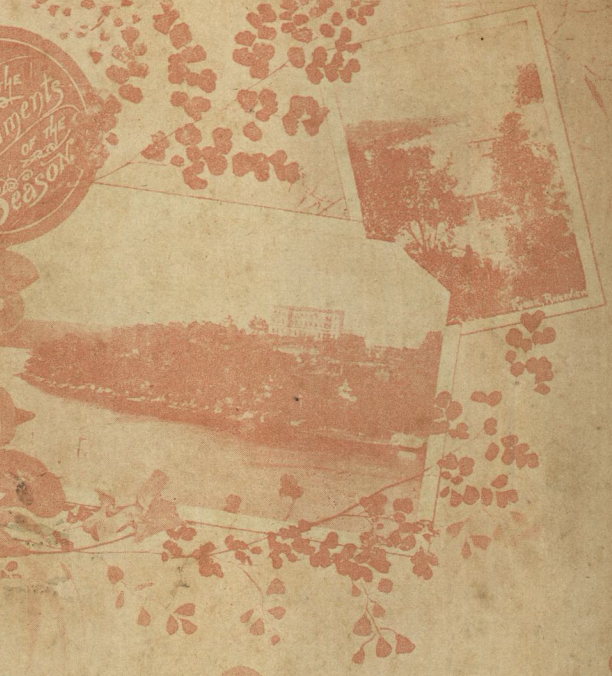
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Ad Majorem
Dei Gloriam.

OUR ALMA MATER.

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

Printed by Finn Bros., Sydney.

A. M. D. G.

The Golden Jubilee

. . . OF . . .

The Immaculate Conception,

DECEMBER 8TH, 1854-1904.

Clara Davidis suboles, Maria,
Casta conceptu maculaeque pura,
Dona seducto generi decusque
Perdita reddis.

Dum pedes lambit tibi luna fulges
Coelites inter celebris, Maria,
Jure tu poscis genitis coronas
Alma puella.

Labe funesta populi gravatus
Nunc gemit mundus sceleris labore,
Tolle jam dirum facinus, precamur,
Tempore sacro,

Quando conceptus celebrat per orbem
Jubilaeum gens tua, Virgo. Jesum
Robur et lumen tribuas benigne
Mortis in hora.

P. O'B.



THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

MURILLO

OUR ALMA MATER.

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

No. 28. December, 1904. Nineteenth Year.

EDITORIAL.

'Turn o'er these idle leaves. Such toys as these
Were not unsought for, as, in languid dreams,
We lay beside our lotus-feeding streams,
And nursed our fancies in forgetful ease.
.....When at last
These calm revolving moons that come and go—
Turning our months to years, they creep so slow—
Have brought us rest, the not unwelcome past
May flutter to thee through these leaflets, cast
On the wild winds that all around us blow.'
—Holmes.

AGAIN—dear Readers old and new—we cordially invite you to 'turn o'er these idle leaves;' varied they may be, as varied as an autumn-tinted garden, yet from one common root they spring, from one old tree, OUR ALMA MATER—which feign would spread her branches far and wide and welcome underneath her shade those many friends, of whom some toil beneath the burden of the day, whilst some in lighter mood, of younger mind, are devoted to holiday pastimes. It is our object, then, to chat with you about those old familiar scenes—the memories of the past reflected in the present; to conjure up those lessons learnt long ago, and, perhaps, forgotten with the waste of years; to dwell at times upon those high ideals, which made our boyish hearts so throb in days gone by.

It is with especial pleasure, then, that we remind you of the glories of the present year. The Universal Church, in one accord of praise and joy, is celebrating the most cherished of Mary's privileges—her Immaculate Conception. Our great Pontiff, Pius the X., a worthy successor to Pius the IX., the champion of this dogma, has called upon all the Catholic world to celebrate befittingly the Golden Jubilee of the Proclamation of this great dogma. We shall not surely be behindhand, but, rather, amongst the foremost ranks of those who hasten to the call.

We shall conclude these few remarks by offering you some verses given to us as we go to press:—

Bright may your Christmas be,
Gladness unbounded,
Silver-toned New Year bells
Joyous be sounded.
Golden your crown of peace,
Angels befriending,
Pledge of some greater gift,
Yes, one unending.

List to the peals that sound—
Perhaps you are sleeping;
Children—this Jubilee
Are you not keeping?
Look at yon crescent moon,
Brightness unbroken;
Surely you know it well,
Mary's own token.

Virgin of David's stock,
Lily unfaded,
Hark to our early prayer,
Morning-light shaded;
Still as the evening falls,
Crimson-hue tinted,
Vesper hymns rise to thee,
Praises unstinted.

Dial of Achaz fair,
True Sun reflecting,
Wisdom in thee hath shone,
Error rejecting;
Pure as the Alpine snow,
Spotless and holy,
Yet in thy rank so high,
Humble and lowly.

Look on thy children, then,
Hail, Queen of Heaven!
Many in anguish are
Sorrowful riven;
See, how they raise to thee
Tear-dimmèd glances,
Trusting in thy pure love,
Certain their chances.

Our Past Students.—We gladly seize the opportunity of reminding our Past Students that the coming year is a very special one for us. It will be the Silver Jubilee of the Foundation of the College. We are, then, most anxious to have all possible information about our ex-students—their whereabouts, their success in life, &c., that our Jubilee Number may be complete. We earnestly request them to send a little note, either to the Editor of the "O.A.M.," or to one of the College staff. We are, consequently, publishing in this issue a list of the staff. Many of the past will recognize there familiar names of old friends, who would be most happy to receive a line of communication from them.

We are again indebted to many kind friends this year for their generous donations towards our Prize Fund. We beg to tender our sincere thanks to His Grace Archbishop Kelly for a Gold Medal for Religious Knowledge; to Dr. Kenny, Perth, W.A., for his present of five guineas; to Mr. G. J. Barry and Mr. A. Coffey, for their presents of two guineas; to the Ex-Students of the College, for the Kelly Memorial Prize; to Herr Hugo Alpen for Gold Medal and prize for Singing; to Messrs. McMenamin, Campbell, and Coad for the Special Prizes presented to the pupils.

In conclusion, we may note that the closing year has been a most fruitful one for us. A real spirit of hard work has pervaded the house from Senior to Elements, and the keen contest aroused in the various classes by the "Class Championship and Kelly Memorial Competitions" are, perhaps, among the best proofs of the solid work done. If more proof were needed, a glance at the high-class passes of our Students in the recent Junior Examinations will, we believe, satisfy the most exacting.

Wherever a true spirit of work prevails, there also the spirit of piety must flourish, as the Latin has it—"*laborare est orare;*" and amongst us, thank God, this spirit has flourished, lightening our labours and sanctifying our days and years.

ABOUT SOCIALISM.

AS is sufficiently indicated by the title there is no intention on our part of entering in this short paper upon a philosophical or theological discussion of the wide question of Socialism. We merely purpose giving expression to some thoughts on the subject, which may be found serviceable at the present juncture in the history of this country, and to Riverviewers "old and new" in particular.

As must be evident to all, there is a species of Socialism—Catholic or Christian, as it is called, which is greatly to be desired by everyone. It is that advocated by Pope Leo XIII. in his well-known Encyclical on the subject. It consists in all men looking upon and treating one another as brothers, as in truth they really are. It consists in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and encouragement, and in giving every man a fair field, without, however, any favour. This species of Socialism is, as we have said, greatly to be desired and fostered, as it would put an end to all injustice and unfairness, and would give every man a full opportunity of making way in proportion to his efforts and abilities, as well as of transmitting to his posterity the legitimate fruit of his personal labour and exertions

But there is another species of Socialism, called also in its extreme form "Communism," altogether different from the above and as strongly to be reprobated as the former is to be approved of. It consists in entertaining the notion that, as all men are brothers and equal in the sight of God, so there should be no distinction of class or rank among them in this world. This is at first sight a very plausible theory and one well suited *ad captandum vulgus*. Men are all prone to fix their eyes on their own troubles and burdens and to forget or ignore those of others. Nay, they often go further and fix their attention solely on what is pleasant and sunshiny in the lives of their neighbours, particularly those above them and compare this with their own troubles. The result is that they grow discontented with their lot in life and take to envy and repining. The wine of charity turns into vinegar in their mental stomachs and they begin to spit it out on every occasion, favourable or unfavourable. Being unhappy themselves, they cannot brook seeing others either really or apparently happy, and so they set themselves to disturb that happiness as far as they can. The great panacea for all such people is Socialism or "Communism" as preached to them by their hired demagogues. They cry out that there should be a universal levelling down, or levelling up, if you wish, and that no one man should be allowed to be more comfortable or more happy than his neighbour.

How absurd and false this notion is, it is not difficult to show. All riches and prosperity are necessarily the result and reward of labour on the part of someone or other. The primeval curse still remains upon the earth. In the beginning God said to Adam: "*Cursed is the earth in thy work: with labour and toil shalt thou eat thereof all the days of thy life. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat the herbs of the earth.*" (Genesis iii. 17, 18.) A still further curse was put on the earth in the case of those who like Cain, have sinned personally. To him, and in him to all men guilty of grave personal sin, it was said: "*When thou shalt till it* (the earth), *it shall not yield to thee its fruit: a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be upon the earth.*" (Genesis iv. 12.)

Keeping these words of Scripture steadily before us, let us see what we can legitimately deduce from them. This, to begin with; that any man who wants to eat must work, not necessarily with a spade and shovel, but at some kind of occupation useful to the community at large. Just, however, as the injunction or blessing contained in the words

"*Increase and multiply*" affected mankind as a body, and not necessarily every individual member of that body, so does the curse pronounced upon the earth and upon man, cited above, affect mankind, as a body, and not necessarily every one of its individual members. As it would be absurd to hold that, by the precept (even granting it to be a precept) of increasing and multiplying (which we are by no means bound to do) every individual man and woman in the world is bound to marry, so it would be equally or even more absurd to hold that every individual man was bound to go out into the fields and work with a spade and shovel. If the human race, as a body or a sufficient number, does this, all is right. Man, as man, is tilling the earth. It does not, however, follow that those who remain are free to live as drones on the working community and batten at its expense, without doing any work whatever. If they do so, or attempt to do so, they deserve the fate reserved for the drones in a beehive at the end of autumn; that is, to be driven out unceremoniously and left to their own resources. No; every man must take some part in the working of the human hive, if he is to claim the right of sharing in the spoils.

"What, then," someone will say, "about the children of the rich and those born to a princely fortune? Are they to be made to work or expelled from the community, if they do not choose to work?" To this we reply that as whatever a man earns by the sweat of his brow, or at the expense of his brain-tissue, so to speak, is his very own, so he is at liberty to do what he likes with it and to bequeath it to whomsoever he wills. He is the proprietor of what he himself has earned. He has, therefore, a perfect right to bequeath it to his children, and they have a corresponding right to avail themselves of it. Nor can any other justly complain, unless under very exceptional circumstances. If the money or property had been unjustly gained, then no doubt he would act unjustly in bequeathing it, and his children would be participators in the injustice by availing themselves of it while cognizant of the injustice.

Persons who make the objection dealt with above are generally those who do not think or call anything work unless what is done with the hands and literally in "*the sweat of the brow.*" Outside this class, is there anyone who does not know that mental work is frequently the hardest of all, and that to play one's part in high and refined society involves, as a rule, a great deal of real labour. Take, for example, the case of kings and those in high station Can they, as a rule, call a single hour of the day their own! We read lately of an instance in which the King of England had to change his dress several times in a single day, that he might properly and becomingly fulfil his function as King. Will anyone say that he was not working, because, forsooth, he had not a pick and shovel in his hands along with a begrimed suit of corudroy or moleskin? Much more is this true, as a rule, of ladies in high stations. Their life is often one of drudgery, not to say slavery. They have to attend to and keep up the fashions and style of their exalted position, and in every way to play a troublesome rôle "Then," replies the Socialist, "Let us do away with Fashion and Style!" But if Fashion and Style be done away with, see what will come of it! The status of society will at once be lowered and with it the standard of cleanliness and morality. Men, instead of labouring and aspiring to be as far as possible like to the angels and only "a little lower" than them, even while on earth, will by degrees descend to the level of animals and wallow in the mire. It is to prevent this lowering, that some of the holiest people have made a point of attending balls, parties, and social gatherings of all kinds. We read of saintly ladies, who were afterwards known to have been wearing hair-cloth under their silks and satins, whilst moving in the midst of the gayest saloons. Socialism would do away with all this by placing all men in a state of mediocre equality.

Besides, Socialism in the popular sense is altogether impracticable. This may be well illustrated by the following rather amusing story.

Some twenty years ago the members of a certain political party in England went about the country preaching the gospel of a redistribution of the land. There was enough land in England, they said, and a sufficient number of cows to provide the head of every family with "three acres and a cow." "Let the thing be done," they said "and we shall at once be a happy and contented community." A listener to one of the speeches made on the subject chanced to be an undergardener and a little fond of his beer at times. He was greatly pleased with the proposal and showed

this by whistling and singing gaily at his work next day. His master noticed the change and asked him the reason. He explained his prospects and hopes. "Well, now, John," said his master, "you are fond of your beer at times, and you might some day take it into your head to sell me your three acres and your cow, in order to have enough of beer." "I might—that's true!" "Then I should have six acres and two cows. And if another followed your example, I should soon have nine acres and three cows; and so after a while we should come to where we are at present." John was puzzled for a moment. However, he was equal to the occasion; he soon brightened up and said: "*Oh, then we should only have to divide over again!*"

It is clear, therefore, that that Socialism, which demagogues are so fond of preaching is from every point of view absurd and impracticable. It is founded on the false principle that a man has a right to enjoy the fruit of another's labour and industry.

As for the distribution of riches and the greater prosperity of one man compared to another, while the amount of labour is or appears to be the same, we are brought here into contact with the Fatherly Providence of God, in whose hands are all riches, and Who is free to distribute them as He wills. That He always distributes them in the manner which will be ultimately found to be the best for the individual, there can be no doubt, and that just because He is a Father. Many a man will be saved by his poverty, who, had he been rich, would in all probability, or even assuredly, have lost his soul eternally.

As a rule, however, even temporal prosperity will be found to follow labour and industry, for "*God helps those who help themselves*" and blesses their work. On some individuals, and even communities, He may have higher designs, and keep them all their days in poverty. This He has done in the case of some of His greatest servants. Our Blessed Lord Himself, while on earth, spent his life in poverty, though He worked steadily at His trade as a carpenter. St. Paul, likewise, who was a tentmaker by profession, carried on his trade at intervals, even during his Apostolic career. "*I have not coveted,*" he says, "*any man's silver, gold, or apparel, as you yourselves know; that such things as were needful for me, and for them that are with me, these hands have furnished.*" (Acts xx. 33, 34.)

Neither riches, therefore, nor poverty are of themselves a certain sign of God's favour. Saints will be found in every position in life, from the throne to the hovel. Holiness consists essentially in doing the will of God and submitting to His decrees, whatever they may be, without murmur or complaint.

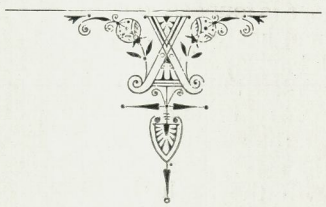
To briefly sum up what has been said: the Socialism, which consists in a spirit of brotherly love and mutual helpfulness, is good and desirable; that which consists in a desire to do away with all distinction of classes, and to have all men equally rich or equally poor, as the case may be, is a mere delusion and the pet creed of the lazy and indolent

In confirmation of what we have here laid down, we give the following extract from an article on "Industrial Liberty," written by the Professor of Political Science, Mr. H. L. Nelson, in Williams' College (America).

"All the gains of civilisation during the last hundred years," he observes, "have been largely the gains of industry; and nowhere has efficiency resulted from the effort to give the hand which works control over the mind which plans and which conducts Therefore, the employer of labour is contending for the maintenance of a system which has brought to us with accumulation of wealth abundance of comfort, of ease, of welfare, of rich opportunities of repose, that in its turn, if rightly used, gives an opportunity for the improvement of the intellectual and spiritual side of man. Every limitation of industrial liberty is really an obstacle to economic progress and an arrest of civilisation; and in these circumstances it becomes the duty of the citizen and of the State to defend the old and tried industrial system which, through the operation of the free mind and the free hands of the free man, whether alone or incorporated with others, has given us the splendid gains of the inventors, of the adventurous and far-sighted directors of industrial enterprises, and of the wise and courageous capitalist, who, having faith in the future, has embarked his property in services which are for mankind as well as for himself." The professor protests energetically against the levelling communism which in trades unions "attempts to prevent the rise of the superior man by reducing him to the level of the inefficient;" and he points out that "working men themselves are the first victims of a tyranny which places obstacles in the way of the rise of their own best men, and which may often deny the right to work to the great majority of wage earners in this country."



Speech Day, 1904.





OUR Annual Distribution of Prizes took place this year on December 5th, in presence of a large and distinguished audience. His Eminence the Cardinal was unable at the last moment to be present, owing to indisposition, and in his place the Coadjutor-Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, presided. Among the numerous visitors were included :— Sir William Lyne, M.H.R., Monsignor O'Brien, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), Alderman T. Hughes, Alderman W. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. J. Calvert, Dr. Morris (Educational Department), Mr. Lenehan (Director of the Observatory), Mr. T. Dalton, K.C.S.G., Mr. Lawrence Campbell, R. N. Teece, Esq., M.A., Rev. M. Flemming, Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Rev. G. Kelly, S.J., and many others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received by the Rev. Father Gartlan from Sir Edmund Barton, the Admiral and Lady Fanshawe, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Finn, Sir Normand and Lady MacLaurin, Hon. G. H. and Mrs. Reid, Hon. Mr. O'Conor and Mrs. O'Conor, Hon. Mr. Hogue and Mrs. Hogue, Hon. S. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt (Town Clerk), Senator Keating, Mr. Fehon (Railway Commissioner), Professors MacCallum, Carslaw, Wood, and many others. The Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Carruthers, Colonel and Mrs. Waddell, and also the Attorney-General accepted the invitation to be present, but, owing to pressing public business, were unable to leave the City in the afternoon, and sent messages to that effect. Before the prizes were distributed, the following programme was submitted :—



Overture—"Danse Pastorale." .. .. German.
Orchestra.

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

Act III., Scene I.

Julius Cæsar	Bryan Hughes.
Marcus Antonius	Desmond Gavan-Duffy.
Popilius Lena	Roger Hughes.
Marcus Brutus	Patrick Quinn.
Cassius	Francis Hughes.
Casca	Erroll Bottrell.
Trebonius	.. Gerald Allen.
Decius Brutus	Tyson Doneley.
Metellus Cimber	.. John Barlow.
Cinna	Desmond Clark.
Artemidorus	Joseph Conlon.
Clitus	.. William Macdonald.

Senators, Guards, Conspirators.

Quartette—"Andante Cantabile op. 16." .. .. *Beethoven*
Messrs. J. H. McMenamin, W. J. Coad, and
Messrs. G. Taylor and Bryce Carter.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Operetta—

"TRIAL BY JURY."

(By kind permission of Mr. J. C. Williamson.)

The Learned Judge	Tyson Doneley.
Plaintiff	Hugh Macken.
Defendant	.. David Roth.
Counsel for Plaintiff	Gerald Allen.
Usher	Eugene Perraud.
Foreman of the Jury	.. Leo Payten.
Associate	.. William Macdonald.

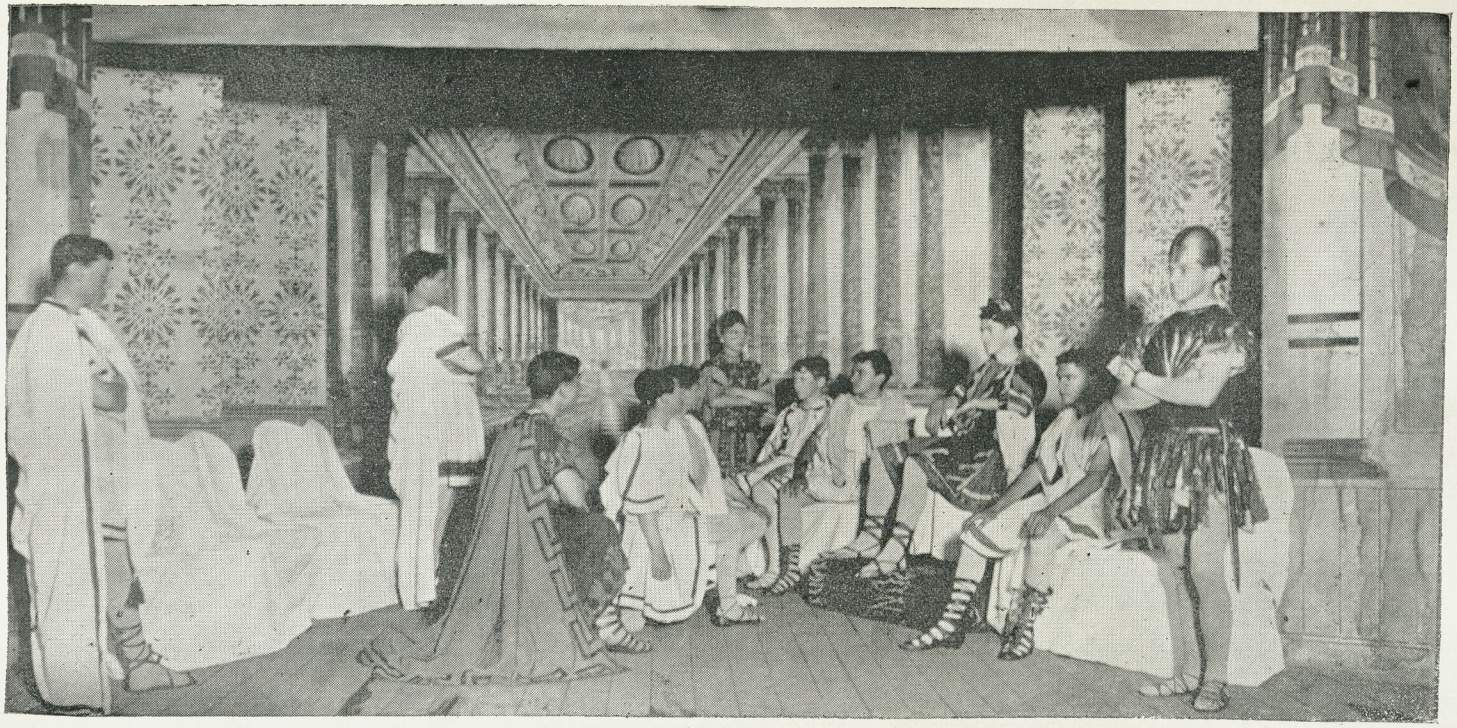
Barristers, Attorneys, Spectators.

Carmen "Ad Mariam Immaculatam." .. .. .. *Joseph Conlon.*

Prefect of Studies' Annual Report.

Distribution of Prizes.

"God Save the King."



THE CHARACTERS IN THE SCENE FROM JULIUS CAESAR.

Photo by Kerry & Co.

We cannot refrain from warmly congratulating our young artists on the brilliant success that crowned their efforts. To quote the words of the "Freeman's Journal" : "So far from overtaxing the ability of the students, the entertainment was remarkable for the high standard of excellence of which it gave proof on their part." The thorough training afforded the pupils in elocution was evidenced by the skill with which each and every one of the actors sustained his part in the scene from "Julius Cæsar." Indeed, it is difficult to single out individual actors for special praise, but all will agree in admitting that D. Gavan-Duffy as Mark Antony, Bryan Hughes as Julius Cæsar, W. Macdonald as Clitus, and P. Quinn as Brutus displayed in a marked manner the evident dramatic ability with which they are endowed. Whatever tension of mind might have been caused amongst the audience by Shakespeare's Death Scene was soon relieved by the exquisitely-rendered quartette "Andante Cantabile," from Beethoven, by Messrs. J. H. McMenamin, W. J. Coad, G. Taylor, and Bryce Carter.

The second part of the programme consisted of Gilbert and Sullivan's charming little operetta "Trial by Jury," reproduced by kind permission of Mr. J. C. Williamson. The manner in which the choruses were rendered showed that the young vocal artists were in no way inferior to the more classic dramatists of the "Julius Cæsar." The rich voice of the young Usher (Master Perraud) rang out clearly through the large hall, and was greatly admired by all. Tyson Doneley, as Learned Judge, filled the Bench with becoming dignity ; while Gerald Allen's acting as Counsel for Plaintiff attracted considerable attention. At the conclusion of the operetta, a Latin ode, written specially for the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception by one of the College Professors, was read by Joseph Conlon, Captain of the House, and Prefect of Our Lady's Sodality. This was followed by the Annual Report of the Prefect of Studies :—

A.M.D.G.

Report of the Prefect of Studies.

My Lord Cardinal, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE friends of the College, from a more or less theoretical point of view, and among those friends the parents of the boys, from a more or less practical point of view, will be glad this year to note that our successes at the Public Examinations are quite up to the average, the high average, of other years. As regards the Junior University Examination, the Matriculation requirements of this Examination constitute a test, so far almost as a test of school-work resulting from outside examination can be a test, of good work done in the school, and our boys have stood this test very well indeed. Few schools, even of the best, can claim 60 per cent. matriculated, all candidates passing with credit, all getting Honours in Latin, and all but one (not presented) getting Honours in English, all, moreover, passing in French and Arithmetic

In these days of reform the public interested in school matters expects an expression of opinion from the Colleges and Schools of the country, and, indeed, it is a duty laid upon those who have education in their hands to speak from the fulness of a practical acquaintance with this great question. The Rector of St Ignatius' College has during the last few months taken occasion to offer an opinion on the changes introduced into the Public Examinations, laying emphasis on the necessity of greater

encouragement for History and for Science, while, at the same time, there is thorough agreement with the University authorities on the need of raising the standard all round. Professor McCallum, in his paper on the New Regulations, read before the Teachers' Association, quotes the words of the Rector as "among the wisest and most timely that have appeared." It is, moreover, gratifying to note that the obstacles to joining the great subjects of History and Literature are vanishing, as it is realised how easily the two subjects go together in other countries, and what little real danger there is of any intrusion of the old historical myths and unhistorical histories, especially in the Junior and Middle grades of the secondary schools of this country.

The secondary schools indeed are still more closely concerned in the general movement for reform; and there is strong reason to think that in the teaching of science the secondary schools and colleges, are to be urged, gently at first, but strongly also, to put themselves in line with secondary schools in other countries and not to be behindhand in any point of perfection whether in the theoretical or practical, and even technical branches, of that subject. With these views of the need and importance of science we, as a matter of course, cordially agree; and the leading schools and schoolmasters will hardly quarrel with any attempt to encourage such a vitally important and such a practical subject as science. The only difficulty will be the old difficulty of course. Science in schools means equipment and very expensive equipment. In other countries, consequently, science in schools means a special aid to schools given from the department which insists upon the improved equipment of the schools, and a very elaborate equipment it is, however economical may be the lines on which the work be attempted It is then not without hope and some anxiety that the secondary schools and colleges must look forward to any suggestions, any practical and helpful suggestions, towards the improvement of our science teaching.

With respect to Religious Instruction* at Riverview we owe much to the kindly and generous encouragement of the Most Reverend Dr. Kelly. We seize this opportunity moreover of laying stress on the great stimulus of a special prize presented in such a subject. To those friends of the college who, like His Grace, the Archbishop, give such encouragement to our most important and at the same time difficult subjects it will be no doubt gratifying to know that the very greatest interest and emulation are aroused in competing for the reward.

Address by the Coadjutor Archbishop.

His Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop then addressed the audience eloquently in the following speech :—

Father Rector, Sir William Lyne, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to make a few remarks in connection with our meeting this afternoon in this great College of Riverview. I am not going to compete with the good pupils who behind our backs here are not giving me fair play. (Hear, hear.) I wish them a pleasant vacation, and as they depart for their vacation we all, I am sure, congratulate them on the termination, and the successful termination, of their year's work. I may say to the ladies, and particularly to the mothers who may be here, that it pleased Providence for a certain decade of my life to place me in charge of a number of young men, and I looked upon two departments of our College as specially important. One was the Refectory—(Hear, hear)—and the other was the Dormitory. (Hear, hear.) From the evidence of the good health and spirits of the students, we may be sure they are well looked after here, both in the Re-

* In the higher schools a wide course—embracing Gerard's Religious Instructions, Codex on Faith Treatise, Fander's Catechetical Instructions, Notes on Fundamental Notions, Exegesis of St. Matthew and St. John,

fectory and the Dormitory. But there are other departments in the College. There are the Class Halls and the Study Halls. How did the work get on in these departments ? We have learned from the Report of the Prefect of Studies. In that Report we are all interested : the parents are interested ; Society is interested, and also the pastors of Society, the Ecclesiastical pastors ; and I speak as representing the whole Clerical body, whether Catholic or non-Catholic. (Hear, hear.) Yes, we take a general interest, a paternal interest, above all in young men in our schools. The young men depend for their future happiness upon themselves. Loving mothers cannot secure the happiness of their children. Society looks for its success in Commerce and its success in Industry upon those who are leaving Riverview ; these, or those who have left it in the past, and those who will be leaving in the future. Yes, and Society looks to the educated youth, particularly here in Australia, for practical patriotism, minding first their own homes, their own business, and then managing with prudence, integrity, and self-sacrifice the public affairs, to the management of which they may be called. No person in reason can take offence at the principle that all men are not equal, that all men are not called on to lead. Let anyone say, "All may be leaders," and he will soon find the application of that principle "If the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the pit." We look to those who are favoured, particularly as are the students of Riverview and similar colleges throughout Australia, whether Catholic or non-Catholic ; we look to them as leaders of our Democracy ; those who will safeguard Democracy and be the truest friends of Democracy by keeping it in the lines of right reason and religion, with due regard for all classes of society. (Hear, hear.)

These remarks are general, and, if you will permit me, I will make a little note, or give you two or three ideas on particular points in the Report of the Prefect of Studies.

Attention was called to History and Science as branches that should be encouraged. Now there is a difficulty about History, and as a Catholic and a Denominationalist I protest against the origin of these difficulties. We are not afraid of truth, but we must guard ourselves and be guarded against falsehood and fallacy. The study of History from pure sources cannot be over-calculated, but we know from real historians (and I may mention Mr. Lecky in particular) that there is hardly anything more difficult or hardly anything which requires more special qualifications than the writing of History. It must be by a man of research, of discernment, and of loyalty to truth and high principles. You must be, as it were, neutralised with regard to party sentiment, and keep yourself in that sphere of neutrality, or never rely on History. Give us properly-written Histories. We cannot have too much of them ; and therefore I say, as representative of a denomination numbering 250,000,000 of Christians, we are not afraid of history ; and as a fact to prove and sustain this point, there are the Vatican Archives thrown open by Leo XIII. to the students of the universe. (Hear, hear.) And there is an acceptance given by the Catholic world to the lives of the Popes as written by the Protestant historian, Pastor. But History that is written in the spirit of bias is dangerous, it is poisonous. I have never called poison that certain mixture of religious instruction that is generally popularly favoured in New South Wales, though sometimes the Press has represented me as saying that that religious instruction is a poison. I have never said so. But I have said, and I said it in speaking of Ireland. "Give us no bread at all, rather than poisoned bread." And I now say it of history, "Give us no history at all, rather than biassed history," and to this biassed history Society must refer the dissension and enmity between men of different denominations, each of whom according to his own views and principles is a man of honour and integrity.

Sometime ago, in speaking of succession to the Papacy, I claimed for the Papacy the credit of Magna Charta, the great Charter of English liberty. Some time after a letter appeared in one of our leading newspapers signed by the word "Civis." It appeared to me to be written in a spirit of hostility and contention, and therefore I did not mind it ; but I would say now that I do claim Magna Charta to

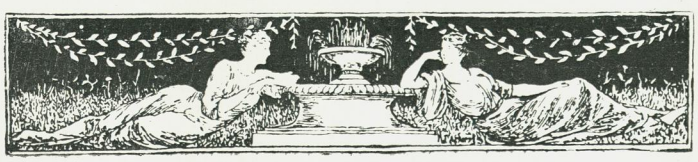
the credit of the Papacy. This writer said Innocent III. was against it, that Innocent III. excommunicated Langton, and supported King John. I would say, arguing strictly, let it pass. Magna Charta was not granted in the time of Innocent III. The Magna Charta standing on the English Statute Book is not the Magna Charta of Runnymede ; it is the Magna Charta given by King Henry, acting according to the counsel and with the consent of Pope Honorius III. This just shows you how History can be mis-written, and mis-written History is the bane of students. (Hear, hear.) Another particular subject for you to safeguard, if you permit me to touch upon it for a moment, is Religious Instruction. The Prefect of Studies states in his Report that it is an important and difficult subject. Now, that should not be so ; it is difficult if you don't take it in time ; it is difficult if you don't master the principles ; but taken in time it will grow as the tree in good soil planted by the running water—(Hear, hear)—and there will be no difficulty. I will give you as an example an illustration in the case of one of the greatest minds, one of the keenest and brightest intelligences that ever adorned the human race. His name was Augustine. For a time he was a stranger to Christian doctrines. He was led through the maze of heresy seeking for truth, and imagining he would find it in this place and that place, he was all the time groping in the dark ; but when he came to master the Christian principles—and they are not many—we may say that there is only one, he believed that God was his Master, and he submitted his intelligence to His. Recognise that God was above them, and they had mastered all the principles of Christian Doctrine, and nothing is more natural, because it corresponds with our requirements, just as our mothers' milk corresponds with the requirements of infant life. Of all subjects at Riverview, Christian Doctrine will ever hold a foremost place, and Riverview will uphold the Christian traditions of the Order of St. Ignatius. Since St. Ignatius founded his Order in the sixteenth century, the Jesuits have been eminent as educators, and therefore they are still hated by the enemies of true and practical Religion ; but I would say, what are the principles of their instruction ? What are their aims ? Their endeavour and intention is to aim at what is higher and better still ; they will be better in everything that is good, let it be physical culture, let it be intellectual culture, let it be moral culture, let it be science of any kind, secular or religious. Go to your libraries and you will find the best authors are the Jesuits, the most voluminous works are from the Jesuits. There are no men in the world today who are better educated themselves, and who are doing more for the cause of the advancement of education in general, than the representatives of Ignatius Loyola, and represented here by the College of Riverview. (Applause.) What are their aims ? A gentleman once asked me, as I was travelling on the Rhine, near Bingen, some questions about Catholics, and he was surprised to find their doctrines so reasonable. "Now here is a question I want you to answer. What is a Jesuit ? Is not a Jesuit a man who says you may do harm," said he, "no matter what it is, in order to get good out of it ; that the end will justify the means ?" I said, "You have put the answer into my mouth, my friend. No one can do any harm whatever for the sake of any good that is to come out of it." Here is what a Jesuit is. If a Jesuit has the choice of two or three courses, one is good, the other is better, and the other is better still, he is bound by his profession to take the best of all ; and if better still can be got, then he is bound to take that—(Hear, hear) ; and their feet are not off the ground ; they study themselves, and their course of study is extra long ; they begin at the foundation, work up patiently, for there is no forced growth in education. The Jesuit was kept at the particular form of study he liked best, whether religious knowledge, historical knowledge, or physical knowledge—I mean Physical Sciences. I don't like to call them sciences, for there is no science now but Rational Science ; the other so-called sciences are merely experimental, and do not deserve the sacred name of Science. Well, the Jesuit is asked, "Which do you like best ?" He is kept at the post as long as he does what he is told, and as long as he works for his work only he will be kept at that one

sphere ; and I say without fear of contradiction, and all friends of Science will agree with me, there is no man better educated generally or better educated in Science than the Fathers of this Society. The motto of the Jesuits is culture of the highest kind ; ecclesiastical culture and true culture. Let us trust that our Jesuit Schools will employ their Order in Australia to benefit both of these to the fullest extent. Let them turn out good Christians, good citizens, and good business men ; then such meetings as to-day will be regarded as red letter days. The parents will rejoice in the progress of their children, and all those who love their country will rejoice that we have such institutions amongst us which are working so successfully and working with such good promise for the common good. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Hon. John Hughes then rose and said :—

Father Gartlan, Ladies and Gentlemen, I only rise to ask you to join in passing a hearty vote of thanks to His Grace The Archbishop for the address he has just delivered. I may say I expected and hoped to have been accompanied by the Premier, but important business has detained him. He has asked me specially to apologise to Father Gartlan for his unavoidable absence. I will only say, speaking as an old Jesuit pupil and the father of a few more Jesuit pupils, I heartily appreciate everything that His Grace has said with regard to this great Order. We entrust our children to them, and, in spite of what may be said of them, we can get no men who are better teachers, and who are so entirely worthy of our trust, than the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. I think it is a great thing for us Catholics that we have them here. When I was a boy they were not here. It is not so many years ago that the Rev. Father Dalton—who, thank God, is still amongst us—(Hear, hear)—purchased this property and laid the foundations of the Jesuit Order in New South Wales. One thing I felt, as far as I am concerned, that for certain I would not have to send my boys thousands of miles away from home to a Jesuit College, and I am sure you will all agree with everything His Grace has said, that we are under an obligation to the Jesuit Fathers for the care they take of our children ; and I am sure you will all agree with me in passing a hearty vote of thanks to His Grace for the kind words he has said, and especially his words with regard to the Jesuit Fathers. (Carried with acclamation.)

Father Gartlan, on rising, said :—I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, the sooner you get into the open air the better. I beg to thank His Grace, who, in the Cardinal's absence, has attended here to-day. I beg to thank Sir William Lyne, the representative of the Federal Government, and an old friend of this College, who has come here at great inconvenience to himself ; also the Hon. Mr. Hughes, our old pupil, and the father of a number of our pupils. I may say that the Attorney-General had fully determined to be here, but he is unable to attend, as a breach of promise case is engaging his attention. Now, with regard to His Grace's speech, I don't think it would be becoming of me to return him thanks. Archbishop Kelly is an old and tried friend of our Society, and, in fine weather and ill weather, he has always been entirely with us ; and I think his deliverance here to-day is but another proof of his sympathy with us. Of all people in the world, the most hated are the Jesuits. They are, however, the best-loved also. (Loud applause.) I will ask your Grace to finish your arduous duties by handing over the prizes.



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Senior and Matriculation Honours Examinations, November, 1904.

JOHN BOYLAN and JOHN LENTAIGNE presented themselves for the above Examinations, and both were successful in obtaining the Honours Martriculation and entrance to the University in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Science. JOHN BOYLAN, in addition, qualified for Engineering.

		French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.
JOHN BOYLAN ...	M. E.	C	B	C	A	B	A	B
JOHN LENTAIGNE.	M	C	B	C	B	C	C	

J. BOYLAN also passed in History of Europe, and J. LENTAIGNE in English.

In the Honours Matriculation held concurrently with the Senior Examination, JOHN BOYLAN was placed on the Second Class honour list in Mathematics and the Third Class honour list in French, while JOHN LENTAIGNE obtained honours in French and Greek.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

(Gold Medal presented by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly.)

Furneaux Mann
Reginald Bridge
Felix Conlon
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Desmond Gavan-Duffy

"THE KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZES."

SENIOR DIVISION.

Furneaux Mann
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Kenny

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Roger Hughes
Austin Desmond
William Macdonald

INTER-CLASS COMPETITION AND CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOLD MEDAL.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy (Junior)

SILVER MEDAL

Clarence Bridge (II. Grammar)

BOOK PRIZES.

Reginald Fitz-Herbert (Senior) } *ex aeq.*
Arthur Kelly (III. Grammar) }

WEEKLY EXAMINATIONS.

JUNIOR CLASS.
Desmond Gavan-Duffy

SECOND OF GRAMMAR.
Clarence Bridge

THIRD OF GRAMMAR.
Arthur Kelly

SENIOR CLASS.

Aggregate
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon

Christian Doctrine.
Victor Macken
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Conlon

Greek,
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken

Latin.
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon

French.
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon

English.
Victor Macken
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Conlon

English Essay.
Victor Macken
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Conlon

Modern History.
Victor Macken
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Conlon

Ancient History
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon
Reginald Fitz-Herbert

Arithmetic.
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon

Algebra.
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken
Joseph Conlon

Geometry.
Joseph Conlon
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Victor Macken

Trigonometry.
Reginald Fitz-Herbert
Joseph Conlon } *ex aeq.*
Victor Macken }

SUB-SENIOR CLASS.

Aggregate
Furneaux Mann
Felix Conlon
Bryan Hughes
Reginald Bridge
Raymond Ward

Christian Doctrine.
Reginald Bridge
Furneaux Mann
Felix Conlon
Raymond Ward } *ex*
Bryan Hughes } *æq.*

Greek.
Felix Conlon
Raymund Ward
Furneaux Mann
Bryan Hughes

Latin.
Felix Conlon
Raymund Ward
Furneaux Mann
Joseph Kenny

French.
Felix Conlon
Bryan Hughes
Randal McDonnell
Joseph Kenny

Ancient History.
Furneaux Mann
Reginald Bridge
Felix Conlon
Randal McDonnell

Co-ordinate Geometry.
Furneaux Mann
Félix Conlon
Reginald Bridge
Bryan Hughes

Algebra.
Felix Conlon
Furneaux Mann
Reginald Bridge
Randal McDonnell

Geometry,
Reginald Bridge
Felix Conlon
Randal McDonnell
Furneaux Mann

Trigonometry.
Furneaux Mann
Felix Conlon
Randal McDonnell
Bryan Hughes

English Essay.
Furneaux Mann
Bryan Hughes
Randal McDonnell
Raymund Ward

English.
Furneaux Mann
Joseph Kenny
Reginald Bridge
Bryan Hughes

Best Pass in Junr. Exam.
Randal McDonnell

Modern History.
Furneaux Mann
Bryan Hughes
Felix Conlon
Reginald Bridge

JUNIOR CLASS.

Aggregate.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Roger Hughes
Harold Rorke
Austin Feltham
James Kinkead

Christian Doctrine.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Austin Feltham
Roger Hughes
Harold Rorke

Greek.

Roger Hughes
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
James Kinkead
Austin Feltham

Latin.

Roger Hughes
Harold Rorke
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
James Kinkead

French.

Roger Hughes
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
James Kinkead
Harold Rorke

English.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Harold Rorke
Austin Feltham
Roger Hughes

English Composition.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Roger Hughes
Desmond Clarke
Percy Curtis

Arithmetic.

Austin Feltham
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Roger Hughes
Joseph Power

Algebra.

James Kinkead
Austin Feltham
Desmond Gavan-Dufiy
Desmond Clarke

Geometry.

Austin Feltham
Desmond Clarke
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Harold Rorke

SECOND GRAMMAR.

Aggregate.

Clarence Bridge
Alfred Proust
Austin Desmond
William McNally
Tyson Doneley

Christian Doctrine.

Tyson Doneley
Alfred Proust
Clarence Bridge
William McNally

Greek.

Austin Desmond
John de Lepervanche
Bertie Kelly
Clarence Bridge

Latin.

Clarence Bridge
John de Lepervanche
Gerald Allen
Bertie Kelly

French.

Alfred Proust
Clarence Bridge
Austin Desmond } *ex*
Eugene Perraud } *aeq.*
Gerald Allen

English.

Austin Desmond
Alfred Proust
Bertie Stuart-Mason
Clarence Bridge } *ex*
William McNally } *aeq.*

English Essay.

William McNally
Clarence Bridge
Austin Desmond
John de Lepervanche

History and Geography.

Austin Desmond
Alfred Proust
William McNally } *ex*
Gerald Allen } *aeq.*
Tyson Doneley

Ancient History.

John Barlow
Bertie Stuart-Mason
Clarence Bridge
John de Lépervanche

Arithmetic.

James Morris
Alfred Proust
Clarence Bridge
William McNally

Algebra.

William McNally
James Morris
Clarence Bridge
Bertie Kelly

Geometry.

Clarence Bridge
Alfred Proust
Bertie Stuart-Mason
James Morris } *ex*
Robert McCarthy } *aeq*

THIRD GRAMMAR.

Aggregate.

Arthur Kelly
Vincent Conlon
William Macdonald
Cyril Leonard
James Dalton } *ax*
Harold Allen } *aeq.*

Christian Doctrine.

Arthur Clift } *ex*
Cyril Leonard } *aeq*
Vincent Conlon
William Macdonald
Arthur Kelly

Greek.

James Dalton
Vincent Conlon
Arthur Kelly
Gerald Dalton

Latin.

Allan Johnstone
Harold Allen
Leo Payten } *ex*
Vincent Conlon } *aeq*
Arthur Kelly

French.

René Veyret
René Unger
James Dalton
Robert McCarthy

English.

Cyril Leonard
James Morris
Leo Payten
William Macdonald

English Essay.

William Macdonald
Arthur Kelly
Charles Burfitt } *ex*
Hugh Macken } *aeq.*
Robert McCarthy

Ancient History.

Joseph Veech
Arthur Kelly
James Morris
Allan Johnstone } *ex*
James Dalton } *aeq.*

Chemistry.

Cyril Leonard
Vincent Conlon } *ex*
William Macdonald } *aeq.*
Arthur Kelly
Adrian Collins

Arithmetic.

Arthur Kelly
Gerald Dalton
Justin McCarthy
William Macdonald

Algebra.

Vincent Conlon
Arthur Kelly } *ex*
Allan Johnstone } *aeq.*
William Macdonald
Harold Allen

Geometry.

William Macdonald
René Veyret
Alian Johnstone
Harold Allen

History and Geography.

James Morris
Vincent Conlon
Justin McCarthy
William Macdonald

Poetry Oral.

Joseph Veech
Arthur Kelly

RUDIMENTS—A CLASS.

Aggregate.

Adrian Collins
John Deery
Thomas Carlton
René Veyret
Adrian Foley

Christian Doctrine.

Adrian Collins
John Deery
Adrian Foley
James Hill

Latin.

Adrian Collins
John Deery
Hans Roth
René Veyret

French.

John Deery
Adrian Collins
Hans Roth
Adrian Foley

English Essay.

John Deery
William Carroll
Thomas Carlton
Charlie Collins } *ex*
Adrian Collins } *aeq,*

English.

Adrian Collins
John Deery
Thomas Carlton
René Unger

Arithmetic.

John Deery
Arthur Cox
Adrian Foley
Hans Roth

Geometrical Drawing

Arthur Cox
Adrian Foley
James Hill

Latin Oral.

John Deery (Excellence)
Thomas Carlton (Improvement)

RUDIMENTS—B CLASS.

Aggregate.

Francis Kinkead
William Allen
David Roth
Wallace Punch
John Carter

Christian Doctrine.

Wallace Punch
Francis Kinkead
David Roth
John Carter

Latin.

Willian Allen
David Roth
Maurice Dearn
Wallace Punch

French.

David Roth
William Allen
John Carter
Francis Kinkead

History and Geography.

William Allen
Francis Kinkead
Maurice Dearn
David Roth

English.

Francis Kinkead
John Carter
William Allen
David Roth

English Composition.

Francis Kinkead
Wallace Punch
William Allen
John Carter

Arithmetic.

Francis Kinkead
Wallace Punch
David Roth
Michael Ryan

ELEMENTS CLASS.

Aggregate.

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Van Norden
H. Bacon
A. Mann

Christian Doctrine.

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Van Norden
A. Mann

Reading.

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Bacon
H. Van Norden

Spelling,

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Bacon
H. Van Norden

Poetry.

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Bacon
H. Van Norden

Tables.

C. Bacon
R, Macken
H. Bacon
H. Van Norden

Grammar.

R. Macken
C. Bacon
H. Bacon
H. Van Norden

Arithmetic.

R. Macken
H. Van Norden
C. Bacon
A. Mann

SPECIAL PRIZES.

(Presented by Mr. Alfred Coffey.)

DRAWING.

Special Perspective.

John Barlow
Melville Johnstone
Desmond Gavan Duffy
Percy Curtis

Freehand and Model

Joseph Conlon
Allan Johnstone
Harold Allen
René Unger

CHEMISTRY.

Senior Division.

Furneaux Mann
Alfred Proust
Victor Macken
Percy Curtis

Junior Division

Reginald Bridge
Joseph Kenny
Tyson Doneley
Felix Conlon

DEBATE.

Senior Division.

Furneaux Mann
Raymond Ward
Bryan Hughes
Joseph Kenny

Junior Division.

Austin Desmond
Desmond Gavan-Duffy
Bertie Stuart-Mason
William McNally

ELOCUTION.

(Presented by Prof. Lawrence Campbell.)

Excellence.

Desmond Gavan-Duffy

Improvement.

Patrick A. Quinn.

READING.

Senior Division.

Roger Hughes
Bertie Stuart-Mason
Jean de Lépervanche

Junior Division

William Macdonald
Arthur Kelly
John Deery

MUSIC.

PIANO.

(Presented by J. Hugh McMenamin.)

Senior.

Joseph Conlon

Junior.

James Kinkead

Special.

René Unger
Bertie Stuart-Mason

Junior College Prize

Robert McCarthy

VIOLIN.

(Presented by Mr. Coad.)

Senior.

Raymund Ward

Junior College Prize.

John Bowler

SINGING.

College Prize.

David Roth.

(Presented by Herr Hugo Alpen.)

Tyson Doneley
Gerald Allen

WRITING.

SENIOR DIVISION.
Victor Macken

JUNIOR DIVISION.
Harold Richards } *ex aeq.*
Hugh Macken }

RUDIMENTS AND ELEMENTS.

William Carroll } *ex aeq.*
Sylvester Shiel }

The Jesuit Fathers gratefully acknowledge the donation of a Gold Medal for Religious Knowledge from the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly. They also beg to return thanks to Dr. Kenny, Perth (W.A.), for his present of Five Guineas, to Mr. J. G. Barry for his present of Two Guineas, and to Mr. Alfred Coffey for his present of Two Guineas towards the Prize Fund ; to the Ex-Students of the College for their donation of the " Kelly Memorial Prize," to Herr Hugo Alpen for Gold Medal and Prize for Singing ; to Messrs. McMenamin, Campbell, Coad, for the Special Prizes presented to the pupils

SCHOOLS RE-OPEN ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1905.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE,

RIVERVIEW.

The Junior University Public Examination Results,

JULY 1904.

	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra	Geometry.	
Conlon, F., N.S.W. ...	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	Matric.
Mann, F., N.S.W. ...	A	C	A	B	C	B	A	Matric.
Hughes, B., N S.W. ...	B	B	A	B	C	C	C	Matric.
Gavan Duffy, C. D., Vic.	B	B	A	B	C	C		
O'Loughlin-Murphy, F., N.S.W. ...		B	A		A	B	B	Matric.
Bridge, R., N.S.W. ...	B	C	A		B	C	B	
Ward, R., N.Z. ...	B	B	A	B	C			
Kenny, J., W.A. ...	B	A	B		C	C	A	Matric.
MacDonnell, R., N.S.W.	B	B	B		B	A	A	Matric.
Rorke, G., N.S.W. ...	B	C	B		B	C	C	

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

1254 candidates from Schools in New South Wales and Queensland presented themselves for examination, and of these 258, or *68 per cent.*, passed, and 127 (*10 per cent*) matriculated.

Ten boys were sent up from Riverview; all passed, and six, or *60 per cent.*, matriculated; they sent in 65 papers (6.5, average number of subjects for each candidate), passing in 61. All got Honours in Latin, and all but one (not presented) in English. All passed in Arithmetic, French and Latin.

Fifteen First-class and 31 Second-class Honours—distributed as follows:—

Felix F. Conlon, First-class Honours in Latin and Greek; Second-class Honours in French, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

J. Furneaux Mann. First-class Honours in Latin, English, and Geometry; Second-class Honours in Greek and Algebra.

Bryan Hughes, First-class Honours in Latin; Second-class Honours in Greek, French, and English.

C. Diarmaid Gavan-Duffy, First-class Honours in Latin; Second-class Honours in Greek, French, and English.

Raymond W. Ward, First-class Honours in Latin; Second-class Honours in Greek, French, and English.

Francis O'Loughlin-Murphy, First-class Honours in Latin, Arithmetic; Second-class Honours in French, Algebra, and Geometry.

Reginald Bridge, First-class Honours in Latin; Second-class Honours in Geometry, Arithmetic and English.

Joseph Kenny, First-class Honours in Geometry and French; Second-class Honours in Latin and English.

Randal Vivian MacDonnell, First-class Honours in Algebra and Geometry; Second-class Honours in Latin, French, English, and Arithmetic.

Gordon H. Rorke, Second-class Honours in Latin, English, and Arithmetic.

ADDRESS TO POETRY.*

Radiant Spirit! Heaven born,
Robed in blushing hues of morn,
Wandering o'er this spoilèd earth
Since thou saw'st its darksome birth,
Sent to cheer us at each stage
Of our lonely pilgrimage—
Might a devotée of thine,
Kneeling humbly at thy shrine,
Dare with trembling hand to trace
The features of thy wondrous face,
Or to tell the gifts that flow
From thy throne on men below,
Bright'ning what is dark and cold,
Gilding life with hues of gold,—
Then be near me, Spirit pure,
By thy presence make secure
What my faltering tongue essays,
When it dares to sing thy praise!

*Cardinal Newman has the following remarkable words on the subject of Poetry:—"With Christians a poetical view of things is a duty—we are bid to colour all things with hues of faith, to see a divine meaning in every event, and a superhuman tendency. It may be added, that the virtues peculiarly Christian are especially poetical—meekness, gentleness, compassion, contentment, modesty." (Essay on Keble.)

And elsewhere, in the same Essay, he says: "It is sometimes asked whether poets are not more commonly found external to the Church than among her children, and it would not surprise us to find the question answered in the affirmative. Poetry is the refuge of those who have not the Church to turn to and repose upon, for the Church herself is the most sacred and august of poets . . . Her very being is poetry: every psalm, every petition, every collect, every versicle, the cross, the mitre, the thurible, is a fulfilment of some dream of childhood or aspiration of youth. Such poets as are born under her shadow she takes into her service; she sets them to write hymns, or to compose chants, or to embellish shrines or to determine ceremonials, or to marshal processions; nay, she can make schoolmen of them, as she made of St. Thomas, till even logic becomes poetical."

And in another place: "We do not hesitate to say that poetry is ultimately founded on correct moral perception, and that on the whole (originality being granted), in proportion to the standard of a writer's moral character, will his compositions vary in poetical excellence."

We are to be careful, however, not to confound mere rhyming or verse making, no matter how skilful, with poetry. In its essence, poetry is altogether independent of either rhyme or rhythm. These are but its ordinary settings and embellishments. When well done, they add considerably to its beauty, but we must always be careful not to esteem them beyond their true value. It is the gem or the precious stone we are to look to rather than its setting. We cannot help appending here some lines, of which we have never been able to discover the author. The technique may not be perfect, but the thoughts are true:—

(A Fragment.)

WHAT IS TRUE POETRY?

Poetry! Poetry!
What is true Poetry?
Gems of the intellect, brighter than gold,
Thoughts that the Muses bring,
New and astonishing,
Glories the gifted alone can unfold!

Beautiful! Beautiful!
All that is beautiful,
Seen in the stars as in glory they roll,
Images exquisite
Pictured as requisite
Giving a joy that enraptures the soul.

Harmony! Harmony!
Nature's sweet harmony!
Hark how the melody pours from above!
Strains that ring loud and clear,
Through all the atmosphere,
Telling of Purity, Beauty and Love.

Glorious! Glorious!
Yes, it is glorious,
When in the paths that a Danté has trod,
Upward the spirit springs
As upon seraph's wings
Mounting to Happiness, Heaven and God.

Poetry! Poetry!
This is true Poetry—
Gems from the ocean, the land and the sky,
Thoughts that are eloquent
Rare and magnificent
Brought from the spirit-land, never to die.

Everything, however, has its time and place, and there are times and places when we are called upon to "roll up our sleeves" and let the Spirit of Poetry stand for a while in abeyance. The present Supreme Pontiff told a deputation of Italian Poets that waited on him recently that something more is required from Catholics of the present day than listening to "the babbling of brooks and the twittering of birds." And he was right, even although he was not speaking *ex Cathedra Petri*.

As a means of rest and recreation Poetry may be admirable and useful, but to be satisfied with it and nothing else would be to play the part of idlers at the present day, unless, indeed, one took to it as a profession, as some excellent men have done before.



A.M.D.G.

Our Sodalities.

SODALITY OF OUR LADY :

PREFECT : REV. H. E. COCK. S.J.

PREFECT : JOSEPH CONLON.

COUNCIL : JOHN BOYLAN, BRYAN HUGHES, VICTOR MACKEN, DESMOND CLARKE, JOHN LENTAIGNE, RAYMUND WARD.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

PREFECT : REV. G. BYRNE, S.J.

PREFECT : FRANCIS HUGHES.

COUNCIL : DESMOND DUFFY, AUSTIN DESMOND, ROGER HUGHES, JAMES KINKEAD, BASIL BRYANT.

GREAT events have small beginnings." This adage we see verified no less in the moral than in the physical world. And it may be of interest to our readers to see how the Sodality of Our Blessed Lady was no exception to this general rule.

Towards 1560, two young scholastics, Sebastian Cabarrasi, a Sicilian, and John Leon, a Belgian, were teaching in the Jesuit College at Syracuse. It was Sebastian's custom to assemble, on certain days, after class hours, some of his most fervent pupils and practise with them simple devotions in honour of Our Lady. This custom he com-

municated to Leon, and when in 1563 the latter was transferred to the Roman College he introduced it there.

The devotion was soon taken up by other classes in the College, until it became general ; other colleges then followed, and in a short time it had spread abroad so widely that the General of the Society of Jesus considered it important enough to call for regular organization and the sanction of the Church.

In 1584 Father Acquaviva presented a petition to Pope Gregory XIII. requesting his blessing and approval of this evidently useful work. His petition was answered by the bull "Omnipotentis Dei," which placed the seal of the Church's formal sanction on the undertaking, by erecting the Roman Sodality as a Primary Congregation, with the title Prima Primaria. The bull gave, moreover, to the General of the Society of Jesus the power to erect like Sodalities everywhere, and to aggregate or affiliate them to the Prima Primaria, which made them sharers in all its privileges and indulgences.

Many other Popes have confirmed and enlarged these privileges ; amongst them we may mention Gregory XVI., Pius IX., Leo XIII., and in a most remarkable manner Benedict XIV. in his "Bulla Aurea." It is interesting to note that the following Popes were themselves prominent members of Our Lady's Sodality :—Gregory XV., Urban VIII., Alexander VII., Clement IX., Clement X., Innocent XI., Benedict XIV., Pius IX., Leo XIII.

Speaking of the Sodality, Cretineau Joly says that its branches "spread throughout Europe and as far as the Indies ; they united in the same association the East and the West, the people of the South and those of the North. . . . . It was a vast fraternity that extended from Paris to Goa, and spread from Rome to the heart of the most unknown town. . . . . It was composed of ecclesiastics, of military men, of magistrates, of nobles, of citizens, of merchants, of artizans, of domestics, all occupying themselves with good works.

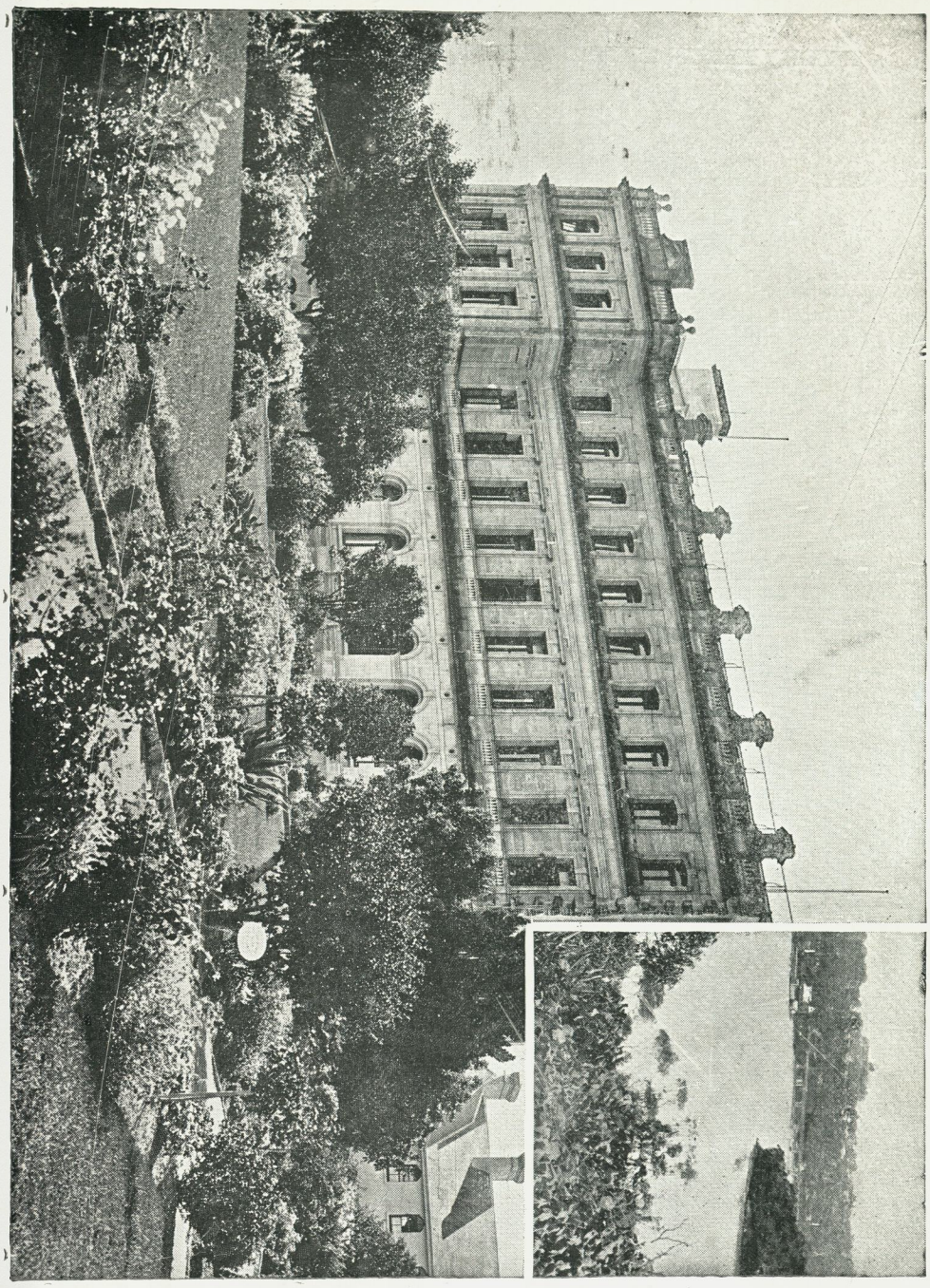
"Tasso and Lambertini, St. Francis de Sales and Fenelon, Alphonsus de Liguori and Bossuet, Ferdinand of Austria and Maximilian of Bavaria, the Princes of Conti and Turenne, piety and genius, the majesty of the throne and military glory united at these meetings, over which a Jesuit presided under the name of director."—Hist. de la-Comp-de-Jesus, tom. iv., ch. iii. We thus see that the small seed, sown so many centuries ago, has grown into a large tree, spreading its branches far and wide, offering its shelter and its fruit to all classes of men, who desire to turn their thoughts to things heavenly and purify their lives. This consideration should awaken in our Sodalists —especially at this Jubilee time—an ardent desire to prove themselves worthy members of so far-reaching and beneficent a congregation. They should vie with one another in holy rivalry, to try and excel in furthering the influences of the Sodality, and enabling others to share in its advantages. They should become so many aposties, bearing to all parts the blessings which this organization will bring on all its children.

That these congregations are flourishing amongst us is evidenced by the numbers of students who are active members of them, and by this general desire manifested amongst all of being admitted to share these privileges.

On All Saints' Day, November 1st, six new members were admitted to Our Blessed Lady's Sodality :—Felix Conlon, Furneaux Mann, Tom Carlton, Harry Craven, Leo Garry, Chris. Veech.

On the 20th November 14 members were admitted to the Holy Angels' Sodality :—Alfred Proust, Willie McNally, James Morris, Arthur Cox, Wallace Punch, Willie Macdonald, Vincent Conlon, Rene Veyret, Frank Kinkead, Sylvester Shiel, Willie Carroll, Wallace Bridge, James Hill, Robert Macken.

JOSEPH CONLON.
FRANCIS HUGHES.



ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE, RIVERVIEW.

The Geology of Riverview.

A VISITOR to Riverview cannot help admiring the happy skill that has utilised the surroundings of the College without effacing the natural charms of the place. The bluffs and crags that rise like ramparts from the water's edge, stand to-day just as they did when they left the hands of the giant sculptors that shaped the surface of this continent, from the top of Kosciusko to the level of the sea. The approach from the river, winding under cliffs and ascending gently through rifts in the great sandstone wall, is finer and more impressive than anything that man's handiwork could build. Those shady walks, and cool nooks under the rock ledges, seem miles away from the tumult of a great city. Shaded with the "native" trees, happily left standing, and with a profusion of plant life creeping over the rocks, lycopod, moss, or fern filling every crevice and cranny, one feels that Nature must have worked for long ages to fashion so picturesque a retreat. If the newness of things palls in a young community, here at least we are amid surroundings that were ancient before human history had begun. Here one's thoughts can easily wander back through the long geological ages, and see those forces at work, that have, out of a seeming confusion, at length conspired to give this rare combination of crag, cliff, sylvan glades, and blue waters. While we watch these rocks in the making we may see creatures of other days people the land, and in time disappear, to give place to new forms and new races. Thus it dawns upon us, that there are many sermons in the stones that build the Riverview cliffs, and that there are tongues in the trees, for those who care to listen. Indeed, we may question the rocks, for they have a history to tell, and they can be made to tell it in their own way.

Have those sandstone bluffs stood by the river for all time? Was there a day when the sun lighted up a landscape on this very spot of earth, but no sandstone was yet formed? Have the waters of the Pacific ebbed and flowed along the river here since the world began? These seem, perhaps, childish questions, but the questions of children often set one thinking. And so we find out that there was a day long ago when the Pacific did not send its waters into our Harbor. There was a day when Port Jackson did not exist, for the depression we call the harbor was chiselled out of a solid plateau as truly as the corner-stone of the College is the work of human hands. There was a day more distant still when the plateau of sandstone was not yet made. How then were these rocks formed, and where was the vast quantity of material quarried that built them up? Each question would take a chapter to itself for an answer, and then there would be other questions to ask, and other chapters to write.

Some of the chapters that have been written about and studied read like this:

I.—What minerals go to make the Sandstones at Riverview?

II.—Where were these minerals brought from?

III.—How do we recognise the minerals of which the Sandstones are made?

IV.—How were the materials of the Sandstones transported to their present site?—for they were certainly brought from a distance.

V.—How came the loose material to be cemented or hardened into stone?

VI.—How long ago were these rocks formed?

VII.—What was the distribution of sea and land in those days?

VIII.—What kind of animals and plants lived at that time?

IX.—What became of those forms of animal and plant life? Do they survive anywhere to-day?

X—Do the rocks throw any light on the disappearance of Triassic animal and plant life?

XI.—After the Sandstones were formed, have they any history to tell?

XII.—Sheets of lava have rent these Sandstones in several localities. What can the rocks tell of these Volcanic outbursts?

It will be seen from these headings that the grey and yellow sandstones have much to tell about themselves, and an altogether wonderful story it makes in the telling. Every chapter has had its enthusiastic students. In fact, quite a number of scientific men have made a study of these rocks. Charles Darwin gave much thought to the subject when he came to Sydney on the famous voyage of the *Beagle*. Curiously enough, geologists are all agreed now that Darwin was utterly mistaken in his views about these Australian rocks. Later observers have done better work, and chemistry, mineralogy, microscopic research, and the study of ancient life have all contributed to our present knowledge of the subject. The result is that we know something of the physical geography of the country when the sandstones were being laid down. We know much of the animals and plants of that far-off period. No single species of animal or plant life that flourished in those times has survived till our day. Strange as it may sound, we had no "gum" trees and no marsupials in Australia at the time. Chemistry comes to our aid in showing how quantities of iron oxides came into the rocks, and how these oxides became segregated into the purple and red bands and concretions so familiar to every observer. The microscope helps us to trace the materials of the rock to their original home. All of this goes to show how impossible it is to even outline so much research in a short paper. I propose, therefore, to merely summarise the results of the study of the rocks that underlie Riverview, without in any way attempting to prove anything.

The surface rock at Riverview, as already stated, is sandstone. Now this rock is made up of grains of sand (quartz simply held together by some cementing material). The various tints of the rock are due for the most part to the condition and amount of oxide of iron in this cement. When the grains of sand are coarse the rock is known as a grit, and if the quartz grains are absent and only the very finest material is present we call the rock a shale. These sandstones, grits and shales, are about one thousand feet in thickness, and are known to geologists as the Hawkesbury Sandstone series.

When we study the Hawkesbury Series we plunge at once from the every-day world around us, straight into the world of Triassic days—a somewhat regrettable state of things. We miss a whole series that should rest above the sandstone at Riverview, and which, if present, would lead us gradually from the present, down through those ages when the first traces of men are recorded in the rocks. I think it will be admitted that the most interesting chapter in the geological record is that wherein geological history merges into human history. Hereabout this chapter is altogether absent. The Cretaceous rocks, and the whole series of Tertiary, and post-Tertiary rocks, which in other parts of the world overlie the Triassic, are all missing, but fortunately other parts of Australia supply some of the lost chapters.

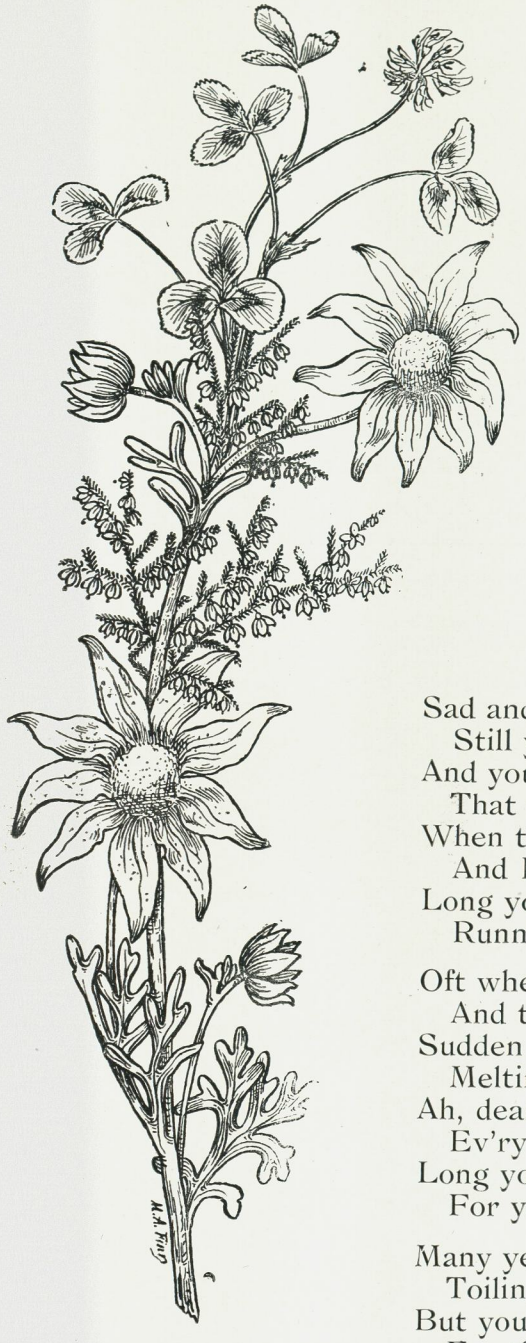
The point I wish to make clear may be illustrated in this way: Numberless excavations under living London reveal relics of earlier times when a more ancient people occupied the country. It is quite a common thing to find below the present surface charred remains of wooden buildings of an earlier date; below this are found coins and pottery, telling of Saxon and Norman days. Lower down relics of a Roman London are met with. Deeper yet remains of pile-dwellings have been found that speak plainly of a primitive British race. But older than these are certain graves with stone implements, that tell of a yet older people. Associated with the stone implements we find teeth and other remains of the mammoth long since extinct, a fact that speaks for itself. Now all this unwritten history of man is missing in Australia. Our rocks show no trace of man or his works; and so it is that when we study the most recent rocks at Riverview we at the very start leave all that is of human interest above us, and go at once into a period of the world's history long anterior to the appearance of man on this earth.

Measured by years, it is not easy to say how long ago the sandstones were laid down. But for all that we can get some idea of the age of these beds. It will be admitted that the European Alps and the Himalayan Mountains are old, and have lifted their snow-clad peaks for long ages in the world's history. The sandstones about Riverview were already made, and existed as a land surface while the shoulders of the Alps and Himalayas were beneath the sea. Rocks of a marine origin, far younger than our sandstones, are to be found on the mountains named. There is a vast formation of an impure limestone extending along the southern portion of this continent from Western Victoria, through South Australia, and round the Great Australian Bight. The merest glance will show that this rock is made up of carbonate of lime secreted by organisms that flourished in the sea. This limestone is much more recent in origin than our sandstones. Thus we learn that the Hawkesbury Series were laid down and formed a land surface when the southern fringe of the continent was under water. We have a large area of sea-formed rocks in the north-west of New South Wales and over a vast extent of Queensland known to geologists as Cretaceous. This formation is also more recent than the Riverview sandstones. We can now get some idea of the relative age of these rocks. The sandstone is not (geologically speaking) an old rock. But most people will agree that it is old. How, otherwise, can we characterise a rock that was built up, and was dry land, with an animal life well developed, and a luxuriant plant life of its own, when Australia as a continent was yet in the making?



Scene in Triassic times, showing the aspect of country where Sydney now stands. The drawing shows Labyirnthodent, and such fossil plants as Macrotoeniopteris, Thinufeldia, and Phyllotheca restored.

By kind permission of Messrs. Angus & Robertson.



Mother's Good-bye.

TEARS welled in your heart, dear mother,
But you crushed them back the while,
And your eyes were bright and tearless,
Nay, your sweet face wore a smile;
For you did not wish to daunt me
By or tear or sob or sigh—
Oh! you acted like God's Mother
When she bade her Son good-bye.

"Go, and God be with you, *cuishla*,
May His light shine on your way,
May He take *my* place beside you,
Guide and guard you day by day."
Thus you spake—no tear afalling—
Though the while your heart did cry:
Oh! you suffered like God's Mother
When she bade her Son good-bye.

Sad and sore your heart was, mother,
Still you gave me all to God;
And you bravely walked the wayside
That the Blessed Mother trod!
When the parting kiss was over,
And I was no longer nigh,
Long you wept and deep your grief was—
Running on that last good-bye.

Oft when soul-clouds gather 'round me
And their mist shuts out God's ray,
Sudden light doth glow and gladden
Melting all my doubts away:
Ah, dear mother—well I know it—
Ev'ry night, on bended knee,
Long you pray to God and Mary
For your child beyond the sea.

Many years I've been away, dear,
Toiling 'neath a tropic sun,
But you still are anxious waiting
For the home-returning one;
For a mother's heart doth tell you—
And the thought brings holy joy—
That your hands in death shall close not
Ere they clasp your *soggarth* boy!

J. O'B

Riverview Old Boys' Union.

OFFICE BEARERS, 1904-5.

PATRON:
VERY REV. J. DALTON, S.J.

PRESIDENT:
T. J. DALTON, ESQ., K.C.S.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The REV. M. A. FLEMMING, Messrs. F. W. J. DONOVAN, P. J. O'DONNELL, J. T. McCARTHY, G. FLANNERY, A. DEERY, W. T. COYLE, MAJOR LENEHAN.

COUNCIL:
Messrs. H. HEALEY, B. NORRIS, P. CLIFFORD, L. KELLY, F. LAWLER, W. FALLON, I. C. O'DONNELL, H. OXENHAM.

HON. TREASURER:
B. A. McBRIDE, ESQ.

HON. SECRETARY:
JOHN HUGHES, ESQ.

THE annual meeting of the Old Boys of St. Ignatius' College was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at the Oxford Hotel. Mr. W. T. Coyle, president of the union, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of former students of the College. The chief business of the meeting was the reception of the eighth annual report of the council of the union, which was submitted by the hon. secretary, Mr. B. Norris, as follows:—

"You will be pleased to hear that we have just completed a most successful social and financial year. The annual dinner was held at the A.B.C. Cafe on Tuesday, November 7, 1903, and proved a thoroughly representative gathering, some of our members travelling from the country in order to be present. The guests of the evening, on that occasion, were the Very Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J., Rector of the College, and the Rev. Father Brennan, S.J. Our patron, the Rev. Father Dalton, S.J., was again unable to attend owing to failing health, but conveyed to us a message congratulating us upon our past success, and wishing the union every prosperity. The Rector was asked to assure Father Dalton of our continued esteem and

loyalty. A smoke concert was held on April 7, when an excellent and varied programme was provided, and a very enjoyable evening spent. Our second annual ball was held at the Paddington Town Hall in July, and was a very great success, being attended by old boys and their friends to the number of 400. Amongst the guests of the evening were representatives of kindred unions and several members of the British football team. The council visited the College in December at the invitation of the Rector. A cricket match was played against the community, which, after a very close game, resulted in a win for the council. We were then entertained at dinner and a musical evening. Father Gartlan was unavoidably absent. We regret to record the death during the year of one of our members, Michael Foley. This year we again donated two prizes for English literature to the College in commemoration of our late president (Mr. T. F. Kelly). The prizes were divided, so that the senior and junior boys might each participate. In conclusion, your council have to thank you for your hearty co-operation, and trust that the members generally will continue to assist in an united effort to enlist the sympathy of all the ex-students of St. Ignatius' College with a view of strengthening our union both numerically and financially."

The hon. treasurer (Mr. B. A. M'Bride) submitted a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year, which showed that the finances were in a flourishing condition. There had been a profit of £15 8s 9d on the annual ball, and the credit balance amounted to £20.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, stated that the members were to be congratulated on the progress made by the union during the year, and he personally desired to thank the members of the council for the cordial support they had given him during his tenure of the office of president. He had no doubt that the union would continue to progress, and that it would be supported, as it deserved to be, by every ex-student of the College. They had in Messrs. Norris and M'Bride two excellent officers, and the latter especially had shown qualities which made him an ideal treasurer.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The next business was the selection of office-bearers for the year 1904-5. The gentlemen elected are mentioned above.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers, special mention being made of the services rendered by the members of the executive.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner on November 8.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.—From "Catholic Press."



OLD BOYS'

EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER.

RATHER a pleasant evening was spent by the former Students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, on the occasion of their eighth annual reunion on Thursday evening, November 10. An excellent dinner was discussed at Baumann's Cafe, Pitt-street, Sydney, and this was supplemented by speeches in which their Alma Mater inspired the speakers—all of them—to testify in glowing periods to its value as a centre of education in the very best sense of the word. One of the most polished speakers of the evening was Senator Keating, of Tasmania, a very creditable product of the College, which, although it has seen but 25 years—it will celebrate its silver jubilee next year—has contributed men distinguished in many avenues of life to the country of which it is so bright an educational ornament.

Mr. T. J. Dalton, K.C.S.G., presided over the assemblage, which included the following:—Senator Keating (Tas.), Very Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J., Rev. Father Brennan, S.J. (St. Ignatius', Riverview), Rev. Fr. Little, S.J., Messrs. F. Coen, J. F. Coulton, R. Anderson, M. Veech, B. Coen, W. J. S. Carroll, F. MacDonald, P. J. O'Donnell, W. T. Coyle, G. E. Flannery, F. W. J. Donovan, W. J. Walsh, B. Norris, H. Barry, E. M'Elhone, F. Punch, J. Punch, A. Deery, P. Clifford, W. Fallon, B. A. M'Bride, H. Regan, G. P. Baxter, A. H. O'Connor, F. Lawler, H. Lenehan, H. Healy, J. Beck, A. M'Donnell, H. Oxenham, G. V. Gilhooley, W. D'Apice, C. Healy, W. O'G. Hughes, J. Hughes, J. Coen, H. J. Real, James Hughes, F. Deery, and others.

The toast of the Pope and the King having been honored, an apology for absence was announced from Major Lenehan. The toast of "Our Patron" (the Very Rev. J. Dalton, S.J.) was proposed by Senator Keating, who said that if he were to say he felt in an awkward position it would not be the truth, not because he felt able to do justice to the toast, but because he came as a visitor to the citizens of Riverview, because once a Roman always a Roman. In proposing the toast of Father Dalton's health he said that all had looked upon him as a founder of Riverview, one who had stamped his influence upon their character. It was pleasing to see that he was the Patron, and they all hoped that he would retain the position for many years to come. They all regretted his inability to respond to the toast, but they knew that only the infirmites of age had prevented him. He thought it was Beranger who said that all good workmen live to a good old age. Need he dwell on the career of Father Dalton in the old country or here? They all knew it. Long before he had left Tasmania he had heard the name of Father Dalton, which meant that the man throughout the long course of years in which God had spared him had been able to carry out his mission to full fruition. They knew the history and hallowed traditions of the homes of the Jesuits in older countries, and in process of time Riverview would become the centre of traditions equal to those of any other part of the world. Time might pass, but he ventured to say the name of Father Dalton would be held as the centre and source of the College, for as long as it existed. They knew that as a priest and a man he was endowed with qualities which a man and a citizen should possess. They all knew he liked manliness in a student, and he thought they could say with justice and truth that his life was gentle. They knew he exercised a potent influence on the students. To very few men had it been given to exercise so large an influence as had been given to him. Many, though dead to all other influence,

were always responsive to the influence of the life and acts of their old Rector, and those who had come under his influence had shown themselves susceptible to it in the highest degree. The toast was one that would be always honored.

Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J., said that, as the oldest pupil of Father Dalton, he was perhaps best qualified in that way to say that Senator Keating in no one way exaggerated the truth when he spoke of Father Dalton. He (Father Gartlan) had been under Father Dalton forty years ago, and he could say that everything Senator Keating had spoken had been absolutely verified in the life of Father Dalton; and he would say that well as they knew him, the longer they knew him the better they loved him. He (Father Gartlan) hoped he knew him better than anyone there. He knew him long, and that very day Father Dalton had given him a message saying that he was unable to come. But when this reunion came around the fire of the old warhorse revived, and he said, "I wonder if my health permitted could I attend?" And when told it would not permit of his presence, he said, "Will you tell the old boys I send them deepest love and heartiest blessing?" They had the love of their old Rector.

Mr. G. E. Flannery proposed "The College." "We drink the College," he said, "as an entity—as it was, as it is, as it shall be." It was, he said, the duty of members of the Union to hold to the connection with the College, and to strengthen it.

Mr. F. Coen, in responding, referred to the associations formed at the College, which he described as "facing the dawn." The institution was blest and happy in its founder and its offspring. In no class was the moral tone higher or grander than in those who were once at Riverview. He referred to the position of the College in cricket and football, and urged closer relations between the Union and the College. To obtain Father Dalton's presence they should have a dinner at the College. It was a gratification to meet the old boys. On behalf of the College and those who had left it he congratulated them on beginning to take an interest in the younger members.

Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J., in responding, spoke highly of the students. Seeing so many fine, stalwart men around him, he could not help recalling Scripture, "There arose around her her sons, and they called her blest." The large majority of their students had got matriculation passes not equalled in any school. In sports they held their own, beating King's School in football. No other school had done so much as St. Ignatius' for rowing, rifle-shooting, and other sports. He referred to the lamented death of a master, Mr. Kent. The success of Riverview mainly depended on the ex-students; the character of the College would be judged by the ex-students, of whom any College might be proud. It would be a consolation to Father Dalton that one of the glories of Riverview, Senator Keating, had come from Melbourne at a large sacrifice, to be present, and show honor to the founder of Riverview. All the colonies were represented by Riverview boys. There were serious difficulties in the way of meeting at Riverview, and these were not removed. Next year, however, would be the silver jubilee of the College, and as he had told their president, he thought it quite possible that they could arrange to remove the difficulties in the way of meeting at the College. The president had given £100, which he gave on the last occasion also. He believed the College would be successful and maintain its high position as long as the boys lived up to its high ideals, and so long as they showed themselves men of great loyalty to the Commonwealth in which they lived. So long as they were joined together in every noble ambition he believed this union would increase the popularity of Riverview as well as its power for good.

Rev. Father Brennan, S.J., said he would merely supplement what Father Gartlan had said with a few remarks. Riverview was the only Catholic College which had a president decorated by the Pope—the youngest one so honoured in Australia, or in the world. In the first Federal Parliament of Australia they were represented by Senator Keating, and they hoped one of their ex-students would one day reach the High Court. The secretary of the Archbishop was an old Riverview boy, and also one of the first professors at Manly, and many in the ranks of the priesthood were from Riverview. In law and other walks of life—in business, in athletics—they were worthily mentioned.

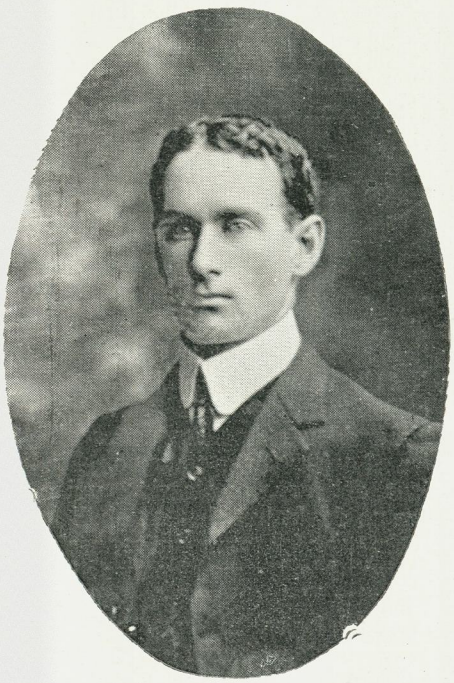
"The Press," proposed by Mr. A. Deery, was also honored.—"Freeman's Journal."



OUR EX-STUDENTS' SECOND ANNUAL BALL, 1904.

Old Boys' Second Annual Ball.

ALTHOUGH Thursday evening, July 28, was chosen for two social functions, it in no way prevented St. Ignatius' Old Boys' annual ball from being a huge success, and thoroughly enjoyable, too. The Paddington Town Hall was prettily decorated with palms and flags, and in the supper-room the tables were arranged with vases of beautiful roses. A large committee, with Mr. J. B. Norris as secretary, were most assiduous in loking after the comfort of their guests, who included Mrs. Mann, Miss Esme Mann, Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. M. O'G. Hughes, Miss Coffee, Miss Sheridan, Miss Mildred Coffee, Miss Alice Slattery, Mrs. M. Harris, Miss Deery, Mrs. A. Callachor, Miss Norris, Miss L. Rorke, Miss K. Finn, Miss Nugent, Miss A. Garvan, Hon. J. Hughes, M.L.C., Mr. T. Dalton, K.C.S.G., Messrs. W. T. Coyle (president), Frank Donovan, P. J. O'Donnell, T. J. M'Carthy, W. O'G. Hughes, Dr. M. O'G. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carroll, Messrs. A. Deery, M. Toohey, P. Clifford, J. Coen, B. M'Bride (treasurer), F. Lawler, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Bull, Mr. A. Callachor, Mr. H. and the Misses Lenehan, Miss M. Johnson, Mr. J. Griffiths, the Misses M'Neill, Mr. T. Dilllon, Mr. J. Baker, Mr. J. Tracy, the Misses Tighe, and Miss Dillon, and several members of the British Football Team. The M.'sC. were Messrs. A. Deery, B. M'Bride, P. J. O'Donnell, and J. M'Carthy. —"Freeman's Journal."



B. H. McBRIDE, ESQ., SOLICITOR.

We tender our sincerest congratulations to Mr. McBride on his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. "Bernie" was a well-known figure at Riverview in the early nineties, and was prominent in the Rowing Clubs. Since he left College he has always been an ardent promoter and supporter of the Ex-Students' Union, of which he is at present treasurer. For the three years prior to his admission as a solicitor, Mr. M'Bride held the responsible position of managing clerk in the firm of Hughes and Hughes, Hunter-street, and he still occupies that position. We wish him every success in his legal career. We quote a notice of him which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" at the time of his admission: —"Mr. Bernard Alphonsus M'Bride, who was admitted to practice as a solicitor of the New South Wales Supreme Court on Saturday, August 27, is a son of Mr. Bernard M'Bride, a well-known commercial man, at present a director of St. Joseph's B. and I. Society, the Port Jackson S.S. Co., and a man big in city affairs. The new solicitor is a graduate from Riverview, a prominent official in the union of 'Old Boys' of that well-known Catholic College, has learned his law in the office of Hughes and Hughes, and is a young man of capacity and character for whom we predict—as we certainly wish—a successful future."



Senior Debating Club.

PRESIDENT: REV. J. SULLIVAN, S.J.

COMMITTEE: B. HUGHES, F. MANN, J. KENNY, R. FITZ-HERBERT, V. MACKEN, R. WARD.

OCTOBER 30th was the day set down for the Senior Debate this term. The subject chosen for discussion was "That Rome has done more for Civilisation than England." The time for preparation was short, and as the subject was one that called for a good deal of knowledge and plenty of research, no time was to be lost. The speeches this term, it is a pleasure to report, were a great improvement on those of last term. The introduction of new blood from the Junior Club has had a most salutary effect. Not only was the matter good, but the delivery in not a few cases was superior to anything seen for the last couple of years. In some instances, however, there still remains much to be done in this latter respect. It seems to us a great pity that boys will go to any amount of trouble in getting together good subject matter, and will spoil the result by bad delivery. The best speeches were undoubtedly those of the leader of the opposition, but their good effect was somewhat marred by a too hasty utterance, and want of distinctness in his enunciation. His arguments were generally solid, and his historical knowledge well requisitioned. In this respect he shows to most advantage. As was pointed out by the president, preparation for a debate is not confined to a short period of three weeks or so before the event comes off, but to a constant study of all questions and all history—rather a large order, it must be admitted, but nevertheless essential to a person intent upon becoming a successful public speaker. The premier's speeches contained very good matter, but he displayed great want of self-confidence in their delivery. Some of his periods were very fine, and he ought to have used them for what they contained. The next speaker who calls for remark is Mr. Ward. This was his maiden effort, and as such gives promise of great things to come. He has a confident delivery, a pleasing voice, and we have no doubt but that we shall hear of him in the near future in the counsels of his native land. Mr. Kenny also made his debut in the Senior Debating Club, and from the way in which he spoke showed that we had missed a great treat in not having heard him before. He, too, has a very pleasing and convincing manner. He is very clear in his arguments, and had his speech excellently arranged. Space will not permit of our criti-

cising each member's speech individually, so we subjoin their principal arguments.

Mr. Hughes (Premier), after a brief introduction of the subject, dwelt upon the effect of Roman civilisation on the world. She civilised practically the whole of what now forms modern Europe. She conquered the whole of the known world, and planted colonies in all her subject provinces. She introduced her military, civil, and judicial system amongst her dependents. These systems have not materially changed since her time, or, if they have for any period, it is only to hark back again to what is admitted to be the most perfect. The nations of Europe as they exist to-day are merely the evolutions of Rome's colonies, so that European civilisation is synonymous with Roman. Again, Rome was the means of introducing Christianity, and this alone establishes beyond all doubt her claim as mother of the nations. In her conquests Rome, it is true, destroyed all traces of nationhood in her vassals, and treated them at times with reprehensible cruelty, but this is common to all conquering nations. England's treatment of Ireland has been a byeword for many an age.

Mr. Mann (Leader), in a very fine speech, spoke of the growth of England's Empire. He dwelt upon the glories of Elizabeth's reign, and referred to the great victories of Marlborough. He enumerated the great men of the Victorian era. He also pointed out the defects in the Roman Constitution, and alluded to the corruption of provincial officers.

The next speaker for the Government was the Minister for Arts and Literature, Mr. Macken. He pointed out that Rome had conferred greater benefit in art and literature on the world than England. He then showed that Roman civilisation had not been attended with so much misery as English civilisation, and that Rome's system of colonisation was not so bad comparatively as was that of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Member for Perth, Mr. Kenny, then attacked the Government for supporting a cause which countenanced superstition and Paganism. Christianity was in no way due to Rome, but to a Divine foundation. Polytheism and superstition of the grossest kind was the outcome of Rome's religious mind. He ludicrously represented the fate of empires and the results of battles as dependent upon the pecking of the sacred chickens.

The Minister for Public Worship, Mr. Fitz-Herbert, devoted the first part of his speech to a comparison between the arts and literature of the two empires, and to show that Rome had conferred more benefits than England in that respect; he concluded by a short summary of the life and deeds of Cæsar.

The Member for Maclean, Mr. J. Conlon, dwelt upon the glories of the British Empire, and called attention to the good done in India in extending railways and checking the ravages of famine. He then compared the system of government of the colonies. Roman officials used their provinces as hunting grounds for fortunes, and not for one, but three. England's rulers in India were all remarkable for the good works they did.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Ward, in the course of a really excellent speech, contrasted two epoch-making periods of Roman and English history—the Augustan age and the Elizabethan era. He showed that Roman architecture from the point of view of beauty as well as durability was superior to that of England, and that Roman literature surpassed English literature.

The Member for the Clarence, Mr. F. Conlon, drew his arguments from the commercial prosperity of England during the nineteenth century. England was responsible for almost all the advances in science during that period, the use of steam for railways and ships, gas and electricity for lighting purposes. England also was responsible for great improvement in the moral and social welfare of the world in general.

The Minister for Education, Mr. McDonnell, spoke of England's treatment of the races she conquered, and asked where were now the North American Indian and the Australian aboriginal. Rome treated the nations she conquered humanely, and when they were ready admitted them to share in all the benefits accorded to her citizens.

Mr. Doneley, the Member for Toowoomba, was the next speaker. He spoke of the liberty enjoyed by the British subject, and contrasted it with that to be obtained under Roman rule. He compared Tiberius Gracchus with Mr. Gladstone, and pointed out that these two men of similar aims met with very different treatment. Gracchus was murdered for trying to help the poor, but Gladstone's name shall live for ever in the hearts of his countrymen.

The Minister for War, Mr. Clarke, dwelt upon the glorious career of Julius Cæsar, and asked if England ever produced such a man. He reminded the opposition of the fact that children between the tender ages of nine and thirteen were employed until comparatively recent times in British factories for sixteen hours a day, and doubted if Roman slavery was ever so inhuman.

The Member for Hawke's Bay, Mr. Johnstone, spoke next. He questioned if a strict comparison could be made between the two nations at all; the circumstances were so different. He dwelt upon the treatment meted out by the two empires to conquered nations, and pointed to the Maoris as an example of Britain's clemency. England also was the nation which destroyed Napoleon, that great destroyer of European harmony.

The Minister for the Interior, or for the "Backblocks," as he was more than once facetiously called (Mr. Quinn), began by quoting one of Byron's well-known stanzas from his Address to the Ocean, concerning the passing away of empires. He then went on to speak of the great benefit Rome has conferred upon the world by her laws. Roman law is the source of all modern law. He also referred to the mighty men in Roman history, men who changed the destiny of nations—Marius, Sulla, Scipio Africanus, Cæsar. He traced all civilisation to Roman civilisation, and caused some merriment by giving a new signification to the magic letters Q.E.D.

The Member for Waverley (Mr. Barlow) spoke of the effects of Roman civilisation upon the conquered races, and used Britain as an example. When the Romans first landed they were warriors and well able to defend themselves; when the Romans left four hundred years later they fell an easy prey to marauding Angles and Saxons. Rome did very little for the advancement of the nations, and held them subject only by force of arms. England unites them by the bonds of trade and commerce.

Mr. Bridge, the Minister for Works, dwelt upon the civilising effects of literature, and held that inasmuch as every educated man studied Roman literature he was imbibing Roman civilisation. Roman literature also played an important part in the Renaissance in England.

The impromptu speeches were held during the succeeding nights, and were productive of interesting and at times really brilliant passages at arms. The honourable Minister for the "Backblocks" meted out awful punishment to the member for Waverley. His attack was somewhat too personal, but for all that cleverly done. He, however, brought down upon himself the just resentment of the honourable Leader, who, in his summing up speech, treated the aforesaid minister in no cavalier fashion. The honourable Member for Perth came to close quarters with the Minister for Public Worship regarding Cromwell's treatment of Ireland, and did not escape without a few hard knocks. The Minister for War ably defended himself against the attacks made by the Members for Hawkes Bay and Waverley.

On November 7 the summing-up speeches took place. The leader (Mr. Mann) very ably attacked the arguments of the honourable Premier re Ireland's grievances, and brought the Minister for Arts and Literature severely to task for his statements concerning English literature. The Minister for Public Worship was roughly handled for his remarks about Milton's plagiarisms, and the Minister for Agriculture received well-merited chastisement for making an arbitrary use of the cause and effect argument. After dealing with the Minister for the Interior in the manner described above, he concluded a very clear and argumentative speeech by recalling the glories of England's present Empire and picturing the sad lot of the modern representative of ancient Rome.

The honourable Premier did not review the speeches of the opposition individually,

but set himself out to disprove some of the false arguments and correct some of the mis-statements of his opponents. He then marshalled the principal arguments for his own side, and concluded by reminding his hearers of the glories of ancient and modern Rome. He referred to the eternal city as the home of the Cæsars and the Popes, the link between ancient and modern history, the mother of all nations, the fountain-head of all civilisation.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech the president proceeded to deliver his judgment on the debate. Instead of leaving the decision of such important questions as are debated at Riverview to the in many cases biassed minds of Second Divisioners, or the apathetic consideration of a few members of the First Division, it was resolved to make the award by points for arguments, delivery and form of each indvidual speech.

For prepared speeches the Government scored 59 points, for impromptu 14, making a total of 73; whilst the opposition received 62 for prepared, 10 for impromptu, making 72 in all. The result was received with satisfaction, but whether this method of adjudication will find favor in the future it is hard to say. This is not an era of absolutist reaction, and whether the common people will be content to remain without the franchise has still to be seen. Sudden changes do not last long, and a return may soon be made to the old state of affairs.



THE RECTOR, FATHER GARTLAN, SHOWING VISITORS ROUND COLLEGE GROUNDS.



"MUSICALE."

PRESIDENT: REV. T. A. WALSH, S.J.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.
—"Merchant of Venice," V., I.

THE subject of education is unquestionably the leading one of our age. Civilisation and culture grow apace; and it is not surprising to find all our great men studying these vexed reforms. Whatever changes may be made, whatever improvements introduced, the work of antiquity must remain; and though we may perfect—nay, should perfect the heirloom of centuries—an heirloom it must be, a very groundwork on which our more elegant structures may rise.

It is interesting then to note that the Greeks, the fathers of learning, recognised originally but two branches of liberal education—Gymnastics for the body and Music for the soul.

Music covered not only the harmony of sound, but also poetry; and poetry was to them the incarnation of all wisdom, the great instructor in all the science that then was. Aristotle devotes almost the entire of his treatise on education to music. (Politics, Bk. VIII.)

By far the most important end and aim of education is the culture of the soul; and thus Aristotle sets himself to show that music promotes moral improvement, refines the sentiments, exalts the character, and should, therefore, be a first essential in education. He does not omit to note what use it may serve in leisure hours as a healthy and profitable relaxation: "For play is necessary for relaxation, and relaxation is pleasant, as it is a cure for that uneasiness which arises from labour. . . . . and we all agree that music is one of the most pleasant things, whether alone or accompanied with a voice, as Musæus says, 'Music, man's greatest joy.'" (Polit. VIII., 5.)

The introduction of the monthly concerts as a prominent feature of our school life was, consequently, a realisation of great educational principles, and we have watched with interest their steady progress, increasing popularity, and refining influences during the past two years.

Much is due to Mr. Walsh, who has brought them as near the ideal as possible. During the past year, as president of the "Musicales," he has each month provided us with most varied entertainments. A glance at the appended programmes will show what trouble he has taken to satisfy the most fas-

tidious. Indeed, could Aristotle come amongst us, he doubtless would confess that his ideas of refining relaxation were faithfully interpreted in these monthly concerts.

Space would not permit us to linger, as we might wish, over each programme ; but we cannot refrain from mentioning with special praise "The Trial by Jury" and the "Julius Cæsar." Even the keenest critics found nought save words of praise for the happy rendering of these pieces; and it is with genuine pleasure that we congratulate Mr. Walsh on the success crowning his great labours. Our young actors, too, have our full meed of commendation, and may well feel proud of their first efforts.

We cannot conclude these few remarks without tendering sincere thanks to many of our friends, whose talents have added such lustre to these social functions. Mr. L. Campbell is, of course, a well-known figure amongst us. Mr. McMenamin, Herr Hugo Alpen, and Mr. Coad were also frequent visitors, who have done very much for these entertainments.

Amongst the most instructive of our "monthlies" was the August one, when Mr. Coffey gave us with lantern sketches delightful reminiscences of scenes in Spain, Holland, and Italy.

Again we thank the many friends whose names have figured in our programmes, and who have taken such interest in our concerts. We append the programmes of the different entertainments.

ST. IGNATIUS' DAY.

July 31, 1904.

1. OVERTURE .. .. .. "Pastorella" .. .. .. *Leybach.*
   HERR HUGO ALPEN.
2. SONG .. .. "Hear the Wild Winds Blow" .. .. *Mattei*
   SIGNOR VITTORINI.
3. VIOLIN SOLO .. . "Siene de Bal"
   HERR WENSELL.
4. SONG .. .. "Kathleen Mavourneen" .. .. ..*Crouch*
   REV. H. COCK, S.J.
5. MUSICAL SKETCH
   MR. YOUNG.
6. SONG .. .. .. "The Erl King" .. .. .. *Schubert*
   HERR HUGO ALPEN.
7. RECITATION .. Selections from "Nicholas Nickleby" .. *Dickens*
   MR. HARRISON ALLEN.
8. MUSICAL SKETCH
   MR. YOUNG.

AUGUST 7.

This evening Mr. Coffey entertained us to a delightful ramble through Spain, Holland, and Italy. His lecture was full of interesting personal recollections, and the lantern slides showed us all the historic places of these three countries.

The marked attention with which all followed the lecturer from place to place was the best proof of their high appreciation.

During the intervals Mr. McMenamin gave us some artistic pianoforte selections.

CONCERT, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.

1. OVERTURE .. .. .. "Neapolitan" .. .. .. *Lawson*
ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG .. .. "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" .. .. *Knight*
FR. COCK.
3. PIANO SOLO "Rhapsodie" Hongroise No. 12" .. .. *Liszt*
MR. GEORGE F. BOYLE.
4. RECITATION .. .. "The Koobar Steeplechase"
MR. W. WALSH.
5. SONG .. .. .. "The Last Man" .. .. .. *Calcott*
HERR HUGO ALPEN.
6. VIOLIN SOLO .. .. "Papillion" .. .. *Bohn*
MR. W. J. COAD.
7. SONG .. .. .. "Barque of Dreams" .. .. *Hamilton Gray*
Violin obligato by MR. W. J. COAD.
MR. T. A. WALSH.
8. PIANO SOLO .. .. Polonaise Brilliante .. .. .. *Chopin* ..
MR. G. F. BOYLE.

OCTOBER CONCERT PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE .. .. .. "Anona" .. .. *Grey*
ORCHESTRA.
2. RECITATION (Selected).
MR. JOHN HUGHES.
3. VIOLIN SOLO .. .. "Wiegenlied" .. .. .. *Hauser*
RAYMOND WARD.
4. PIANOFORTE DUET .. "Bohemian Girl" .. .. .. *Balfe*
REGINALD BRIDGE AND JAMES KINKEAD.

PART II.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Operetta:

"TRIAL BY JURY."

(By kind permission of Mr. J. C. Williamson.)

The Learned Judge .. .. Tyson Doneley
Plaintiff .. .. Hugh Macken
Defendant .. .. David Roth
Counsel for Plaintiff .. .. Gerald Allen
Usher .. .. Lorraine Chevillard
Foreman of the Jury .. .. Leo Payten
Associate .. .. William Macdonald

Barristers, Attorneys, Jurymen, Spectators,
&c.

L.D.S.

NOVEMBER CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

OVERTURE .. .. "Venetianishes Gondellied" ..*Mendelssohn-Bartholdy*
ORCHESTRA.

PIANOFORTE SOLO .. .. "Valse de Concert" .... *Schutt....*
MR. J. H. MCMENAMIN.

SONG .. .. "There is a green hill far away" .. .. *Gounod* ..
MR. T. A. WALSH, S.J.

LIGHTNING SKETCHES
MR. A. COFFEY.

VIOLIN SOLO .. .. "Zigeunerweisen" .. .. .. *Sarasate*
MR. W. J. COAD.

RECITATION .. .. "Not on the Programme" .. .. .. *Collier*
MR. LAWRENCE CAMPBELL.

PIANOFORTE DUET .. .. .."Faust" .. .. *Gounod*
REGINALD BRIDGE AND JAMES KINKEAD.

PART II.

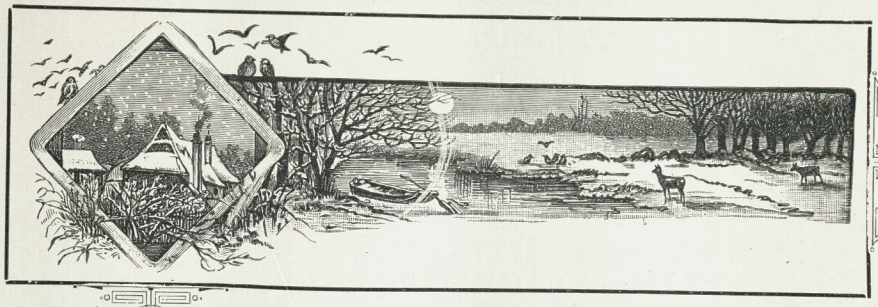
"JULIUS CAESAR."

Act III., Scene 1.

Julius Cæsar	Bryan Hughes
Marcus Antonius	Desmond Gavan Duffy
Popilius Lena	Roger Hughes
Marcus Brutus	Patrick Quinn
Cassius	Francis Hughes
Casca	Erroll Bottrell
Trebonius	Gerald Allen
Decius Brutus	Tyson Doneley
Metellus Cimber	John Barlow
Cinna	Desmond Clarke
Artemidorus	Joseph Conlon
Clitus	William Macdonald

Senators, Citizens, Guards, Attendants,
Conspirators.

L.D.S.



General Notes.

PAT DALTON, Basil Loughnan, and Tom O'Meara were seen recently at Tullabeg, the Jesuit Novitiate in Ireland, by another old Riverviewer, and he found all three in splendid form; Basil has lost none of his gaiety, and declared, brimful of smiles, that the nine months he had already spent there were the happiest of his life. Mr. Sydes, a distingushed Queensland barrister, is making his Novitiate with them.

* * * *

Cecil Lonergan, who last year went from Manly College to continue his ecclesiastical studies at the Propaganda in Rome, has been obliged to seek the air of the Green Isle, and is now at the famous Ecclesiastical College of All Hallows, Dublin.

* * * *

We offer our sincere congratulations to Archie MacDonald (Colin MacDonald's brother) on his recent elevation to the Diaconate at St. Mary's Cathedral.

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This being the Jubilee year of the proclamation of the Dogma of The Immaculate Conception, special devotions, in accordance with the wish of our Holy Father the Pope, were held throughout the Catholic world, and, of course, the Riverview boys took part in them. We made our Triduum of preparation on the three days preceding the Feast of All Saints—Nov. 1st; the exercises were given by Rev. Father Hassett, S.J., who had just returned from Europe, and will be remembered by old boys of '92 to '94. We need scarcely add that we all followed with great attention and interest, the splendid lectures of the eloquent preacher, and we trust that we have derived lasting good from them. All approached Holy Communion with the intention of gaining the Jubilee Indulgence, on Nov. 1st.

* * * *

Towards the end of November we had a surprise visit from Cyril Power, one of Riverview's most popular Old Boys. He was then in Sydney on his honeymoon. We wish him and his bride long years of happiness. He has a very fine position in Melbourne. We were sorry to hear from him that his brother, Ambrose, had not been in very good health for some time.

* * * *

Both Arthur and Fred Deery are doing splendidly, and are as true as ever to the old College. Arthur and "Iggy" O'Donnell did good service as judges on sports day. The young "fry" declared that even Bob Macken would not dream of disputing their decisions.

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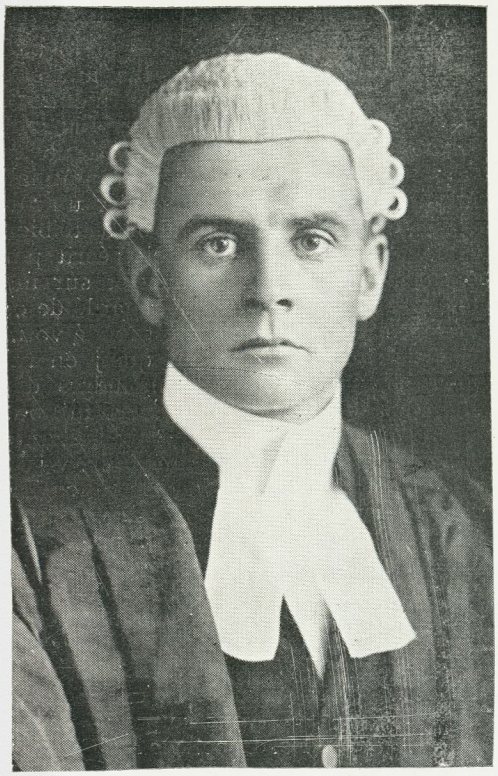
Paul Dennehy is giving a good account of himself down in Melbourne.

* * * *

Basil Dynon is managing his father's business in Melbourne. He has been married some three years.

What has become of Mick O'Farrell, Arthur Dignum, the Browns (Jack and George), Joe Clonan, Tom Breen, K. and S. Donnelly, George Croker, and a great many others, who have become wonderfully modest? We should be very thankful for any information about them before our next (Jubilee) issue.

* * * *



H. MANNING, ESQ., L.L.B.

We are much pleased to be able to give in this issue a photo in his professional robes of our distinguished old boy, Harry Manning. He studied at Riverview from '92 to '96 and distinguished himself in all his classes, whilst in all th· out door sports he took a very leading part He was a first class footballer, just about our best batsman in cricket, and our champion rifle-shot. His University carreer was characterised by the same success, literary and athletic, that marked his college course. At the close of his University studies he was admitted to the L.L.B. degree. The opening years of a young Barrister are, it is well-known, not of a very encouraging nature. Briefs are few and long in coming. In the case of Harry Manning, however, Dame Fortune seemed to depart from her usual stern methods. His first year's practice brought him a considerable amount of work, and we were delighted to find his name appearing frequently in law cases. Early in 1904, in order to extend in a practical way his knowledge of the procedure of Australia's highest Law Court, he accepted the position of Associate to Justice R. E. O'Connor of the Commonwealth High Court, succeeding in this position another old Riverview L.L.B. in Geo. Flannery.

* * * *

Jack Davidson had the profound sympathy of all his old masters and comrades in the heavy blow he sustained by the death of his beloved mother. The sad event took place at Wellington Point, Brisbane, on August 8th, 1904.

* * * *

The following item, which we cull from the "Freeman's Journal" of Dec. 3rd, will interest old Riverviewers of the early nineties:—"At St. Mary's, Blackheath, London, on October 17, Lieutenant J. D'Apice, R.A., son of the late Chevalier D'Apice, K.S.S., of Sydney, N.S.W., was married to Miss May Ratton, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Ratton, I.M.S., of Blackheath. Mr. and Mrs. D'Apice left London for Paris, en route for Rome, where, through the kindness of the Archbishop of Westminster, they hope to have an audience with Pope Pius X."

* * * *

Our warmest congratulations to Jack. We may mention that the bride's father was an old pupil of Father Dalton's.

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Frank Coen did great honour to the Debating Club by his brilliant speech at the Old Boys' annual dinner.

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We offer our hearty congratulations to Bernie Beirne on his recent marriage with Miss Renee Constance Booty, of Melbourne. The ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, on August 22nd, by Father Gartlan, his old master.

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The annual Seniors' picnic was held this year on the 13th of November, two days before the exams. started. As the abovementioned class could only present five

members—owing to the lamented departure of P. Stanley a short time previously—it was resolved to unite with them those songsters of the choir whose extraordinary vocal efforts during the preceding year seemed to merit such a reward. The Seniors set off at about 8.30 a.m., leaving the remainder to follow on, after wading through an exam., which some of them perhaps thought not the proper preparation for a picnic.

The first party started off up the river, and arrived at the picnic ground after an hour's strenuous exertion on the part of some. On arriving the baskets, etc., were handed out with the greatest care, especially the box of strawberries, which, though seemingly not very weighty, required the exclusive care of one individual.

Our next move was round to the rock, where Nature had provided a stream—exceedingly slender—which in the words of the poet, "Along the cliff to fall, and pause and fall again did seem." The pauses were inconveniently frequent, but happily some kind individual had left a can beneath, so that when we arrived there was just sufficient for our wants. When we returned we found one of our number already busily engaged in collecting sticks and lighting a fire. By the time we had started preparations the choristers arrived. We had a short game of cricket before dinner; there was some difficulty with regard to choosing a pitch, but it was finally settled by allowing the batsmen to choose their own as they went in.

After this we adjourned to dinner. Rather more time was spent over this meal than is the case at the College—usually—but at last it came to an end. Then we took to the boats, and rowed gently up the river, and after about an hour returned to a landing-place where we had noticed the sign "Strawberries." Unfortunately there were more purchasers than strawberries, and some had to wait till more strawberries were picked, but finally all were satisfied. After about an hour we returned for afternoon tea, which had been prepared meanwhile for us by some who remained behind. Towards four o'clock we returned slowly down the river, cheered on our way by selections from "Trial by Jury," which continued with intervals till we arrived back at our wharf after a most enjoyable picnic.

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MONSIGNOR PASQUIER.

Readers of our issue of Xmas, 1903, may, perhaps remember that we published therein "Reminiscences of a Visit to Riverview," by Monsignor Pasquier, Rector of the Catholic University at Angers, France. On the receipt of a copy of that issue, the genial Rector sent a kind and thoughtful letter of thanks to Reginald Fitz-Herbert (who had translated the extracts from the author's "Notes d'un voyage autour du monde"), accompanied by a photograph of himself. R. Fitz-Herbert has kindly allowed us to make use of the letter, and we here publish its substance: "On m' a donné hier un numéro de "Our Alma Mater, qui m' a été bien agréable. J' y ai vu un article, écrit par vous, sur mon passage à Sydney et sur ma visite à votre beau collège. J' ai gardé de ce coin de terre australienne, où est fondé votre collège, un souvenir si vivant que j' en revois par imagination tous les moindres détails. Puis, professeurs et élèves m' ont paru si joyeux si affables, que j' ai chanté leurs louanges à tous mes amis du vieux monde qui m' interrogaient sur l education du peuple australien Si vous ou vos amis désiriez venir en France pour vous perfectionner dans notre langue et dans notre littérature, je serais heureux de recevoir parmi nos étudiants français d' Angers une petite colonie d étudiants australiens. Une lettre et une photographie de vous me feraient plaisir. Vous pouvez m' écrire en Anglais. Quelle carrière devez-vous suivre? Avez-vous fini vos études de collège? Croyez, cher Monsieur, à mes sentiments reconnaissants pour votre avenir.

H. PASQUIER.

R. Fitz-Herbert has already answered the Monseigneur's letter, but we may here add that we are thankful to him on behalf of the college for his kind words and his kindly interest in our boys.

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For the benefit of the Higher Christian Doctrine Classes we note the encouragement given by His Grace the Archbishop where he says that their Christian Doctrine course, which is really a rather severe course, should not offer any great difficulty to our boys; but that it should on the contrary be an easy spontaneous growth of the good seed already

well planted. Some few members of the Higher Schools may say that this is too complimentary to them—and who will deny that, at times, humility is truth?

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Prominent amongst the officials concerned with the management of the Jubilee Fair at St. Mary's Cathedral recently were two of our ex-students—Father Michael Flemming and Mr. Peter O'Donnell.

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A special evening of the Fair was set apart for the Riverview boys' visit. The majority of the boys went in and spent the afternoon at the Cathedral Hall, and were so lavish in expending money, we were told, that they were quoted as examples to others.

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Mr. Hubert Chadwick, who left Riverview about three years ago, and his brother, Mr. Evan Chadwick (an old boy of Stonyhurst) were the guests of the college on December 7. Hubert left for his native country (England) on December 10, and intends pursuing philosophy in Stonyhurst.



REGATTA WALK, COLLEGE GROUNDS.

Father Edward O'Brien, one of the first boys who entered Riverview, and who has been doing good work for the Church in the Arch-Diocese of Sydney, has recently entered the Spanish Benedictine monastery at New Norcia (W.A.).

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WARDENS' PICNIC.

The wardens' picnic, which took place, as usual, towards the end of November, was the best of the term. An early start was made, and, aided by wind and tide, the intending picnickers reached the ground at about 10.30. All then dispersed about the grounds, and whiled away the time till dinner with various pastimes. Like Mrs. Kelly's children in "The Letters of a Self-made Merchant to his Son," all turned up dirty but safe about dinner-time. After dinner, just as everyone was about to lapse into a noonday siesta, a thunderstorm burst over us. In an instant the plain—I use the

word advisedly—was covered with a shrieking, fighting mass of humanity, racing after a football, and anon indulging in the gentle game of cock-fighting. With appetites sharpened by these exercises, we adjourned to afternoon tea, to which ample justice was done. But, like "Hamlet," the end of our play was sad, for soon after tea we embarked, and rowed slowly back after a most pleasant outing. We thank Brother Doyle for his catering, which was simply the finest that could be desired.

* * * *

We are glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Coad on the perfection to which he has already brought his young violinists. The exquisite little orchestral pieces to which they have treated us at the monthly concerts are more than creditable. We also wish to thank him for the musical accompaniment to the "Julius Cæsar," specially composed for the occasion, which added so much to the general effect.

* * * *

Speaking of music, reminds us of many friends who have done much for our monthly concerts, either by generous support, as in the case of Mrs. Walsh, of Melbourne, or by the display of their own personal talents. It would, of course, be superfluous to mention Messrs. L. Campbell, McMenamin, Herr H. Alpen. The warm reception accorded Mr. Boyle and the hearty encores show how thoroughly this brilliant young pianist was appreciated. Mr. Young is a general favorite for his humorous musical sketches.

Signor Vittorini, Herr Wentzel, Mr. Thompson Brown, Mr. John Hughes, Mr. Gilhooley, Mr. Allen, Mr. W. Walsh are names of other friends, whose vocal, instrumental, or recitative powers have had their full meed of praise.

* * * *

We are glad to see that one of our staff has been elected member of Council of the Teachers' Association of New South Wales. The following is from the "Australian Journal of Education" :

"The twelfth annual meeting was held in the Board Room, Vickery's Chambers. The President, Mr. Weigall, was in the chair. Elections of office-bearers and members of Council were then made as follows :—President, the Rev. Dr. Harper ; vice-president, the Rev. C. J. Prescott ; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. P. Evans Jones ; hon. secretaries, Miss McKenny, Mr. C. D. Goldie ; members of Council, the Rev. G. Byrne, S.J., Professor Carslaw, Mr. H. J. Carter, Mrs. Garvin, Mr. Giles, Mr. C. H. Hedges, Acting-Professor Knibbs, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Stiles, Mr. Weigall.

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Various improvements have been noticed all around us during the past year. Amongst the foremost we may mention those which have been entrusted to the artistic hands of Brother Girschik. Indeed, every portion of the house is, in some way, indebted to his work. We would mention especially the stage, which he has quite transformed. The science department also owes him a great debt for his exquisitely finished work in the mounting of our large induction coil and batteries, whilst the budding young mathematician follows with eager eye the maze of curve and line on his wonderful graph boards.

* * * *

Nor has Br. Doyle been behindhand, Thanks to his plans, the hens may now enjoy the purer air of the upper grounds—and may strut about majestically, each brood in its proper sphere. The observatory, which underwent such a severe shock on the night of the "big wind," is now more perfect than ever through Br. Eberhard's labors.

* * * *

Towards the end of the term, when the examination stress was lessened, some youthful aspirants began to cultivate the Muses. Three or four very creditable sets of verse were sent in to us. We congratulate the authors—Roger Hughes, Bertie S. Mason, Des. Gavan Duffy, Austin Desmond, and hope to publish in our next issue something from their pens.

A valuable addition to our educational library came to us lately from the Department of Public Instruction in the full account of the proceedings at the Inspectors' and Teachers' Conference, held last April.

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In our last number we printed the address delivered at the Conference by the Rector. The following comment on his address appeared in the "Australian Review of Reviews" for May, in an article written by a leading inspector of schools, and, entitled, "The Educational Awakening":—"The Rev. Father Gartlan, of St. Ignatius' College, also spoke with the highest art and in the happiest mood, dealing with the summits and the deeps of training to complete citizenship. From the practice of his own church and from his own history he gave illustrations of the methods of training in conduct for teachers as the preparation for their ethical life with the children. Until in the teachers themselves the highest life was developed the ideals of conduct in the school could not be realised. The enthusiastic reception of Father Gartlan's propositions by the conference indicated how firmly all believed in training teachers to be serious men and women, and the need for civic and high ethical teaching in the schools."—"Review of Reviews for Australia," May, 1904. "The Educational Awakening," by a Leading Inspector of Schools.

* * * *

We beg to thank Mr. Vircoe for the great trouble to which he went in getting together a first-class orchestra for our "Trial by Jury" at the concert.

* * * *

One Sunday during the past term our young scientists invited us to a "Chemical Display." The ground covered was nearly the whole of the non-metals, many of the explanations were happy and clear, whilst the accompanying experiments were well selected and well performed. We heartily congratulate them on their early efforts, and trust they will foster more and more the love of science study.

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The poor-boxes placed in the play-rooms of the three divisions about the middle of the year were contributed to very generously by the boys of the Second and Third Divisions especially, and a couple of pounds were distributed between St. Joseph's Orphanage, Gore Hill, and the Westmead Boys' Home.

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Our hearty thanks are due to an ex-student, Fred Rourke, for his courtesy in getting us such pretty flags and banners to decorate our hall at the recent Break-up. His artistic and poetic gifts must have helped him in his choice.

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We beg to thank the Press in general, but in a special manner "The Freeman's Journal," "The Catholic Press," and "The Australian Star" for their full and flattering accounts of our Speech Day on December 5.

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During the gale which passed over New South Wales towards the close of the Mid-winter holidays, the roof of our little Observatory was carried away. Fortunately, not the least damage was done to the telescope. and soon a much more substantial iron roof roof replaced the original one. The story of the heavens has aroused considerable interest—in the junior boys especially—since the telescope has been fitted up, and very frequent requests are made for a glimpse through it at the moon and the stars in their nightly round. The moon is indeed a gorgeous sight viewed through our four-inch aperture and Venus, Jupiter, and especially Saturn with his magnificent rings have been objects of the greatest interest to our juvenile star-gazers. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Edmonds, of Longueville, for the practical interest he has taken in the fitting up and adjusting of the telescope.

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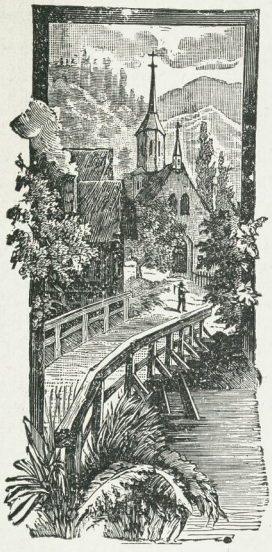
Literary Academy.—During examination-week, when most young heads were suffering from tired feeling, a meeting of the Literary Academy took place. As some unusually good essays were submitted for the Kelly Memorial Prize—especially those of Roger Hughes, Desmond Gavan Duffy, and Furneaux Mann, it was decided to have some of them read in public. Accordingly

that of Furneaux Mann on "The Ideal Form of Government" was selected for the first reading. In the presence of the Rector and Community and with the upper classes assembled, the meeting took place in the Senior Library at 6.15 p.m. on Monday, November 21. Owing to want of space in this issue we are unable to print in full this really excellent paper upon a by no means easy subject, and to give extracts from it would not be doing it justice. So we must content ourselves with congratulating the writer, and expressing a hope that the next year will give us opportunities of hearing several from the same pen. Owing to the stress of examinations and the compiling of examination results and reports, it was found impossible to hold another meeting this term.

Just as we were going to press we learnt that Joe Coen has passed his final Medical examination. We congratulate him on the successful termination of his most successful University career.

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We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our magazine about Petty's Hotel. Recently the manager, Mr. C. W. Cupit, has expended the large sum of £15,000 on its improvement, and by this means has transformed it into what is practically a new hotel, with all the latest appliances in every department. We feel assured that under its present capable management, this well-known establishment will rank amongst the first-class hotels of the city.



Morning.

Night's star-dight Empire fades. Her omened sprites
Seek cypress-wreathed crypts of Erebus.
'Neath flitting grey-limned clouds, all beauteous,
Hyperion's Herald climbs o'er the heights
Empyrean, transforming with her wand
All things terrestrial. She mantles deep
With vesture rayonnant the mountains steep,
Whose azured caps in changing hue expand.
Woodland nymphs invite attendant zephyrs
To waft to Nature's God the pure fragrance
Of richly-tinted flowers. The while, entrance
With ceaseless thrill Earth's winged choristers.
Did man, with fitting orisons, but swell
Aurora's scene harmonious, 't were well.

W.J.G

KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE results of this examination and of the Class Championship exam. were read by the Prefect of Studies on the eve of the Break-up. The interest taken in these examinations was manifested by the enthusiasm and applause—at certain points almost uncontrollable—with which the results were received.

SENIOR DIVISION.

The papers submitted were in many respects very satisfactory and, in some cases, really excellent.



FURNEAUX MANN.
Winner of Kelly Memorial Prize (Senior Division), and of Debate Gold Medal, 1904.

F. Mann's general essay was so good as to be deemed deserving of full merit.

Joseph Kenny's essay on the life and works of Tennyson also deserves special commendation.

The answering in the paper on the English Classic novelists was excellent on the part of F. Mann and R. Fitzherbert.

The following are the results:—

1st—FURNEAUX MANN.
2nd—REGINALD FITZHERBERT.
3rd—JOSEPH KENNY.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

The competition in the Junior Division was very keen all round.

In the General Essay, Desmond Gavan Duffy obtains 180 marks out of a possible 200 for his essay on the life and character of Napoleon Bonaparte. Roger Hughes also deserves mention for his essay on the Russo-Japanese war. He also obtains 185 marks out of a maximum of 200 for a paper on Alfred Tennyson, his life and works. This was easily the best essay on this subject.

In the examination on the prescribed authors, William Macdonald obtained 230 marks out of a possible 250, doing a really excellent exam. Desmond Gavan Duffy also scores well in this division, obtaining 240 out of 250 marks.

In the paper on the English Novelists, D. Duffy, W. Macdonald, and R. Hughes submitted papers deserving the highest praise.

The following are the results of the five best :—

1st—DESMOND GAVAN DUFFY.
2nd—ROGER HUGHES.
3rd—AUSTIN DESMOND.
4th—WILLIAM MACDONALD.
5th—WILLIAM MCNALLY.

Inter-Class Competition and Class Championship.

Thirty boys went through the examinations, having qualified both by getting Honors in weekly exams. or test exams., and by passing (with some difficulty) in English.

The average marks obtained were high—so high that the first four on the list obtain over 84 per cent., which entitles them to a prize, the first two obtaining 86 per cent. and the next two 84 per cent. Before reading out the winners' names, the Prefect of Studies said, I am glad to be able to say that the prizes have gone to classes and to boys who have deserved those prizes for their constant application and hard work.

In Classics, whether Latin or Greek, in II. Gram. Clarence Bridge, and in III. Gram. Arthur Kelly attain the high percentage of 86, whilst in French in the Junior Class, Desmond Gavan Duffy scores as high as 90. In Mathematics in II. Gram., Clarence Bridge scores the highest percentage in any subject in the whole examination.

In Ancient History in III. Gram., Arthur Kelly easily gets first place, with 84 per cent.

The first place and gold medal in the Class Championship of 1904 has been won by the Junior Class, by Desmond Gavan Duffy. The second place and silver medal has been won by Clarence Bridge. The third place has been won by two, ex æquo, Arthur Kelly, of III. Gram., and Reginald Fitz-Herbert, of the Senior Class.

The following are the results in detail:—



DESMOND GAVAN-DUFFY
Winner of Class Championship (Gold Medal).



CLARENCE BRIDGE
Second in Class Championship (Silver Medal).

	Latin or Greek.	French.	Mathematics.	Anct. Hist.	Total.	
Desmond Gavan Duffy..	82	91	90	18	281	
Clarence Bridge	86	85	93	16	280	
Reginald Fitz-Herbert.	84	89	88	15	276	*ex aequo.*
Arthur Kelly	86	85	84	21	276	

New Zealand Hot Springs and Geysers.

A VISIT to the hot springs and geysers of New Zealand forms a most interesting holiday. These springs are found mostly at the world-famed Rotorua, the great holiday and health resort, and are only a few hours' journey from Auckland, the northern capital. At Rotorua the baths are in the hands of the Government, and under the supervision of a special medical officer. They are situated in a fine public reserve, and the beauty of the place is much enhanced by artificial pools and geysers. One night during my short but pleasant stay there, a concert was held on behalf of some institution. The local Maori band was in attendance, and the whole park was lit with Chinese lanterns. The effect was beautiful. The steam slowly rising from the hot pools, and the scattered spray of the geysers reflecting the light of the lanterns in rainbow colours, was delightful to the eye, while the soft strains of music soothed the ear.

About two miles from Rotorua is Whakarewarewa, called Whaka', to avoid unnecessary complications. This is the home of hot springs and geysers. The air is filled with the unpleasant smell of sulphur, but one becomes used to this after a day or so. The Maoris are very plentiful here, but are unfortunately very degraded, lazy, and improvident, a result brought about by contact with tourists. Everywhere you turn steam is rising up, and when walking among the pools it is necessary to take precautions lest you may slip into the boiling mud. The Maoris of old, according to the guides, had strange notions of fame. I heard of one poor old woman who jumped into a boiling pool, which I saw, and since then the pool has been called after her.

There are several small geysers around Whaka', but some have not worked for many years. One in particular has never worked since the day when the railway was opened at Rotorua, some ten years ago, a fact curiously interpreted by the Maoris.

The Maoris do all their cooking in these hot springs, and their washing as well. Beside each of their little huts is a small chimney going into the ground. This is to let the steam escape, and to prevent it from coming up in the middle of the hut. The Porridge-Pots also are very interesting to watch. They are so called because the boiling water is mixed with the mud, forming a thick chocolate-coloured mud-pudding. Every few seconds some bubbles of steam escape from the pool, and a little of the mud is thrown up a few inches, and falls back usually in the shape of a rose. These shapes are varied and interesting. The noise produced is flop, flop, similar to that of boiling porridge.

About 10 to 15 miles from Rotorua is the great Waimangu Geyser, the largest in the world, and only three or four years old. To get there we had to drive first ten miles to Wairoa, a township which was destroyed in the famous Tarawera eruption of 1886. Here we inspected the old hotel, which is in ruins. Our guide also showed us the little hut in which the old Maori prophet

was incarcerated for five days during the eruption. At the end of that time he was dug out by a party of rescuers (our guide being one of their number), and was found alive, which is truly wonderful, considering his age was 105. However, he only survived this incident three weeks longer.

On the way to this place we passed two beautiful lakes, known as the Green and Blue Lake respectively. They are very fine indeed, and the different shades of colour as you pass along and view them from various positions produces a very pleasing effect. On inquiry I found that these colours are simply due to the mineral properties of the water.

From Wairoa we proceeded across Lake Tarawera, rowed by some stalwart Maoris, who are certainly very powerful, well-built men. The distance was eight miles, and we had ample time to examine Mount Tarawera, in the distance. One can plainly distinguish the big gap in the side of the mountain which was blown out. The ashes, during this eruption, were sent as far as 10 and 15 miles. After crossing Lake Tarawera we walked a mile and a half over a sandy, desolate country to Lake Rotomahana. On the way we passed the Maori village which was completely destroyed during the eruption. All that can be seen now is a sandhill, beneath which lies the village.

The trip across Lake Rotomahana was more interesting than that across Lake Tarawera. In some places we were rowing over boiling water, and in others the steam was rising up the steep sides of the bank. Jets of steam were shrieking like saw-mills, but in some places they produced a weird rumbling sound which resembled the noise of the crank of a paddle-steamer. On landing at the other end we had lunch, and boiled the billy in the hot water which oozed out of the sand. Our lunch was over in a remarkably short space of time, considering our appetites, for the news had reached us that the great geyser, Waimangu, which lay about a mile away, had just begun to play. Accordingly, we hurried off with all due speed, but it was a hot day, and our path lay up a hill, which was very steep and very long. This did not meet with our approval, for we were very tired, and very anxious to see the geyser.

However, we were in great luck. During our stay at Whaka' we had heard strange and contradictory rumours about this great geyser. Many had gone out there, waited the whole day in great expectation without seeing so much as a ripple on the geyser-pool. Thoroughly disgusted, they returned to the hotel, and vented their ire on the unoffending hotel-keeper and billiard-marker. They declared the whole thing was a fraud, and if there wasn't an absolute Monarchy in power they would take action against the Government.

Others, however returned in great jubilation, declaring that the English language, not to mention their own vocabulary, was totally insufficient to adequately describe the wonders which they had witnessed. One thing, however, seemed curious—every time they described the geyser the height of the "shot" increased, and from 400 feet it gradually became 900. How the geyser performed this remarkable feat I am at a loss to know, and yet every tourist returns with the same tale.

Actuated by motives of curiosity and wonder, the heat, the steepness of the slippery path, proved no obstacles to our energies, and we pushed on as if we were going to storm the summit. Once arrived, a strange spectacle presented itself to our eyes. We were standing on the brink of a precipice. Some 300 feet below lay the geyser-pool, surging and tossing about restlessly. We sat down near the edge of the precipice, and with eyes riveted on the pool awaited with cameras focussed. Suddenly a black mass reared itself in the air to the height of a hundred feet or so. This, of course, was immediately snapshotted. For the next half-hour or so these were of frequent occurrence, and some went up as high as 300 feet.

Then we determined to take up our position at another point of vantage. This entailed about half an hour's walk. Soon, however, we were to be rewarded for our exertions, for in half-an-hour or so the geyser shot up 700 feet. It is very hard to describe such grandeur and power. A photo will give the shape,

position, height, and appearance perfectly, but it can never produce an impression equal to that of seeing this huge mass, one and a half acres, of black mud and boiling water being hurled 700 feet into the air. To the simple and honest it is awe-inspiring ; to the tourist who has seen everything it is not so good as he thought it would be ; to the discoverer of it, who was present the day we were there, it is unexcelled ; and to the cynic it is tolerable enough.

One person, who poses as an authority, told me that the channel of steam which causes the eruption is four miles long, and we also learnt some interesting facts about the effect of the north-east wind backing up the sea in the Bay of Plenty, and driving up the steam. Many, I know not why, are very sceptical about the veracity of these statements with which the courteous guide burdens you.

After seeing this great shot we proceeded to the accommodation-house, about a mile away, and had afternoon tea. Just before departing we were regaled with another shot of about 800 feet, which looked very fine in the distance. Some time later I heard that on the day of our visit the geyser played for ten hours, which is considered exceedingly long. The usual interval after each eruption till the next is about 36 hours. Sometimes it is 30, and sometimes 40 hours. This, of course, accounts for so many being disappointed, and we were considered extremely lucky, arriving just when it began to play.

FURNEAUX MANN.



REV. FATHER RECTOR SHOWING ROUND VISITORS.—REGATTA WALKS.

The Immaculate Mother and the Society of Jesus.

THE Director-General of the Apostleship, Rev. A. Drive, S.J., has, naturally enough, during this year of Jubilee, pointed out the loyalty with which the Society of Jesus has always defended and spread the honour of Mary. Of St. Ignatius' love of the Blessed Mother our readers are, no doubt, aware. At the very beginning of his conversion he consecrated himself to her, an act which merited for him a special manifestation of the hatred of the devil. Soon after, while yet a novice in the way of the Saints, he deliberated as to whether he should not slay a Moor who had denied the Virginity of Our Lady. The shrine of Our Lady at Montserrat was the scene of his consecration to a supernatural knighthood ; and the Madonna, the Saint always believed, was in a true sense the authoress of the Spiritual Exercises and the world-famous Constitutions. She was the Mother, too, he said, of his new Company of Jesus, which sprang into being on the feast of her Assumption.

In his Bull, "Gloriosæ Dominæ," Pope Benedict XIV. asserted that the Society of Jesus had preached the name of Mary with that of her Son, "and given in every country of the two worlds an extraordinary development to her worship and honour." Her peerless privilege of Immaculate Conception has always been ardently defended by the sons of St. Ignatius. St. Alphonsus Rodriguez could not bear to hear it doubted, and St. John Berchmans signed with his own blood a vow to defend it. The great theologians of the Society were distinguished for their support of this yet undefined dogma ; and some of the most illustrious of the Order acknowledged that they had been drawn to it by its devotedness to the Immaculate Conception. The writers of the Society have given to the Church 93 works on the life of the Blessed Virgin, 206 on her privileges, 98 on the liturgy of devotion to her, 36 on her mysteries and feasts, 344 on the Immaculate Conception, 274 on other feasts of her, 280 on devotion to her, 117 on special devotions—Rosary, Scapular, &c.—226 on her confraternities, 451 on pilgrimages, relics, and miracles, 82 on her relations to music and other arts. In all, therefore, we have 2,207 works, in all the languages of Europe and in many others, as tributes of the Company's intellectual homage to its Queen.

Nor did Mary on her side fail to bless. The illustrious Suarez, refused admittance to the novitiate for slowness of intellect, became by her favour one of the greatest of theologians. The almost equally illustrious Sanchez, rejected similarly for a defect of speech, obtained perfect use of the tongue because he refused to leave her sanctuary in Cordova until she granted the favour. So with so many others—the orator Vieira, the scientist Kircher, the theologian Medina, &c. It was at Loreto that St. Francis Xavier received his first inspiration for the Apostolate of the East. Blessed Azevedo and his 40 companions, slain by the Calvinists and then thrown into the sea, met death holding a famous picture of the Madonna. Not less remarkable were the devotion shown and the heavenly favours received by Blessed John de Britto, Blessed Edmund Campion, Blessed Baldinucci, and almost countless others.

—From the "American Messenger," November, 1904.



Annual Athletic Sports.

NOVEMBER 26, 1904.



OUR sports this year were graced by the presence of the sun, though his visits on such occasions are few and far between. He arrived early, and was welcomed by the cows who happened to be browsing on the running lawn at that hour. The presence of this distinguished visitor attracted a larger number of spectators than is usually present on occasions on which Jupiter Pluvius is in the ascendant. Society, forsooth, does ever press round what shinest most, disregarding what may be dullest, yet what merits best. Any inconvenience in the running track was more than amply compensated for by the nice position of the ground. And we think the Rector expressed the feeling of all present when he said that it was one of the most agreeable and successful sports meetings yet held up here.

The first race of the day was the 100yds handicap for third division. This event was won by J. Dalton (scr.) with H. Roth (scr.) second and T. Payten and G. Dalton tie for third.

The next race was the Second Division Championship. L. Payten was never challenged, and won as he liked. R. Hughes was second and A. Foley third. We may praise here the alacrity with which Second Division runners went to the starting post at the sound of the bell. It is only necessary to add that the bell rung was the dinner bell to prove that their eagerness was prompted rather by custom than by fear of eradication. Seven started for the College 100yds. Championship, but the race soon resolved itself into a struggle between J. Conlon and D. Clarke, who ran a dead heat, with B. Hughes third. In the run-off J. Conlon won by two yards.

The 100yds. Handicap (under 12) was won by D. Roth, the next places being filled by W. Bridge and C. Bacon.

The Maiden Handicap produced a good race, as usual. Clarke only assumed the lead five yards from home. J. Conlon was second and B. Hughes third.

The Egg-and-Spoon race was won by A. Desmond. If we may assume that Desmond's skill with the knife and fork is as great as it is with the spoon, we shall expect to see him come back twice his size after the holidays.

The Second Division 440yds. Handicap proved a walk-over for J. Carter, who won by about 20 yards. De Lepervanche was second, and L. Payten, who showed the best form of the back-markers, was third. The handicapping of this race was bad.

Seven faced the starter for the 440yds. College Championship. Macken made the pace from the start, and kept the lead throughout, eventually winning by about three yards. A. Feltham was second and F. Mann third.

The Sack Race was won by H. Roth for the second time in succession. If he wins again he is entitled to the sack he runs in.

The Ex-Students' Handicap was won by F. Coen, with M. Veech and A. Deery close up, second and third respectively.

The Cricketers' Handicap (150yds.) produced a large field. H. Roth led all the way, and won neatly by a yard. T. Carlton was second and L. Payten third.

The Obstacle Race was won by that ubiquitous performer, H. Roth. We regret to say that one and only one First Division boy was so overcome with shame as to hide his head in a sack. Ye Gods! beaten by a Third Divisioner.

In the 120yds. Champion Hurdles J. Conlon had an easy victory. P. Quinn just beat B. Hughes on the tape for second place. Good form was shown by some in the Second Division Hurdles. L. Payten once more bore the colors to victory; F. Hughes was second and A. Foley third.

In the Handicap Hurdles for First Division there was a very close finish, T. Carlton only obtaining the verdict by a touch; P. Quinn was second and F. Conlon third.

The Siamese Race produced another dead heat. C. Veech and T. Carlton tied with C. Collins and F. Hughes, H. Roth and D. Roth being third. In the run-off T. Carlton and C. Veech won by a foot.

The Musicians' 440yds. Handicap was won by C. Bridge, with G. Dalton second and A. Desmond third.

In the Half-mile two of the limit men got home after running a good race. In the sprint home W. Bridge beat R. Macken by about five yards. R. Hughes was 10 yards away, third.

Several events were decided beforehand, only running events being reserved for Sports Day.

The Handball Championship was won by V. Macken, with T. Doneley runner-up and R. Fitzherbert third.

The Tennis Championship was won by V. Macken, with R. Fitzherbert runner-up and F. Mann third.

The Swimming Championship was won by J. Barlow, with V. Macken second and A. Feltham third.

The Calisthenics Championship was won by J. Kenny, with R. McDonald second and J. Carlton third.

B. Hughes carried off the prizes for throwing the cricket ball and kicking the football. In the first event L. Garry was second and B. Veech third; in the second event J. Conlon was second and J. Carlton third.

B. Veech won the long jump, with J. Conlon second and T. Carlton third.

The High Jump was won by F. Mann, with P. Quinn and R. Fitzherbert a tie for second place.

The Second Division kick was won by C. Collins, with F. Hughes second and D. Duffy third.

A. Clift won the throw rather easily, with H. Allen and C. Collins a tie for second place.

L. Payten and A. Clift tied in the High Jump, with R. Hughes third. The first two jumped very well, indeed.

In Third Division E. Perraud won the kick, J. Dalton the throw, and Adrian Collins the high jump.

V. Macken is champion athlete for the season 1904-5, having obtained 11 points, J. Conlon was second with 10 points, and B. Hughes third with 8.

Afternoon tea was served to the visitors in the Senior boys' library after the sports were over; then, after a few words addressed by the Rector, Mrs. John Hughes graciously presented the prizes to their respective winners. A band was in attendance, and played pleasing selections during the afternoon. The proceedings terminated at 5.45 p.m.

VICTOR MACKEN
(Senior Class).

The committee return sincere thanks to the following for donations to the Prize Fund:—

Very Rev. J. Ryan, S.J.
" " The Rector.
" " G. Kelly, S.J.
Rev. J. Sullivan, S.J.
Mrs. Allen.
Mrs. Coen.
Mrs. Craven.
Dr. Beattie.
Mr. Boylan.
Mr. Barry.
Mr. Dye.
Mr. Bridge.
Mr. McKye.
Mr. T. Payten.
Mr. Joubert.
Messrs. Paling and Co.
" Maiden Bros.
" Blackwood & Son.
" Farleigh Nettheim & Co.
" Jas. Stedman, Ltd.
" S. A. Burns & Co.
" Holle & Co.
" Eaton & Co.
" Finn Brothers.
" D. Jones & Co.
" Dickinson & Magill.
" Mammatt & Son.
" Butcher & Co.
" L. Gille & Co.
And others.

RIFLE SHOOTING, 1904.

RIFLE shooting this year started very late owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining an efficient coach; the result was that we had only five weeks' practice.

Considering this misfortune, and our only obtaining the Martini-Enfield rifles a couple of weeks before the match, our progress was, I think, creditable.

Not only in this were we seriously handicapped, but our only having two members of the previous team was also to our opponents' advantage.

On totting up the averages I find that Sergeant Kenny, of West Australia, heads the list; to him, therefore, falls the honour of being the winner of the Rector's gold medal for 1904, for the best shooting average. Cadet Clarke, Sydney, occupies second place; Colour-Sergeant Johnstone, of New Zealand, comes third, and Cadet Feltham, Sydney, fourth. It is a very tight go for first place, there only being a few decimal points between the first three. Fourth place is only one point behind the first three.

With regard to individual scores, the following may, perhaps, be worthy of note. At the 500yds. Colour-Sergeant Johnstone on one occasion put up 34 points out of a possible 35. Other scores were 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, etc. Sergeant Kenny scored on various occasions 30, 29, 27, 26, 25, etc. Some of Cadet Clarke's scores were 29, 27, 25, 24, etc.

All these scores were put up at the 500 yards, so that the team is not entirely incapable of doing some good scores.

This year we competed in a new competition match, this being only the second time it was held—namely, the Rawson Cup. Newington's score was good, about 509, and we came fourth. About a week after, on October 21, the usual Schools' Challenge Shield Match was held; Newington was again successful, and we occupied the same position as we did in the Rawson Cup match.

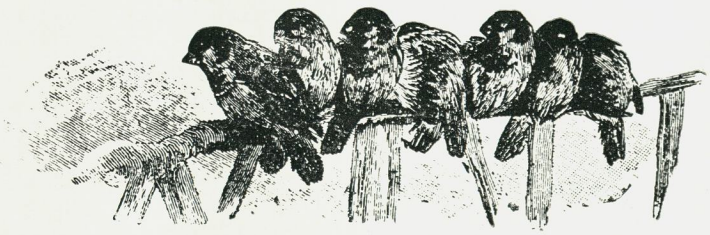
With regard to our new blood the most promising shots are, perhaps, Cadets Feltham, Carlton, and Garry, who, towards the end of the season greatly improved.

Now that we have new rifles, a competent coach, and some experienced veterans, we ought to do very much better next year.

Moreover, as we have once more aroused among the young blood the spark of enthusiasm which has led us to victory so often in the days of old, there is no reason why the Challenge Shield should not adorn the walls of St. Ignatius' College once more.

The team desire to thank the Rev. Fr. Brennan for his most energetic endeavours on their behalf, and also in a very special way Corporal Mowbray of the 1st Regiment for the untiring zeal by which he endeavoured to make up for all the drawbacks I have already mentioned.

—M. JOHNSTONE.



SECOND DIVISION DEBATE.

PRESIDENT : REV. J. S. BOURKE, S.J.

COMMITTEE : DES. G. DUFFY, A. DESMOND, R. HUGHES, F. HUGHES, W. McNALLY, H. RORKE, C. BRIDGE.



THIS term was almost allowed to pass by without holding the usual Debate; however, owing to pressure brought to bear from various quarters, about a week before the Speech Day it was decided to keep up the traditions of the past; but as the time for preparation was short, it was deemed advisable to choose a subject which would not require much reading up. Consequently, the rather interesting subject, "That Country Life is preferable to Life in the City," was selected.

The sides chosen to speak were as follow :—

GOVERNMENT.

Mr. D. G. Duffy (Premier).
Mr. R. Hughes.
Mr. H. Rorke.
Mr. J. Kinkead.
Mr. J. Bowler.
Mr. J. de Lepervanche.
Mr. V. Conlon.
Mr. A. McDermott.
Mr. H. Richards.
Mr. E. Bottrell.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. A. Desmond (Leader).
Mr. F. Hughes.
Mr. G. Allen.
Mr. J. McCarthy.
Mr. A. Foley.
Mr. C. Bridge.
Mr. W. Macdonald.
Mr. F. Kennedy.
Mr. W. McNally.
Mr. B. Stuart-Mason.
Mr. C. Leonard.
Mr. L. Payten.
Mr. J. Morris.

The debate began on November 29th, before tea, in the Second Division Library, in the presence of Rev. Father Rector and Community.

After a few introductory remarks by the President, the debate was opened by the Hon. Premier, Mr. Desmond Gavan Duffy, who somewhat disappointed his hearers in his opening speech. It was delivered in a tragic style quite out of place in this subject. The composition was admirable, but some of the leading arguments were very far-fetched. For example, whilst protesting in the beginning that he did not intend to show only the bright side of country life and the dark aspect of city life, he did precisely what he declared he was not going to do. He made a most exaggerated comparison between one born of poor parents in the city and one brought up under similar conditions in the country. To be poor in the city was, according to him, to be associated from infancy with the lowest of the low.

The Hon. Premier said that Australians are essentially men born in, bred in, and loving the country. Those of us who happen to be English or Irish still must prefer the country. The typical Irishman, the man who is the backbone of Erin, the man who has proved his valour in a hundred contests, political, moral, and pugnacious, is not the city man, but he whose lungs were first filled with the pure country air. The finest type of Englishman, too, he asserted, was the English country squire.

He finished his speech by giving us, in the words of Matthew Arnold, what he considered a true image of one's feelings when entering a city after country life :—

Mist clogs the sunshine ;
Smoky, dwarf houses
Shut me in everywhere ;
A vague dejection
Weighs down my soul.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Austin Desmond, the prize-winner in the debate, prepared a speech not quite so elegant as regards style, but with far more solid argument than the Premier, and though his delivery also leaves much to be desired, on the whole, it was delivered better than that of the Leader of the Government.

He asked us to look at the leaders in the different walks of life around us. Do not the men who have had the advantage of Town life hold the highest positions ? And they owe their prominence to a life in the town ; for if they had had the misfortune of living in the Country they would never have been able to acquire them. What is the use of brains if we have no means at our disposal to develop them ? What an unfortunate thing for an intelligent man to be obliged to spend the greater part of his life in an obscure position, without the least prospect of advance ! Of course, a Country life may produce a good plodder, and the Government members will say that "Slow and sure wins the race." But in this twentieth century the pace is fast, and if one is not quick and energetic he will be left behind. Another advantage of Town life is that it makes one more broad-minded and better acquainted with the leading topics of the day ; whilst, on the other hand, so narrow is the scope of observation in the Country that all around you is an air of provincialism that weighs one down and tends to taint those who remain in it with the narrow-minded spirit of the Country folk. So completely are they shut off from all the world that round their narrow sphere they seem to have built a wall through which no new idea may enter.

Mr. Roger Hughes asked his audience to accept the opinion of a plain, blunt man on the subject proposed. He came to the point at once, and told us that he favored Country life on account of its health, contentment, and freedom from crime. He showed that Country people were superior in health to Town people because they could inhale pure air far more easily than Town folk. Then he asserted that in the Country the people were always peaceful, had not so many outside troubles to contend against, and were in consequence far happier than Town people. Then he said that for virtue the Country people surpassed the Town people by far. He finished his speech by declaring that he was still "a lover of the meadows and the woods and the mountains, and of all that we behold from this green earth."

His speech was better than his former ones, and, but for a very lifeless delivery, would have been really good.

Mr. A. Foley gave a fair speech for a beginner, but made no attempt at delivery. He favored Town life on account of the great facilities for acquiring a good education and for obtaining amusement.

Mr. J. Bowler said he had lived in the Country nearly all his life. He refuted the statement of the Opposition that Country people were entirely behind the times. He said that more money could be made by rearing sheep and cattle than by working in the City.

Mr. G. Allen delivered a witty speech, though in most cases not much to the point, in favour of the Town. He declared that the great event in the monotonous daily life of the Countryman is the arrival of the City train. This member was strongly warned by the Hon. Premier in his summing-up speech against the dangers of being "a funny man."

Mr. J. de Lepervanche said that in the City you see boys from 15 to 18 years of age hurrying about the crowded streets, their wrinkled faces and sunken chests showing clearly that on their weak shoulders have been too early imposed the responsibilities of manhood. In the Country, on the other hand, you seldom see a boy like this ; you see them riding about, laughing and whistling, looking the picture of health. These boys when they grow up are strong and healthy men—the very opposite to those into which the average City youth develops.

Mr. C. Bridge did not display as much originality in his arguments as was expected from him ; however, he knew his speech by heart, and delivered it rather well. He spoke of the monotony of Country life, contrasting it most unfavourably with the wealth of amusement to be had in the Town,

The literary man, he said, had facilities for attending our magnificent City libraries and passing the day in the zenith of happiness ; whereas the literary Country man was placed at a great disadvantage.

Mr. Harold Richards defended the Country life because it was more healthy, less expensive, and had less crime. He made a very fair speech for a first attempt, and, although rather nervous, delivered it almost entirely without the assistance of notes.

Mr. W. Macdonald's speech in defence of the Town was one of the best-delivered speeches in the debate. He said that the statements of members of the Government that Town people did not know what fresh air was were absolutely false. He drew attention to the parks and gardens which interspersed the Town, where fresh air was plentiful. Every year Country people, tired of their dreary life there, abandon it in favour of the Town. Education belonged almost solely to the Town, and the facility for obtaining medical assistance was another feature of its superiority over the Country.

Mr. McNally said that if the Country was really as poets paint it—the rippling of the murmuring brook, disturbed only by the gentle waving of the trees as they bend their stately branches before the zephyr breeze, and all the rest—then indeed the Country would be an ideal place to live in—a veritable Utopia. But how different is this picture from the plain, solid truth ! This speaker did not deliver his speech—which was very well thought out and nicely written—nearly so well as his former speech.

Mr. H. Rorke drew a graphic picture of the misery of what he called one of "the world's prisoners"—a clerk in the office of a large City firm—contrasting his life most unfavourably with that of the cheerful Country labourer as he covers acre after acre behind his plough. The former he declared to be a slave, inasmuch as he is a servant of the world, and does not hold the prosperity of his future life or the welfare of his mortal body in his own hands. The latter is free, inasmuch as he can "strike out" for himself whenever he wishes, for in the Country everyone can get on if he only produces what is necessary for the life of those in the Town. The remainder of this member's speech was somewhat philosophical, and in parts it was hard to see what bearing it had on the question.

Of the maiden speakers, the speech of Mr. L. Payten was by far the best. He gave a word of warning to the youthful Country members, who are so fond of using the gun, advising them to leave this dangerous weapon alone lest it should be a cause of great misfortune to them, for we constantly hear of young boys accidentally shooting themselves or their companions.

Mr. Bottrell spoke very contemptuously of the smoky, grimy City, which injures the health of so many people, and asked his audience to compare the magnificent scenery of the Country with that of the Town.

Mr. Justin McCarthy gave his hearers plenty of arguments against the Country. He roused the indignation of the Country members by his statement that people coming from the Country are very clumsy and rough, and he further declared it an undoubted fact that Town people could teach those in the Country to speak English.

Mr. McDermott, another maiden speaker, spoke enthusiastically in favour of the Country, and, taking a very practical example, he inquired—Where do you get the better meals ? In answering the question himself he drew a harrowing picture of the dangers of dining on turkey, &c., in a Town cafe, contrasting a banquet under such conditions most unfavourably with a similar one in the Country.

Mr. Leonard, the only Third Division representative to speak, delivered a thoughtful speech, placing the superiority of the Town over the Country under the following headings :—Education, sport, absence of danger from droughts, &c.

Mr. Stuart-Mason, who represented Neutral Bay, was the next speaker. The honourable member, in the course of a nicely worded and moderately well delivered speech, stated that in the Country one breathes dust and dirt, which are far worse than the exaggerated smoke of towns. In the Country the life is dreary and monotonous in the extreme ; whereas in Town there is constant change and greater variety of outdoor and indoor sport. On account of the too frequently recurring droughts, in which land-owners are ruined in thousands, he thought a position in Town far preferable

to one in the Country. Country air, he admitted, combined with home-killed cow, home-grown potatoes and cabbages, might produce a race of burly giants, but their habits are coarse and their intellects dull. He thought that the refined race of gentlemen produced by Town life and education were by far preferable, and this also tended to prove that Town life was superior.

Mr. Kennedy said that for those who wish to remain ignorant all their lives, Country life is certainly better. This gentleman was not able to bring forward any new arguments in favour of the Town, as he was one of the last to speak. However, he had learned his speech well, and has improved in delivery since the last debate.

The speech of Mr. J. Morris in favour of the Town was not so good as was expected from him, and the delivery was defective. He spoke of the great variety of amusements in Town, and the great advantages Town people have in being within easy reach of so many fine schools and colleges.

Mr. V. Conlon spoke out boldly in support of the Country in general, and the Clarence River in particular. He said it was much more pleasant to live in the Country amongst a quiet, peaceful people than in the Town, where one is in continual danger of being ill-treated by roughs.

Mr. F. Hughes told those who spoke so loudly against the soot and smoke of the City that the human body was largely composed of carbon, and that is what soot is. He said that the Town folk are bright, intelligent, and of better appearance than the Country people. In the beginning his delivery was good, but towards the end it was very much wanting in animation.

The Leader of the Opposition in his summing-up speech called attention to the shallowness and absence of solid argument in the poetic effusions of Messrs. Duffy and Hughes, attacking the former in particular for making so much in his speech of the glorious excitement, the furious joy of a mad gallop, and for propping up this wonderful argument with quotations from bush poets. Truly, he said, 'tis a great advantage to have facilities for careering madly round the bush on the back of a restive steed, running the risk every moment of severing your connection with this world and rushing into the next.

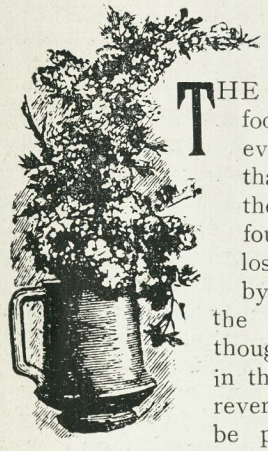
The Hon. Leader then took to pieces the speeches of each member of the Government in turn, pointing out the weak points in their arguments, and finishing up with a peroration, nicely written, it is true, but with a bearing on the question somewhat difficult to see.

Then the Premier arose, and firstly he answered the attack made by Mr. Desmond upon the joys of a gallop through the bush, quoting Lawson in support of his statement that no sport that had not an element of danger in it was worth a rap. This speech of the Hon. Premier was vastly superior to his opening speech ; its delivery also was good, and it was full of cutting sarcasm. One member of the Opposition had declared that the Town was much better patronised than the Country, and had a great many more barristers and doctors. We heartily concur with the hon. member, said Mr. Duffy ; there are far more, and more need for them, too, for the Town is teeming with thieves and murderers, plagues and diseases. The Town is indeed more sought after than the Country, hence spring most of our arguments. The City becomes crowded out, and in the race for bare existence all but the very best are trodden under foot ; but in the Country, as the hon. member asserts, there is little competition, and so all are allowed happily to pursue the even tenor of their way. To finish his speech, the Opposition Leader had gone somewhat astray. The Premier committed exactly the same fault. He ended with a quotation, high-sounding and rousing indeed, but without the least connection with the subject on which he was speaking.

The system of voting in vogue in the past, by means of which the side which made the best show in the debate was often in the minority when it came to the vote, was discontinued on this occasion, and the effect, we are confident, will be to raise the standard of the speeches, when members know that excellence in debate, and not personal popularity, is to bring the victory.

On this occasion, after the Premier's speech, the President announced that marks had been given for Argument, Delivery, and Style in Composition, and that the Town side had won by eleven points.

FOOTBALL.



THE second half of the football season has been even more successful than the first. Out of the six matches played four were won and two lost. We were beaten by Grammar School in the return match, although we beat them in the first half, and this reverse, we think, may be partly put down to the fact that we were without the services of our valuable coach. Newington, who were first in the Schools' Competition at the time we played them, also gained a narrow victory over us. To counterbalance these losses, however, we gained a complete victory over the King's School, and this year's team may feel proud of themselves as being the first fifteen to beat King's School for four years.

While practising on the evening previous to the match against King's School an unfortunate accident befell J. Carlton, who had his nose broken, and was unable to play for the rest of the season. We are pleased to say, however, that he was soon all right again. There was no other accident this half.

To Mr. Burden, our coach, is due a great meed of praise for the excellent way in which he coached the team, and the amount of interest he took in its success. He was unavoidably absent for several weeks after the Midwinter holidays, and during that time we received no coaching, but afterwards the effect of his coaching was noticed in the number of successes the team achieved.

The voting for those who should receive football honour caps took place when the football season came to an end. It resulted in J. Conlon being awarded the honour cap in the back division and B. Veech in the forward division, both of whom rightly deserved them.

Frank Hughes was awarded a special honour cap for his excellentplay as scrum-half.

We insert a photograph of the team.

D. Clarke also was awarded an honour cap by Mr. Burden.

—J. CONLON...

RIVERVIEW v. THE KING'S SCHOOL. This game was contested on our own ground on Saturday, August 20th. The College played a beautiful game; in fact, the best this season. Notwithstanding the loss of James Carlton, our "crack" second ranker, the home team heeled the



FIRST FIFTEEN, 1904.

TOP ROW : V. MACKEN, J. KENNY, T. DONEY, B. VEECH, L. BENNETT, J. BOYLAN, F. CONLON, C. VEECH.
SITTING : B. HUGHES, R. McDONNELL, J. CONLON (Capt.), J. CARLTON, A. CLIFT.
ON THE GROUND : D. CLARKE, M. JOHNSTONE, F. HUGHES, P. QUINN.

ball almost every time. Riverview forwards from start to finish played a real hard game, as also may be said of their opponents. St. Ignatius' team was :—Full back, A. Clift ; three-quarters, L. Bennet, B. Hughes, F. Conlon, J. Kenny; five-eighth, J. Conlon; scrum-half, F. Hughes; forwards, D. Clarke, C. Veech, B. Veech, R. McDonnell, J. Boylan, T. Doneley, G. Rorke, P. Quinn.

King's won the toss, and elected to face the wind. Riverview kicked off, carrying the ball to the King's School twenty-five, where hard play ensued. Shortly after the game started a free kick was awarded to St. Ignatius', and F. Hughes piloted a magnificent goal. Scores: Riverview 3, T.K.S. nil. T.K.S. kicked off, and play centred in neutral ground for some time. In this position a free kick was given to Riverview for off-side play on the part of one of their opponents. B. Hughes nearly registered a second goal; the ball, however, fell a little short. Riverview vanguard now carried play to the visitors' twenty-five, Doneley, Quinn, and Veech brothers putting in brilliant play. From a scrum in this territory Riverview heeled the ball, and F. Hughes passed to J. Conlon, who scored after performing a nice run. F. Hughes cleverly converted. Scores: Riverview, 8-nil. Play was now at its best. About half-way a free kick was given to King's School, who failed to register a score. Loose play in neutral territory followed, when a free kick was awarded to Riverview. F. Hughes' kick at the goal was an excellent one, but unfortunately the ball hit the cross-bar and rebounded. From a throw-in fast footwork followed, which ended in J. Conlon breaking away, and nearly scoring. A series of scrums followed, the forwards of both sides playing hard. Riverview still led by 8 points to nil when half-time sounded. King's set the ball in motion again, and we attacked most of the second half. Forward play followed, the local forwards executing neat play, and the backs using their line well. When things were thus King's backs got going, and put in nice work, which, however, Clift and B. Hughes nipped in the bud. Another King's rush was stopped by Quinn's marking. Play was now fairly even, each side doing brilliant work. King's backs shone out admirably, but their rushes were of no avail. King's were awarded a couple of free kicks, which were of no avail, although the attempts were good. Shortly after the second attempt full time was called, Riverview having thus won by 8 points to nil.

Undoubtedly this was the finest match of the half, the teams being very evenly matched. It was the first time for four years that T.K.S. have succumbed to the vigorous attacks of St. Ignatius'. Among the forward division it would be hard to single out anyone, for without doubt all played with the greatest zeal. For the backs the same difficulty occurs. However, J. Conlon, J. Kenny, B. Hughes, and F. Conlon at times excelled their comrades.

—M. Johnstone.

Riverview
v.
Sydney Grammar School.

On Aug. 6th we journeyed to Wentworth Park oval to play the Grammar School, and, despite the fact that we beat them in the first half of the season, still we went under by 8 points to 3.

Riverview won the toss, and elected to defend the northern goal. The ball was set in motion by Grammar School, and F. Conlon returned outside the twenty-five. After some ruck play, S.G.S. got in a passing rush, which almost ended in a score, but College relieved, and the leather was sent out of bounds near half-way. Riverview were awarded a free kick for off-side play on the part of S.G.S., and the ball was kicked out of bounds. Joe Conlon intercepted well from a passing rush, but not much ground was gained, for the ball was kicked over Grammar School line, and forced. Play of uninteresting nature followed until F. Conlon kicked the ball over S.G.S. line, and, following on well, scored for Riverview in the corner. Frank Hughes made a good attempt at goal, but failed. Scores, 3 to nil. Play hovered about the centre for the next ten minutes, until F. Conlon kicked out in the corner on Grammar's line. The ball was thrown in, and S.G.S. forced. College were getting the ball from the scrum, and, indeed, their forwards seemed to be having rather the best of it. The combination amongst the backs was not too strong on either side, but to a casual observer the

Grammar School seemed stronger in this respect. Frank Hughes was hurt for a few minutes, but was soon on the field again.

In the beginning of the second half, Riverview were penalised several times for offside play, but no advantage resulted to either side. S.G.S. started a passing rush, and the wing man, after a splendid run, scored in a fairly good position. The kick at goal was a failure. Scores, 3 all. Some give-and-take play followed. Riverview got the ball from a scrum, and F. Hughes passed to B. Hughes, to J. Conlon, to J. Kenny, to J. Conlon, who was forced out of bounds near S.G.S. line. S.G.S., however, gradually worked the ball down the field, and, after more ruck play, they scored again. The extra points were added, which made the score 8 points to 3 in favor of Grammar School. The scores remained unaltered to the end of play, and thus the game finished in favor of S.G.S. by 8 points to 3. The day was very hot for football, and took great effect on some of the forwards. All our forwards were pretty good all round, though perhaps a trifle slow, and McDonnell, Clarke, and B. Veech were perhaps the pick. Among the backs, B. Hughes, F. Hughes, and F. Conlon showed conspicuously, though none of the backs had much chance of distinction. Mr. Marks refereed satisfactorily.

P. STANLEY.

RIVERVIEW v. NEWINGTON

This match was played on our opponents' ground on August 13th, under perfect weather conditions. Our team was as follows :—Full Back, A. Clift ; Three-quarters, J. Kenny, F. Conlon, J. Conlon (capt.), L. Bennet ; Five-eighth, B. Hughes ; Scrum-half, F. Hughes ; Forwards, J. Boylan, T. Doneley, D. Clarke, J. Carlton, C. Veech, M. Johnstone, R. McDonnell, B. Veech.

Riverview won the toss, and chose to run with a slight breeze behind them. Newington kicked off with the sun in their eyes, and the ball was returned to the centre, where fast play was witnessed, Newington making good use of their line. From a line out, M. Johnstone took a mark and centred the ball in British style. Our opponents brought the ball up into our twenty-five, and from a loose scrum Gill got the ball and passed it out to his backs, the result being that the wing man scored in the corner. The attempt at goal fell short. Score, 3 to nil. From the kick out, Riverview carried play into their opponents' territory. Here Riverview got very near the line on several occasions, and were within an ace of scoring. Each time, however, they approached the line they were sent back by free kicks being awarded to Newington. They made good use of these kicks, and forced play back to Riverview's twenty-five. After several scrums, Newington succeeded in getting the ball, and, sending it out to their backs, succeeded in piloting another try. The try was unconverted, and the score, 6 to nil in favor of Newington, remained unaltered till half-time. In this half an unfortunate accident happened to Woodward, of Newington, necessitating his leaving the field. Kenny, our wing three-quarter, had kicked the ball down the field, and was following on. Woodward took the ball, and as he was in the act of returning it, Kenny jumped in the air to stop it, and fell on Woodward's shoulder. The result was that Woodward's collar-bone was broken.

During the second half, Riverview played a sound game, while J. Conlon did good work in the backs. From the kick off Riverview seemed to gain ground, and for some time kept play in Newington's twenty-five. After some loose work Riverview forwards started on a rush, and carried the ball to the line, where R. McDonnell picked it up, and scored a well-earned try. The score showed Newington 6 points, Riverview 3. At this period of the game the two teams were at their best, and consequently good work on both sides ensued. About the middle of the half Newington forced their opponents back to the twenty-five. Here the ball was set in motion by Gill, who worked the blind side of the scrum, and Elliot scored near the corner. The score, 9 points to 3 in favour of Newington, remained the same to the end, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Riverview to break through the defensive lines of Newington. Among the forwards, all of whom played well, B. Veech and R. McDon-

nell were perhaps the best, while J. Conlon, F. Hughes, and J. Kenny may be regarded as the more brilliant among the backs.

T. O. CARLTON.

RIVERVIEW v. ORMOND. This was our first match after the midwinter vacation, and we took the field with a weak team. Ormonds kicked off against the wind, and the return went out at half-way. Close and uninteresting work, with our forwards asserting themselves well, ensued, until Ormonds were penalised for putting the ball in the scrum unfairly. From this F. Hughes notched a neat goal. Ormonds pressed from the kick off, but we gradually worked to the centre. Here our forwards heeled to F. Hughes, who transferred to his brother, to Barlow, to F. Conlon, to Kenny (splendidly taken), back again to F. Conlon, to B. Hughes, who scored in a good position. The combination shown in this rush was perfect, each pass beating an opponent. F. Hughes converted, and the score stood 8 points to nil in favour of Riverview.

Our backs, with neat combined rushes, kept the visitors penned well within their twenty-five, but were unable to penetrate through their dogged defence. Presently, F. Conlon, accepting a pass from the opposition full-back, dashed in between the posts. F. Hughes' kick made the score read 13—0 in our favour. We rushed the kick off to the corner, where some loose play followed. Johnstone here picked up from a scrum and fell over the line. The kick for goal was fruitless. Shortly after this half-time was called. Score, 16—0. Riverview kicked off, and stormed the Ormonds' citadel for some time, compelling them to force five times in quick succession. But soon Ormonds, with a magnificent forward rush, got to within ten yards of our line, where Rorke saved in able fashion. Not to be denied, Ormond came again, and Thompson crossed our line. The try was converted. The home team now sadly felt their want of condition, and adopted defensive tactics, content with the strong lead they had. Presently Ormonds were awarded a free in our territory. The kick was of no avail, but our full-back, Rorke, foolishly kicked the ball into play again, instead of forcing it. Nelson, of the visitors, picked the ball up, and, though well tackled by F. Hughes, managed to scramble over. The kick—an easy one—failed.

Our forwards now woke from their lethargy, and were going hard for Ormond's line when a mark by Graham sent them back. Close work followed in the vicinity of the centre for some time, neither side gaining much advantage. Here Rorke marked cleverly, but the strong wind marred F. Hughes' splendid effort. Full time was sounded shortly after, leaving us winners by 16 points to 8.

J. BOYLAN.

RIVERVIEW v. COMMERCIAL. On August 27th we met Commercials on our own ground. They won the toss, and decided to run with a fairly strong breeze at their backs. Riverview kicked off. Some loose play followed in neutral ground, until F. Quinn marked, and F. Hughes attempted a goal, but was unsuccessful, there being a fair wind against him. Commercials then forced. On the ball being kicked off, good forward work was witnessed. Riverview was on the attack, and stormed the Commercial citadel in a most determined manner. From a mark claimed near half-way, B. Hughes kicked a splendid goal at a difficult angle, despite the fact that the ball rolled slightly from its place. Riverview, 4 points to nil. Both sides now livened up, and the game became very fast. An accident, however, stopped proceedings for several minutes. McElhone received a knock-out, which necessitated his leaving the field for two or three minutes. Commercials were working the ball very close to their opponents' line, but here a free kick to Riverview luckily relieved the pressure. After this, play centred round half-way, where J. Kenny performed very good service to his side by pieces of good play. The game was becoming very exciting, fast, and furious, as both sides were intent upon scoring. At half-time, however, the score of 4 points to nil was unchanged.

Not long after the kick off in the second half, T. Doneley marked, and F. Hughes, in a rather good shot at goal, was unsuccess-

ful. A good forward rush by our opponents, in which Carr and McElhone were prominent, brought the ball dangerously close to our line, but B. Hughes saved the situation in an able manner by kicking the ball well out of bounds. From the line out Riverview responded with another forward rush, which ended in B. Hughes snatching up the ball and crossing the line in a good position. F. Hughes piloted a handsome goal. This brought Riverview's score to 9 points to nil. Again the Riverview lads got the ball away at the toe in a dribbling rush, in which Doneley, B. Veech, and Clarke were conspicuous. They carried it along to the line, and B. Veech scored. The try was converted, and the scoring-board read :—Riverview, 14 points to nil. The game became very exciting now, for the Commercials were straining every nerve to lessen the margin of their defeat. Once more Riverview crossed the line, and scored in the person of T. Doneley. The try was unconverted. From this onward no further score eventuated, and thus Riverview won handsomely by 17 points to nil. Among the backs, Conlon, Kenny, and B. Hughes played the best game. The forwards all played well, noticeably Doneley and Veech, and responded to all the warlike outbursts of their opponents. The game was indeed splendid, and at times exciting, and, to say the least of it, the College lads deserved their win. Victor Macken, as full-back, played a faultless game.

A. Feltham.

Riverview v. Waroo. This was our last match of the season, and ended in an easy victory for us. St. Ignatius' College won the toss and in the first half the advantage of a fairly strong wind. Shortly after the kick-off St. Ignatius' were penalised for off-side play, and Waroo had an unsuccessful shot at goal. F. Hughes returned the kick, but one of the men got off-side, and Waroo received another free kick. Then followed a series of scrums, in which we were beaten for the ball repeatedly ; however, play was still confined to the centre of the field, as Waroo could not get their backs going. Several times they tested the nerve of our full-back by high punts to him, but each time he got in a good run and kick, gaining some ground each time, and not mulling the ball once. The ball was kicked over Waroo's touch-line, and they forced. After the kick out, Riverview were given a free kick, and B. Hughes had a shot at the goal, but failed. Soon afterwards Riverview started a passing rush that looked dangerous for Waroo, but J. Kenny, after a good run, was forced out of bounds near the touch-line. From a scrum near the touch-line, F. Hughes, working the blind side, passed to J. Conlon, to Kenny, who crossed the line in the corner. F. Hughes kicked the goal from a very difficult angle, and then the whistle blew for half-time, the scores being Riverview 5 points, Waroo nil.

In the second half the wind was blowing much stronger than before, but the Riverview boys soon had Waroo in difficulties, and from a scrum F. Hughes passed the ball to J. Conlon ; all the three-quarters handled it, and B. Hughes crossed the line. F. Hughes was unsuccessful in his attempt at the goal. Score : Riverview 8 points to nil.

Then the ball travelled rapidly up and down the field, and several free-kicks were given without advantage to either side. Riverview worked the ball down into their opponents' twenty-five, and from the scrum the ball was passed to B. Hughes, who, running well, beat several men and scored close to the goal-post. F. Hughes negotiated a goal, and the scores read 13—0. Almost immediately afterwards the ball was kicked over Waroo's touch-line ; B. Hughes and F. Conlon raced the full-back for the ball, and B. Hughes managed to touch it down first, thus scoring his third try. The shot at goal failed. Shortly before the conclusion of the game Waroo were given a free-kick in front of the goal, and scored their first points. Full time was then called, and thus we won our last match of the season by 16 points to 3. V. Macken once more played splendidly in his new position of full-back.

R. Fitzherbert.

CRICKET.

September—December, 1904.

PRESIDENT: REV. J. A. BRENNAN, S.J.

COMMITTEE B. HUGHES, J. CONLON (Capt.), B. VEECH.

AS for many reasons the turf wicket was not available, we were forced to betake ourselves once more to the "top grounds"—the scene of so many of our cricketing triumphs in time long past.

Our first eleven this year is composed of very raw material, but in spite of that it performed very creditably in all matches. It is pleasing to be able to say that everyone of our team can be relied on to make runs; batting was our strong point this season. The first three or four had usually a hundred runs or more on the board before being dismissed. Even if they failed some batsman lower down on the list would keep the scorers and the fieldsmen busy. In the batting department V. J. Macken is *facile princeps* with the splendid average of 41 runs per innings. His success was well deserved, for during the season he scored very consistently. He was awarded a gold medal.

In the bowling, though we had plenty of variety, we were rather weak when opposed to a good team. None of our bowlers, B. Veech excepted, could keep his end going for any length of time. We also felt the need of a capable left-hander.

B. Hughes proved the most successful bowler. In the average he was awarded a gold medal.

Reviewing the season, we find we played eleven matches, winning six and losing two, while the three drawn games were very much in our favor.

But though the eleven has such a good record, still, like all other human institutions, it has its defects, and some of them very glaring ones. The two chief flaws in our team were bad fielding and bad running between wickets. The two matches we lost were lost rather through indifferent fielding than through our opponents' superiority either with bat or ball. Fielding is a most difficult, but important, art, and yet we find none of our team, with the exception, perhaps, of McDonnell, Macken, and Fitzherbert, have taken the trouble to cultivate it. The ground certainly was not conducive to good fielding, but visiting teams—utterly unused to it—gave much better exhibitions than we. If the state of the ground explains to some extent the faulty fielding, that cannot be said of the catching. The catching of our team, the three already mentioned excepted, was deplorably weak. The team, it is true, was inexperienced, which will probably account for the want of judgment shown between wickets. It may be just as well here to lay down a few easy principles. The batsman or his partner *must* call; the batsman whenever he makes a stroke in front of the wickets, the partner for byes or for strokes behind the wicket. As the bowler runs to deliver the ball the batsman at his end should move up to the crease, and be ready to break into a run the instant there is a chance to score. Let the two batsmen run their first run as hard as they can, even if there seems to be no chance of a second. Should either call, let the other respond promptly. If he is run out he must only bear his fate in patience, but if he runs out his partner through his refusal to move when he should, then he is simply ruining his side—which is not the spirit of a true sportsman.

—JOHN BOYLAN.

RIVERVIEW v. GLEBE III. C.C.
September 17th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V Macken, retired	50
T. Doneley, c sub., b Godfrey	9
B Hughes, b Smith	7
J. Conlon, c Wells, b Walters	29
R Fitz-Herbert, b Walters	3
B Veech, b Brisbane	8
R. McDonnell, not out	17
F Conlon, c Smith, b Brisbane	4
J. Lentaigue, c Smith, b Brisbane	0
A. Feltham and P. Stanley did not bat.	
Byes	18
Eight wickets for	145

Glebe III. : 138.

Result : Won by Riverview by two wickets and 7 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. BEECROFT C.C.
September 24th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, st McCall, b Lamble	23
B. Hughes, b Selby	22
J. Conlon, c Lamble, b Selby	6
T. Doneley, not out	53
L. Bennett, c Bailey, b Selby	6
B. Veech, c and b Selby	12
G Rorke, run out	0
F. Conlon, L. Garry, P. Stanley, and R. Fitz-Herbert did not bat.	
Byes	7
Six wickets for	129

Beecroft : 164.

Result : A draw.

RIVERVIEW v. RAILWAY AUDIT OFFICE.
October 1st, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

T. Doneley, run out	1
R. McDonnell, c Lovell, b Robinson	4
L Garry, b Robinson	19
B. Hughes, not out	68
B Veech, c Williams, b Robinson	15
F. Conlon, not out	36
J. Conlon, R. Fitz-Herbert, G. Rorke, P. Stanley, and A. Feltham did not bat.	
Byes	7
Four wickets for	198

Railway Audit Office : 198.

Result : A draw.

RIVERVIEW v. MALVERN C.C.
October 8th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, not out	83
F. Conlon, b Shirt	36
T. Doneley, b Southward	13
R Fitz-Herbert, not out	1
B. Veech, b Meynink	15
R. McDonnell, c Robinson, b Bonser	13
P. Stanley, b Southward	0
Others did not bat.	
Byes	16
Five wickets for	177

Malvern : 111.

Result : Won by Riverview by six wickets and 66 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. UNION BANK.
October 22nd, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, c Musgrove, b Ryder	14
B. Hughes, c Howarth, b Marks	56
F. Conlon, retired	74
L Garry, b Musgrave	15
T Doneley, run out	9
R Fitz-Herbert, not out	6
J. Carlton, not out	10
Byes	20
Five wickets for	204

Union Bank : Seven for 96.

Result : A draw.

RIVERVIEW v. REDFERN CARLTON C.C.
October 29th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, not out	34
T. Doneley, not out	37
B. Hughes, c Kitching, b Maddocks	18
F. Conlon, c Brooke, b Maddocks	16
Byes	2
Two wickets for	107

Redfern : 37 (B. Veech 5 w. for 8 runs).

Result : Won by Riverview by eight wickets and 70 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE PRESENT AND PAST.
November 1st, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

L Garry, c Regan, b Sheehy	10
R Fitzherbert, c Daly, b Sheehy	0
B. Hughes, run out	30
F. Conlon, c Clifford, b Sheehy	13
B. Veech, c Daly, b Sheehy	0
T. Doneley, c and b Sheehy	37
J. Conlon, b Sheehy	1
J. Carlton, c Daly, b Sheehy	13
R. McDonnell, c Regan, b Caswell	1
J. Lentaigne, run out	0
Byes	12
Wides	2
Total	119

St. Aloysius' : First innings, 75 ; second innings, five for 102.

Result : Won by Riverview on first innings by 44 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. STANMORE OROYA C.C.
November 5th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, h.o.w., b H. Farrar	27
B. Hughes, c J. Farrar, b Walshe	8
F. Conlon, c Paton, b Ruse	18
T. Doneley, b H. Farrar	3
B. Veech, c Paton, b Ruse	1
L. Garry, b Ruse	0
J. Carlton, b Ruse	8
J. Conlon, b H. Farrar	1
R. Fitzherbert, not out	11
R. McDonnell, c H. Farrar, b Marich	12
H. Craven, b Marich	0
Byes	12
Wides	1
Total	101

Stanmore Oroya : Six wickets for 144.

Result : Won by Oroya by five wickets and 43 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. RAMBLER C.C.
November 12th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

V. Macken, b C. T. B Turner	16
B Hughes, c Moses, b Hogan	17
J Conlon, c and b Turner	6
T. Doneley, c Kelly, b Woods	8
F. Conlon, c Kelly, b Turner	13
R. McDonnell, run out	0
L. Garry, b Woods	9
J. Carlton, c Walsh, b Turner	1
B. Veech, b Woods, b Turner	2
R Fitzherbert, b Turner	0
H. Craven, not out	0
Byes	1
Total	73

Rambler C.C. : Six wickets for 121.

Result : Won by Rambler by five wickets and 48 runs.

RIVERVIEW v. ORMONDE C.C.
November 19th, 1904.
RIVERVIEW.

F. Conlon, c and b Smelling	42
V. Macken, c Holloway, b McMurtrie	43
T. Doneley, b Townsend	19
B. Hughes, c McMurtrie, b Townsend	17
L Garry, not out	17
C. Veech, run out	0
A J. Feltham, c Manning, b Smelling	1
J. Carlton, not out	3
B. Veech, H. Craven, and J. Conlon did not bat.	
Byes	4
Six wickets for	146

Ormonde C.C. : 125.

Won by Riverview by four wickets and 21 runs.

FIRST XI. BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

In batting the team has been very proficient, and the bowling has been quite up to the standard of former years. The following are the chief batting and bowling averages :—

BATTING.		BOWLING.	
V. Macken	41.85	B. Hughes	10.7
B. Hughes	31.1	T. Doneley	11.14
F. Conlon	28.4	B. Veech	13.23
T. Doneley	21	R. Fitz-Herbert	14.12
J. Carlton	16.25		
L. Garry	12		
R. MacDonnell	9.4		
J. Conlon	8.6		
B. Veech	8		
R. Fitz-Herbert	5.75		

THIRDS' CRICKET, 1904.

PERHAPS the most successful team of cricketers for a Third XI. to which the College can lay claim is that of 1904. Seven matches were played, and of these one was lost, two drawn, and four won. Some big scores were made by members of the team.

The first match was against All Saints' (20 and five for 29). The Thirds made 76 (Barry 24; also eleven wickets for 13 runs).

The next match was with a team from Woollahra. The Thirds batted, and totalled 154 (R. Hughes 42 not out, McNally 36, Clift 29). Woollahra, 80 (Morris six wickets for 7 runs).

Regent-street was the next team we played. The Thirds made 190 (Barry 79, McNally 27, Morris 20). Regent-street (2 wickets for 46 runs).



THIRD FIFTEEN, 1904.

TOP ROW : L. PAYTEN, A. DESMOND, H. ALLEN, J. MORRIS, H. RORKE, W. McNALLY.
SECOND ROW : V. CONLON, C. COLLINS, J. KINKEAD, A. COX, D. GAVAN DUFFY, A. CHEVILLARD, S. SHEIL, R. BARRY, W. PUNCH.
ON GROUND : A. JOHNSTONE and A. FOLEY.

Then we played St. Aloysius. The account of this match was lost, but it was a draw, and A. Chevillard made 53.

Hawkesbury College II. were the only team that defeated the Thirds. The Thirds made 50, and Hawkesbury 94.

Our next match was against Smith Premier College. The Thirds had been weakened by the loss of two of their best men, A. Chevillard and R. Barry, but, nevertheless, we pulled through well. In this match the Thirds got 138 (F. Hughes 38, R. Hughes 36).

Smith Premier College made 32 (M'Nally 6 wickets, Clift 3 wickets) and 7 wickets for 24 (Morris 3 wickets, Collins 3 wickets).

Our last match was the return one with All Saints, 26 (Morris 4 wickets and Clift 4 wickets bowled best. The Thirds made 154 (R. Hughes 45, F. Hughes 38).

Besides these matches with outside teams, many were played between the Thirds and Fourths. In the maority of these matches I am sorry to say the Thirds were sometimes severely defeated, but they never had their full team. In one of these C. Collins, for the Fourths, made 55.

The batting average was won by R. Hughes with the splendid average of 42. The bowling average was won by A. Clift with an average of 4 runs per wicket.

W. McNALLY.

FOURTH XI. C.C.

PRESIDENT : REV. J. S. BOURKE, S.J.

COMMITTEE : C. COLLINS (CAPT.), A. FOLEY, L. PAYTEN.

NO team in the College deserves greater praise than the Fourth XI. for the interest each member of the Club took in his eleven during the term, and it cannot be denied that this interest is principally due to the energy of the Captain, Charlie Collins, and his equally energetic and enthusiastic lieutenant, Adrian Foley.

Constant practice at the nets brought about a degree of perfection in this eleven both in the departments of batting and bowling rarely before reached by the Fourths. Silver medals were offered for the best averages in batting and bowling, and, after keen competition, the former was awarded to V. Conlon, the latter to S. Sheil, both of whom acquitted themselves very creditably. The team was disappointed on more than one occasion by Sydney clubs who failed to put in an appearance after arranging a match. Four matches played against outside teams and one against the Thirds counted for the average. We append the scores below :—

RIVERVIEW FOURTH XI. v. ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE FOURTH XI.

RIVERVIEW—First Innings.

A. Foley, b H. Daly	0
S. Sheil, b Allen	2
L. Payten, retired	43
C. Collins, b H. Daly	0
H. Roth, c off Howe	39
H. Rorke, b Howe	0
H. Allen, run out	21
G. Allen, c off Howe	0
V. Conlon, not out	25
A. Proust, hit on wicket, b Howe	0
A. Johnstone, b Allen	10
Sundries	33
Total	173

St. Aloysius' College : All out for 31.

S. Shiel, six wickets for 13 ; G. Allen, two for 16 ; Collins, two for 2.

RIVERVIEW FOURTH XI. v. ARIZONA C.C.

RIVERVIEW—First Innings.

H. Allen, c off Cohen	6
A. Foley, b Glenister	8
L. Payten, c off Cohen	0
S. Sheil, hit on wicket, b Howard	0
C. Collins, b Howard	0
J. McCarthy, b Cohen	1
G. Allen, c off Cohen	0

V. Conlon, not out	29
R. Unger, hit on wicket, b Glenister	4
J. Dalton, b Glenister	4
A. Proust, run out	11
Sundries	23
Total	86

Arizona C.C. made 55 runs.

Shiel took three wickets for 4 runs ; Collins, five for 28.

RIVERVIEW FOURTHS v. VICTORIA JUNIORS.

RIVERVIEW—First Innings.

A. Foley, b Knight	5
L. Payten, b Knight	0
J. Kinkead, c off Knight	2
S. Sheil, c off Knight	15
H. Allen, c off Knight	0
C. Collins, run out	7
V. Conlon, b Rogers	1
B. S. Mason, b Rogers	0
G. Allen, run out	0
J McCarthy, not out	0
A. Proust, c off Knight	0
Total	30

Victoria Juniors made 44.

Shiel took three wickets for 23 ; Collins six for 13.

RIVERVIEW FOURTHS v. ARIZONA C.C.

In this match the bowling of Shiel and Collins was particularly good, the former taking four wickets with four successive balls.

RIVERVIEW—First Innings.

A. Foley, c off Henry	0
V. Conlon, c off Cohen	0
H. Allen, b Cohen	7
S. Sheil, hit on wicket, b Henry	0
L. Payten, run out	4
C. Collins, c off Cohen	8
G. Allen, run out	6
R. Unger, b Cohen	0
J. McCarthy, run out	0
J. Dalton, not out	2
A. Proust, c off Cohen	3
Sundries	4
Total	35

Second Innings.

H. Allen, run out	20
S. Sheil, b Glenister	2
A. Foley, c off Glenister	3
L. Payten, c off Glenister	4
V. Conlon, b Glenister	0
C. Collins, b Nettheim	3
J. McCarthy, b Glenister	0
G. Allen, b Nettheim	2
J. Dalton, b Nettheim	4
A. Proust, not out	5
R. Unger, b Roby	8
Sundries	16
Total	68

ARIZONA C.C.

First Innings : 15.

Second Innings : 26.

Result : Won by Riverview by 62 runs.

Sheil took seven wickets for 14 ; Collins, seven for 18.

The following are the averages for the term :—

BATTING.

V. Conlon, 14.25 ; C. Collins, 12.16 ; L. Payten, 9.82 ; H. Allen, 9.

BOWLING.

S. Sheil, 24 wickets for 67, or 2.79 runs per wicket ; C. Collins, 30 wickets for 111, or 3.7 runs per wicket ; G. Allen, 7 wickets for 54, or 7.7 runs per wicket.

EXCHANGES.

The Editor of "Our Alma Mater" begs to acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges received since last issue, July, 1904 :—

The Mangalore Magazine.
South African Catholic Magazine (3).
The Fordham Monthly (4).
The Fleur-de-Lis (2).
The Xavier (2).
Spring Hill College Review.
The St. Ignatius' Collegian.
The Stonyhurst Magazine.
The Beaumont Review.
Hawkesbury Agricultural College Journal (6).
Australian Vigneron, &c.
The Newingtonian.
The Torch-Bearer.
The King's School Magazine.
The Melburnian.
Cooerwull Magazine.
The Aloysiad.
The Dial.
St. Joseph's College Annual.
St. Peter's School Magazine.
The Swan.
The Xaverian.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

3RD XV. FOOTBALL TEAM.

PRESIDENT : REV. J. S. BOURKE, S.J.
COMMITTEE : DES. G. DUFFY (CAPT.), A. COX, A. CHEVILLARD.

OWING to improvements being made on the grounds of the First XV., it was not available this term, and in consequence The Firsts made use of the ground belonging to the Third XV., both for daily practice and for the Saturday matches, and it was not until rather late in the season that the ground beyond the Infirmary was prepared for the Second Division. The bigger members of the Division, however, played continually with the Firsts in practice, and derived no small benefit from the coaching of Mr. Burden. Amongst the forwards we had some thoroughly good players, notably A. Cox, D. Duffy, S. Sheil, A. Desmond, C. Collins, and J. Morris, and amongst the backs W. McNally, A. Foley, A. Chevillard, R. Barry, H. Rorke, and L. Payten, gave good promise for the future.

The old difficulty of obtaining suitable outside teams to play against on Saturday was to some extent overcome towards the close of the season through the kindness of our old friend Mr. Armstrong, who arranged a few matches for us, and promised to get plenty of fixtures with suitable teams next season. Two matches were played against a team from Woollahra and one against a school in Paddington. We defeated the Woollahra boys in both matches, and played a draw against Paddington. A photo. of the team is inserted.

COMBINED FIFTHS AND "SCALLYS" AGAINST THE FOURTHS.

THIS memorable match was played some time about the beginning of October. The Fourths showed their gratitude for the challenge by sending the opposing side in first.

The first man in scored 2, 3—5 off the first over, but retired after the first ball of the second over had been delivered. He received great applause when he reached the pavilion.

The next man stonewalled for a few balls, and then scored a bye ; the rest of the over passed without any further score being added. The next over he scored another bye, and that over passed with the same result as the former one.

First ball next over his middle stump fell down with a dull thud. The batsman afterwards said that the bowler bowled a break too big for the pitch, but it has been proved by Geometry that he doesn't bowl a break at all. Anyhow, the innings closed for forty.

The first man of the opposing side started off with a twoer. His companion, however, hit the ball back into the bowler's hands, and retired for a "duck."

As the next man came in, he remarked that the bowling was "sweet as chocolate." However, the first ball from the Combined team's born bowler dissolved a "joint" partnership, and kept one member of the firm quiet for at least three minutes.

The captain was the next man in. Hurrah ! Now we'll see something. They did—they saw his stumps fly down early in the next over—another duck.

Next man hits two, stops the next ball, and places the next round to leg. That finished his career, for he was nicely caught by the leg man.

Next man in. Here comes Mark Antony ! "Now we'll have it !" Mark hit out hard, missed, and retired with his stumps down.

The Fourths made 43, and won on the first innings by 3 runs.

H. MACKEN, FIFTH XI.

"THE SCALLYS."

COMMITTEE : A. McDERMOTT (CAPT.), R. UNGER, A. DESMOND.

IN spite of success in many a hard-fought match and most determined efforts on our part, we have found it impossible to shake off the most undignified title of "Scallys." Cricket was taken up with the usual enthusiasm this term by our team. We played two matches against outside teams, and three or four matches with our old enemies The Fifths.

On the Feast of All Saints we played a team from St. Aloysius' College. This match had been intended for The Fifths, but as five or six of the best men of that team went to the City to transact important business with their junior sisters and brothers, regardless of the fate of their eleven, the match was given instead to the despised but more patriotic Scallys.

We were beaten, but only by 2 runs. Justin McCarthy made 27, and Jacky Bowler took seven wickets for 14.

The next match was against the Longueville Juniors. In this match our opponents, in spite of our strong protestations, insisted on bowling with a big heavy ball which would not bounce an inch. Joe Johnstone (one of our biggest hits) was commissioned to do his best to lose the ball, and thus put an end to the dispute by hitting it over the rocks into the river, or down into the bull's paddock, where it would be equally safe. Joe went in, looking very severe and determined, and his first hit landed over the fence, but the bull refused to give us any assistance towards winning the match, and instead of charging the intruder, stood calmly by and allowed the fieldsman to get the ball.

However, to the huge delight of the Prefect and the team, we succeeded in winning the match by two wickets and 10 runs.

The most exciting matches we played were against the Fifths. They beat us twice and we beat them once ; but they would not have beaten us the first time only their umpire was terrified into giving a wrong decision against us.

We used to practise very hard every afternoon, until Jean de Lepervanche, a youth with a tendency, I regret to say, towards "Ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," got tired of bowling, and, wishing for a spell, used to give Austin Desmond an easy ball on the leg side. Austin never failed to perform his part well, and hit the ball down in the direction of the Regatta Walks, where, of course, it could not be very easily found. Then the whole team were soon engaged in looking for the lost ball, or, rather, following the leader ; and when it at last turned up quite by accident, Jean was disgusted, and declared that it ought to be hid.

The best averages in batting were obtained by R. Unger, A. Desmond, J. Bowler, J. Johnstone, and A. McDermott, in order of merit ; whilst the bowling honours were divided between J. Bowler and R. Unger.

A. McDERMOTT (CAPT.).

IN August last a billiard tournament was inaugurated amongst the boys. Great enthusiasm prevailed, as nearly all the boys had entered. The winner of the previous tournament, R. Veyret, was defeated in the first round. Many good games were played, and some of the beginners distinguished themselves by wonderful "flukes." The winner turned up in the person of Roger Hughes, who played A. Foley in the final. It proved an easy victory for Roger, who won by a margin of 40. In fact, he defeated everyone he played by at least that amount. He received great applause when the game was ended. During its progress he made two faultless breaks of 32 and 19, besides a few others in double figures. Everyone acknowledged that the best man won.

PLAYER.



THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

GAMES were played with the usual enthusiasm by the members of the Third Division during the term. In the Winter months rounders—a game formerly not played much at Riverview—served to enliven most of the recreations spent on the grounds adjoining the College.

In the department of Rugby football we note a marked tendency towards innovation. In the other Divisions it is usual to elect a captain and committee to take charge of affairs, but in the Third Division we have been informed a dual consular rule is the system of government adopted, except on special occasions, such as a match against the "Scallys," when supreme command is always given to one youth, who is then invested with dictatorial power. Another feature of Third Division football was the ever-increasing number of umpires—each provided with a flag—who were appointed to give decisions on the various difficult questions that arise during the usual after-dinner practice matches. On inquiring the reason for such a formidable array of judges, we were informed that a crisis had arisen in Third Division football.

Several youths had suddenly developed complaints which forbade their entering the football arena. Weak hearts, delicate nerves, and a variety of other serious complaints—to say nothing of sore knees — began to be reported with such alarming frequency that how to keep these delicate ones from planning sedition in the political meetings they began to hold, while their companions were playing, became a serious question, till the bright idea of appointing them as umpires was hit upon. Then we saw a central umpire, two goal umpires, and an umpire for each half of the touch line. How, with so many judges, strife did not arise was a mystery to us till we were told that in order to teach obedience to the temporal powers, the strictest deference to the umpire's decision was exacted.

Another little plan to secure the observance of the rules of the game was to appoint on each side a position of disgrace between the goals, and to banish thither any player who was guilty of a certain number of "knocks on" or any similar perverse tendency.

Then there was an official to attend to the warm baths, and to see that too many showers were not left for the Second Division when they finished their game.

Towards the close of the season frequent requests were made by the Second Division for players to assist them in their games. Some members would not be taken at all, but there was constant demand for such players as T. Payten, G. and J. Dalton, C. Rorke, B. Kelly, and L. Chevillard.

In cricket the Division has some players of considerable promise, such as H. Roth, J. Dalton, E. Perraud, C. Leonard, A. Collins, and T. Payten. We append the results of the two matches played by the Fifths against outside teams. "The Prawns' Net" has practised constantly, and under the management of Frank Kinkead several players of merit are being trained, such as B. Macken, D. Roth, C. Bacon, and W. Bridge.

Our grateful thanks are due to Jack Deery, as it was mainly owing to him that we secured our two out-matches this term.

FIFTH XI. v. DARLING POINT.

FIFTH XI.

J. Dalton, c off Wright	5
C. Leonard, c off Guthrie	22
H. Roth, retired	25
H. Macken, retired	12
E. Perraud, b Guthrie	8
T. Payten, retired	5
G. Dalton, st, b Guthrie	7
J. Deery, retired	6
L. Chevillard, not out	3
A. Collins, c off Wright	0
M. Dearn, b Pitt	0
Sundries	12
Total	105

Darling Point : 59.

Result : Won by Fifth XI. by 46 runs.

FIFTH XI. v. C.E.G.S. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH.

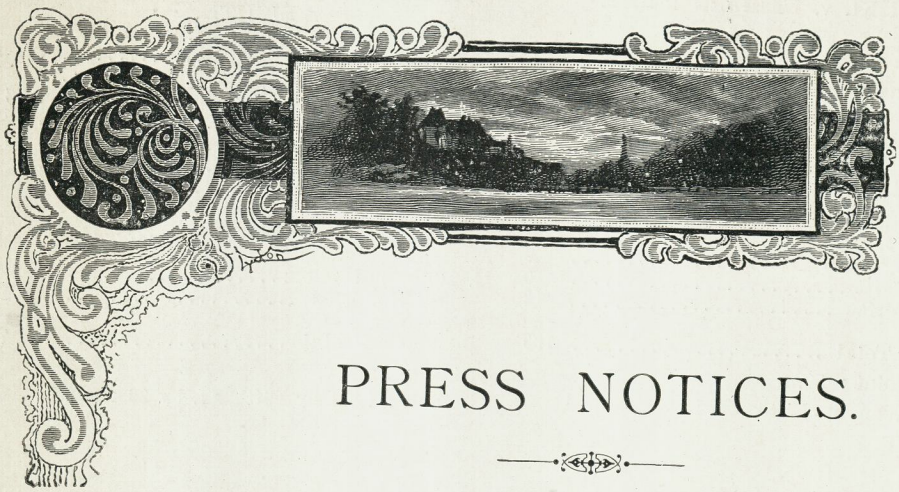
FIFTH XI.

J. Dalton, c off Carter	8
C. Leonard. b Joscelyne	7
E. Perraud. hit on wicket, b Joscelyne	11
H. Macken, b Carter	2
T. Payten, c off Carter	11
G. Dalton, c off Tendall	1
L. Chevillard, b Tendall	8
J. Deery, b Tendall	4
M. Dearn, c off Joscelyne	0
A. Collins, run out	2
H. Roth, not out	9
Sundries	14
Total	77

C.E.G.S. : 106.

Result : Lost by Fifth XI. by 29 runs.





PRESS NOTICES.

We beg to thank the Editors of the journals throughout the country who were so favourable in their critisisms of our last edition; we here insert a number of the notices which were kindly forwarded to us by them.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—"Our Alma Mater," the bright publication edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, and issued in magazine form twice a year, has come to hand. The journal, which contains 60 pages of reading matter, is attractively got up and well illustrated with interesting groups of students and scenic views, including several snapshots of St. Ignatius' regatta. "Our Alma Mater" is undoubtedly one of the best school journals printed in Australia, and it is a credit to its young editors. It deals largely with the affairs of the college and its associations, and is, therefore, particularly interesting to those who spent their student days at Riverview. The articles are brightly written, and the personal chat is very entertaining. All the college events of the past six months are dealt with in an original way. Poetry is not excluded, for in the book there are quite a number of verses by the boys, and the production, on the whole, is worthy of St. Ignatius'.—The "Catholic Press," July 23, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The midwinter number of "Our Alma Mater," a publication now widely identified with Riverview College, well maintains the capital standard it has established in academic journalism. The college has had a good deal to say for itself during the past half-year, at the University, in the classrooms, in sport, and through its "old boys" in the various walks of Australian life; and all this is fairly reflected in the pages of the current number. The literary high-water level is maintained in such clever contributions as "Lines to an Organ-grinder's Monkey," by J. F. Beattie, and "A Neglected Epic," by means of which an "Up-to-Date Critic" furnishes a parody on modern criticism. The theme is "Old Mother Hubbard," which is treated with a seriousness not merely humorous in itself, but eminently so as a reflection of much of the pretentious balderdash which is responsible for the plethora of worthless books under which shelves now-a-days groan. The general turnout of "Our Alma Mater" is greatly enhanced by many beautifully-produced illustrations. We notice that the editorial staff does us the honour of quotation; and we can only suppose that the omission to acknowledge was an inadvertence.—The "Freeman's Journal," July 23, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Nous venons de recevoir le numéro de Juillet 1904 de cette publication editée par les élèves de St. Ignatius, Riverview. Cette intéressante revue, qui est dans sa 19e année, fait honneur à la maison d'éducation qui la publie. Elle donne un résumé intéressant de cette vie de pension dans laquelle la culture intellectuelle et les amusements sportifs se succèdent de la manière la plus heureuse. Les succès scolaires ne se comptent plus dans cet établissement soucieux de donner à ses élèves une éducation saine, solide et distinguée, —"Le Courrier Australien," July 23rd, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have received the July number of "Our Alma Mater," a very attractive magazine of sixty pages, edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Lane Cove River. The periodical, which will soon have attained its majority (being now in its nineteenth year of issue), is certainly in every respect a credit to the College; and its contents afford promise of a high degree of literary merit amongst its now juvenile contributors.—The "South Coast Herald," Dapto, July 29, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Nothing tends more to induce a healthy spirit of rivalry among boys at school and an esprit de corps spurring them on to do their best in every sphere, than a well-edited magazine conducted by the students themselves. Such a one is "Our Alma Mater," the July number of which comes to us from St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. That this excellent little magazine is in its nineteenth year speaks well for the sustained interest of its contents. The one before us is exceptionally good. Both prose and poetry are well up to the average, and in some cases above it. In addition to the editorial comments, notes and news, affecting both present and past students, there is an account of a trip from Sydney to London by an ex-Idler, a report of a poetic-humorous address by the Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J., Principal of the College, delivered at the Educational Conference, reports of debates on various subjects by the students, and several poetical effusions. Amongst these last the one on "Sorrow," despite several blemishes, is decidedly good, while the translation of Goethe's famous lyric, "Ueber allen Gipfeln," would be very nearly perfect, but for what looks like a printer's error, "Warte nur" being translated "But awhile" instead of "Wait awhile." The illustrations might be improved, decidedly the best one being a view of a crowded steamer following a race, in which the whole scene is most vividly brought out.—The "Bathurst Daily Argus," July 29, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER"—ITS NINETEENTH YEAR.—We have received the latest number of "Our Alma Mater," a periodical edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, New South Wales. The number is beautifully got up and printed, and is a credit to the students. There are sixty pages of very interesting reading matter, including several poems. There are also a number of nicely-printed illustrations, which materially assist in making "Our Alma Mater" worthy of the great institution it represents. We have much pleasure in congratulating the student editors on their efforts, and also that their College has atttained such a high state of efficiency,—The "Argus," North Rockhampton, July 29, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Again we are pleased to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Our Alma Mater" (July number), a quarto journal, edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. As usual, it contains a deal of interesting reading in connection with the College, such as reports of rowing, football, debates, concerts, &c., besides splendid group photographs of students and views of the senior eights in their boats during the race for the Riverview Challenge Cup. Under the heading of general notes, we notice a eulogistic reference made to Master James Kinkead (son of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Robert Kinkead), who is a student at the College, which reads as follows:—"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." Finn Bros., Sydney, are the printers of the journal, which is finished throughout in first-class style.—The "Cobar Leader," July 22, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the above well-edited and handsomely-got-up production for the half-year ending June. It is full of young life and hope, and it is evidently a decided factor in the life at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. As a sample of the spirit that pervades the publication, we quote a verse of Oliver Wendell Holmes' with which it opens:

"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."

—The "Leader" (Orange), July 23, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We are in receipt of a copy of the July, 1904, edition of the above publication, issued half-yearly from Riverview College, and edited by the pupils attending that well-known scholastic institution. Like previous issues of the same periodical, the copy before us is illustrated and well got up, and contains a good deal of interesting information, not only concerning the tuition given, but also the sports indulged in by the pupils, of which the principal seem to be boating, cricket, and football. The teachers seem to agree with the well-known saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and the physical as well as the mental training of the pupils is evidently well looked after. It is well to find the mental training of "Young Australian," that highest culture, so well looked after as is evidently the case at Riverview. It will afterwards prove of great use, not only to those possessing it, but also to the community as a whole.—The "Coonamble Times," July 30, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—This bright little magazine, edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, again presents itself to our notice—the number just to hand commencing its nineteenth year of publication. The life of the boys at the College is pourtrayed in a bright and pleasing manner, whilst articles of literary merit in a marked degree adorn the pages. The illustrations are, as usual, well-chosen and admirably printed.—The "Manning River Times," July 27, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER" tells of the half-year's life at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, but does more than the mere chronicling of the sports

and studies that make up a boy's life at a great public school. Several youthful contributors show decided promise, and the "Lines to an Organ Grinder's Monkey," by J. F. Beattie, deserve special mention, as well as a parodied criticism entitled "A Neglected Epic," although the idea of the latter is scarcely original. Some of the verses are decidedly pleasing, notably a translation of Goethe's lyric "Ueber Allen Gipfeln," while the picture of the Scottish bard twanging his lyre while the tea boiled in the billy does credit to the juniors. The magazine is well got up.—The "Western Post," Mudgee, July 28, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The July number of this splendid little periodical is to hand from St. Ignatius' College, and the "Express" hastens to congratulate the editors and contributors on the excellent manner in which they have maintained the high standard set in previous issues. "Our Alma Mater" is a magazine which, while of absorbing interest to present and past students of the College, also furnishes an abundance of good reading to others interested in the education of the rising generation. An article of special interest in the current issue is a well-written sketch of a trip to England, with glimpses of Rome and the mighty pile of St. Peter's by the way. A report of the College debates also discloses some very critical minds amongst the senior boys. The magazine is beautifully printed and illustrated, and in every way a credit to the College, the editors and the printers.—The "Molong Express," July 23, 1904.

We are in receipt of the July number of "Our Alma Mater," the publication of the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, issued by them twice a year. It reflects credit on the ability of its editors where reading matter is concerned, and for the finish and appearance of the periodical the printers are to be congratulated. It contains breezy little descriptions of the College doings, of scholastic achievements, sports, &c., and poesy and humour are not forgotten, as some very good verse and a clever skit on "criticism" testify.—The "Kiama Independent," July 26, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER" (edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview), for June is to hand. This exceedingly well-appointed and interesting magazine is now in its nineteenth year, and its robust and vigorous youth will ere long blossom into full maturity.—The "Grenfell Record," July 23, 1902.

It is a pleasure to read through the pages of "Our Alma Mater" for July, 1904, edited by students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The periodical gives interesting accounts of the work done during the past year, and the excellent progress made in the various departments of learning. But sport and social matters are also chronicled as a supplement to short articles and poems, one of the latter, entitled "Lines to an Organ Grinder's Monkey," being decidedly good, and there are besides a number of fine illustrations and group photographs.—The "Evening Echo," July 25, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Once more we have been favoured with a copy of the current half-yearly number of the above bright and chatty publication, edited and published by the scholars of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. "Our Alma Mater" is primarily a record of the studies and recreations of the College lads, but it likewise contains much that is of general interest. It is well edited, the various articles being brightly written, profusely illustrated, and excellently printed, reflecting the highest credit on all concerned in its production.—The "Murrurundi and Quirindi Times," July 30, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We are in receipt of "Our Alma Mater" for July. Each issue of this interesting publication shows marked improvement, and the one before us is no exception. It is splendidly got up, being most attractive in form, design, and matter, and is certainly one of the best magazines published in New South Wales. Apart from the beautiful illustrations, the volume is full of matter showing marked ability, and is worthy of careful study.—The "Richmond River Express," July 26, 1904.

RECEIVED.—"Our Alma Mater" for July, 1904, which maintains its high standard.—The "Queanbeyan Observer," July 26, 1904.

We have received from the Editor a copy of "Our Alma Mater" for July, a journal published in the interests of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The issue is an excellent one, and is well illustrated with scenes relating to the College life.—"Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate," July 19, 1904.

We have been favoured with the mid-winter number of "Our Alma Mater," published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. The contents show decided literary ability, and cover a wide range of subjects, giving a good idea of the life at a high-class educational establishment. The work is beautifully illustrated, and printed in first-class style on excellent material.—The "Picton Post and Advocate," July 26, 1904.

We must congratulate the students at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, on the splendid production they put before us in the July number of "Our Alma Mater." The magazine is well edited, and its literary matter

is of a high standard. Splendid illustrations appear throughout.—The "Tamworth Observer," July 20, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER," Riverview College, Sydney, July, 1904.—This issue of Riverview's well-known school magazine is fully equal to preceding numbers. Among the noteworthy items in the copy to hand may be mentioned excellent verse and an interesting account of the annual regatta.—"The Australian Messenger," July, 1904.

For 18 years "Our Alma Mater" has been published for St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, and from year to year the volume has maintained a high standard. The July issue contains the usual college news. The items of news and the articles and poems are so well written that any reader cannot fail to be pleased. Excellent photographs illustrate the magazine. The editors are to be congratulated upon their successful work.—"Goulburn Evening Penny Post," August 9, 1904.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—That exceptionally creditable bi-annual publication, "Our Alma Mater," is to hand. The publication is edited by the students at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, and contains some fine articles by ex-pupils. A glance through its many pages at once impresses the reader with the fact that the College is an enterprising, up-to-date institution, from which patrons are likely to get the very best results.—"Wellington Gazette," October, 1904.

We have received the winter number of "Our Alma Mater," the magazine, issued twice yearly, of St. Ignatius' College, at Riverview, Sydney. The magazine, which is beautifully got up and printed, superbly illustrated, and contains a mass of highly interesting reading matter, altogether reflects the greatest credit upon the youthful editors. Many of the articles in this number are of very considerable merit, and it is easy to believe that not a few of the writers are destined to take honourable places in the ranks of the future literateurs of Australia.—The "Barrier Miner," August 15, 1904.

The midwinter number of that excellent school magazine, "Our Alma Mater," conducted by the students of Riverview College, Sydney, is quite equal to previous numbers. It is carefully edited and well illustrated, and abounds in items of interest to past as well as present students. Besides the usual records of school doings and successes, there are several special articles and poems of much excellence. Special mention must be made of the very fine address delivered by the Principal (the Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.), at the N.S.W. Public Schools' Education Conference, which is given in full from shorthand notes supplied by courtesy of the Public Instruction Department. "Ex-Idler" contributes some interesting notes of "A Quick Trip from Sydney to London," via Colombo, Suez, and Naples, and there is an amusing parody on criticism, "A Neglected Epic," Among the poems, a masterly translation of "Goethe's Famous Lyric," by I.N., and a poem "From May to June," by M.O.B., are worthy of special mention.—The "Southern Cross" (Adelaide), August 12, 1904.

The latest College magazine to make its way to us across the oceans is "Our Alma Mater," the organ of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, N.S.W. It begins a sixth volume, but is No. 1 of a new series. If we had been on the committee we should have vigorously opposed the notion of a new series; far better one interminable series. Improve as much as you can, change the form as much as you like, but keep to one unbroken series, like the "Edinburgh Review," "Blackwood's Magazine," and—"The Irish Monthly." The other thing confuses booksellers and binders and buyers, and has no compensating advantages. But, at any rate, No. 1 of the new series is a capital number. "A Quick Trip from Sydney to London" is as lively and fresh as if the subject had never been broached before. Father Gartlan's address at the Public Schools' Educational Conference is admirable, and the report of a debate on the burning question whether Australian sympathies ought to be with the Russians or with the Japanese in the present deplorable war is more interesting and instructive than most of the debates reported by Hansard. Russia had a majority of eighteen. In the list of prize-winners the names of Desmond Gavan Duffy and John Lentaigne have a special interest. God bless them all. The future of Australia depends upon them.—The "Irish Monthly," October, 1904.



College Staff, 1904.

REV. FATHER DALTON, S.J.

RECTOR :
REV. T. GARTLAN, S.J.

MINISTER :
REV. H. E. COCK, S.J.

PREFECT OF STUDIES :
Rev. R. LITTLE, S.J.

MASTERS :
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REV. J. CAHILL, S.J. ; REV. P. O'BRIEN, S.J. ;
REV. W. GANNON, S.J. ; REV. G. BYRNE, S.J. ;
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REV. T. WALSH, S.J.

PREFECT OF STUDY HALL :
REV. FATHER HASSETT, S.J.

LAY BROTHERS :
BROTHER DOYLE, S.J. ; BROTHER MAGUIRE, S.J. ;
BROTHER EBERHARD, S.J. ; BROTHER GIRSCHIK, S.J.

LAY MASTERS :

MUSIC :
J. H. McMENAMIN, ESQ. (PIANO) ; W. J. COAD, ESQ. (VIOLIN).

SINGING :
HERR HUGO ALPEN.

DRAWING :
MR. ALFRED COFFEY.

ELOCUTION :
MR. LAWRENCE CAMPBELL.

SHORTHAND :
MR. RYAN.

DANCING :
MR. NEEDS.

BOXING :
MR. VIRCOE.

DRILL AND RIFLE-SHOOTING :
CORPORAL MOWBRAY.

MEDICAL ADVISER :
WALTER BURFITT, ESQ., B.SC., M.B., CH.M.

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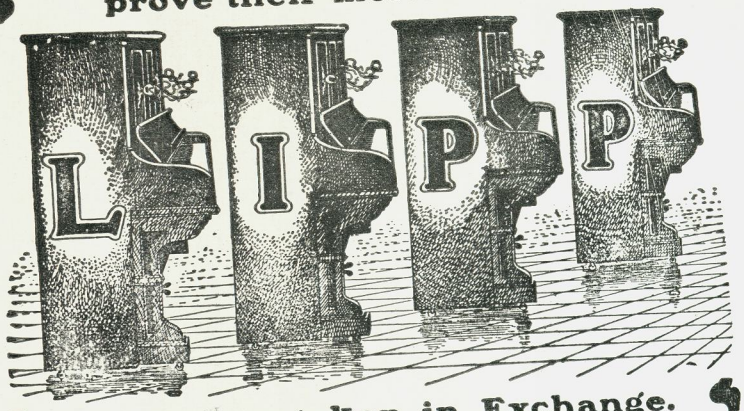
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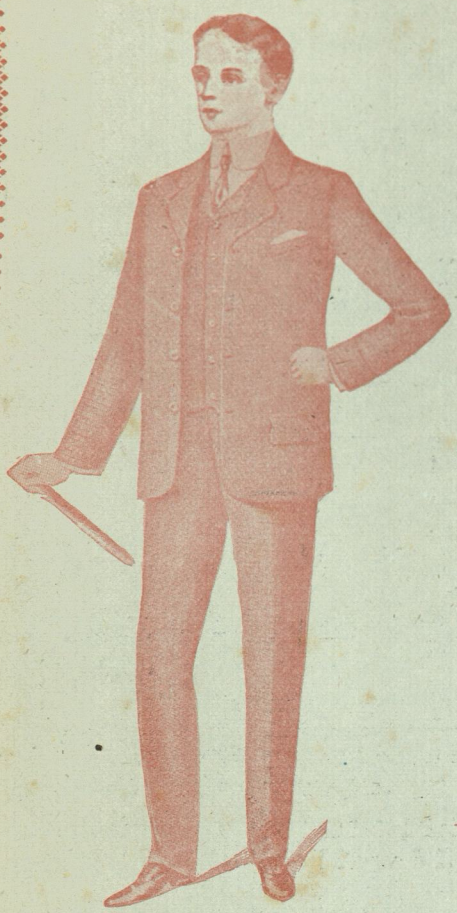
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