of America, but to his *rŭm*, and the servants there do all their sweeping with a *brŭm.*]

On the whole, there is something in the tone and spirit of this Epic Poem which will give it strength and life when its hostile critics are dead. It has been taught us as children, we have buried it in the cells of memory through our riper years, and in time we have brought it forth as sweet nectar for our own little ones. The singing of the poet harmonizes with his vision, and that vision throughout is lofty, as we think we have sufficiently shown. It is the poet's task to lay hold of Nature in all her varying moods, and no one can deny that the author of "Mother Hubbard" has done so.

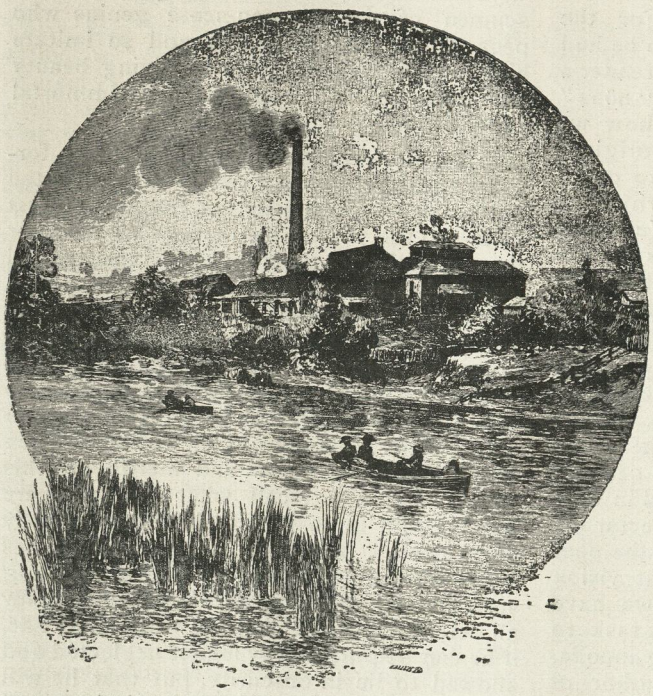
Say not, vain critic, that this is not an Epic because, forsooth, it is not lengthy. I assure you it is lengthy, *negatively* so, and that this adds not a little to its worth. It were to be wished that all Epic poets had the acumen of the common-sense genius who penned this immortal poem, and so imitate him in this negative way of giving beauty and force to their own would be immortal productions.

Many more things of beauty and joys forever could be pointed out in this talented work, but as space does not permit, it must be left to the wit of its readers to discover these beauties for themselves. Experimental knowledge of a thing is always to be prized more than that which is merely theoretical. Thus we know more about the sweetness of honey by tasting a little of it than we could gain by reading long and learned treatises to convince our reason that honey is sweet. Let every reader, therefore, study for himself the many hidden beauties and merits of this poem. Let him recall what delight there was for him in it in his childhood's happy days, and let him think of the many times since then it has welled up like a bubbling spring in his memory, and let him once for all determine this, this great work shall not, if he can help it, be any longer neglected and allowed to lie in obscurity, but that he will leave no stone unturned to bring it forth and place it at length in its rightful place—the very foremost rank in Epic literature.

By an "Up-to-Date Critic."



STARTING OF THE MAIDEN FOURS, 1904.
(From the "Sydney Mail.")



General Notes.

THE following boys made their First Communion on June 10th—the feast of the Sacred Heart:—Julian Bryant, Cyprian Bryant, Robert Macken, Stanley Malcolm, John Carter, Cyril Bacon, Harold Van Norden.

* * * *

ON our return in February, we found that Rev. Fr. O'Dwyer, S.J., had left us for St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew. His place is filled by the Rev. Father Little, S.J., who was here before when a scholastic, about ten years ago.

* * * *

IN March we lost an old friend in Rev. Father Tuite, S.J., who went to St. Ignatius' Church, Richmond, Vic. He had been with us for over a dozen years., and had for a long time presided over the Junior study-hall, being a favourite with all the small boys for his unvarying kindness towards them. We wish him every success in his new avocations.

WE are sorry to have to chronicle a very severe illness of Riverview's "Grand Old Man"—Father Dalton. He got a very bad attack in March, and since then he has never been able to move about as he used to, even with the help of his crutches. In order to have every possible attention near at hand, he was removed to the college infirmary in May. He is now in his eighty-eighth year.

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REV. FATHER PIGOT, S.J., left us to return to the Chinese missions in May. He has left behind him many a souvenir in various scientific departments.

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FOR our monthly concerts, Rev. Father Rector has bought a new piano, which is placed near the stage in the study hall.

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SINCE the beginning of this year, the First Division Cricket Ground has not been used for any games. Father Brennan decided to spend nearly one whole year in perfecting it. The difference of level between the left and



CONFIRMATION GROUP, 1904.

Top Row:—J. Dalton, S. Sheil, J. Veech, P. Quinn, L. Payten, A. Clift.
Middle Row:—G. Dalton, A. Foley, H. Rorke, J. de Lepervanche, A. Chevillard.
Bottom Row:—H. Macken, C. Leonard, A. Collins, B. Bryant, A. Johnstone.

right sides of the field, as you go down from the College, was about six or seven feet on an average, up to last year. After six months' continuous work, more than half of it is now levelled off completely. The pitch was remade and raised where required. It is expected that it will be finished, as far, at least, as the level is concerned, by November next.

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ALL the football matches took place on the Second Division ground, above the Senior boat-shed.

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REV. MR. CORBOY, S.J., came to us from St. Aloysius' College last March.

THE influenza was in our midst in a light form during the months of May and June.

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SINCE February, thanks to the efforts of Father Brennan, all the boys have College band and crest on their hats once more.

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SINCE Father Pigot's departure, James Kinkead's services have been requisitioned for the organ at Benediction. He acquits himself very creditably of the onerous duty.

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SIXTEEN of our boys were confirmed by His Eminence the Cardinal, on June 15th. Ow-

ing to indisposition, His Eminence was unable to come up to the College, and the ceremony took place at St. Mary's Cathedral. We insert a group of those confirmed.

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Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., is amongst us once more, after some years' absence. He came here from Adelaide towards the end of May.

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Brother Doyle is to be congratulated on the magnificent condition of his orange grove this season.

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This term a dancing and a boxing class have revived in our midst. The former takes place on Mondays, under the care of Mr. Needs, and the latter on Sunday afternoons, under Mr. Vircoe (Thomson).

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The Singing Class is flourishing under the guidance of Herr Hugo Alpen, whose energy is untiring in this respect.

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Michael J. Ryan, who matriculated from the Junior Class in June, 1903, entered the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart Fathers, at Kensington, Randwick, in March last. We wish him every success.

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We were very much pleased with the following kind and favourable notice of our Xmas number in one of our American contemporaries, the "Fleur de Lis," St. Louis:—"The current number of 'Our Alma Mater' comes to us from Riverview College, Australia. It contains an illustrated article on 'The College,' which is highly interesting to American readers who are anxious to know something about colleges in the youthful Commonwealth. The poem, 'A Vision of Sin,' has a sad, sweet ring. Alas! that it should be so true. In the concluding stanza the words of the Master appeal in a forcible manner to the heart of generous youth. Does not this stanza suggest a call to a higher life? The several departments of this magazine show careful editing, and it cannot fail to commend itself to its Sydney readers, for whom, of course, it is primarily intended."

We congratulate Harry Manning on being appointed associate to Mr. Justice O'Connor, of the Federal High Court, in succession to George Flannery, another of our ex-students.

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The daily press announces that George Flannery, barrister-at-law, is resuming practice at the bar of N.S.W. Since the establishment of the Commonwealth, Mr. Flannery has been officially connected with the new Government in many positions. He began as private secretary to Mr. Justice O'Connor, when that gentleman took up the work of leader of the Senate and Vice-President of the Executive Council. When Sir Edmund Barton went to London to represent the Commonwealth at the Coronation of King Edward VII., Mr. Flannery went with him as private secretary and "homme d'affaires." His experience in regard to this visit was unique, as he found the whole official and social world of London thrown open to him, and during the visit he was brought into contact and personal acquaintance with most of the distinguished men in London social and political life. He visited Ireland, the home of his people, and returned home through the United States and Canada. On the appointment of Mr. Justice O'Connor to the Bench, Mr. Flannery became his associate, and has acted in that capacity until his retirement at the beginning of the present N.S.W. law term, when he resumed practice at the bar. Mr. Flannery was a distinguished graduate of the N.S.W. law school, and was one of the winners of a gold medal, the only other medals ever given being those won by Mr. T. Bavin, and Mr. J. B. Peden.

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On Sunday, December 20th, 1903, at the invitation of the Rector, the Council of our Old Boys' Union paid their annual visit to the College. During the day a cricket match, Community v. Old Boys, took place, which, after a keen contest, was won by the latter. At the termination of the match the Old Boys were entertained at dinner, Father Cock, S.J., owing to the unavoidable absence of the Rector, presiding. Among the Old Boys present were Messrs. J. T. M'Carthy, B. A. M'Bride, P. O'Donnell, B. Norris, T. J. Dalton, J. Lawler, H. Healey, R. D. Brown, L. Kelly, J. Shearer, J. Hughes, F. Deery, H. Barry, I. O'Donnell, J. O'Donnell, B. Dwyer, and J. Murphy.

The chairman, on rising to propose the toast of the Union, was enthusiastically received. He spoke of the pleasure it gave the Rector and the members of the community to have the Old Boys at the college, and he read a letter from the former, conveying his regret at not being able to be present at the gathering. Mr. P. J. O'Donnell briefly responded for the absence of the president (Mr. W. T. Coyle) who, on account of a prior engagement, was unable to attend. He also paid a tribute to the enthusiasm and energy of the secretary (Mr. Norris) and the various members of the council. Mr. J. T. M'Carthy then proposed the health of the Rector and the members of the Community. He congratulated the Rector on having reinstated a function that had always been looked forward to with the keenest of pleasure by the members of the council. He admitted that recently there were very grave fears that this annual reunion was likely to become a memory of the past. He hoped that for the future the continuity of these pleasant functions would remain unbroken. There was only one thing required to complete the happiness of all assembled, and that was the presence of the Rector and the Rev. Father Dalton. The chairman, after briefly replying, took the opportunity to congratulate Mr. T. J. Dalton on the recent honour conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope, a distinction which he considered reflected considerable lustre not only on the recipient, but also on the college. Mr. Dalton fittingly responded. An adjournment was then made to the concert hall, where a most enjoyable musical programme was proceeded with. This was largely contributed to by the members of the Community, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Cock and Pigot, and Mr. Garahy, S.J. Those of the Old Boys who took part were Messrs. R. Brown, J. Shearer, B. Dwyer, J. T. M'Carthy, and John Hughes. Selections from a magnificent phonograph were not the least enjoyable items on the programme.—"Catholic Press."

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OLD BOYS' SMOKE CONCERT.

THE Old Boys' Union held a most successful annual smoke concert on Thursday evening, April 7th, at the Elite Hall. There was a large attendance of old boys and their friends, who thoroughly enjoyed an excellent programme of songs, instrumental music, and recitations. The management of the concert was in the hands of the following:—Messrs. W. Coyle (president), J. T. M'Carthy, F. W. J. Donovan, H. Healey, B. A. M'Bride, and B. Norris (secretary). Amongst those taking part in the concert were Messrs. W. Walsh, W. Gilhooley, R. Browne, A. Hopkins, S. Shipway, A. Monroe, Milford Haven, J. Slattery, De Pudgeon, and Shandey. Among those present were Messrs. J. Blake, R. Browne, P. Clifford, J. Coen, F. Coen, W. Coyle, T. Dalton, A. Deery, F. Deery, M. A. Donnelly, F. Donovan, G. Gilhooley, W. Gilhooley, H. Healey, I. T. Ivey, L. Keely, H. Kendall, F. Lawler, P. H. Lenehan, R. F. M'Dermott, E. M'Donald, A. M'Donald, H. M'Laughlin, G. M'Elhone, M'Encroe, B. M'Evoy, D. D. M'Mahon, Mulcahey, Murphy, B. Norris, I. C. O'Donnell, P. J. O'Donnell, J. Slattery, Trouton, M. Veech, N. Veech, W. Walsh, and others.—"Catholic Press."

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THE "Beaumont Review" for March contains the following very kindly notice of our "Alma Mater":—"If we ever get a chance of going to Sydney, one of the first places we shall want to see will be the truly magnificent College of Riverview. 'Our Alma Mater,' the Riverview Annual, now in its nineteenth year of existence, seems to be in every way worthy of the great school which it represents. It is admirably printed, and beautifully illustrated, and there is not a dull page in it from cover to cover. Perhaps the items of college news which one gathers from the notes and chronicles of events are of greatest interest, but the magazine contains also articles and poems of high literary merit, and of more than local interest. We recommend Beaumont Boys to read the charming little article, entitled, 'A Chat About Bees.'"

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Three of our ex-students, namely, I. O'Donnell, and his brother Jack, and H. Oxenham, have been chosen to represent N.S.W. in the various inter-State and International Rugby matches this season.

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EARLY in June, through the kindness of Mr. Lenehan, Director of the Sydney Observatory, we were honoured with a visit from Professor Dr. Oscar Hecker, permanent collaborateur in the Royal Prussian Geodetic Institute and International Geometrical Bureau, at Potsdam. The Doctor was shown over

the College, and manifested a lively interest in the Observatory, recently established by Father Pigot. He was particularly pleased to find that two of the professors of St. Ignatius' had made their philosophical studies at Valkenburg College, a neighbourhood which he had had occasion to visit some years ago in the course of his astronomical researches.

* * * *

We note by a recent cable that Frank Mulcahy, who left Riverview, after a very successful course, in December, 1901, has passed Part I. of the Institute of Actuaries, in connection with the Citziens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd. This means, as our readers are aware, that Frank has taken the first step in the actuarial profession—the controlling factor of a life assurance office. His next step will be to pass Part 11. of this examination, and thus obtain the degree of A.I.A (Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London). This second examination, however, requires three more years' preparation, and a very extensive programme in higher mathematics has to be studied. We congratulate Frank on his first success, and hope he will be equally fortunate in the future.

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Roy Marmion paid us a visit, in company with Bob Douglas, during the month of May. Roy is studying law in Perth, and was over in Sydney for part of a three months' holiday.

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Tom O'Meara, of South Australia, who left here in 1898, sailed from home a few months ago to enter the Jesuit Novitiate, at Tullamore, Ireland. The Novitiate has, therefore, three ex-Riverview boys in its ranks at present, namely, P. Dalton, B. Loughnan, and T. O'Meara.

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We congratulate Joe D'Apice, and his brother Willie, the former of whom has been admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and the latter has been called to the Bar.

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Hubert Barry has been gazetted a lieutenant in the N.S.W. Irish Rifles. He has passed his examination in legal history.

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M. O'Farrell and Bertie Norris have passed their examinations in Intermediate Law.

F. McDonald has passed the third section of his Final Law Examination, and B. McBride the fourth.

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During March, Mr. Knibbs, one of the Commissioners of Education in N.S.W., passed an afternoon at the college.

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Soon after his consecration to the See of Tonga, Dr. Olier, S.M., accompanied by Dr. Vidal, S.M., Bishop in the Fiji Islands, were the guests of St. Ignatius' College. Dr. Olier said grace before dinner in the Tongan language, and Dr. Vidal returned thanks in Fijian. After dinner, their lordships adjourned to the library, and were given some selections from the phonograph, with which they were greatly pleased.

* * * *

This year the boys' annual retreat occupied only two days, as this amount of time was deemed more advisable than the usual three days. It was conducted with great zeal by the Rev Father O'Dempsey, of Richmond, Vic. The attention paid to the lectures, and to the observance of silence was even better than usual, as the fact of having only two days' retreat stimulated all to show more generosity. There was one hour's class each day of the retreat, which ended by all receiving Holy Communion on St. Patrick's Day.

* * * *

Rev. Father Rector, as representing the College, was sued in the District Court, Kingstreet, before Justice Heydon, on June 20th., for the recovery of lighting rates alleged to be due to the Borough of Lane Cove. The amount of the claim was £59 6s. 4d., for a period of five years. The rates were claimed with respect to the lighting of the College property by certain kerosene lamps placed on the road leading from the back of the College towards the Longueville and Burns' Bay Road.

Mr. Scholes, instructed by Messrs. Pigott and Stinson, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Shand and Mr. Thomson, instructed by Messrs. Makinson and Plunkett, for the college.

His Honor delivered judgment on June 21. He said that the question had to be considered whether the property, as a whole, had

derived a perceptible benefit from the lighting. To decide that they must look at all the circumstances. The property had a great deal of water frontage, and deep bays cutting into the land made it necessary to go a long way round to get to the main road. The water communication was more rapid and more direct. The property, which was served by a bad road, depended far more on water communication than on land. The land communication was, of course, of some value. The difficulty was in saying at what point did a convenience become a practical advantage according to the principles laid down. He felt a great deal exercised in regard to a corner light which, to some extent, illuminated the road. He came to the conclusion, looking at all the circumstances, the convenience of the access to the property by water, and the difficulty of access by land, and the principles laid down, that there was really no practicable benefit to the property by the lighting. He therefore found a verdict in favour of the college.

* * * *

We have two more departures to chronicle. By the "R.M.S. Ormuz," on July 2nd, sailed Rev. M. Garahy, S.J., and Rev. P. McCarthy, S.J., both connected with the College—the former for the last six years, since 1898; and the latter from 1897 to 1900, when he left for St. Aloysius' College. Mr. Garahy goes now to begin his theological studies preparatory to ordination, while Mr. McCarthy will proceed to his Philosophy, somewhere on the Continent. Mr. Garahy was a well-known figure at Riverview. As a master, he was hard-working and self-sacrificing, and moreover his patriotic devotion made a deep impression on all. He presided over the Junior boat-shed and the Choir for a number of years, and, above all, will be remembered for his pains-taking efforts to establish our monthly socials on a firm footing. We extend to both our departing friends our best wishes for their future success, and a safe return to Riverview.

* * * *

Mr. Percy O'Brien re-visited his "Alma Mater" on July 3rd. Percy, who is engineer in charge of the West Australian water supply, lives now in Perth, and came over to Sydney to recruit his health—an object, which we are pleased to say, he has attained.

* * * *

During his last illness, Mr. Kent was attended by Dr. Boelke and Dr. Walter Burfitt, the College doctor.



Das Berühmte Lyrische Gedicht von Goethe.

Ueber allen Gipfeln
Ist ruh ;
Ueber allen Wipfeln
Spürest du
Kaum einen Hauch ;
Die Vögelein schweigen im Walde.—
Warte nur, balde
Ruhest du auch.

Goethe's Famous Lyric.

Spent on the hill
Is the breeze ;
The tops are all still
On the trees
By a breath scarce caress'd ;
The songster's adream on the bough.—
But awhile, and thou
Also wilt rest.

I.N

Our Ex-Students at the University.

RIVERVIEW is well represented at the University just now, and it is a pleasing thing to note that in work as in play the "old boys" are keeping up the reputation of their "Alma Mater." Below will be found the names and doings of most of them.

* * * *

R. Godsall, M.B., Ch.M., has passed his final in medicine, and is now located at Toowoomba Hospital, where he is doing very well.

* * * *

E. B. Fitzpatrick, M.B., Ch.M., of rowing fame, has also completed his medical course and is practising in Queensland.

* * * *

Joe Coen is in his fifth year of medicine. He has done very well in his Exams, having gone through without a break. Though elected unanimously as Captain of the 2nd XV. this year, he has played very little with them, his services being requisitioned in the Firsts, where he has shown excellent form.

* * * *

Owing to two severe accidents, Humphrey Oxenham has not played as frequently as usual with the Firsts this year. He is, however the same brilliant player as ever, and is considered a strong player amongst men like Fisher and the two Futters. He is in his second year of medicine.

* * * *

M. Veech is in his first year of medicine. Though chosen to row in the "Eight" this year he did not do so, preferring to play football, which he does with the third XV.

* * * *

G. McElhone, is in First Arts. W. Craven is in the same year.

* * * *

F. Coen is in Second Arts. He rowed this year, as well as last, in the "Eight." An enthusiastic footballer, he plays with the 2nd XV, and is also a member of the Committee of the Rowing Club.

R. Douglas will this year take out his B.A. degree. He is another of the many Riverview old boys who play football with the 2nd XV.

* * * *

E. Real has also passed his Second Year in Arts. He intends to go in for the Bar, and will practise in Brisbane.

* * * *

A. Curtin is one of the many medical students. He is in his first year, and captains the Commercial Football Club.

* * * *

C. Cosgrove is in First Arts. W. Carroll, whom we congratulate on taking his B.A. degree, is now in First Year medicine.

* * * *

B. Coen is also in First Year medicine, and is a prominent member of the 2nd XV. where his weight is felt to no mean advantage in the pack.

* * * *

John Hughes is in 2nd Arts, and is also a member of the 2nd XV. John took Honor papers in Classics in March, and passed with flying colours.

* * * *

P. Clifford is in his Fourth Year of medicine. Percy has now given up such amusements as football and rowing, doubtless finding them incompatible with the dignity of his years.

* * * *

C. Maher has passed his 2nd year in medicine. He is an enthusiastic tennis player with the University Club.

* * * *

A. MacKillop is in 4th Medicine. He, together with F. Coen, represented Riverview in the "Eight" this year.

* * * *

Jim. Hughes is also among the aspirants to the title of "Doctor." He is in First Medicine, and plays football with the 3rd XV., at present ahead in the competition.

* * * *

N. Oxenham, and H. R. Rose are Pharmacy Students.



JUNIOR CLASS, 1904.

Standing :—R. Bridge, Diar. Gavan Duffy, J. Kenny, B. Hughes, O'L. Murphy, R. McDonnell, R. Ward, F. Mann, G. Rorke.

Sitting :—R. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Garahy, S.J., Rev. Mr. Sullivan, S.J., Rev. Mr. Corboy, S.J., F. Conlon.

JUNIOR PICNIC.

WE were favoured with an exceptionally fine day. The Prefect of the junior boat-shed kindly let us have the treble sculls. Our row to the picnic ground was uneventful, barring one little incident, which almost led to the loss of a finger. Henry Rorke, still in the flush of the previous day's mathematical acquisitions, was dilating on the beauties of the Binomial Theorem, when all at once a crash and a roar were simultaneously heard—the latter predominated. We had run into a log of wood, which served to indicate the navigable passage, and all hands on board, as well as the above-mentioned finger, had a narrow shave.

Previous to dining, we beguiled the time and summoned becoming appetites by indulging in a little football. The preparations for dinner were quite exciting. Hewers of wood and drawers of water were in constant requisition. One of our number got lost in the poetic reveries, and was on that account unable to lend a helping hand. We congratulate him on his poetic penchant, and hope that he may one day win laurels in a field where his countryman, Burns, bore away so many. The trend, then, of Gordon's poetic

musings, as he watched the Billy boil, was somewhat as follow. (True to his love of everything Scotch, he sung his own words to the air of "Bonnie Mary of Argyle." If I fail to reproduce his words exactly, he, I hope, will kindly excuse me):—

I have seen the smoke arising from many a stately mill,
I have seen the spray a-foaming in the cascade on the hill,
But the fumes, oh! Gentle Billy, of thy cocoa sweet and pure,
Are dearer far to Gordon, tho' he be no Epicure.

I have sipped of draughts full many by Scotland's lakes and meres;
I have quaffed off France's vineyards for well nigh fifteen years;
But thy fount, oh! soot-stained Billy, filled by "maternal" hands,
Will make my soul as happy as if back in dear Scotland.

We all enjoyed the contents quite as much as our poetic entertainer, and copious draughts were indulged in. We left the picnic grounds about 4.30. We got home as night was falling. The boat, which was steered by the knowing hand of Dear Me! Gavan Duffy, won in an easy canter. The maternal stroke on the other side, though he stuck to his post right manfully, failed to fulfil the ambitious expectations entertained of him. On the whole, we had a most enjoyable day—thanks to the individual juniors, who didn't spare themselves, and to Brother Doyle, who catered for the most fastidious tastes.

A JUNIOR.

THANKFULNESS.

I sometimes ponder in my mind
The joys that I have known,
And count God's blessings one by one
Since childhood's years have flown.

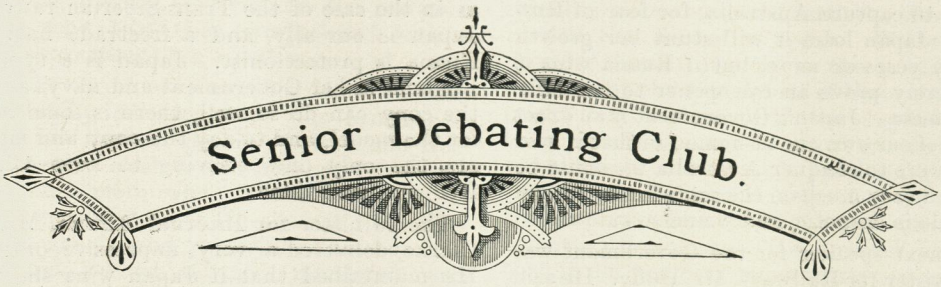
My thoughts, God-pleasing they must be,
New joys to me unclose
That throng unto my grateful heart
As bees do to a rose.

B.

LES CATHEDRALES GOTHIQUES.

CES clochetons pointus, légers comme l' érable,
Ces dentelles de pierre où perce le ciel bleu,
Ces piliers élancés qui montent jusqu' à Dieu—
Voilà bien l' idéal créé dans l' admirable.

J P.F.



President: REV. J. SULLIVAN, S.J.
Hon. Sec. B. HUGHES.
Committee: J. BOYLAN, V. MACKEN, J. LENTAIGNE, D. DUFFY, D. CLARKE, J. CONLON, B. HUGHES.

AFTER a long discussion, absorbing many play hours, the committee of the Senior Debating Club at length decided upon a question for debate. They selected as a subject, "Whether Australian sympathies should be with Russia or Japan in the present war?"

The Government and an Opposition were formed under the leadership respectively of Mr. Boylan and Mr. Macken. The Government benches were occupied by:—

Mr. Boylan (Premier).
Mr. D. G. Duffy (Minister for Railways).
Mr. D. Clarke, (Minister for Internal Affairs).
Mr. J. Conlon (Minister for War).

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Macken (Leader).
Mr. Lentaigne (Member for Tokio).
Mr. B. Hughes (Member for Shimoneski).
Mr. M. Johnstone (Member for Kioto).
Mr. P. Quinn (Member for Hakodate).
Mr. G. Rorke (Member for Kagoshima).

After a "few preliminary remarks" by the President, and the reading of the Club's rules, the debate proper began.

The Premier began by telling his audience that the Government were aware that they had a stupendous task to beat down the popular prejudice which makes a god of the Jap, and represents the Russian as a surly bear, hating England and everything English. He argued that, taking the question in its widest possible sense we should sympathise with Russia on the broad grounds of sentiment, morality, and gratitude for services rendered. He then endeavoured, by citing numerous examples, to prove his arguments, saying that the Russians were white, and Christian, while the Japs were yellow, and heathen, and enumerating many Russian writers and painters, to prove Russia had furthered civilisation, challenging the Opposition to point out in what way the Japs have ever benefitted art or literature. He compared the Japanese to mere monkeys, but said that they could not imitate as well as they. Japan is only civilised on the outside. Russia helped England to conquer Napoleon, and has kept back the Turks from overrunning Europe. Japan will come down into the Pacific if victorious; Russia will not. Japan's victory will stir up China.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Macken, then arose. He said that he found only two reasons why we should sympahtise with Russia: 1st, that she was in the right; secondly, that Russian supremacy in the East was preferable to Japanese. He declared that on the first ground Russia's claim to our sympathy was wholly unjustifiable, and illustrated his declaration by several examples of Russian perfidy. On the second point he supposed that Russia had conquered the Japanese; driven them back to Japan. He declared that Russia would merely make some small conquests, perhaps, in Northern China, as the other Powers would not allow her to overrun China, and would then have her eyes on Australia, whereas if Japan won she would not be able to detach from her army a force large

enough to capture Australia, for fear of Russia. If Japan loses it will stunt her growth for fifty years or more, but if Russia wins it will merely prove an eye-opener to her military defects. Japan's Government is an exact replica of our own one at home; so that if ever Japan were to conquer Australia we would be governed very much on the same lines; whereas Russia is despotic, and would so rule us.

The next speaker for the Government was the Minister for Railways, Mr. Duffy. He said that if Japan wins she will undoubtedly cast her eyes on Australia, as she is now growing into a first-rate power at an alarming rate. He told the audience not to believe any of the Opposition if they said the idea of Japan seizing Australia was a mere chimera, and declared that when the Japs visited Australia quite recently ,an officer dumbfounded a Melbourne official by telling him all about the fortifications down there. The hon. Minister asked why was it that the Japs anchored in the very spot in the Harbour that was not commanded by the guns of the fortifications? He declared that this proves that Japan has her eyes on Australia (rather a rash statement). Japan is like a little boy meditating an attack. Looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, and then suddenly rushes in and does for you. Russia is a white nation, and as we pride ourselves on our "White Australia" policy, we should not sympathise with the yellow Japanese. The bank officials in Japan employ Chinese clerks because the Japs are too dishonest. In conclusion he asked them not to waste any votes on Japan, but to vote only for the Russians.

Mr. Lentaigne was the next supporter of the Opposition. He stated that Russia was fighting for Empire, and Japan for its position among the nations. We can only expect that Japan after the unfair treatment she received from the Powers, but more especially from Russia, should at length turn upon her aggressor. Japan has only been open for a few years, and yet in that time she has conferred great benefits on the world in general. Japan has a virtue the other nations have not, she is willing to learn from them. He declared that the Russians were only half awake, and that around the towns and along the railways they were still semi-barbarians. Corruption, bribery, and desire of blackmail could not be laid aside by the Russian officials even when the nation's welfare was at stake, as in the case of the Trans-Siberian railway. Japan is our ally, and a freetrade nation; Russia is protectionist. Japan is a type of England in her Government and navy, and if the copy can do so well, there is some hope for the model, and to-day the copy and model are the only ones striving to keep China free and undivided.

The Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. D. Clarke, delivered a very impressive oration. He maintained that if Japan wins she will fraternise with China, whose hordes are only waiting to be equipped and drilled, and the two combined will produce an army before which any European Power must knock under. He asked how on earth was any European Power to make a stand against such a colossal Empire. The two Powers would first drive every European out of Asia, and would then throw out ramifications in all directions. He finished up by declaring that it was the duty of those who were not firmly convinced of the integrity of the Jap to vote for the Government.

Mr. B. Hughes, the member for Shimonoseki, first stated the causes of the war, and gave a detailed account of the treachery and craftiness of the Russians in their connections with Japan, and declared that we should sympathise with Japan from the point of view of trade and chivalry; and because she is England's ally, and, therefore, our ally.

The Minister for War, Mr. J. Conlon, arose amidst great applause, and he went straight to the point, saying that the question resolved itself into "Are we to support a white or a yellow race." He dwelt with emphasis on the fact that Australians had framed a law to exclude the Japanese, the allies of England, from Australia. If Japan wins, and becomes one of the first among the nations, she won't endure this law, and when it has been removed the Japanese will have free ingress into Australia; and the products of our fertile land will go to support them, not us. If victorious they will ally with China, and then we shall see in earnest what was foreshadowed by the Boxer risings. He condemned the Japanese alliance as a piece of folly made when British statesmen were almost panic stricken by the dreadful exactions of the South African war. The Japanese were idolatrous, mammon-worshippers, and an immoral people, while the Russians had conferred everlasting blessings on Europe; and

by voting for the Government the audience would show that they sympathised with a white race rather than a yellow.

Mr. P. Quinn, the member for Hakodate, emphatically declared that our sympathies should not be with Russia. British and Russian interests clash everywhere, and they will do so much more when Russia has increased her power in Asia. He showed that Russia was greedy and powerful; that she had plundered, robbed, ravaged, murdered, and slain, until there seemed no possibility of checking her career of rapine and blood. She had promised to evacuate Manchuria by October 8, 1903, but she has not done so yet, and, moreover, has broken many more treaties. He asked what had Russia done for civilisation, liberty, religion, or enlightenment? He recalled the massacres at Blagovestchensk, and the treatment of Poland by the Russians. Seventy-five per cent. of the Russians can't read; there is no liberty of the press; no constitutional Government; and bribery and corruption is everywhere rampant.

Mr. G. Rorke did not see why we should sympathise with Russia rather than Japan in the present war. The Japs were a hardy, intelligent, and civilised race, while the majority of the Russians were sickly, illiterate, and barbarous. The Japanese are the allies of England, and the Russians are practically the foes of England. The former are fighting for existence with right on their side, while the greedy Russians are fighting for empire, with no right on their side.

The member for Kioto, Mr. M. Johnstone, then rose and made a very telling speech. He declared that should Russia win in the war, Australia would become a mere dependency of Russia, and all the horrors of Poland and Finland would be repeated in this glorious Commonwealth. Australians would be serfs, and would cultivate the land for their Russian masters. New Zealand, too, would probably attract the ravenous eye of the Russian bear; and that semi-paradise would become a second Siberia. Reflecting upon all these horrors, he begged the audience to sympathise with Japan, a nation allied with England, and ready to uphold the flag of liberty and freedom.

This closed the debate, as far as formal speeches were concerned, and the President invited the Rector to speak. Without addressing himself directly to the question, he stated that the sympathies of the community might very well be with the Japanese, for they were the means by which so many illustrious saints and martyrs had been given to the Church and the Society of Jesus during the fierce persecutions that raged during the seventeenth century. He, however, declared that it did not very much matter to us Australians which side won, as very little would be gained from one or other of the combatants.

The Prefect of Studies, Rev. Father Little, after urgent entreaties, rose to speak, and surprised the members by immediately attacking the Rector's views about remaining neutral, and said it was impossible to take an intelligent interest in any question without supporting either one side or the other. It was a well-known saying in Scripture "that no man can serve two masters," and he might apply the same arguments to the present case that no man could sympathise with both sides. The Rector then asked if it were not true that some of the classes had more than one master, and if so, what were the boys to do. After several more pieces of cross-firing, the Premier moved the adjournment of the House till the following Thursday.

The Minister for Railways began the attack on the Opposition, but had not proceeded far before he was called to task by the member for Kagoshima, who wanted some point cleared up about the landing of the Japanese in Melbourne during their recent visit. When the aforesaid member had been enlightened, the representative from Tokio replied and defended the Japanese from the attacks of the Minister for Internal Affairs, who had stated that their civilisation was a mere sham, and not real civilisation, and that it was confined to the large towns and seaports. After sundry questions had been put and answered, the House again adjourned till the following night, when the summing up speeches were delivered by the Opposition Leader and Premier. The motion was then put to the House by the President, and the voting resulted in a majority of eighteen in favour of Russia.

BRYAN HUGHES.



SOCIALS.

President: REV. M. A. GARAHY, S.J.

THE monthly concerts that proved so entertaining last year were continued this half, and were just as successful, if we are to judge from the great amount of interest taken in them.

Not only did more local talent assert itself, but, owing to our indefatigable President, we had several opportunities of hearing some of Sydney's best artists. Unfortunatelv. a severe illness deprived us for some time of Mr. L. Campbell's valuable services. All who have had the pleasure of being present at any of this gentleman's elocutionary displays, will realise how great a loss this was to us. However, on several occasions, some of his pupils performed with more than a fair share of success. Perhaps it is somewhat unfair to individualize, but Desmond Duffy, who keeps up the family reputation in right royal fashion, Pat Quinn and Willie Macdonald, whose "Uncle Podger" was splendidly rendered, stand out most prominently.

Mr. Alpen, too, has not been behind hand. In addition to taking an active part himself, he has successfully introduced some of his own pupils to the concert platform, notably Lorraine Chevillard and Maurice Dearn.

FEBRUARY.

This was our first concert, and was responsible for the appearance of several of the Community who showed they can command attention in other places than the class-room. Willie Macdonald made a very successful first appearance.

Overture—"Papillonette" ..... Fr. Pigot, S.J.
Song—"The Fisherman and His Child" ..... Mr. Byrne, S.J.
Recitation—"Uncle Podger" ..... H. Macdonald.
Phonographic Selections.
Song—"The Death of Nelson" ..... Fr. Cock, S.J.
Recitation—"Hamlet's Soliloquy" ..... Mr. Walshe, S.J.
Phonographic Selections.
Recitation—"Edinburgh After Flodden" ..... Des. G. Duffy.
Song—"A Dream of Paradise" ..... Mr. Walshe, S.J.
Phonographic Selections.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

This concert was a fitting close to a most enjoyable day, and was attended by several of our "Old Boys." All the items were essentially national and very carefully selected.

Overture—"Irish Gems" ..... Rev. Fr. Pigot, S.J.
Musical Sketch—"The National Anthems of Europe" ..... Herr Hugo Alpen.
Recitation—"The Lifeboat" ..... Mr. Allen.
Song—"The Wearin' of the Green" ... Rev. Mr. Garahy, S.J.
Song—"The Star of Bethlehem" ..... Mr. R. Brown.
Flute Solo—"Irish Airs" ..... M. Gilhooley.
Song—"The Meeting of the Waters" ... Rev. Mr. Byrne, S.J.
Recitation—"Fontenoy" ..... Des. Gavan Duffy.
Song—"Erin, the Tear, etc." ..... Rev. Mr. Walshe, S.J.

APRIL.

As the first Sunday in April this year was Easter Sunday, the April concert did not eventuate.

MAY.

This concert had a tinge of sadness about it, as it meant Fr. Pigot's last selection before a Riverview audience—at least for some time. At the conclusion of the programme, he was given three hearty and well-merited cheers.

Beethoven's Sonata ..... Fr. Pigot, S.J.
Song—"The Irish Immigrant" ..... Mr. T. Browne.
Recitation—"Jimmie and the Baby" ..... H. Macdonald.
Song—"The Deathless Army" ..... Mr. S. Jeffcott.
Musical Sketch—"A Children's Party" ..... Mr. R. F. Young.
Trio—"Jesu Divini" ..... Messrs. Brown, Jeffcott, and Alpen.
Song—"The Gallants of England" ..... L. Chevillard.
Violin Solo—"Monsieur Beaucaire" ..... Mr. Coad.
Song with vioin obligato—"For All Eternity" Mr. Walshe, S.J.
Duet—"Love and War" ..... Messrs. Brown and Jeffcott.
Recitation—"Henry of Navarre" ..... Des. G. Duffy.
Musical Sketch ..... Mr. R. F. Young.

JUNE.

At this concert, the recently-formed singing class gave a very good account of itself under the direction of Herr Hugo Alpen, who came out in a new role himself.

Overture—"Rondo" ..... Mr. Alpen.
Chorus—"Charity" ..... College Singing Class.
Recitation—"Clarence's Dream" ..... Mr. Walshe, S.J.
Song—"The Steeple on the Hill" ..... Mr. Deane.
Song—"Oh, Steer My Bark" ..... Mr. T. Browne.
Recitation—"Brahmin's Paradise" ..... B. Hughes.
Song—"No, my Courage" ..... Fr. Cock, S.J.
Sketch—"Mrs. Jones' Party" ..... Mr. Alpen.
Pianoforte Solo—"Trovatore" ..... R. Unger.
Song—"In der Heimat ist es Schon" ..... Mr. Garahy, S.J.
Trio—"Gipsy Chorus" ... Messrs. Garahy, Browne, and Alpen.
Shakesperian Selection. Des. G. Duffy, P. Quinn, and B. Hughes.
Song—"Once Again in Dear Old Scotland" ... Mr. T. Browne.
Chorus—"Eventide" ..... College Singing Class.

On the Feast of the Sacred Heart (June 10th), we had a little phonographic and cinematographic entertainment, which was greatly enjoyed by the Third Divisioners at least.

We cannot close our 'Social' columns without saying a word or two about one who for many years has taken such a prominent part in our musical gatherings. Mr. Garahy, we are told, sails next month for Europe to complete his studies, preparatory to the priesthood. We take this opportunity of expressing our debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in furthering our "Socials." Their success for the past two years owes much not only to his organization, but also to his own items on the programme.

"For youth was round us while we sang;
It glowed in every tone;
With Celtic chimes the echoes rang,
And made the past our own."

Our good wishes follow him in his long sea voyage, like gentle breezes helping on his bark, and we trust he will soon be with us again, even for nobler and higher work.

JOHN BOYLAN,
SENIOR CLASS.

Top Row :—B. Johnstone, R. Veyret, H. Rorke, A. McDermott, D. Glissan, R. McCarthy, R. Unger, F. Fanning, C. Collins, A. Foley, J. Carter.



A GROUP OF JUNIOR BOYS, 1904.

Second Row :—F. Hughes, S. Sheil, P. Stanley, A. Desmond, L. Payten, L. Casey, G. Allen, F. Mann, S. Malcolm, H. Allen, W. McNally.
Third Row :—R. Fitz Herbert, A. Clift, F. Conlon, D. McAlary Rev. Mr. Bourke, S.J., Des. Gavan Duffy, A. Cox. H. Craven, A. Proust.
Bottom Row :—A. Chevillard, A. Johnstone, J. de Lepervanche, C. Bridge, J. McCarthy, W. Macdonald, J. Kinkead, W. Punch.

SECOND DIVISION LIBRARY.

SINCE the Second Division Library, of which we insert a frontispiece block, has been moved from the Old Rudiments classroom to its present abode, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of those who spend their recreation deeply immersed in the stirring stories of adventure; others have acquired a more literary taste, and are to be found thoroughly wrapped up in Dickens and Scott, whilst Thackeray is not neglected by ardent admirers. The Library has within its cases, books of travel, also volumes of the most famous writers, such as Thackeray and Dickens, whilst Sir Walter Scott is largely to the fore. Also we have on our shelves, Henty's, Boothby's, Kipling's and Finn's. There are also now a considerable number of magazines

and periodicals, which have been largely contributed through the generosity of Leslie Casey.

After we had settled down at the beginning of the term, the poor librarians had a bad time, till they yielded to the demand of the new boys, who thought that there should be library every spare minute of the day, and when locking up at night, there were nearly several challenges to arms, so devoted and attached were they to their books. Still it is a most encouraging sign; for what could be better than getting enjoyment out of a good book?

The walls of our library are adorned with numerous paintings and portraits, all testifying to the ardent zeal which the Prefect takes in the welfare of the library. This library is also the stage whereon the fierce encounters of our debating society take place.

A. DESMOND,
II GRAM. CLASS.

Second Division Notes.

ON St. Patrick's Day the Junior boys carried out a short programme of swimming sports. The race for Champion of Second Division caused much interest. There were about a dozen competitors, and it was found impossible by the judge to separate F. Conlon and A. Cliff at the finish. The final, however, was won by A. Clift, who also carried off the prize in the long dive.

The Third Division Championship was won by Bertie Kelly, with Eugene Perraud a good second.

The "Under Ten" race was won by D. Moffitt, with S. Moffitt second.

A Billiard Tournament was also arranged in the Second Division, and many good games were witnessed. With the exception of two or three youths with higher aspirations, every member of the division entered for this tournament. The winner turned up most unexpectedly, in Rene Veyret, a new boy, from New Caledonia. The final between him and Joe Power was most exciting. Rene's handicap gave him a good start of Joe, but the Queenslander caught him in two shots, and if he had kept cool, must have won comfortably. Nerve, however, failed him, and Rene Veyret won comfortably, to the unbounded delight of the French boys.

Second Division Cricket.

THE Second Division ground was occupied by the First Eleven during this half of the season, as the First's Oval was being filled in and done up, so the Thirds had fewer matches than usual this season.

The first match was played against the Sevill C.C., on Februry 20th, and resulted in a draw.

Our next match was against Pitt-street Congregational, and this was also a draw. Riverview 55. Pitt-street did not bat.

On March 19th we played The King's School Third Eleven, and defeated them. Riverview III., 133; T.K.S., 61. For S.I.C., Chevillard got 28 not out, McNally 23, Conlon 22.

St. Aloysius played a draw with Thirds on March 26th. St. Aloysius, 75; Riverview, seven for 58.

Our last match was against Regent-street. This was a win for us. Riverview, 65; Regent-street, 50.

Second Division Football.

FOR several reasons, the Third Football Team had very few matches during the last season. The principal reason was that the First Fifteen played all their matches on the Thirds' ground, as their own was being done up.

The Thirds played three matches. They beat St. Andrew's Choir, 12-3. All Saints' played a draw with them, 3-3; and Holwoods beat them, 15-0.

R. FITZ-HERBERT.

Third Division Notes.

WE congratulate ourselves on a very successful season. Games were played with unusual energy and attention to rule. The benefits of constant practice appeared in our contests. We suffered but one defeat, and that a crushing one—for the adversaries were double our size, and our best were invalided. Though the XI. and XV. were smaller than in previous years, and possessed no star of the first magnitude, we had many luminaries of singular brilliance.

We dislike complaining, but we have a grievance which must be remedied. The studied indifference of the Match Department to our interests is positively galling. Why, we respectfully ask, are the Third Division not given matches with outside teams? We practice regularly, receive congratulation on our smart XV., yet we "blush unseen" in an isolated corner of the field. True, we have played the Scallywags.

When one considers how generously our confreres in other divisions are treated, the Third Division spirit of indignation glows!

Our captain, Bert Mason, deserves special praise for his spirit and dash in the games. Our success is entirely due to his command.

Bert. Kelly won a brilliant victory on St. Patrick's Day, carrying off the Third Division Swimming Championship. Gran. Moffatt won the under twelve race.

The "Little Net"—we advisedly omit their more familiar title—are becoming desperately noisy. Such discussions and gesticulating, such bursts of indignation and eloquent appeals were unknown until recently. Fortunately, the contests, though animated, have never waxed violent. Bob Macken is bent on cultivating his oratorial powers. Van. and Cyp. grow so warm in their disputes that it requires all the astute diplomacy of "Compo" to restore harmony.

We shall sorely miss our kind master, Mr. Kent. He was so devoted to our interests, so gentle and considerate, that his loss seems irreparable. During his illness we frequently prayed for his recovery, but it pleased God to call him Home. May he rest in peace.



Second Division Debate.

President: REV. J. S. BOURKE, S.J.

Committee: DES. G. DUFFY, R. FITZ-HERBERT, F. MANN, P. STANLEY, F. HUGHES, D. GLISSAN.

AFTER Easter several Committee meetings were held for the purpose of choosing a subject for the term's debate; but as those in whose hands the matter had been left could not come to a decision, it was decided by the President that the subject for discussion should be "That the Character of Napoleon Bonaparte is worthy of our admiration."

Cross questioning was dispensed with during this debate, and instead, a greater number of speakers were admitted, so that in all twenty boys wrote and delivered speeches, and eleven out of this number were maiden speakers.

The delivery, which in most cases was very defective in the previous debate, was very much better this time, and the speeches in general were shorter, brighter, and more to the point. There are some, however, who still cram their speeches with uninteresting and often most unnecessary details tiresome to the audience, and having little apparent bearing on the question.

The sides elected to speak were:—

GOVERNMENT.

Mr. R. Fitz-Herbert, Premier.
Mr. F. Mann (Randwick).
Mr. G. Allen (Townsville).
Mr. D. McAlary (Bathurst).
Mr. C. Bridge (Fitzroy).
Mr. D. Glissan (St. Leonards).
Mr. B. Bryant (Willoughby).
Mr. W. Macdonald (Goulburn).
Mr. F. Kennedy (Greymouth).
Mr. L. Casey (Sydney).

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Des. G. Duffy, Leader.
Mr. B. Stuart Mason (Neutral Bay).
Mr. J. Kinkead (Cobar).
Mr. A. Desmond (Brisbane).
Mr. P. Stanley (Albury).
Mr. F. Hughes (Rockleigh).
Mr. R. Hughes (Manly).
Mr. A. Chevillard (Franceville).
Mr. J. De Lepervanche (Narrabri).
Mr. W. McNally (Balmain).

The debate was held before supper on Saturday, June 4th, in the Second Division library, in the presence of Fr. Rector. The opening speech was given by the Premier, Mr. R. Fitz-Herbert. He tried to show that the causes of Napoleon's rise to greatness lay not so much in his genius, as in the times in which he lived. He mentioned the Russian and Egyptian campaigns as instances where Napoleon's genius had failed. In general, the object of his speech was to prove that Napoleon was not such a great general as he was generally considered to be.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Des. Gavan Duffy, began by declaring we should judge every man by his actions, and if we judged Napoleon by his actions, we should find him to be worthy of our greatest esteem and admiration.

First of all he showed how great Napoleon was as a general, comparing him to Cæsar and Hannibal.

In speaking of him as a statesman he declared that there are only two codes of laws that in all history have been worthy of record,

the code of Justinian, and the code of Napoleon. Then he quoted Fyffe, the historian, to show the great blessings this code of laws brought on men.

Then he showed as a private man Napoleon was not so black as the Opposition painted him, giving as a proof the love that all who came in contact with him bore to him.

Mr. F. Mann, who was preparing for the Junior exam., and therefore had not much time to devote to the debate, gave a short, well-written speech against Napoleon.

He said that we usually admire men for their uprightness and honour, and not for their ability. Genius may, of course, be accompanied with virtue and stability of character, but this was not so with Napoleon. The Opposition were holding up as an object for admiration a murderer, a hypocrite, a man without honour, without any regard for the Laws of God, who stopped at nothing in order to satisfy his ambition.

Mr. A. Desmond has a very defective enunciation, and spoiled a really good speech in the delivery.

He proved from the military achievements of Napoleon that he was a general without equal, and therefore worthy of our unstinted admiration.

"Why," he cried with enthusiasm, "is it that Frenchmens' hearts beat high at the mere mention of Napoleon's name? Surely not because he was a man capable of every weakness attributed to him by his enemies, but because he was the man who raised France to a foremost place among the nations of Europe, and made her name, feared from the sunny groves of Spain to the snow covered wastes of mighty Russia."

Mr. G. Allen spoke forcibly against Napoleon, maintaining that he ceased to be a Catholic in practice when he came to power. His treatment of the Pope and of his wife Josephine were also severely commented on, as well as his absence of moral restraint, and towards the end of his career of all sense of proportion in his schemes.

Mr. J. De Lepervanche gave a very good speech in favour of Napoleon, whose life, he declared has been written more frequently by his enemies than by his friends. Napoleon rose through pure genius from the position of a poor artillery man to that of Emperor. His soldiers loved him and were always ready to die for him, and as they knew him well, it is a strong proof that his character is worthy of admiration, for men do not usually love those whose daily actions they see and abhor.

Mr. P. Stanley said we must admire Napoleon as a military genius. The affection of his soldiers—the most capable judges of his merit—should also influence us. The laws of Napoleon were next exhaustively and intelligently discussed by the Hon. Member, the Concordat coming in for a special share of his attention. Though the speech was very good, a great deal of its merit was lost owing to its being read instead of delivered by heart.

Mr. D. McAlary's was a bright, well delivered speech. He said that men become famous by bad deeds as well as good ones, and Napoleon's path to fame led through bloodshed and crime. He twice deserted armies he had led to destruction, he treacherously took the crown from the King of Spain and gave it to a relative. He was utterly unprincipled, would sacrifice anything to gain his end, and was assuredly unworthy of admiration.

Mr. J. Kinkead said that over a million Frenchmen sacrificed their lives for Napoleon, showing how they admired him. He thought that the crossing of the Alps in the depth of winter showed that Napoleon was one of the greatest generals the world has seen.

This gentleman had learned his short speech well, and delivered it cleary and forcibly, making a very good impression on his hearers.

Mr. C. Bridge delivered a manly speech. He used his voice well, and apparently was quite at home. He declared that Napoleon was not such a great general as he is made out to be, and that many of his victories were due rather to the skill of his generals or to bad management on the opposing side than to his own cleverness.

Mr. R. Hughes admired Napoleon as a soldier, and gave at considerable length his military achievements.

His arguments, with one notable exception, were sound, but he makes the mistake of spreading himself over too many facts instead of presenting a few good arguments in an attractive form.

Mr. L. Casey was prevented through excessive nervousness from doing full justice to

a telling speech—pleasantly interspersed with quotations from eminent historians—he had prepared.

He said that Napoleon, when stripped of his military achievements, stands before us a cruel, unscrupulous tyrant, who let nothing stand between him and his end, and who sacrificed happiness, religion, everything, in order to gain his ambition.

Mr. W. McNally pointed out that Napoleon was possessed of a very strong will from which much good resulted; he also showed that his chief aims were to raise himself to a position of eminence, and thus to benefit his relatives and his country. He admitted he had his faults, "even as the just man," but affirmed that he was certainly above the average of men who are deemed worthy of admiration.

This speaker evoked great applause by the statement that when a boy was sent to school to study, he should study. There was only one fault in the delivery of this speech—it was just a little too loud for the size of the hall, but in spite of this, it was one of the best, and showed great promise.

The effect of Mr. D. Glissan's speech was marred by an over-quiet delivery. He said he feared that in whatever light the character of Napoleon was viewed, it could make but one impression, and that a very bad one. He was not an honourable man, because he made treaties with most European nations, but broke them all, and in most cases it is plain he had no intention of abiding by them. For his treacherous desertion of the army he was leading he should in justice have received as a reward enough good rope to hang him to the nearest tree.

Mr. B. Stuart Mason spoke next. It is a long time since a Third Divisioner spoke in the debate. He gave a neat defence of Napoleon, whom he admired chiefly as a soldier and a general. Napoleon, he said, was not led astray by success like a common adventurer. He was a man who in a moment of peril or emergency, could always design a plan to help him out of his difficulty.

Mr. B. Bryant read his speech, and thereby deprived it of the greater part of its merit. He disliked the character of Napoleon for the want of sympathy he displayed in particular for his soldiers, whom he looked upon as things to be used in battle and thought of no more. This very small orator was doubtless prevented by nervousness from delivering his speech better.

Mr. Macdonald knew his speech perfectly, and delivered it very well. He stated that there were many reasons why we should condemn Napoleon's character. Chief among these were his cruel treatment of the Pope, his murder of the Duc D'Enghien, his desertion of his army, and his heartless divorce of his wife Josephine for no other purpose than that of gaining his own ends.

The speech of Mr. F. Hughes was too long, and as it was nearly all read, it was not as interesting to listen to as it should have been.

He said if Napoleon's character was not worthy of admiration, how is it that more than a million men sacrificed their lives, homes and families to follow him? And how is it that the name of Napoleon Bonaparte is still cherished by the whole French race?

Mr. F. Kennedy said that the inhumanity, the wicked ambition, the vanity, and the entire want of human sympathy and affection displayed by Napoleon were in his opinion sufficient reasons for refusing to tender him our admiration.

He characterised him as a scourge to Europe, more terrible than the Cholera or the Black Death.

The speech was perfectly known, but it should have been delivered with more animation.

Mr. A. Chevillard championed the cause of Napoleon with all the ardour of a Frenchman. He said we should admire him: first, because he was a great general; secondly a great statesman; thirdly, because he was the liberator of France; fourthly, and above all, because he tried to revive the Catholic religion, which had lost ground during the Revolution.

The Leader of the Opposition, in his summing-up speech, speaking in defence of Napoleon's private life, declared we should admire Napoleon inasmuch as, though he had fallen, he had risen supreme above his fall.

He pointed out how the Premier and member for Randwick had contradicted each other, the one trying to prove that Napoleon was not a great general, and the other allowing that he was a general of consummate genius.

Next he refuted severally the arguments of the Government against Napoleon with re-

gard to his deserting his army and divorcing his wife.

He concluded by asking the audience not to vote against Napoleon because he was a Frenchman, for they were asked to vote for the man, not for the nationality.

In his final speech the Premier began by declaring that Napoleon won very few great victories by himself, and that he got the credit for the victories that his generals won. He said that Napoleon alone, of all modern rulers of France, had inflicted upon her a vast and irreparable loss of territory.

Summing up Napoleon as a general, he declared that he achieved most striking successes, but also suffered the most complete and disastrous defeats. He wound up by an appeal to the audience not to vote for a man who was in every way unworthy of their admiration.

After the Premier's speech, the votes were taken, and the Government was ousted almost unanimously.

R. FITZ-HERBERT,
SENIOR CLASS.



FOLLOWING ONE OF THE RACES, 1904.
(From the "Sydney Mail.")



St. Ignatius' College Rowing Club.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB, 1904.

President: VERY REV. T. GARTLAN, S.J.

Captain: J. CONLON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: REV. J. SULLIVAN, S.J.

Committee: REV. J. FALLON, S.J., MR. F. W. J. DONOVAN, MR. B. A. McBRIDE, M. VEECH, J. KENNY, R. V. McDONNELL.

AS soon as possible after the return from the Christmas holidays, the election of officers for the year took place, and resulted as follows:—Captain, J. Conlon; 1st Committee, J. Kenny, R. V. McDonnell, M. Veech; 2nd Committee, H. Craven, F. Conlon, R. Fitz-Herbert; 3rd Committee, J. Dalton, B. Stuart-Mason, H. Macken. No time was lost, and as the Rowing Association had granted March 12th as the date for the Regatta, preparations had to be hurried. However, as all lent a willing hand, matters were soon progressing satisfactorily. The Committee have every reason to be pleased with the number of entries, both for outside as well as club events. Rarely have so many First Divisioners participated. Not a single one failed to enter, but as the number of practice and rowing boats is limited, some had to be content with shore training. The Second and Third Committees also had their hands full.

After considerable difficulty, trial crews were arranged, those occupying the stroke thwarts being J. Conlon (captain), M. Veech, J. Kenny, and R. V. McDonnell. Constant and regular practice was indulged in, and great improvement resulted in a comparatively short time. The first heat was rowed on Monday, March 7th, by Veech's and Kenny's crews, and resulted in Kenny's favour. The former, though a much heavier crew, were not so well together, and their style was short and uneven. On the following Wednesday evening, amidst great excitement, and after a very fine race, McDonnell's crew qualified for the final, beating Conlon's only after a well contested struggle. With just a little more staying powers, Conlon and his team would certainly have had a place in the final.

On Friday, the eve of the Regatta, there was great excitement amongst Third Divisioners, as one of the heats of the Junior Pairs was to be decided. The two crews were waiting at the White Pile long before the starter arrived. When the course had been cleared and the boats got in line there were signs of a

deadly contest to come. "The Gonzaga" held Basil Bryant as stroke, and Adrian Collins as bow, with the lines in the capable hands of Julian Bryant. "The Alcestis" had on board Hugh Macken on the first seat, James Dalton in the bow, whilst the rudder was guided by Bob Macken. With the assistance of a fast tide and a fresh breeze both crews got off well together, and kept so close up to one another that it was impossible to decide at any time which was ahead. At three-quarter way, the helmsman of the Alcestis was observed making frantic endeavours to raise his men for a sprint, but seeing the race was a spurt the whole way, no response was forthcoming. Then the Palinurus on the Gonzaga called to his sturdy rowers, and this time Basil and Adrian opened their shoulders, and with a good forward swing and plenty of leg work, drove their little craft through the seething billows. The Alcestis was not to be outdone, and at the Boatshed was slightly ahead. Here, however, the light blue coxswain did not observe till too late that his further progress in a straight line was barred by the Shamrock, and had to come to the finishing post by describing a parabola. The pale yellow crew thus won an exciting contest by a few inches.

On Saturday the weather was all that could be desired. The conditions for good rowing could not have been excelled. The water was smooth, with scarcely a ripple, and the flood tide would conduce to fast times. A large number of visitors was expected, and suitable provision had been made. In other years, and in fact every year, we have begun our report by stating that the grounds looked to perfection, and this year was far from being an exception. Nor were we disappointed as regards the number of visitors. The river at times presented a most animated appearance. Numbers of large ferry steamers and innumerable oil launches and rowing boats were to be seen everywhere, whilst the shore was lined with spectators. The bright showy dresses of the ladies and the foliage of the trees harmonized beautifully, and added life and variety to the scene. Sweet music was lavishly dispensed on the lawn, and altogether it was a sight never to be forgotten by the chance onlooker. The racing too, in all departments, was keen and exciting, and circumstances combined to make the outside events more than usually interesting.

The first race of the day was the Junior Pairs. Promptly at half past two the starter's flag fell, and four swiftly vanishing boats dashed past the White Pile in the direction of the College Wharf. Whistles blew, sirens screeched, and launches and skiffs withdrew to a safe distance as Stuart-Mason and his crew led the heroes of yesterday a lively dance over the sunny waves, followed by the bright red occupants of the "Community," with the dark blue "Gonzaga" in their wake. Right deftly they managed the oar, right deftly the wheel, but the "Whirly" again proved too fleet for its pursuers.

The next race was the Maiden Fours for Associated Clubs, and resulted in a win for Mercantile. Then came the "College Pairs" for Second Divisioners. The crews who faced the starter's flag had gone through a hard course of training, and they were expected to beat the record time. Richards' crew especially attracted attention during the preceding week, and was much favoured, although those who were "in the know" declared that Diarmaid Gavan Duffy, from his familiarity with the course, would have an easy task to win. But again perseverance was rewarded, and the "Whirly" scored another triumph.

The principal race of the day, and the one that had been much discussed during the week, then came on for decision. Last year's winners had done everything calculated to make victory secure, and up to the last moment were looked upon as favourites. But even in boat races the unexpected sometimes happens, and certainly it was so this time. Sydney, stroked by that capable young oarsmen Roger Fitzhardinge took charge of affairs from the very start, and although they found it difficult for some time to shake off Glebe, they were certainly never hard pressed, and won comfortably by a length, Glebe being second, and North Shore third. Every year the Riverview Challenge Eights has provided interesting racing, but this year it attracted greater attention, as the result was sure to affect the racing of the Association Regatta, and also influence the selection of the Inter-State eight.

The College Fours was the next race on the programme, and the one which was most eagerly looked forward to by the boys. As the finishes in the heats had been very close, a good race was expected. The two crews got

away well together, and kept side by side till the "red pile" was reached, when McDonnell's crew gradually drew away and won a good race with very little to spare.

Leichhardt Rowing Club scored their first win in the Senior Sculls. T. B. King, with 40secs. start, kept his lead, and won comfortably from N. McDonald, who was second, and M. Cater, of the Sydney Club, third.

The Treble Sculls, which of all the club races had the fewest entries, nevertheless provoked an unusual amount of interest. The finish was so close, that many for a time thought that the second crew had won. The "Madonna" crew, who had the advantage of a faster boat, were hot favourites, and were determined to win from the start, but Craven and his men had made up their minds not to be beaten, and so a "ding-dong" race resulted.

In the Junior Fours, the last race of the day, the Leichhardt Rowing Club scored their second win, and a very creditable win it was. They crossed the line two feet in front of Mercantile, with Sydney but a foot or so away third.

At the conclusion of the rowing, all assembled at the Senior Boat Shed, where, after a few short words of thanks by the President, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., distributed the prizes. Cheers were given for the crews, the Rector and the College boat club.

The results of the racing are as follows:—

MAIDEN FOURS.

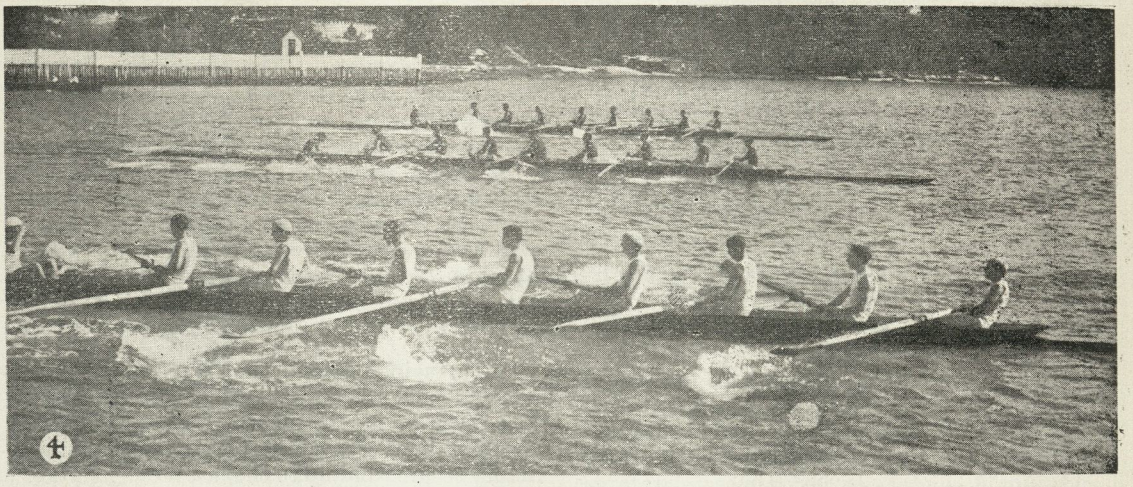
Prize, the Magnus trophy and gold medals. Previous holders, Balmain Rowing Club.

Mercantile R.C.—R. Beattie, M. Keary, W. E. G. Green, F. Wilkes (stroke), W. Buist (cox) 1

Sydney R.C.—K. M. Cordon, F. D. Gore, J. F. Reid, E. P. Todhunter (stroke), H. Higgs (cox) 2

Balmain R.C. 3

Time, 6min. 24sec.



START OF THE SENIOR EIGHTS AT REGATTA, 1904.

(From the "Sydney Mail.")

JUNIOR FOURS.

Prize, gold medals.

Leichhardt R.C.—A. Dowding, G. Baker, E. Kenny, A. Partridge (stroke), Rov Morris (cox) 1

Mercantile R.C.—R. Beattie, M. Keary, W. E. G. Green, F. Wilkes (stroke), W. Buist (cox) 2

Time, 6min. 48 sec.

SENIOR EIGHTS.

Prize, Riverview Gold Challenge Cup and gold medals. Previous holders, North Shore R.C.

Sydney R.C.—A. K. Sharp, E. G. Pretty, J. H. Goldie, F. H. Heron, C. M. Moesch, S. S. Middleton, W. J. Middleton, R. B. Fitzhardinge (stroke), J. B. Brownhill (cox) 1

Glebe R.C.—J. G. Black, H. G. Hopkinson, H. C. Gladd, E. W. Marriott, A. Royle, H. G. Williams, O. H. Craig, C. C. Farran (stroke), S. Thornton (cox) ... 2

North Shore R.C—G. Gunning, E. T. Turnbull, E. P. Monckton, A. Braund, G. V. Padula, A. R. Thompson, R. N. Bray, J. M'Gregor (stroke), L. Quist (cox) 3

Won by a length and a quarter. Time, 5min 40sec.

SENIOR HANDICAP SCULLS.

Prize, the Butcher gold medal

T. B. King(Leichhardt R.C.), ... 1
N. J. M'Donald (M.R.C.), 10sec 2
M. G. Cater (Sydney R.C.), scr. 3
Time, 11min. 12sec.

JUNIOR PAIRS.

Prize, silver medals.

"Whirly"—J. Deery, B. Stuart-Mason (stroke), A. Kelly (cox) 1
"Gonzaga"—A. Collins, B. Bryant (stroke), J. Bryant (cox) 2

COLLEGE PAIRS.

Prize, silver medals.

"Whirly"—L. Casey, H. Richards (stroke), W. Macdonald (cox) 1
"Gonzaga"—A. M'Dermott, F. Fanning (stroke), J. Bryant (cox) 2

TREBLE SCULLS.

Prizes, silver medals.

"Loyola"—F. Hughes, H. Allen, H. Craven. C. Bridge (cox) 1
"Madonna"—C. Collins, F. Conlon, R. Fitz-Herbert, J. Power (cox) 2

COLLEGE FOURS.

Prizes, gold medals.

J. Lentaigne, J. M'Alary, J. Carlton, and R. M'Donnell, J. Power (cox) 1
B. Veech, A. Feltham, B. Hughes, and J. Kenny, A. Kelly (cox) 2

The thanks of the President and Committee are due to those who so kindly officiated as judges, starters, and umpires, and especially to King Giltinan, Esq., J. Degotardi, Esq., Q. L. Deloitte, Esq., F. W. J. Donovan, Esq., H. B. Oxenham, Esq., Rev. J. Brennan, S.J., and D. S. O'Sullivan, Esq., and, above all, to B. A. McBride, Esq., for his untiring endeavours to make the regatta a complete success.

We beg also to thank the following ladies and gentlemen for their generous donations to the Regatta Fund:—

Very Rev. J. Ryan S.J.; Very Rev. G. Kelly, S.J.; Very Rev. T. Fay, S.J.; Very Rev. A. Sturzo, S.J.; Mrs. J. E. Mann, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. R. Craven, Mrs. Walsh (Melbourne), Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Payten, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Collins, Mr. Deery, Mr. McBride, senr., Mr. G. Bryant, Mr. J. Boylan, Mr. J. St. Vincent Welch, Mr. M. J. Lee, Mr. W. H. Barlow, Mr. N. Joubert, Mr. Thos. Hughes, Mr. M. Stanley, Mr. G. R. Whiting, Mr. J. J. Macken, Mr. Jas. Carlton, Mr. Frank Coffee, Mr. P. Conlon, Mr. J. E. Chinnery, Messrs. David Jones & Co., Messrs. Geo. Robertson & Co., Messrs. Stedman, Ltd.

THE ALL-SCHOOLS' RACE.

The day set down for the All-Schools' Race was April 23rd, so, as soon as our own regatta was over, we began training for the great event. Our prospects at the outset were not encouraging, as the material for the coach's hands was not very promising. However, a start was made with last year's stroke in his old position, J. Carlton No. 3, R. V. McDonnell No. 2, and J. Kenny bow. The second crew consisted for a time of Des. Clarke stroke, T. Doneley No. 3, B. Hughes No. 2, and A. Feltham bow. After some time Kenny and Clarke changed places, and a few slight alterations took place in No. 2 crew. We were handicapped from the beginning with our racing boat. "The Victory," though, perhaps, the fastest boat in our shed, was not equal in speed and lightness to that used by our opponents. This slight disadvantage, however, did not interfere with the ardent spirit evinced in training, and great praise is due, individually and collectively, to the crew for their self-sacrifice and earnestness. Although they were unsuccessful in the event, still they showed up creditably, and were it not for an unlucky accident, the issue would have been much more doubtful.

The crews were as follow:—

Schools' Championship.

S.G.S.—C. A. Boone, G. R. Lindeman, E. M. Carter, C. R. Lucas (stroke), S. E. Matthews (cox) 1

St. I.R.C.—D. Clarke, R. V. M'Donnell, J. Carlton, J. Conlon (stroke), J. Power (cox) 2

S. Ch. of E. G.S.—S. C. Irving, O. H. Dean, G. L. G. Park, K. Naylor (stroke), F. W. Busby (cox) 3

The "Sydney Mail" supplies us with the following account of the race:—"At the fall of the flag Church of England dashed away at a fairly fast stroke, and led, but Sydney Grammar School held on well, rowing a slower but longer stroke. St. Ignatius was much inconvenienced by a side-wash from its own supporters' steamer, and lost a couple of lengths in the first furlong. Gladesville wharf was reached in 2 minutes, and here Church of England was leading Sydney Grammar by a half-length, and St. Ignatius by another length. Bad water was then met with, a side wind, and some lumpy side-wash. On this Sydney Grammar was best, and being well together drew up, and led by half a length at Cabarita wharf. Church of England rowed short, splashed a lot, and got out of time; a little further on, and when still pressing the leaders, No. 2 got his slide out of working order, and so lost all chance. St. Ignatius kept going at an even pace, and soon took second place, but was unable to get near the leaders, and was beaten by two and a half lengths."

We offer our congratulations to the winning crew, who were also successful in the Junior Fours, and to Mr. W. H. Savigny, their coach, who had another win to record the same day, in the Maiden Fours, with his second crew. Mr. Savigny expressed his sympathy with our boys for the unfortunate accident that occurred at the beginning of the race, and we take this opportunity to thank him for his kindly interest.

To Mr. N. McDonald, captain of the Mercantile Club, we are deeply grateful for the lively interest he has always manifested in our rowing generally, and especially for the able assistance he gave the crew prior to their race on the Parramatta. At great personal inconvenience he was present at their trial rows, and did all in his power for their improvement.

Finally, we beg to congratulate the members of the club on the active interest taken in its affairs during the past season, and express a hope that during the coming year the same activity will be shown, and that when the time comes for next year's races, they may be successful in maintaining the high prestige of their "Alma Mater."



SYDNEY ROWING CLUB CREW —WINNERS OF THE RIVERVIEW CHALLENGE CUP, 1904.
(*From the "Sydney Mail."*)



FOOTBALL.

President: REV. J. A. BRENNAN, S.J.
Committee: J. CONLON (Capt.), J. KENNY, J. BOYLAN.

THE cloud that semed to hang over our last football team cleared this year, and we are consequently able to record a fairly successful season. We won five matches, as against four losses. We defeated Sydney Grammar School handsomely, but were forced to succumb to The King's School, though there was not as much between the teams as the scores would seem to indicate. The Newington match was abandoned, owing to sickness in the camp of the enemy. Perhaps our most meritorious win was that over a team got together by Mr. H. Barry. It was a very strong fifteen, consisting of several First Grade players, with a fair sprinkling from the second teams of North Sydney and University.

The success of the team is altogether due to the forwards; the backs did not play up to expectations in any one match. Undoubtedly, the marked improvement in the play of the forwards must be put down to Mr. A. Burden, who paid special attention to that division of the team.

The forwards all worked splendidly together, though two, perhaps, stand out most prominently, R. McDonnell and B. Veech. Strange to say, the two best backs were Second Divisioners, F. Conlon and F. Hughes, who must be bracketed equal as the best tacklers in the team. The latter, too, deserves special mention for his goal-kicking, as he notched twelve goals for us. In only one match did he fail to score.

We have been singularly unfortunate this year as regards accidents to players. In this way we lost our vice-captain, Joe Kenny; Austin Feltham, our crack "wing" of last year —neither of whom has played since the first match—and Des. Clarke, though only for a brief space.

We take this opportunity of thanking Father Brennan for the attractive programme of matches he secured for us, and for his efficient and impartial umpiring. The Second Fifteen showed a remarkable and praiseworthy spirit of self-sacrifice in providing practice for us on almost every afternoon, They number in their ranks some very good and promising players, the best of whom are C. Veech, Des. Duffy, J. Barlow, J. Harrington, G. and H. Rorke, H. Craven, J. McAlary, L. Payten, and C. Collins.

PERSONNEL OF TEAM.

A. CLIFT—Full-back; kicks splendidly, and takes the ball well; has great room for improvement in tackling; a bit slow.

L. BENNETT—Wing three-quarter; can afford to take more interest in the game; fair kick; runs determinedly, and tackles very well.

F. CONLON—Centre; has wonderfully improved; good kick; very safe, and absolutely fearless tackler.

J. CONLON (Capt.)—Centre; has played fairly well in his new position; strong runner; kicks well; fair tackler; "hangs on" far too much.

V. MACKEN—Wing three-quarter. A cool player, with a fast run; very good kick; tackles fairly.

B. HUGHES—Five-eighths. Does not open up the game sufficiently; very good line kick; tackles well; passes badly.

F. HUGHES—Half. Very smart and active; certain tackler; splendid kick; requires to watch his passing carefully.

J. BOYLAN—A useful and heavy forward, smart heeler in the scrum, but should show more dash in the open.

T. DONELEY—Centre-forward. Usually gets the ball from the scrum, where he uses his fourteen-stone weight to advantage.

P. QUINN—Indispensable in the front line; should use his head, and not be penalised so often for off-side play.

D. CLARKE—Plays second line; one of our best "bustlers"; good on the line, and always in the van.

J. CARLTON—A very powerful forward; pushed hard in the scrum, but should show up better in the open.

R. McDONNELL—Lock man in the scrum. Perhaps the pick of the forwards; has plenty of weight, and excels in open play.

B. VEECH—A really good forward; good in the line-out, and often breaks clean away with the ball at toe.

M. JOHNSTONE—A useful forward; breaks from the scrum fast, good line-man, always plays a hard, solid game.

C. VEECH—Emergency forward. Strong bustler, determined runner, addicted to "hanging on."

J. BARLOW—Emergency back. Good kick, fair tackler, but a very selfish player.

J. CONLON.
J. BOYLAN.

RIVERVIEW. v. SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We met Grammar School on our own ground, on May 11th., and after a vigorous forward game, we won by 16 points to 4.

Riverview Team:—Full Back, A. Clift; Three-quarters, L. Bennett; J. Barlow; J. Conlon (capt.); F. Conlon; Five-eight, B. Hughes; Scrum-half, F. Hughes; Forwards, R. McDonnell; C. Veech; B. Veech; M. Johnstone; J. Boylan; T. Doneley; P. Quinn; J. Charlton.

S.G.S. kicked off from the farm end, and Bennett returned. After some loose play, in the centre, the ball travelled into Grammar's 25, and Bennett quickly following on, picked the ball up and scored our first try. The ball was placed for F. Hughes, who converted. Riverview, 5; S.G.S., 0.

From the kick-off the ball was returned out of bounds. Although our forwards seemed to have slightly the better of the game, still play was carried into our 25, where a free kick was awarded to Grammar School for off-side play on the part of C. Veech. The attempt at goal went wide. Play became very uninteresting for a while, no side gaining any advantage.

Presently, however, a Grammar School forward got off-side, and F. Hughes added three

points to our score from a difficult angle. Riverview, 8; Grammar School, 0.

S.G.S. secured the ball and began some very good passing rushes, which ended in Bennett forcing the wing man out of bounds in our twenty-five. From the line out, Grammar School obtained a mark, and kicked the goal. Scores: 8—4.

Before the end of the first half, S.G.S. forwards began a dribbling rush, and would most likely have scored had not J. Conlon fallen on the ball and thus stopped their procedure.

The second half resembled the first in the forward work; but neither side showed much form in the backs. Owing to an accident in the first half, F. Conlon was unable to play again, and Macken took his place.

Within a few minutes after the kick-off Macken got the ball and making a feint pass, scored behind the posts, after a splendid dodgy run. Frank Hughes converted. Play became more open towards the middle of the second half, and several Grammar School rushes were spoiled by bad passing. Except for this, play continued with the forwards until the last five minutes, when a free kick was awarded to Riverview, and F. Hughes again kicked a goal. Shortly after this the whistle sounded full time. Riverview, 16; Grammar School, 4.

For the victors, R. McDonnell, B. Veech, and M. Johnstone, were conspicuous in the forwards; while L. Bennett, J. Conlon, and F. Hughes showed fine form in the backs, the goal kicking of F. Hughes being simply splendid.

The match was a rather slow one to watch, as the ball seldom left the forwards, and the backs on both sides were lacking in combination, which prevented attractive passing and good back play. The forward work, however, was good, the Riverview pack proving too strong for their opponents.

RIVERVIEW. v. H BARRY'S TEAM.

In order to give us practice for the match we were to play with King's School on the following Saturday, Hubert Barry kindly got together a team, and brought them up to play us on Wednesday, the 25th May. It was mostly composed of ex-students, and two of these, J. O'Donnell, and H. Barry, are First Grade players. The game was a very pleasant one, and the Riverview lads succeeded in adding another rung to their ladder of victory.

St. Ignatius' Team:—Full Back, F. Conlon; Three-quarters, V. Macken; J. Conlon (captain); J. Barlow; L. Bennett; Five-eight, B. Hughes; Scrum-half, F. Hughes; Forwards, R. McDonnell; B. Veech; D. Clarke; M. Johnstone; P. Quinn; T. Doneley; J. Charlton; and J. Boylan.

Riverview won the toss, and in the first half had the wind in their favour. From the kick off our opponents were very lively, and within three minutes Curtin had scored behind the posts. McElhone added the extra points. Scores: 5—0.

It seemed as if the visitors were going to have the game in their own hands, but we were not to be dispirited, so we determined to do our best. The Riverview forwards carried the ball at the toe into their opponents' 25, and in this position we were awarded two free-kicks. F. Hughes made an attempt at the goal in each case, but his efforts, although good, were unsuccessful. The ball was kept in neutral territory, although we were constantly beaten in the scrum. Another shot at the goal from a mark secured by Macken was fruitless. Our opponents now did good work, and took the leather past half way. From a line out, Bowland broke away and scored near the corner. The attempt at goal failed. Scores: 8—0, in favour of the visitors. From this, till half time, we were very near scoring several times.

On resuming, the wind had died down. A dribbling rush by our opponents' forwards resulted in a force. Some loose work followed in the centre, until presently, B. Veech broke away with the ball at his toe, closely followed by R. McDonnell. Unfortunately, however, for us, the ball went aside, and was quickly picked up by McElhone, who saved the position by kicking the leather out of bounds. In play again we were awarded a free kick, and F. Hughes, in order to encourage us, nicely lodged the ball over the bar. The scores were 8—3, but presently they were made equal by B. Veech scoring a try behind the posts, and F. Hughes converting it. Our opponents were constantly off-side, and we were given another free kick. B. Hughes made a splendid attempt at goal from the boundary line, but, unluckily, the ball hit the far post and re-

bounded. The forwards were playing really well, especially R. McDonnell, and B. Veech, but the backs did not have much to do as the ball did not come out of the scrum too often. We again worked the ball up into our opponents' 25, and from a line out in this position, R. McDonnell broke away and scored near the corner. The kick at goal fell short. Fast play continued for a few minutes, and the whistle sounded, leaving us the winners by 11 points to 8. We were elated by our success, and felt confident of playing up to the mark against the King's School. Father Brennan as referee gave every satisfaction.

RIVERVIEW V. THE KING'S SCHOOL.

The match with King's School was played on May 28th., on our opponents' ground. Our team was:—Full Back, F. Conlon; Three-quarters, V. Macken; J. Conlon (captain); J. Barlow; L. Bennett; Five-eight, B. Hughes; Scrum-half, F. Hughes; Forwards, J. Boylan; T. Doneley; P. Quinn; J. Charlton; D. Clarke; B. Veech; R. McDonnell; M. Johnstone.

T.K.S. won the toss, and Doneley kicked off for Riverview. After some loose play, King's began a passing rush, and very nearly got over in the corner.

From the scrum that followed, F. Hughes got the ball and very ably relieved the pressure by punting out of bounds..

Play continued in our 25, and King's again put in a good run. The wing man had broken away, but he was well collared by F. Conlon, who thus saved the position.

T.K.S. were very fast in the backs, but in spite of this, we carried the ball down into their 25, and compelled them to force. B. Hughes obtained the ball from a scrum, and kicked it high in the air across the field. The wind blew it back, and Body following on fast, scored a try for King's School. No goal was kicked. T.K.S., 3; Riverview, 0.

Play now became more open, and a mark was secured by Riverview in King's School 25. B. Hughes' kick, though good, was unsuccessful. The King's School soon carried the play into our side of half-way. In this position a passing rush on their part was stopped by Bennett, who brought the wing man down soundly.

In a scrum Gardiner, of T.K.S., picked up the ball, fell over the line, and scored. He also kicked the goal. T.K.S., 8; Riverview, 0. Some more fast play followed, and half time was called.

The second half of the game seemed slower than the first half. T.K.S. forwards took the ball into our 25, and kept it there until they secured a mark near the goal. Gardiner's kick at goal went astray, and Riverview forced.

Our forwards, in a splendid dribbling rush, carried the ball past the half-way flag. A series of lines-out followed, and a forward rush by our opponents was stopped by Johnstone taking a mark. The latter kicked the ball out of bounds. F. Hughes obtained the ball from a scrum, and passed to B. Hughes, to J. Conlon, to J. Barlow, to L. Bennett, who put in a good run, but was forced out of bounds.

King's backs were playing well, and once they were very near scoring; but F. Conlon collared his man, and the ball was forced. After the kick out play centred round half-way. Numerous scrums were held here in which T.K.S. had slightly the better. Presently, King's got the ball from a scrum, and their passing carried it into our 25. F. Hughes relieved by kicking out of bounds. Play continued up and down for a few minutes, until the whistle blew. Thus we were beaten by 8 to nil.

Our forwards all played well, especially M. Johnstone, T. Doneley, D. Clarke, and R. McDonnell. F. Conlon in his position of full back, played splendidly, especially in his kicking, although he was knocked out at the very start. F. Hughes played, as usual, in brilliant form behind the scrum.

RIVERVIEW V. KIORA.

This match was played on April 30th. We must admit that the visitors were really good, especially in the backs, but our defeat was mainly due to the fact that our backs were too small for our opponents, who pushed them off as they pleased.

We won the toss, and defended the Northern goal, and in doing so we had a slight breeze at our backs. From the start the game was very lively, the play being equal on both sides. The forwards were evenly matched, and

it was to our advantage to make it a forward game; but our opponents, seeing our backs were small compared with themselves, were for making it a back game. From a scrum near the centre, Kiora secured, and began a passing rush, which ended in a knock-on in our 25. A scrum followed, and Kioras managed to evade our three-quarters, and score near the goal-posts. The extra points were added, and the score stood, Kiora, 5; Riverview, 0.

An interchange of kicks followed the kick-off, the ball eventually going out in Kiora's 25. We seemed like scoring in this position, but the pressure was removed by Kiora's scrum-half kicking down the field. Their backs charged after the ball, and had our full-back been a second later in kicking the ball out of bounds, they would most certainly have scored. As it was, you could see him turning several revolutions on the ground, and then getting up rather reluctantly. From the line-out, the ball was passed back to Kiora three-quarters, and some good passing on their part resulted in their wing man scoring near the corner. The attempt at goal went wide. The scores, 8—0, were unchanged at half-time.

The Riverview lads appeared on the field again, and seemed to have the intention of playing up better. They brought the ball down into the visitors' territory very quickly, and were playing really well. Frank Hughes, that brilliant little player, secured the ball from a scrum, and passed to B. Hughes; the latter, by working one of our coach's points, beat the opposing five-eight, and passed the ball back to his brother, who crossed the line, and scored our first try. His kick at goal, though good was fruitless. Scores: Kiora, 8; Riverview, 3. Kiora seemed indignant at this, and rushed on in a determined manner. Our opponents' forwards obtained the ball from a line out, and began a passing rush. Its success, however, was marred by a knock-on. A scrum followed, from which Kioras secured the ball, and eventually crossed the line. They succeeded also in piloting a goal. Scores: Kiora, 13; Riverview, 3.

Immediately after the kick-off, we were called back for one our forwards being off-side. A scrum followed, and the visitors were penalised for coming round too soon. The ball went out of bounds at half-way. Play hovered round here for a while, but owing to defective work on the line out, the ball was gradually worked into our 25. In this position a free kick was awarded against us, and three points were added, making the score 16—3 in favour of Kiora.

Uninteresting play followed until a pass from Chevillard to F. Conlon was intercepted by one of the visitors, who broke clean away and scored. The same player kicked the goal. A few more minutes and the whistle was heard telling us that we were vanquished by 21 points to 3.

B. Hughes, F. Conlon, and F. Hughes, were the best in the back division; while J. Conlon, R. McDonnell, and Des. Clarke showed good form in the forwards.

RIVERVIEW v. ST. ANNE F.C. — This was the last match played before our mid-winter holidays, and resulted in a win for the St. Anne team by 23 points to 6. G. Baxter, one of our great scoring wing men of two years ago, is now playing with the St. Anne team, and he it was who registered about four of their tries.

RIVERVIEW v. COMMERCIAL F.C — This was our first match of the season while our team was yet without the assistance of J. Conlon, J. Carlton, D. Clarke, and R. McDonnell, who were in the All Schools' crew. Commercials won by 17 to nil.

RIVERVIEW v. VIKING F.C. — This match was won easily by Riverview by 11 points to nil.

RIVERVIEW v. AOMA F.C. — Won by Aoma by 9 points to 5. B. Veech scored a try in second half which Frank Hughes converted.

RIVERVIEW v. ORMOND F.C. — This match took place on May 14th. J. Barlow scored in the first half, and F. Hughts kicked the goal. In the second half, C. Veech and T. Doneley, each scored, while F. Hughes converted each try. Result: Won by Riverview by 15 points to Nil.

RIVERVIEW v. WAROO F.C. — In the first half, F. Hughes and C. Veech scored. P. Quinn scored twice in second half, and F. Conlon once. Waroo scored once and converted. Result: Riverview, 17; Waroo, 5.

Press Notices of the Xmas ('03) Number.

OUR ALMA MATER.—We are in receipt of the Christmas number of OUR ALMA MATER publication issued from Riverview College, Sydney. The number before us is beautifully got up and a most creditable publication in every way. Many pretty views are distributed through its pages, both of the inside and outside of the college, together with an abundance of interesting reading matter.—The "Richmond River Express," Casino, 1/1/04.

We have received a copy of OUR ALMA MATER, a well-printed and brightly-prepared annual magazine, issued in connection with St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The publication is illustrated.—"Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate," 30/12/03.

OUR ALMA MATER.—This is the title of an artistic quarto which is sent out by the editors from St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, and which contains contributions from students and ex-students. The printing is of excellent merit, the illustrations good and to us interesting. The articles show ability, force, and pleasing English diction, and the whole work is worthy of careful study. We are pleased to receive this number, and have placed it for the benefit of readers in the local School of Arts.—The "Mountaineer" (Katoomba), 31/12/03.

We acknowledge receipt of the Xmas number of OUR ALMA MATER, the pleasing little journal issued twice each year by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. This, like previous numbers, is well written and full of interest.—The "Rylstone Express," 1/1/04.

OUR ALMA MATER.—We are indebted once more to the editors of the fine school periodical issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, for a copy of No. 2 of the New Series, dated December. This is the eighteenth year of issue, and the number is No. 2 of Volume V. The contents are of the usual character: editorial notes, descriptive sketches, poetry, contributed articles of interest, College items, reports of prize distributions, debates and sports, particulars of examinations, biographical matter, etc. The magazine is finely illustrated and well-printed, and the issue maintains the reputation for literary excellence and promise which the students of St. Ignatius' College have gained.—The "Maitland Daily Mercury," 29/12/03.

OUR ALMA MATER.—The Christmas number of this excellent publication is now before us. On its cover it bears the season's greetings, and its contents show that its conductors are fully alive to the importance of making it a medium of communication between the interior working of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, and the outer world. As a record, issued half-yearly, of actual work accomplished by students, it is invaluable: as a testimony to the excellence of that work it is thorough in its voiceless commendation; and in bound volumes it cannot fail to be a source of keen pleasure both to present students and to "old-boys" who have trod the classic corridors of the college, participated in triumphs of learning, and have gone out into professional or commercial occupations the better fortified to excel by its influence on their youthful training. OUR ALMA MATER is unique in its character as a school journal. It has for its editors and contributors only those connected with the college. Its literary standard is of no mean kind, and altogether it holds a place in our estimation which is not approached by any rival. All connected with its production are to be complimented—from its editors to the printers (Messrs. Finn Bros.).—The "Corowa Free Press," 1/1/04.

OUR ALMA MATER.—We have been favoured with a copy of OUR ALMA MATER, published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. It is an excellent publication; in addition to several special articles of merit, it contains a record of the results of study and sport, debates, social, etc., at the College during the past year. It gives to an outsider an interesting insight into the life at a high-class educational institution.—The "Blayney Advocate and Carcoar Herald," Blayney, 2/1/04.

OUR ALMA MATER.—The "Express" acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of that first-class magazine OUR ALMA MATER, issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The magazine is always a most welcome one at this office, for the reason that its articles and sketches are invariably interesting, and besides this show an amount of literary merit which augurs well for the authors should their footsteps ever wander into the thorny paths of the higher journalism. The illustrations too are a credit to the Annual and to those responsible for its production. We are pleased to note that the current number (Volume V., No. 2, new series) contains no less than 80 pages—a big advance on the size of preceding issues. We trust that the improvements so noticeable in this issue will be well maintained in the future, for already we look to OUR ALMA MATER as being not by any

means the least notable feature in connection with that very excellent institution, the Riverview College.—The "Molong Express," 2/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We beg to acknowledge receipt of the 'Xmas number of this well-edited magazine, which is the official organ of St. Ignatius' College, Sydney. The high standard attained in former years is even surpassed on this occasion—the illustrations being carefully selected and finely-printed whilst the letterpress is well-written and interesting. It is a most creditable production.—"Manning River Times," 31/12/04.

OUR ALMA MATER.—We are in receipt of the Christmas number of OUR ALMA MATER, the official organ of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The current number is a really excellent production, being smartly written, well printed, and clearly illustrated. The literary ability of the students calls for special mention, as the articles and prose show that great attention is paid to English and history. A column is devoted to "College Notes," and another to "Our Ex-Students." Whilst the former column interests the parents and friends of the present pupils, the latter records the progress made by old students who are making a name for themselves in the world. We have much pleasure in congratulating the editors of OUR ALMA MATER on their excellent and charming production.—The "Tribune" (Melbourne), 2/1/04.

RIVERVIEW COLLEGE. Per favour of the editors of OUR ALMA MATER of the St. Ignatius College, Riverview, we have received a copy of the handsome semi-annual volume issued from the college. The book itself is a work of art, and the literary standard quite up to those of previous issues mentioned in our columns. The publication is now in its eighteenth year, and is replete with information as to the work of the college. In the University examinations Riverview is well to the fore. Three students presented themselves for the Senior and Matriculation honours exams., and all three passed. Thirteen boys sat for the Junior exam., and all passed, five matriculating. We congratulate the college on its success and the editors on their publication.—The "Wellington Gazette," N.S.W., 31/12/03.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have received from the editors a copy of the Christmas number of OUR ALMA MATER, a journal published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. It is most attractive in form, design, and matter, and, speaking with some little knowledge of school magazines, it is the best of its kind published in New South Wales. We have not space to review the many articles that appear in it, but there was one about bees which we submitted to our bee expert; and although he discovered a few inaccuracies in it, he came to the conclusion, that the writer knew, something of his subject—a novel, but pleasing, feature in a serious article.—The "Mudgee Post," 31/12/03.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The Christmas number (new series) of this excellent publication—now in its eighteenth year—is to hand, and the editors (students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview), may be congratulated on the steady improveprovement observable in this very interesting and well-illustrated magazine.—The "Grenfell Record," 2/1/04.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the usual half-yearly publication of "OUR ALMA MATER," from Riverview College, Sydney. The volume is perhaps handsomer than ever this half-year, a pretty blue and gold effect by the printers (Finn Bros.) being not the least attraction. It is, as usual, reminiscent and prophetic, the former sobered down by regrettable obituaries. A joyous tone prevails, however, which becomes its youthful editors.—The "Leader," Orange, 6/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER," RIVERVIEW, SYDNEY.—A well-printed publication, chronicling the school-work and progress of a distinguished educational establishment. The literary contents of the "ALMA MATER" are of a very high quality, and there is at least one article, that entitled "Something About Bees," of a really valuable nature, while the verse is far above the average. There is an interesting extract from a small work issued recently by Monseigneur Pasquier, of Angiers, France, who visited Australia in 1901. The Monsignor's "Notes d'un Voyage Antour du Monde," include some interesting comments on the attention paid in Australian schools to athletics.—The "Bathurst Daily Free Press and Mining Journal," 30/12/03.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We are in receipt of this extremely interesting magazine, issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. As usual, the volume contains an immense amount of well-written matter, as well as some capital photo-nature and other pictures.—The "Nepean Times," Penrith, 9/12/04.

We have just received from the publishers "OUR ALMA MATER," a magazine conducted in the interests of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The work is splendidly got up, is handsomely illustrated, and contains a full history of the doings at the college, and of college boys during the year. As a publication it takes a high rank, and must prove absorbing reading to anyone who takes an interest in the educational institutions of the State.—"Dubbo Liberal," 6/1/04.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of "OUR ALMA MATER," the review issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. Always interesting, and well illustrated, the present number is equal to its predecessors, and the description which is given of the college itself, which is accompanied by a number of illustrations, is most interesting, while the list of past scholars serves to show what sterling work is being done by the institution in turning out men who are already attaining prominence in the national life.—The "Bundaberg Star" (Q.), 2/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—This bright little periodical, now in its 18th year of publication, reached us about a fortnight ago, but in the bustle of the

holidays was overlooked. The magazine (which is published twice a year) is beautifully got up and printed, and sparkles with subjects of interest. The work, profusely illustrated, is edited and published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, and in addition to an account of college doings, contains matter of a very readable description. Taken all through it is entitled to be classed among the best journals of our State, and we add our congratulations to the number already received by the talented promoters. — The "Queanbeyan Observer," 5/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER," the organ of St. Ignatius' College, at Riverview, Sydney, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, is to hand. This is one of the very best school magazines in the State, and the issue now before us is fully up to the high standard that the publication has attained. The college notes and chats about old boys make interesting chapters, and the illustrations are unusually good. The printing and general get up of the magazine are highly creditable.—The "Barrier Miner," Broken Hill, 2/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER," a magazine edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, is again to hand, and is quite up to its usual standard of excellence, the contents being ably written, and the subjects dealt with very interesting. We always warmly welcome the arrival of this "periodical" visitor.—The "South Coast Herald," Dapto, 8/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The Christmas number of "OUR ALMA MATER.," the journal issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, is to hand, and is, as usual, an excellent publication, nicely printed, and profusely illustrated. Besides being a most creditable literary production, the readers are brought into immediate touch with both teachers and scholars of the institution, and can gauge the intellectual and physical ability of the pupils. The photographs of the college cricketers and oarsmen, and the candid but kindly criticisms on their proficiency in athletics show at once that the principals are anxious to establish a standard of physical as well as moral and educational excellence. The principals have shown an example which heads of other schools and colleges might beneficially follow.—The "Moree Examiner," 5/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER," the interesting journal issued each Christmas and Mid-winter from Riverview College, Sydney, has reached us. It supplies an excellent record of the life and work of the students within the college, and is a gratifying sample of the literary ability prevailing amongst the student contributors, who cannot by any means be accused of vanity in fixing the publishing price of their meritorious work at a 1s.—The "Age," Brisbane, 9/1/04.

The Christmas number of "OUR ALMA MATER," a periodical edited and published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, is to hand, and we desire to express our fullest appreciation of the number. As is usual with this periodical, it contains many illustrations identical with the college, and the letterpress is of a most interesting and educating nature. The book, doubtless, is always eagerly looked forward to by "the old brigade," who have spent happy times at the college, for on perusing its pages the past must necessarily renew itself, and old comrades who have drifted apart will often see in its columns what Fate has wrought for their college chums. Not only that, but it must also prove of much interest to those who have not been connected with the college to learn the general workings of it. Messrs. Finn Brothers, Sydney, are the printers, and are to be complimented on the production.—The "Cobar Leader," 8/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We are in receipt of a copy of the last isue of the above publication, dealing with Riverview College and its pupils. Like previous publications from the same source, it is well got up, and its contents are interesting reading for young folk generally, and much more so to all having any connection with the college. As we have previously written in connection with Riverview, the amusements and recreations of the pupils seem to be well looked after as well as their tuition.—The "Coonamble Times," 9/1/04.

We have received Vol. V, No. 2, of "OUR ALMA MATER"—a school brochure published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, of Riverview, Sydney. It is now in its eighteenth year, and is well printed, excellently illustrated, and edited with much literary ability. It is a credit to the high class scholastic institution that issues so interesting a resume of its operations, in which mental culture and manly amusements are intertwined in such readable form.—The "Armidale Argus," 2/1/04.

The Christmas number of "OUR ALMA MATER," the representative press organ of St. Ignatius College, Riverview, Sydney, has reached this office. As usual, it is well got up, while the literary contributions are written in an able and attractive style. Necessarily this particular issue is devoted to a retrospect of the year's collegiate work, including the successes and non-successes of the boys in the field of manly games. St. Ignatius' College retains its position more firmly than ever as one of the leading institutions of the kind in the Commonwealth.—The "Cobar Chronicle," 1/1/04.

A well got up chronicle of a very excellent institution, "OUR ALMA MATER," contains the year's progress of St. Ignatius College, Riverview, Sydney. Besides reports of the advances made in various directions during 1903, there is a quantity of other interesting reading, the volume being also illustrated.—The "Evening Echo," Ballarat, 30/12/03.

"OUR ALMA MATER," No. 2 of vol v. of the new series of "OUR ALMA MATER" is, as usual, creditable to teachers and past and present pupils of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, from which the publication has been issued, for eighteen years past. "OUR ALMA MATER" serves the double purpose of providing a record of such events as in the bustle of the work-a-day world might other-

wise, though they are the "life" of such an institution, be lost, and at the same time of developing by literary application not a little of the learning acquired in St. Ignatius' College; for it must be remembered that this excellent annual (or semi-annual, for a winter edition is now issued), is edited by the students' themselves. In the literary sense a passage of the editorial may be applied to the uses of this publication in the latter respect: "The ruler and compass (says the editorial, referring to the study of Euclid) are not intended to replace the brain's activity. but merely to assist its work; guiding the young mind to rise from concrete fact to abstract principles and general theorems." And nobody who glances through the pages of "OUR ALMA MATER" can avoid the reflection that the care and grace needed to chronicle the events of the year, academic, sporting, or social, as they appear within these covers, are along with the debating society responsible for higher flights of literature which furnish a cheerful variant on matter of mere record. We congratulate the college on the brave journalistic efforts of its young editorial staff.—The "Freeman's Journal," Sydney, 9/1/04.

The current half-yearly number of the above magazine, which is the official organ of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, has reached us. It is in every respect fully up to the standard of previous issues, and reflects the highest credit on its editors, the students. As a record of the work performed in the college it is most comprehensive, and the various articles are written in a most readable style. It is profusely illustrated, well printed, and excellently got up in every respect.—The "Murrurundi and Quirindi Times," 9/1/04.

The Christmas number of "OUR ALMA MATER," the publication of the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, is to hand, and, as usual, affords very interesting reading. The magazine will naturally be of more interest to present and past students of the college but, nevertheless, the items of news and the articles and poems are so well written that any reader cannot fail to be pleased. Among the articles is one devoted to "The College," and written by a visitor from the Old Country. With the excellent photographs by which it is illustrated, the article gives a very good idea of the college. Throughout the magazine is up to the usual high standard, and the editors are to be congratulated on their production.—The "Wanganui Chronicle" (N.Z.), 7/1/04.

OUR ALMA MATER" (Dec. '03), edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, reached us this week. The number before us seems to be more "newsy" than previous issues, the major portion of the space being devoted to the doings of the Collegians, both at study and recreation. We congratulate the editors on their work.—The "Australian," Brisbane, 31/12/03.

That neat and most readable periodical "OUR ALMA MATER," has come to hand from Riverview, Sydney, conveying with it the compliments of the season. This journal is fast gaining ground, and its Xmas 1903 production is a credit to the publisher and editors alike.—The "Grey River Argus," Greymouth, N.Z., 9/1/04.

Considering that "OUR ALMA MATER" now issues a mid-winter number, it is surprising that the standard has been so well kept up in the Xmas number. It is, perhaps, not quite so interesting from a literary point of view as the mid-winter issue; but, nevertheless, it contains some capital articles and illustrations, as well as complete reports of the school doings and speech day, at which Cardinal Moran presided.—The "Southern Cross," Adelaide, 15/1/04.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have received the Xmas issue of the "ALMA MATER," a vry interesting booklet edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. The present issue is quite up to the high standard maintained in the issues of previous years, and contains contributions by students and ex-students which show exceptional literary talent. The every-day life in the College is chronicled in an interesting manner, and the reading of such must bring back happy thoughts of school days to the many colonists who received their education at Riverview. "OUR ALMA MATER" is well printed and is excellently illustrated with views of the College, swimming, rowing, cricket, football, etc., also photos of many of the present and past pupils. There are also reports of concerts and debates, and articles on various subjects, besides carefully expounded views on past history. On the whole the "ALMA MATER" is a very interesting and well printed magazine.—The "Wyalong Star," Jan. 26th, '04.

"OUR ALMA MATER," Riverview, Sydney.—Once more this attractive little magazine proffers itself for notice, and mutely pleads for that recognition which is its due. Edited by the boy-students of the college, the magazine reflects credit on the institution it represents, its official staff, and always-increasing body of students. The notices of the routine work and the results achieved are interesting to parents considering the problem of suitable schools for their boys, while the beautiful and healthful position of the buildings, situated on a charming reach of the Lane Cove River, appeals most powerfully to the practical sense of anxious mothers. The numerous illustrations of sports, functions, external and interior surroundings of the students, form a pleasant corollary to the letterpress.—"Otago Witness," N.Z., Jan. 20.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Ainsi que chaque année, au commencement de janvier, le courrier nous a apporté le numéro de Noël de "OUR ALMA MATER," edité et dirigé par les élevés du collége de Riverview, à Sydney.

Nombre de Calédoniens connaissent ce magnifique établissement, qui se dresse dans une situation unique au monde, d'où l'on découvre l'incomparable panorama de Port Jackson; c'est là que plusieurs de nos jeunes compatriotes ont recu les bienfaits d'une forte et solide instruction de la part de ces éducateurs eminents que sont les Jésuites, que nos misérables gouvernants poursuivent d'une haine idiote autant que féroce, alors que toutes les nations étrangères les accueillet et les respectent.

"Our Alma Mater" est fort bien illustrée et contient des notes de voyage, des impressions descriptives, des narrations historiques du plus haut dele intérêt, des poésies dues à la plume des élévres de Riverview. C'est une élégante autant autant qu' interessante publication.—W. P. "La France Australie," Noumea, N.C., 9/1/04.

EXCHANGES.

The Editor of "Our Alma Mater" begs to acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges received since Xmas, '03.

Bathurst Convent Annual.
Memoirs of Rosebank.
Vincentia.
The Xaverian.
New Zealand Catholic Magazine.
Mudgee College Annual.
Echoes from St. Stanislaus'.
St. Joseph's College Annual.
South African Catholic Magazine (3).
The Xavier (3).
Fleur-de-Lis (3).
St. Peter's School Magazine.
The King's School Magazine.
Newingtonian.
The Melburnian.
The Torchbearer.
Cooerwull Magazine.
The Dial.
Australian Vigneron, etc.
The Pastoralists' Review.
Mangalore Magazine (2).
Spring Hill College Review.
The Mountaineer (Mt. Melleray).
The Aloysiad.
The St. Ignatius' Collegian.
The Fordham Monthly (4).
The Stonyhurst Magazine (2).
The Beaumont Review (2).
Hawkesbury Agricultural College Journal (6).
St. Stephen's (Univ. College, Dublin).

Recent Publications.

Amongst the problems to be solved by the teacher, not the least important one is the choice of suitable text-books for his classes; and time, instead of aiding its solution—as is the case with other problems—but lends new difficulty, owing to the increase of books.

Now among the very many text-books that have come under our notice, none have pleased us so much as the admirable series issued by the University Tutorial Press, London. All their books which we have examined so far, are evidently the work of sound scholarship and undertaken by men who have been accustomed to meet the difficulties experienced by beginners Thus, in the classical series, they avoid all those unnecessary details found in so many text-books, which only confuse the young aspirant by crowding his memory and preventing him from reaping the real literary training which the Ancient Classics are meant to impart: on the other hand, they bring into relief, by careful selection, the points which scholarship requires.

The Mathematical series offers the clearest and most accurate set of books we have met. They have the merit—very rare amongst elementary text-books—of containing nothing in the way of slipshod definitions and loose explanations which the student will only have to unlearn as he advances.

The new programme issued by the University of Sydney for the Senior and Matriculation Honours Examination includes the study of Co-ordinate Geometry: we think the teacher would do well to examine the "Tutorial Co-ordinate Geometry," as we confidently believe that it will be found more suitable than any other text-book for smoothing away the difficulties which so many students find when approaching this branch for the first time.

Reasoned Methods in Arithmetic and Algebra,
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Xavier College, Melbourne.

We are pleased to note that the author is now engaged in preparing for immediate publication a new and revised edition of this excellent work on Mathematics. We note also—and beg to draw the attention of teachers to it—that the Education Department of Victoria has recommended it formally as a textbook for the Public (State) school teachers and pupil teachers of Victoria.

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