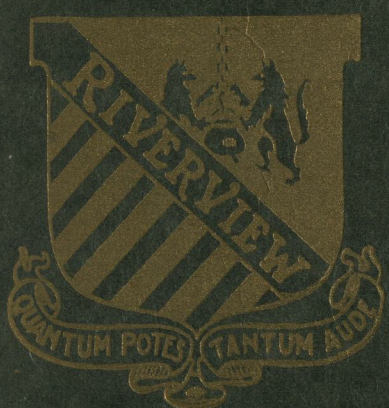
OUR
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1913-14

Our Alma Mater.



XMAS 1913.

A. M. D. G.

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The younger boys have their dormitories, play room, library and play grounds apart from the seniors. An experienced matron attends to the wants of the very young pupils. The College Infirmary is a detached building in charge of a trained nurse.

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The ordinary College course of studies embraces the Greek, Latin and French languages and literatures, ancient history of Greece and Rome; English language, literature and history; elementary and higher Mathematics; elementary Physics and Chemistry.

In all classes special stress is laid on English Composition, the correct pronunciation of the English language, Spelling, Arithmetic, and Handwriting.

As a powerful means towards enabling the pupils to acquire ease and elegance in public speaking, there are three Debating Societies, one for the Senior and two for the Junior boys. The meetings take place regularly, under the presidency of one of the Masters.

The outdoor games are:—Cricket, Football, Tennis, Handball, Rifle Shooting, Swimming, and Rowing. These games are warmly encouraged by the Superiors, not only because they contribute to the health of the students and materially assist to impart to them manliness and self-reliance, but because they are found, when used as rewards for good conduct and steady application, direct and valuable aids to the maintenance of strict discipline and the preservation of a solid spirit of study.

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The College Year begins early in February, and terminates early in December. It is divided into four terms, which begin the first week in February, the third week in April, the third week in July, and the fourth week in September. New pupils are charged from date of entrance only.

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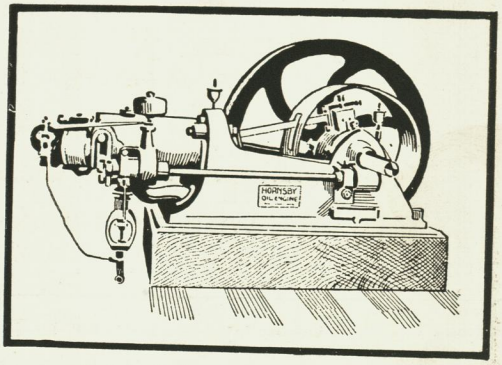
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OUR ALMA MATER

XMAS 1913



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Prospectus	I.
Editorial	15
Welcome Home to Father Gartlan	17
A Lieutenant-Governor at His School	21
New Stained-glass Window in the Chapel	23
Greek Ode to Father Keating	24
The Constantinian Centenary	29
The Late Father Keating	30
Lines to Father Keating	36
The New Syllabus	37
A Philological Gleaning	47
Something About Plants	48
Improvements at Riverview	49
The Birds of Riverview	54
Within Sight of China	58
Letter from Père Thomas at San Chan	67
The Island of San Chan (Poetry)	68
From Toowoomba to Coomrith	71
St. Vincent de Paul Society	73
The G.P.S. Meeting	73
Easter Examinations	74
Senior Debate	77
Midwinter Examinations	79
Results of Junior Examinations	80
Second Division Debate	83
Cadets and Rifle Shooting	85
Physical Culture	88
Obituary	90
General Notes	92
General Notes (continued)	163
Farewell Dinner to Father Corcoran	94
Annual Solemn Dirge and Requiem Mass	94
Officials of the Rowing Club Entertained	95
The Ode to Father Keating	96
Surveying	97
Old Boys' Notes	101
Old Boys' Notes (continued)	164
Ex-Students' Dance	164
Officials of the Old Boys' Union Entertained	101
Union Dinner at the College	102
Tennis Club	105
17th Annual Report of the Council of the O.B.U.	106
Dalton Memorial Fund	109
Annual Dinner	110
Old Boys at the University	111
Exchanges	112
Annual Regatta	113
The All Schools' Regatta	117
Personal Notes (Old Boys')	123
Musicale	129
St. Patrick's Day Celebrations	133
Swimming Carnival	136
Our Sodalities	138
Annual Athletic Sports	139
College Jottings	145
Senior and Junior Picnic	154
Cricket Notes	157
Football Notes	160
Athletics	162
Camera Club	163
Question Box	165
Speech Day, 1913, Results of University and House Examinations	167
Press Notices	

PRINCIPAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Father Gartlan	14
Prefects	16
View of College Grounds	19
Father Keating	25
View of Flower Garden and River	33
View of College from Hunter's Hill	39
View of Grounds and Senior Boat Shed	45
On the New Hand-ball Court	51
Some Birds of Riverview	54, 57
View of the Island of San Chan, where St. Francis Xavier died	59
Labouring where St. Francis Xavier laboured	63
Chapel erected over First Tomb of St. Francis Xavier	67
View of Lane Cove River and Bridge	69
Motoring Under Difficulties	72
Senior Debating Club	75
Junior Debating Club	81
Rifle Team	86
Punching-Ball Exercise	88
A Familiar Figure	89
The late Lexie Conlon	90
Some Views of the College Buildings	93
New Stained-glass Window	96
Group of Third Division	99
President, Treasurer, and Secretary of O.B.U.	103
Senior Tennis Players	107
J. A. Fitz-Herbert	111
The College Eights	115
Winners of the Fours at the All Schools' Regatta	119
Father Michael McKenna	123
Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon	128
Arrival of His Excellency The Admiral, Sir George King-Hall	129
Scene from "The Tempest"	131
F. Bolton trying the Greasy Pole	137
View of Interior of Dalton Memorial Chapel (facing)	138
Senior Championship Hurdles	143
On The Land	144
Excursionists!	145
Third XV.	148
Raymond Proust	150
Evenly Matched!	151
Bill Sheldon	153
Representative Cricket Teams	159



279

THE RECTOR ⟨Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J.⟩

Our Alma Mater.

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

No. 41. XMAS, 1913. 28TH YEAR.

EDITORIAL.

WE have many changes in the staff to record since our last issue. Death deprived us in May of our much beloved Rector, Father Patrick Keating, S.J. We felt his loss greatly. His gentle urbane disposition and great kind heartedness endeared him to all—both masters and boys. An appreciation of the late Rector and also a short account of his life and last illness are given in this issue. The gloom that hung over Riverview was somewhat lifted by the announcement from Rome that another old friend of the College, Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J., was to come back to us, to take up once more the duties of rectorship. His return to the College was well described as a "home-coming." It is now thirty-three years since Father Gartlan came to Australia, and all that time, with the exception of two short periods spent in parish work, he has been at Riverview.

On his re-appointment he received many messages of congratulation, and on his arrival from Melbourne was tended a "welcome-home" dinner at the College, to which the officials of the Old Boys' Union were invited.

Father John Corcoran, S.J., who was Minister at the College for some years, left for Ireland at midwinter, and will be away about twelve months. Father T. A. Walsh, S.J., has been appointed Minister in his stead. Father Nulty, S.J., went to "Loyola," Greenwich; Father Keogh, S.J., to Hawthorn, Melbourne; Brother Maguire, S.J., to Sevenhill, South Australia. Mr. Lyons returned to Ireland to continue his studies for the priesthood. Father Fay, S.J., came here from North Sydney. Father Sullivan, S.J., returned to Riverview after an absence of eight years in Europe. Mr. Owens, S.J., came here from Xavier College, Melbourne, about the same time. Brother Jackson, S.J., arrived from Ireland in October; he is now attached to the seismological department. Mr. L. Loughnan, S.J., an ex-student of the College, arrived here from Europe in November.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

Our very distinguished ex-student, Mr. J. A. Fitz-Herbert sailed for Europe on the same boat as Father Corcoran, S.J. He is going to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he has been awarded a scholarship. He has the distinction of being the only Australian who has had this honour conferred upon him. "This success," to quote from the speech of Mr. C. Brennan, M.A., Sydney University, "was obtained in the widest possible field, in the hottest possible competition." A list of the principal successes

gained by Mr. Fitz-Herbert while at Riverview, and afterwards at the University when studying for his B.A. degree, is given under "Old Boys at the University."

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

In the pages which follow will be found, besides the usual record of the year's doings, "in class, on flood, on field," several articles of more general interest. The first edition of "Alma Mater" will be published in time for the boys to take a copy with them when leaving for the holidays, and it is hoped that these articles will provide interesting reading for them on their way home, by sea or rail, and also for the quieter evenings of the long vacation. The second edition, containing the account of the Speech Day proceedings, and any matter that may reach us too late for this edition, will be published a few days later.

We have been reluctantly compelled to refuse a number of literary contributions for this issue, as we began to fear that the publishers' bill would assume too liberal proportions. We had, however, accepted a good number of articles, many of them from the younger boys, before this fear seized us. We are glad to have done so, for we realise how important it is to encourage them to commit their impressions to paper, and drop them in the editors' box. Later on their contributions will have more literary value, and instead of contenting themselves with small articles and "jottings," they will launch out into deeper waters —with what advantages the future alone can tell.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

To its contributors and readers "Our Alma Mater" wishes the happiest of happy Xmases, and a prosperous New Year.



411

PREFECTS.

Sitting: **H. Allan, C. Wilkinson, F. Synnott.** Standing: **G. Hughes, C. Bryant, G. Johnstone.**

Welcoming Father Gartlan Home to Riverview.

THE Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien (Rector of St. John's College), Very Rev. John Ryan, S.J. (Superior of the Jesuits in Australia), Very Rev. P. McCurtin, S.J. (Rector of St. Aloysius' College), Rev. L. Murphy, S.J., Rev. P. McCarthy, S.J., Rev. J. Cahill, S.J., and the Officials of the Old Boys' Union were the guests of the College at a Dinner on Sunday, July 20th, to welcome Father Gartlan, S.J., home to Riverview.

Father Corcoran, S.J., announced that he had received a telegram from Mr. d'Apice, LL.B. (president of the Union), regretting his inability to be present, as he had to be away on circuit. Father Corcoran asked Mr. Coyle, LL.B., to propose the toast of the evening. He jocosely remarked that he had been forbidden to make a speech, but perhaps the prohibition did not include story telling. He then related the incident that occurred at the Union Dinner given at the College. He was speaking of the appointment of a new Rector, and said they had not yet heard who was to be their next Rector, but this he knew, that there was one man down in Melbourne whose heart was in Riverview, and who would be only too delighted to come back to them once more, should superiors decide on his doing so. At this reference to their ex-Rector, Mr. Coyle jumped on his feet, waving his serviette, and called for three cheers for Father Gartlan. These cheers were given, and given in a way that made the rafters ring—such cheers as were probably never heard before in the halls of Riverview. He himself would have to submit to the prohibition against speechmaking, but he doubted that Mr. Coyle would be so easily subdued; certainly not if Mr. Coyle were the same "Billy Coyle" of old, for Father Gartlan himself more than once found him irrepressible.

Mr. Coyle said an occasion like this could not be passed over without at least a little speech making. He was indeed delighted to be present at this home welcoming to Father Gartlan. He did not know what determined the Superiors of this great Order to make the appointments they did, but this he would say, that in sending Father Gartlan back they had done the right thing. It was thirty-one years since he first came to Riverview, and Father Gartlan was there then. Father Gartlan was well known and greatly esteemed in Sydney amongst men of all professions. They all knew the Rector's powers as a speech maker. It seemed to him that all Sydney had heard of the speech Father Gartlan had made at a meeting of representatives of the leading schools just before he left for Melbourne. Reports of it had reached him from at least eight sources on one day. Men of all shades of religious thought and of varied walks of life had come to him personally to congratulate him on belonging to a school that possessed such a splendid Head. Not only those immediately connected with Riverview, but also great numbers of those connected with the great public schools, not of our Faith, rejoiced in the return of one who was considered the greatest headmaster the State had known. He knew that all present were impatient to hear Father Gartlan once more, so he would not delay in giving them the toast they were so anxious to honour.

Father Gartlan received a tumultuous ovation on rising to reply, and was evidently much moved by the warmth of his welcome.

He asked to be excused from making a speech as he hardly felt equal to it at that moment. Father Corcoran and Mr. Coyle had rightly described his return to Riverview as a home-coming. "Ye Gods roll back Your universe a day, and give me yesterday." This was a pagan prayer, and certainly it had never been on his lips during his stay with the very kind and cordial people of Hawthorn—but was it in his heart? Well there was One of whom it is said that He reads the heart and further that He disposes all things sweetly. This kind Providence had in his favour rolled back the universe not one, but many days, and he felt at that moment as though he had never been separated from Riverview, its community, its past and present pupils. The late Rector, Father Keating, whose sudden death had evoked such an impressive manifestation of esteem for his own great personal worth and of profound sympathy with the College over which he so wisely and affectionately presided, kept him in constant touch with College happenings. Of Father Keating's culture and perfect urbanity much had been said and written since his lamented death, but in his (the speaker's) memory, his love for and interest in his boys would ever remain as his leading characteristic. "He seemed to me just like a big brother amongst a lot of younger members of the same family," were the words in which their late Rector was described by a South Australian lady, who had visited Riverview last year.

Having paid this tribute to his predecessor, Father Gartlan went on: It is a coincidence that my first commission as Rector of St. Ignatius came to me through the same Superior of the Mission as this my second appointment. Father Ryan was the medium in both cases, through which our Very Reverend Father General's decision was made known to me. I come back to practically the same community which I left eighteen month ago. He who was for years my right han man in college administration is still here, an has during his stay in Australia complete identified himself with Riverview of the pa and present. Unfortunately we are soon t lose him for a time, and I know it is you ardent wish, as it is mine, that Father Co coran's absence in Europe may be of ver short duration. To you, my old and ver dear ex-students, I shall not say much. A your annual dinner last month, by the manne in which you received my name, your feeling towards me were very emphatically manifested It was a rehearsal of the welcome you ar giving me to-day. If a stranger to Riverview were present at this dinner, and heard the eloquent words in which Mr. Coyle conveyed to me the feelings of the ex-students on my return, he must surely think that sentiment and good nature were playing sad pranks with the calm judicial mind of the speaker. I know better, and I am perfectly satisfied that my friend Bill Coyle, even if he did exaggerate, and greatly did he exaggerate, my virtues, he only spoke what he felt and what the whole body of the ex-students in their great good nature feel in my regard. My first visit on arriving in Sydney on Saturday morning was to Lewisham Hospital, to see one who was the first pupil of the College, a very close, loyal, and generous friend to myself, and his old school for many a long year, one whom you, the ex-students, twice elected President of your Union—a singular and almost unique distinction. I know and you all know how sincere is the message which Tom Dalton has sent from his sick room, saying that he would be with us in spirit. God grant that he may soon be with us, restored to perfect health. To you, old friends, representatives of the ex-Students' Union, I beg to return my heartfelt though all too feeble thanks for your overwhelming welcome. Need I assure you that my heart is with you and will remain with you in the coming years, as you know it was with you in the old days in your College home.



424

VIEW OF PORTION OF EASTERN SIDE OF RIVERVIEW ESTATE, TAKEN FROM ACROSS TAMBOURINE BAY. *Photo by Tesla*

Portion of College Private Baths.

Second Division Pavilion and Grounds (now being

Handball and Tennis Courts.

Path leading to Seismological Observatory.

[Other illustrations in this issue give a view of continuation of eastern side, a view of the College taken from Hunter's Hill, and a view of Lane Cove Bridge with College in distance. The four give views of the whole of the eastern side of the Riverview Estate, the front, and part of the western side. To these is added a view of the Flower Garden and River taken from the College roof.]

First Division Pavilion

Third Division Ground.

A Lieutenant-Governor at his School.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York delivered a stirring address to the senior class of his old school, Fordham University, on the resumption of studies at the beginning of the present academic year. We read the speech in the *Advocate,* of 11th October, and reproduce extracts here for the greater convenience of the boys. The graphic and forceful style of the American orator should appeal to our young readers. He holds out great hopes for the average man who loves his work and constantly gives of his best.

Nineteen years ago this commencement day, I was a member of the class graduated from this college. Nineteen years ago I stood where you stand to-night, and I am a better Fordham man now than I was then. Nineteen years from now you, too, will be better Fordham men than you are to-day. You may not think this possible, but you will find it come true. The chemistry of time will react upon you as it has reacted upon those who have gone before you from these classic halls. Fordham's seal is on your hand, her spirit in your heart, her laurel on your brow, her stamp upon your manhood. Only the hand of Death can loosen the seal, chill the spirit, snatch away the laurel, or stifle the manhood. Go where you will, do what you may, the atmosphere of the old school will cling round you still. Climb ever so high or fall ever so low, win fortune's gold or struggle for existence, gain distinction or be lost in obscurity, clothe yourself in the purple of the world or the sandals of the hermit—far down the corridor of years you will hear in the twilight of memory and the borderland of sleep the silvery peal of Fordham's Angelus bell, the choral song of the morning Mass, the triumphant shout of collegiate victory on the battlefield of sport; in the twilight of memory and the borderland of sleep you will play the old plays, perform the old pranks, and sing the old songs of the days you end to-day; in the twilight of memory and the borderland of sleep you will live anew your college days amid these ivied walls, these stately trees, these best of boys, and these goodly priests—and from the vision and the dream, the rhapsody and the retrospect, you will draw inspiration to give strength to your arm and purpose to your will.

This is a Jesuit College, and you, members of the Class of 1913, will be known as Jesuit boys. Protagoras once told Socrates that virtue could be taught; that virtue should be an ally of education. What Protagoras said could be done—the Jesuits have been doing for ages. Better schooling than you have had the world does not afford. For centuries the Jesuits have stood unrivalled in the field of liberal education. They equip their students with the teachings of civilisation; they show them the grandeur of Greece, the glory of Rome, and the majesty of to-day. They combine the ideal with the scientific, the religious with the patriotic. They teach the sacredness of duty and the privileges of right. They maintain there is a law of heaven and there is a law of earth. They preach "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," and this constitutes the faith of St. Paul. They mingle Christianity with humanity, art with science, history with poetry, theories of politics with the thesis of philosophy; but they do not develop the head at the expense of the heart, they do not poison the well springs of human nature with potations of despondency or sprinklings of doubt.

The Jesuit imprimatur, says Macaulay in one of his essays, won a book entrance into the libraries of the world. Now, the Jesuit imprimatur is the Jesuit imprimatur whether placed on book or man. To-night, members of the Class of 1913, Fordham's diploma places

upon you the Jesuit imprimatur. Its outline is glorious, its significance splendid, and for you it will win entrance into the favour of men provided you are what the Jesuit imprimatur proclaims you to be.

No one expects you, my young friends, to preach your philosophy of life in the market-place like Socrates, but everybody does expect you to live up to it where men can view and God alone can see. No one expects you to go hunting for an honest man with a lighted lantern like Diogenes, but everybody does expect you to know and to show that at least one honest man resides beneath your own hat.

Now, the world expects much of you—but none too much—and you must not expect too much of the world. Be an average man, an average man at his best—that's what your friends expect and Fordham demands. The average man at his best may set no rivers on fire, but he makes the wheels of life go round. Neither the brilliant Paul nor the mystic John was selected as the Foundation Rock of Faith. The choice fell upon Peter—Peter, symbolic of the average man at his best. Things built from the bottom up survive; things built from the top down perish. So to-night Fordham commissions you to carry her colours—the maroon you love so well—out into the flare of strife and the quietude of peace—not as supermen, but as average men at their best with reverence in your hearts, iron in your blood, and inspiration in your brains.

Men of faith you are; men of work and vision you must be. The man of the hour is the man who does things. There is no place to-day for what Homer calls a dead weight upon the earth. Mallock wrote a wonderful book to ask if life is worth living, and the world answers, "Yes, if we work." Drummond made himself famous by asserting love is the greatest thing in the world, but the world says, "Not so." We might live without love, but we could not exist without work.

With the equipment Fordham gives you, my young friends, you ought to be somebody and do something out in the world—if only you will work. Don't rattle around in the shoes of the present waiting for the slippers of the future. Dead men's shoes often have no soles and frequently poor uppers. Take Carlyle's advice, and do the work nearest at hand. Realise that life's little things are the big things, and do not fear defeat. You will never win a victory if you never risk defeat. General Greene—that plucky Irish warrior—never won a battle, yet every defeat was a triumph, and Washington won the Revolution by the battles that he lost.

Blaze your own way in life; walk on your own feet; work with your own hands; and speak with your own mind. Don't be a gramophone and don't be an automaton! Circumstances may hamper you, but they cannot defeat you if you keep your blood red and your brain clear. Tallyrand walked with difficulty; Robert Louis Stevenson wrote like an angel while dying like a man; John D. Rockefeller cannot eat a square meal, and Andrew Carnegie can't spell. Yet these people did not allow what they could not do to prevent them from doing what they could. Indifference to the magic of work, the potency of drudgery, is the curse of too many college men. They want to fly before they can creep; they want to be ten thousand dollar men before they are thirty cent. apprentices. Not even college can teach the faculty of absorbing worldly wisdom as a sponge drinks water. Worldly wisdom, my young friends, is a slow growth. You can't get it in the circus of society or the pantomime of sport, you can't get it in the frivolities of pleasure or the steeplechase of mirth; but you can get it in a man's work among men and nowhere else.

Know exactly where your work is, and go straight to it. Don't imitate Mark Twain in "A Tramp Abroad," who started off to find his bed in an old German castle, and had walked forty-five miles before he eventually reached it.

I consider it a part of man's work to take a hand in making current history. I would advise abjuration of public office, but I would

urge an interest in politics. I have no patience with those educated and refined gentlemen who hold aloof from the political field because they find something unpleasant in it, nor with those educated young gentlemen who, like the lord in the play, "perfumed like a milliner," would he soldiers were it not for guns.

To be rounded men, my young friends, you must mix vision, you must mix ideals, with your work. Life is not all drudgery, there is time for rest and time for recreation; it is not necessary to lie awake at night to get your grass to grow, nor must you refrain from ever cultivating the rose, with all its splendour, because the cultivation of the cabbage is more useful.

Don't try to measure life by mathematics for you will not succeed. Life is a journey, and you cannot measure a journey of which you cannot see the end.

Vision and work—they span the earth with railroads and cleave the sea with ships; they give wings to man to fly the air and fins to swim the deep; they create the harmonies of music and the whirr of factory wheels; they give soul to oratory and melody to song; they bring man toward the angels and heaven nearer earth. Work conquers earth and vision reaches heaven.

Be men of work! Be men of vision! And if you are, some poet of the future will sing of you as Fordham's poetic son sang of Archbishop Hughes at the unveiling of his statue on the college lawn:

"Faults, yes, his heart throbbed warm with pulses human,
But carping envy's self might scarce deplore
The faults that doubly vouched him staunch and true man,
And only made men love him all the more.
"Motes in the sunshine, foam bells on the ocean,
Cloud shadows flitting o'er the mountain's crest,
His faults but marked the mightly play, the motion,
Of a grand nature in its grand unrest."

New Stained-Glass Window in the Chapel.

Another beautiful window was erected early this year in the Lady Chapel. The subject is the Annunciation. Our Lady is seated with a lectern beside her, supporting an open book. Evidently the interpretation is that she was reading the Scriptures in her room in the temple, when surprised by the angel's salutation. Beside the Blessed Virgin, on the opposite side of the book, is a vase containing a lily, symbolic of her immaculate purity. The angel is poised in the air slightly above Our Lady, and holds a scroll containing the words, *"Ave Gratia Plena!"* (Hail, full of Grace). A similar scroll is placed in the lower part of the picture with Mary's answer to the angel inscribed, *"Fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum"* (Be it done to me according to Thy Word). The dove, symbolising God the Holy Ghost, closes the picture above, while from the dove issue rays of light, representing the Divine Love. Through an arch the sky is seen, and some stars suggest eventide as the time of the Annunciation. All the figures are gracefully drawn, and the expression has that charm that we associate with the faces seen in Hardman's windows. The colouring is striking. Our Lady wears robes of the traditional blue, the cloak of royal blue with white edgings, and the dress in a shade of Prussian blue. Her head is uncovered, and the hair is flaxen, as is, too, that of the angel. The angel's robes, of an amber shade, form a striking contrast to the blue of Our Lady's garments. The angel's wings are tinged with an amber hue, and the rays of Divine Love which descend from the dove, are also in amber. The whole work is outlined in the conventional manner with arch-work and tracery, containing the inscription: "In memory of Dr. Robert and Mrs. McKillop, of Goulburn. Erected by their sons, 1913."

It is undoubtedly an artistic work, and a valued addition to the College Chapel; and its value is enhanced by the fact that the six donors are old pupils of the College.

PIAE MEMORIAE

PRAECEPTORIS DILECTISSIMI

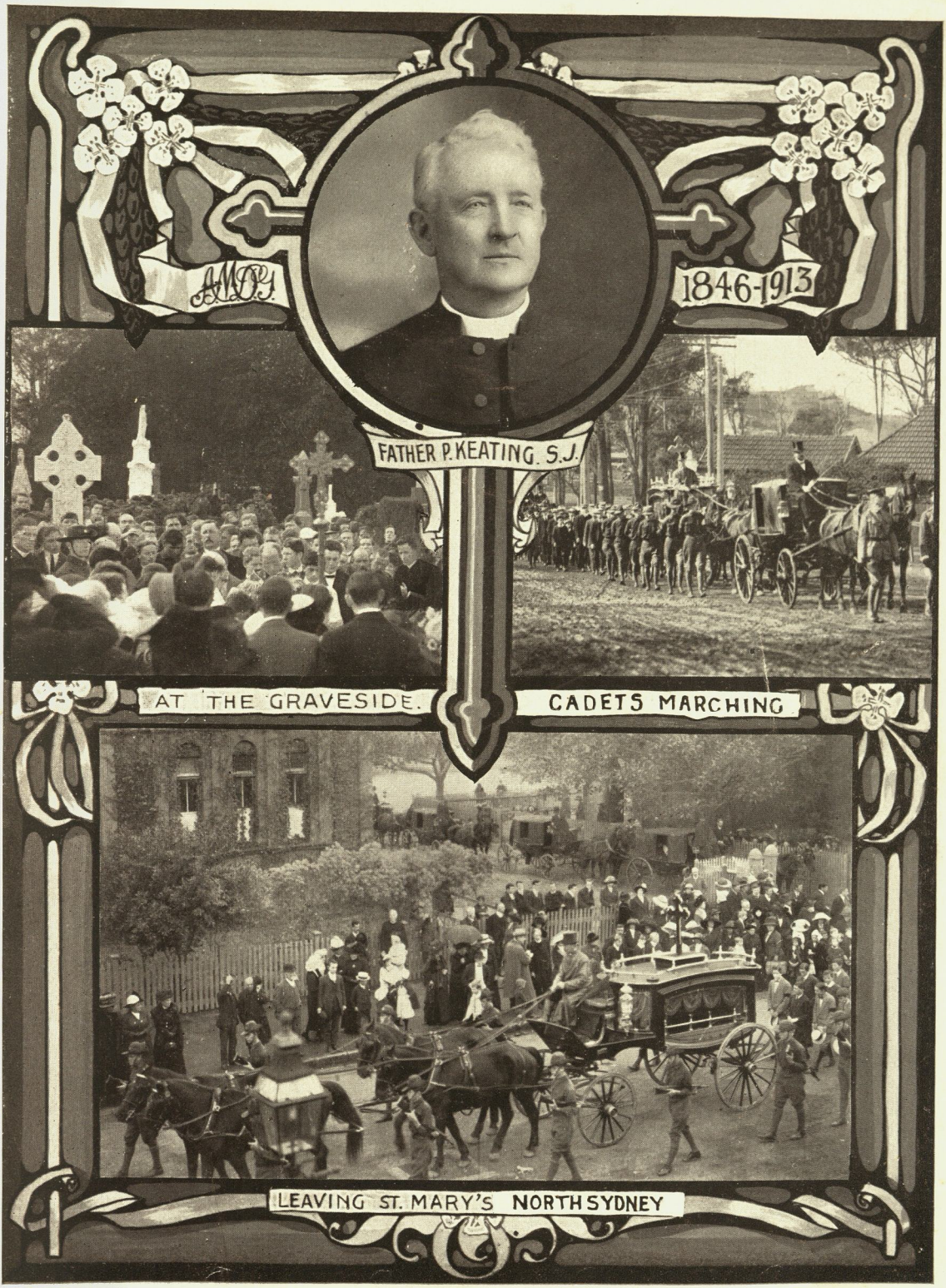
R.P. PATR. KEATING S.I.

DISCIPVLVS MAERENS

C·B

Εἴ τιν' ἐπιχθονίων χρῆν μὲν τραφέντ' ἐν
παντοδαπαῖς ἀρεταῖς
Μοισᾶν θ' ἁπαλαῖς βοτάναις ἐσλοῖς ὕπο
τερπναῖ νεότατος ἐν ὥραι προσπελα-
σθέντ' ἀγλαΐαις ἀταλαῖς
ὕμνων χάριν σπένδειν γλυκεῖαν μὴ κακὰν
τιμὰν ἐπ' ἀποιχομένοις εὐεργέταις
ἀμφαδὸν δείξαντ' ἀφ' οἵων ἐξέβλαστεν·

τῶι καὶ ἐγὼ σέ, πάτερ, ψυχᾶι τὸ θεῖόν
μοι καταθέντα ποτέ
θρηνεῖν ἐθέλων ὑπὲρ ὥραν αἴρομαι
μὴ δὴ δακρύων ἔτι λοιβὰν προφρόνως
αἶνον δὲ ταφαῖς ἐρατὸν
κρατῆρος ἀφνειᾶν ἀοιδᾶν ἐκχέαντ-
α ξυνὰ φιλοφροσυνᾶν εὐηράτων
τᾶν πάρος μναμεῖα θέσθαι καλλίνικα.


A.M.D.G.
1846-1913
FATHER P. KEATING. S.J.
AT THE GRAVESIDE.
CADETS MARCHING
LEAVING ST. MARY'S NORTH SYDNEY

674

εὐσεβής, θαητὸν εἶδος
καὶ φρέν' ἀκοινοτέραν
ἤπιον τ' ἀρχῆς τρόπον ἄμμι πιφαύσκων
ἐξ ὁσίων ἠθέων,
οὐ θάνατος σὲ δαμᾶι·
μνήμην τε γὰρ ἐγκατέλειψας φιλτάταν
στήθεσιν ἠιθέων,
ἔργοις δ' ἐνίκησας τ' ἀρεταῖς τε τεαῖς
τὸν βροτῶν πάγκοινον αἰπὺν δέκτορ' Ἄιδαν.

282

At the last Old Boys' dinner I promised to say something about Father Keating in this "Alma Mater." At that time his death was too poignantly near to allow (so it seemed) of any direct emotional expression in English verse or of elaborated and transposed elegy in one of the classic tongues; and I stipulated for mere personal reminiscence in pedestrian phrase. And then, as I came to carry out my promise, I felt a certain disgust with what I was trying; it was not worthy of the dead man, and all that I owed him, and who was I to utter my school-boyish reminiscences among others so better called to speak? So, at the risk of exhausting all the editors' kindness and patience, I destroyed what was begun, and waited and waited, until at last I have, perhaps, fallen between two stools—the Pindaric ode and the Boswellian note-book—missing both.

I first came under Father Pat. Keating in the year 1885. It was my happy chance to spend the five best years of my boyhood under two Keating brothers. At old St. Kilda and St. Aloysius', in Bourke Street, I had for two years sat under Father Tom—that gentle ascetic with the full head of silvery hair, and beneath it a face like that of a kindly Moltke, and the shrewd fold of the eyelids; Father Pat. had the same, but whereas his eyes never missed anything (I remember well!), Father Tom's often seemed to be gazing within. But how could there be two Fathers Keating? I wondered and wondered—for a boy is slow to catch such a likeness: he knows father and uncle, but has no idea or fancy of how they were boys and brothers together, how much less then will he imagine his masters as standing in human kindship to each other or anyone at all?—and it was months before some better-informed schoolmate, who had preceded me from St. Aloysius', amazed me with the truth. My amaze was further excusable in as much as there was twenty years between the brothers, and Father Tom had seemed such a very old man. How different Father Pat!

To live at a boarding-school has this advantage, that one meets one's masters outside the

class-room, and comes into touch with their personality. I was probably just at the right age to undergo the influence, and absorb the charm of a personality when I met Father Keating and that, perhaps, has helped to make ineffaceable the impression I received from him. But time and favouring occasion are of no avail unless the personality, unless the man is there. And Father Keating was unique.

Distinction is a subtle thing: unmistakable to perception, intangible to analysis and definition. Everyone, I think, who uses and understands the word must have, in his mind's eye, some persons, and pre-eminently one, to make his idea of distinction palpable to his thought and fancy. For me, Father Keating always was and shall be that man; easily the most distinguished personality that I have ever met, a standard whereby to test and judge all others. To come into his hands, at that age and at that conjunction of things, was to be initiated to a quite new range of human possibilities. It is not always nor altogether an easy and flattering thing, such initiation. One feels oneself rebuked, by the unspoken contrast between what the other is and one's own crudeness; so at least it was with me, and it is another proof of Father Keating's rare qualities of gentleness and sympathetic comprehension that he bore for a long time with the wily discourtesies of what was, after all, only a distorted admiration. At last he had it out with me, man to man, and that made me his friend for ever. It showed me, behind all that perfection of word and manner and bearing that might have been the envy of any diplomat or man of the world, the simple and affectionate humanity that was always there, in Father Keating, for those who wanted it or appealed to it.

It is curious how, when one reflects upon one's impressions of Father Keating, one never thinks of him in terms of this or that; it is always the man and the personality that lives before one. Not that one abstracts from the things he was, but they do not force themselves to the front. Thus, Father Keating was of course *Father* Keating, and a priest of the Society, and one never knew him otherwise—and yet even that seems, as it were, absorbed into the nature of the man that one remembers. And so with the rest. He was a fine athlete, and it was a sight, regularly expected, regularly recurring, to see him lift a leg-ball right out of the cricket-ground; but it seemed all to be done by the way. Just so, for all his fine knowledge of the classics (and how much else!) one hesitates to call him a scholar; that name seems to be better reserved for smaller men who have chosen the one-sided development of a single faculty. And yet the classics will help me to express, to some degree, what I feel. I remember how he enjoyed doing Horace; and there was a certain Horatian felicity and perfection of style about everything he did. I think he was aware of it, and it was a pleasure to him; but the thought never came and never can come to one that he tried after it; it was all so natural, so himself. Even so, the word "gentlemanly" would be all too common, in fact all too shoddy for Father Keating's exquisite ways. It was just that: he was unique, he was himself.

When I first knew him, Father Keating was in his early prime, only just forty. I had three years with him; then during my University years I saw him continually. Then we went our ways in life (and his took him far), and after 1894 many a year went by without our meeting; when, one day, a letter arrived, in his well-known hand, telling me that he had discovered my whereabouts and asking me round to St. Xavier's. I found him there, just a little stooped and his hair whitening, but otherwise the same as ever. I was looking at the bookshelves as he came into the room, and he asked me what had caught my notice. It was the life of Coventry Patmore, and I remarked what a great poet he was: "But not as great as Homer, surely!" said Father Pat. He showed me where his old copies of Homer and Horace stood, but regretted that parish-work left him but little time for such reading. Then, I remember, some incident of his morning's round led him to remark on the lack of politeness in our youth: "I remember I had a

lot of trouble with you," he said, turning to me with a smile. I confessed that I had been something of a cub and that I had deserved to catch more than I did catch.

I was Father Keating's guest twice after his return to Riverview. One noticed, just now and then, a little sign of approaching age: a slight uncertainty of vision, where the eyes had once been so keen; a slight uncertainty of movement, where the hands had once been so precise. But old age had not yet overtaken him, and it seemed as if he yet had many a happy year before him. I was thinking to myself: "It's too bad, you haven't been up to Riverview for some time now," and planning to get a day free in a fortnight or so, when, one morning, the paper opened on his portrait and I knew that I should not see him in this life again.

We were a small class in those days at Riverview, Steve Burke and myself; Harry Fitzgerald was with us for a while, but I think we always regarded him as an outsider; we had gone through St. Kilda and St. Aloysius' side by side, and come up to Riverview together. Our little class was tended by three teachers, Father O'Malley, Father O'Connell, and especially Father Keating. And now they are all gone: Steve is dead and Father O'Connell and Father O'Malley, and now, at last, Father Keating. Life begins to get lonely when one thinks of the best days of one's boyhood and finds none of those who were an intimate part of them to share or stimulate one's memories. And for me a great part of what is dear and precious in life was carried away as I saw his coffin borne out of the church, and whispered to myself just the simple farewell, "Good-bye, Father Pat."

ἦ φίλος ἀνὴρ, φίλος ὄχθος·
φίλα γὰρ κέκευθεν ἤθη.

69

φίλος μὲν ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν
φίλος δὲ θανὼν ἔτ' ἔσται.

70

The Constantinian Centenary.

An extract from a sermon delivered in Westminster Cathedral by the Bishop of Clifton, on the occasion of the commemoration of the peace given to the Church by Constantine, in the Edict of Milan, in 313, will explain to our young readers why the Church holds this festival in such high honour:—

"And yet though it is true that such a gulf of time separates us from the joyous events we are solemnizing, it is plain as plain can be that we, men and women of this twentieth century, are still reaping the fruits of the beneficent revolution inaugurated by the Edict of Milan. For it was that Edict that ushered in the final downfall of the old, corrupt, and materialistic civilization, that threatened to engulf the nations in ruin, and laid the foundations of that sane, pure, and enlightened polity which to this day dominates in the main the entire Christian world. Then began 'the breaking in pieces of the gates of brass, and the bursting of the bars of iron.' For the Edict of Milan was followed by others, which breathed a new spirit into the old Roman legislation, that still lies at the basis of society. Ideas, truths, principles were deposited, as germs, into the moribund civilization, and in time regenerated it. The hidden leaven pervaded the whole mass. It penetrated into the individual, into the family, into society, and quickened all with the streams of a new life for which all men yearned."

THE LATE FATHER KEATING, S.J.

IN setting out to write this little sketch of Father Keating, we are fortunate in having his autobiography at hand. It was begun at Xavier College, Kew, Melbourne, during his rectorship of that College, on a piece of notepaper, and on the last sheet we find the last entry, recording his entrance into office as Rector of Riverview, in January, 1912. A feeling that it was perhaps too intimate to expose to the gaze of all who may read has prevented its inclusion; its substance is our guide in what will follow. Father Keating often used to say, in his characteristic way, that one should leave one's things in order and not cause people unnecessary trouble, even at the end; and we have no doubt that it was sheer good nature that urged him to leave us his life in miniature.

Father Patrick Keating was born at Tipperary, in Ireland, on the 17th March, 1846, of an excellent Catholic family which had the distinction of giving three of its members to the service of God, in religion. His elder brother, Thomas, like himself, became a Jesuit; a sister is a Sacred Heart nun in America. In 1850, a little boy of four years old, he went to America with his parents, to live at Elgin, Kane Co., Illinois. His first education was obtained at a private school at Elgin; in 1861 he was sent by his parents to the Jesuit College, at Clongowes Wood, Co. Kildare, Ireland. After four years at Clongowes, in 1865, being then nineteen years of age, he entered the Irish Jesuit novitiate, taking his vows two years later, in 1867. He spent the next two years studying rhetoric at St. Acheul, Amiens, and in 1868 went to Rome to study philosophy at the Roman College. He was in Rome during the Session of the Vatican Council at which the dogma of Papal Infallibility was declared, and in the same year, 1870, the Italian army entered Rome through the breach in the Porta Pia, after the famous siege.

It must have been a stirring time! We have heard Father Keating describe the walks the philosophers would take in the city during the siege. There was one poor fellow who had both legs blown off by a shell. Father Keating and his companions took pity on him, and told him he should resign himself to the misfortune God had sent him. "But how can I?" he cried, "what can I do without legs?" Then they carried him to his home. There must have been many such scenes, and one can easily imagine the charitable "Mr." Keating of those days, often rendering such assistance

The Roman College was appropriated by the government—it is still in use as a caserna, or military barracks—and the philosophers moved to Maria-Laach, in Rhein Preussen. Here Father Keating completed his third year of philosophy. During his stay at Maria-Laach the Franco-Prussian War was going on, and we have been told some interesting stories of the community at the German house, where Frenchmen and German would fraternise, forgetting or trying to forget national animosities, while their compatriots were killing each other almost within view of the College. In 1871 he returned to Ireland to act as Prefect of the Lower Line at St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, and to teach the classes of rhetoric and poetry till 1877. In this year he went to study theology at Innsbrück, in the Tyrol. After two years at Innsbrück, he was sent to complete his theology course at St. Beuno's College, North Wales, and here he was ordained, in 1880, on September 21st. He next returned to Clongowes and taught for a year, going to his tertianship in 1882.

During most of his "third year," he acted as Socius to the Master of Novices in Milltown

Park, Dublin. He spent the last three months of the year of the tertianship at Hadzor House, near Worcester.

In 1883 he came to Australia with Fathers Sturzo and Edward Murphy, and taught at Riverview for seven years. In 1889 he was appointed Rector of Riverview, and in 1890 Superior of the Australian Mission. In 1899 he was recalled to Ireland to act as Provincial of the Irish Province. In 1901 he returned to Australia as Rector of Xavier College, Kew, Melbourne. In 1908 he took charge of St. Francis Xavier's Parish, Lavender Bay, North Sydney. In 1912 he succeeded Father Gartlan as Rector of Riverview, entering on his office early in January. During this, his second rectorship of Riverview, he again won the respect of all. The boys thought him a little strict at first, but his sterling character soon won their admiration and affection. We who lived intimately with him then had an opportunity of noticing more closely his salient characteristics. There was a great spirit of exactness and neatness; a kindness extended to all; a strong sense of duty; a tender devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, and a great desire to beautify and adorn the chapel, and all connected directly with it. There was renovation and improvement in many quarters, but the chapel got most of it, and nothing seemed too good for God's own house. Under his orders, Brother Girschik made a fine cedar vesting press for the Sacristy, and we know that it was his intention to complete the Chapel furnishing before all else. We were hoping to have him with us for many years when God saw fit to take him to Himself, after a little more than a year of office.

On Monday, May 20th, he took the mid-day meal with the Community, and chatted after dinner in his usual cheerful way. During the afternoon he told Father Pigot that he felt unwell, and he was advised to rest himself. In the evening his illness took a serious turn, and next morning we were grieved to hear that he was very ill. He had developed a cerebral hemorrhage, and the doctors said that the only chance of recovery lay in his immediate removal to the hospital, and constant skilled attention.

He showed the greatest resignation and sweetness throughout. He often used to say, when in health, that he would be ready to go "on the last journey" at any moment, and this was literally true of him. When Father Corcoran went to his room early on the Tuesday morning, he said, quietly, "Well, Father Minister, I will be going home before you, after all. I believe I am going there now." Father Corcoran was on the eve of his departure for Ireland, his home-land, and the remark was characteristically supernatural.

He was taken to Lewisham Hospital that morning, and edified all by his patience, even joyfulness, at the call of God. When he was brought to his room in the hospital, he looked round quietly and smiled, and said, "Everything is so nice and neat; so it's here it is to be." When told by the Sister that he might die, he said, "Yes, but I received the last Sacraments two days ago, and am ready." He passed away gently and unobtrusively—his death was like his life—in complete peace and resignation, early in the morning of Thursday, the 22nd May. He really was "going home," and why should he be sad?

On Friday evening the remains were brought to the College, where an escort was waiting at the avenue gates to welcome all that was left of one whose death had made a void in the hearts of many in Riverview. The Rosary was recited by all, and when the Chapel was reached we said the Vespers for the Dead, and then during the evening many a boy, and many a master, would say a prayer for the soul of their dear Rector. Next morning we sang a short Requiem Mass, and then the remains were conveyed to St. Mary's, Ridge Street, North Sydney. Here an immense concourse of members of the clergy and laity had assembled to take part in the Solemn Office for the Dead and Requiem. His Grace the Archbishop presided. Very Revs. T. O'Reilly, P.P., V.F., and J. P. Moynagh, P.P., V.F., acted as deacons at the Archbishop's throne. The chanters at the office were Revs.

L. Chatelet, S.M., and T. Hayden. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. E. Corish, S.J., the deacon being Rev. J. Healy, S.J., and the subdeacon Rev. Father Ignatius, C.P. (an old Stonyhurst boy). Among the clergy present were Right Rev. Monsignor O'Haran, D.D., P.A., Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, D.D., Right Rev. Monsignor Coonan, P.P., V.G., and Venerable Archpriest Collins, P.P., Very Rev. P. B. Kennedy, O.F.M., Revs. H. E. Clarke, O.F.M., R. Piper, O.F.M., F. S. McNamara, O.F.M., M. P. Kelly, O.F.M., Very Rev. P. Treand, M.S.H., Revs. E. McGrath, M.S.H., F. Laurent, S.M., Ginsbach, S.M., Very Rev. Father Francis, C.P., Revs. P. Tuomey, D.Ph., W. McNally, E. Brauer, P. Walsh, T. Barry, W. Barry, T. Phelan, P.P., J. Kelly, J. Roach, R. O'Regan, J. Rohan, R. J. O'Regan, R. Darby, P. Nulty, A. O'Farrell, M. Rohan, J. J. O'Driscoll, J. Whyte, P. Murphy.

Representing the Society of Jesus there were present the Community of Riverview College, also Fathers J. Colgan, J. Brennan, P. McCurtin, E. Sydes, J. Forster, R. O'Dempsey, R. J. Murphy, J. Cahill, T. Fay, T. Carroll. There were also representatives of the Marist Brothers and Christian Brothers, De la Salle Brothers, Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, Loreto Nuns and Sisters of St. Joseph. Many prominent members of the Catholic laity were present, including a large number of Riverview ex-students. One seemed to recognise old Riverview boys everywhere, and all ages were represented.

Among the laity present were the President of the Ex-students' Union, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, B.A., LL.B., Hon. Thomas Hughes, M.L.C.; Messrs. T. J. Dalton, K.C.S.G., James Dalton, K.S.G. (Orange), T. MacMahon, C. Brennan, M.A., C. G. Hepburn, F. W. J. Donovan, T. J. McCarthy, P. J. Minahan, I. B. Norris, B.A., LL.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon; J. Lane Mullins, B. A. McBride, G. E. Flannery, B.A., LL.B., P. J. O'Donnell, G. B. Bryant, C. Moore, Roger Hughes, B.A., A. Deery, P. Moore, Bryan Veech, A. Moran and very many others. All the great public schools were represented at the church or at the funeral, the Headmasters' Association being specially represented by the Rev. C. J. Prescott, M.A. (Newington College), Brother Borgia (St. Joseph's College), and Mr. Lucas (Sydney Grammar School).

After the last Gospel His Grace the Archbishop delivered a touching panegyric based on the text from St. Luke, "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching." His Grace referred to the shock which such a sudden death must give to all, and to the temper of consolation to be found in our Holy Faith, and the doctrine of the Communion of Saints, by which we believed that we could help our suffering departed friends by our suffrages to God, that their purging pains might be shortened, and they might soon enter into the life of bliss, a life which Father Keating had richly deserved, we might hope with assurance, by his many good deeds. We should all be ready like him, at the call of our Maker, to render an account of our stewardship. After His Grace the Archbishop had pronounced the last absolutions, the funeral procession proceeded to Gore Hill Cemetery. The cortege was headed by a detachment of cadets from St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, St. Aloysius' College, North Sydney, The Sydney Grammar School, and the Church of England Grammar School. The cadets from Riverview College formed the immediate guard of honour to the hearse, and the detachment marched with reversed arms, while muffled side-drums rolled a plaintive accompaniment to the marching. Major J. Lee Pulling, of the Church of England Grammar School, was in command of the military escort, and was assisted by Lieutenant Murphy, of St. Aloysius' College Corps, and Lieutenant Loughnan, of Riverview, while Staff-Sergeant Major Harvey represented the Fifth Brigade.

The cortege was a very long and representative one, many who had attended the long church service walking in the funeral proces-



VIEW OF FLOWER GARDEN AND RIVER.

307

Photo by T. D. Cleary.

sion to the graveside, as a last tribute of respect.

At the graveside the Rev. J. Corcoran, S.J., performed the burial service, at the termination of which the Riverview choir chanted the "Benedictus." The guard of honour saluted our departed Rector by presenting arms, and then rested on reversed arms, while the bugler of St. Joseph's College Corps sounded the "Last Post."

Father Keating was a man of great culture and charming personality. He was a master of the Latin and Greek languages, and conversed fluently in French, German, and Italian. As one can see from the life account we have given, he spent many years of his life in various parts of Europe, as well as America and Australia, and perhaps this contact with diverse types of men gave to him much of the urbanity which was to many his greatest charm. One remembers the interesting way he would chat about his stay in Rome during the siege of 1870, of the Vatican Council, of his life at Maria-Laach, and the almost constant habit he had of breaking off into snatches of foreign popular airs.

The charm of his personality seems to have been felt by all who knew him. Among the very numerous letters and telegrams which came to the College for several days after his death, there were many from old boys, from parents of present boys of the college, from those who had found in him a strong guide and a warm friend. But perhaps what impressed one most was the obvious effect of his personality on those who had not known him so intimately as his confreres, his pupils, or his clients. From headmasters of the schools, from members of the legal and medical professions, from the clergy, from men of commerce, came a continual stream of letters, in which one and all attested their conviction of his sterling worth. Mr. W. A. Purves, M.A., headmatser of the Sydney Church of England Grammar School, wrote:—"I am sure everyone who knew Father Keating feels an individual loss. For myself, I never knew quite so courteous an entirely charming a gentleman. . . . I think such personalities as his have a strong influence in maintaining friendly relations among us all; and while in a sense one cannot mourn the second and better birthday of a good man, one cannot but miss him sorely."

In a letter from the Rev. Ashworth Aspinall, M.A., headmaster of the Scots College, we find these words:—"It was my privilege to meet him years ago, and more recently, and I realised the charm of his cultured personality, and can thus in some degree realise the loss which the College and your Church has sustained. The State has too few men of culture not to deplore the loss of one who so much honoured the teaching profession."

The letters received from old pupils were characterised by a note of warm affection. Everyone who knew Father Keating intimately loved him. At the Annual Dinner of the Old Boys' Union, held shortly after his death, several told of incidents illustrating all those things that went to make up "dear Father Keating's" character—how he had reproved one for his good, and almost crushed him with sarcasm; how he had encouraged another, how he had entered into the sports of the boys to gain their hearts, how he had shown sympathy with the sorrows of the new boy whose heart ached with thoughts of the home he had left. The home-sickness of one new boy seemed incurable; Father Keating, Rector of Riverview at the time, won his affection—and it was lifelong—and cured his home-sickness by chaffing him about his untidy hair, and brushing it for him in quite fine style with his own hair brush! Perhaps the occasion may excuse the writer for telling of Sunday mornings he remembers himself, when Father Keating's room would be invaded by an army of small folk—Father Keating always loved the little ones—and a judicious selection would be made from the throng. We would go off bird-nesting, and the two hours before dinner-time would pass in a flash. Everyone would enjoy the walk, Father Keating himself most of all. It was difficult to say why one liked him so much; perhaps it was the simplicity of his view which

suited the young ones. He seemed, like them, to have an insight into the things which are more real because invisible and intangible, the really beautiful things which Plato imagined to be stored away in some ideal place where all is perfect and without spot.

Looking back one sees that those early days of companionship were indeed a time when the common things of nature

> . . . "did seem
> Apparelled in celestial light,
> The glory and the freshness of a dream."

Further intercourse with Father Keating at a more mature age has strengthened this feeling; the key to his charm lay in the simple child-like, single view of all, which gave a zest to life. One felt in his presence the value of living, and the joy; the supernatural became evident in his cheerful, bright view of all eventualities, actual or possible. It did one good to know him, and one felt a participation of the strength which the supernatural view of all things gives, a strength proof against all vicissitudes, against the onslaught of external or internal foes, an unutterable security which seemed to be his reward for his perfect life, and which radiated in some way from Father Keating to all those who had the privilege of knowing him.

—P.J.D.

LINES TO FATHER KEATING, SCHOLAR AND PRIEST.

Was it from wells of ancient classic lore
He drew his cultured sweetness, and the store
Of high and holy thoughts that made his life
So gracious, yet so firm—amid the strife
Of warring creed and class—that if the world
Had crashed, and all its fragments wildly hurl'd
Thro' space, his soul had still stood unafraid?
Perchance 'twere so! But something he displayed,
Ne'er caught from Greece or Rome's most glorious days,
That, more than classic culture, won the praise
And love of men. For now, the Light of Old
Is but a lonely star, that sternly cold,
Keeps from the frighted herd of clouds apart,
Or stoops to let them pass with scornful heart,
And glimmers thus thro' life, and dies at death.
Not thus was he! His was the mighty Faith
Unclouded, glad, and simple as the sun,
That saw and met life's sorrows one by one,
The weariness—the sadness—and the crime,
The "tears of things"—but straight, o'erleaping Time,
Reached out to Heav'n with hands of eager prayer,
And caught and flung the mantle of God's care
O'er all the world—and what before was night
And night's wild storm—lo! now was Peace and Light.

—D.F.

THE NEW SYLLABUS.

The following letters, written by the Prefect of Studies, which appeared in the Sydney dailies, may have escaped the notice of some of our readers. They deal with the course of studies and the regulations under the new Syllabus—subjects of special interest to parents.

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND THE JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

SIR,—When we have received so much courteous treatment from the Department of Public Instruction it seems ungracious on the part of any non-departmental schools to urge reasons in the press why we raise objection to the prospect of being forced to take the intermediate examination, but the reasons are very real to us; and to prevent danger of regrettable misunderstandings, it is necessary for the registered schools to speak plainly in the interests of all parties concerned in the great reconstruction work undertaken so courageously by the Department.

As a preamble to what I am about to say I should like to make it quite clear that we do not fail to appreciate the new syllabus admirably amended to meet the objections raised as regards senior work in secondary schools. I should add also that in what I say I do not imply that for schools of certain kinds outside the State schools, or for any State school, the bureaucratic system is anything but satisfactory; indeed, I have no reason to think that this system is not admirable for schools working under the immediate supervision of the Department. I desire to speak only for certain schools not under that supervision, and with regard to them I wish to draw attention to the following points:—

(1) It is most important to insist on the desirability of keeping and encouraging variety of types of education. Some types of schools, some types of education, are predominantly scientific, others are commercial, others again are literary, others predominantly classical-mathematical, others technical or industrial, and so on. Now, several of these types have been immensely helped by the Junior Examination, as hitherto conducted. This is a fact known to these schools by experience, and known also, of course, to the general public. The result is that these schools wish to keep the Junior Examination, with the characteristics which distinguish it sharply from the Intermediate.

Again (2), we urge that six of the more important subjects of the Junior (or, rather, five, if the three mathematics are to count only as two subjects) are enough, as a compulsory minimum for intensive work in at least three periods per week at the junior stage. Thus, for example, for one type of school I venture to specify these more important subjects are mathematics (to count as two subjects), then three languages (each to count as one subject), or history (taking the place of a language for some pupils), and for the scientific pupil, or scientific type of school, special geography and science, taking the place of other languages. The reason for this limitation of subjects I will explain later. I need hardly say that the Intermediate is against this limitation.

(3) Next I must make a strong protest against the Intermediate as forcing the compulsory inclusion of science as an examination subject, or, at least, a subject for intensive work, practically for every registered school up and down the country. We maintain that if science is well taught and followed in a school for four years as a subsidiary subject, it should not be forced to the front at the junior stage. The best types of education must have subsidiary subjects, tested by sufficient tests within the school, and science might be one of these. Similarly I would protest against the compulsory inclusion of special

history or special geography, if the inspector is satisfied that these subjects are well taught as subsidiary subjects. If these subjects are to be prepared intensively at this stage they are no longer subsidiary, and the overloading of the boy's mind is thereby ensured, to the great injury of the other more important subjects of this type of education, and the great injury of the mind in attempting to distribute its attention equally to all the subjects.

(4) I should here point out the hardship of any attempt to force or to penalise good secondary schools by thus insisting on seven Intermediate subjects (mathematics counting as two subjects at most) where full science tuition and science equipment are expensive and in many cases impossible at present.

(5) I now return to the Junior, and beg to direct your attention to the public standing of a good Junior pass, and also to the fact that this is received as division A of Matriculation, Articled Clerks' Entrance, and entrance into many business and Civil Service offices, and into the Federal Military College, or as an admirable preparation for examinations for these purposes.

(6) On the other hand, the department system does not set a high value on the examination at the junior stage; this is admitted by the department, whereas we, and, I think, the public, do set a high value on a good examination with the features of public competition, this being a healthy incentive of good work.

(7) I desire also to draw special attention to the principle that non-departmental schools should not be forced to take the Intermediate if that examination is to remain in the hands of the department. The Leaving Certificate examination is a different thing, being in the hands of University examiners, and at the end of the full school course. And, again, it stands to reason that a departmental examination ought to suit a departmental school so perfectly that it could not suit a school of a confessedly different type. In any case, whether it might suit us or not, as if by accident, yet we have a vital principle here to fight for. We are not departmentalised, and we wish to keep some fair share of our own independence both now and in the future.

(8) There is one satisfactory aspect of the whole case which deserves more attention than it has received of late. I refer to the fact that high authorities both within and without the department are said to be of the opinion that the non-departmental schools are not legally bound by the Act to take the Intermediate as a condition attached to a school course ending in the Leaving Certificate and possible exhibitions. As some doubt, however, exists about the law on this point, upon which must depend the whole freedom of choice for our registered schools in regard to taking or not taking the Intermediate, I think we ought to ask, with all respect, from the Examiners' Board and from the Bursaries Board (for both of these Boards are in one way or another our rulers with respect to the Leaving Certificate course), an early, if not immediate, pronouncement showing us where we stand and where they stand in this matter. If they themselves cannot be certain of the law, at least we have a right, in all fairness, to be told so.

(9) It remains for me to give an outline, crudely, I know, but as well as I may in this hastily-written letter of some further reasons underlying the views put forth above. A sound education must be intensive as well as extensive, and several schoolmasters of leading schools, as I happen to know, are saying that they have found that the thorough, detailed work required for the Junior, in six chief subjects (for example, three mathematics and three languages), is as much, or almost as much, as an average boy can prepare intensively at one time at his junior stage. At this stage the average boy's mind is not capable of extremely close application to six such subjects, plus three or four more, and thus we say that the Intermediate, in widening the field of work to embrace special science, special history or special geography in full detail will only result in slip-shod superficial work all round. These subjects, however, will be taught, as I have said above, in a good school for four or five years of the school course with due regard

to the capacity of the boy's mind. Again, this is the only way in which our schools can keep their different types of education.

As a compulsory minimum, five important subjects (mathematics counting as two) are chosen for each pupil, not necessarily the same subjects for all, and these are studied in full detail up to the junior stage. Thus thoroughness is guaranteed, while other subjects are also studied in a more general way, with a view to an all-round education, and also with a view to specialising later in these subjects in the higher work that is possible to older boys. In the junior period one mind takes to them in the one way, one in another, one school may lay stress on two of these subjects, another school on another two, without quite neglecting any of them, but not intensively for all the pupils indiscriminately. If diversity of type is to be encouraged, uniformity in these and other subsidiary subjects must not be the uniformity required for a public examination. In this sense, uniformity is the enemy to be resisted; otherwise every school would be in the grip of an outside system, and every boy in that grip, in every subject, with no chance of dropping one or relaxing another even on the advice of those masters who can be trusted to understand their pupils.

The dangers of such uniformity have been lately pointed out by Professor Adamson, of the London University, in the following passage:—

> In the nature of things, the first demand made by the bureaucracy is for uniformity, and bureaucrats are not always quick to detect the uniformity of death. It is to the advantage of all concerned that in the national scholastic economy there should remain a minority of institutions and of teachers who are independent even of an enlightened Board of Education.

In conclusion, then, I urge that the Junior, with perhaps some modifications, such as having arithmetic combined with algebra, or partly with algebra and partly with geometry (to meet modern ideas of mathematical teaching), should be retained for schools not bound by law to come under the department, if a sufficient number of these schools so desire it. Further, I urge that now is the time for these schools to signify this desire in the most definite terms, in view of the fact that a report is abroad that, for lack of enlightenment on their views, the advisers of the Government may be soon led, with the most benevolent intentions, to propose an amendment of the Act which will impose on us a complete bureaucratic system, with all its attendant evils, resulting in what Professor Adamson would call "the uniformity of death." We should make it clear that we want to be thus far "independent even of an enlightened Board of Education."—Yours, etc.,

R. J. LITTLE, S.J.

St. Ignatius' College, Riverview,
August 21.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE REGULATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—The Bursaries Board, the Examiners' Board, the Department of Public Instruction, and certain representatives of the University are engaged at the present moment in a most earnest effort to draw up regulations which are to rule the registered schools, and, I understand, such of the unregistered schools as may elect to take the intermediate course—practically, then, all the respectable schools of New South Wales. This, therefore, appears to be not only an opportune time for honest, plain speaking on the part of teachers and teachers' association, but a time in which we are bound in duty to speak out or "be for ever dumb," and suffer the natural penalty for leaving without our help and guidance those who are not teaching to draw up regulations for those who are, or, to use Matthew Arnold's phrase, those who are not in the region of immediate practice in dealing with boys' minds, to draw up regulations for us others who are in that happy region.

Those who are acquainted with the inner working of schools of various types must feel a very sincere sympathy with the above-mentioned efforts of all these Boards and representatives of education, but we schoolmasters

being, I suppose, the highest representatives of education, as regards the working out of our own educational systems in actual practice, must be allowed to feel and express honestly our well-founded alarm at certain dangers that threaten the best interests of our pupils and their education in the immediate future. This is my reason for speaking before it is too late. We know, indeed, that it can do no harm to speak plainly to those who are really anxious to hear the truth from practical men, whatever Matthew Arnold may have said to the contrary. I am content to draw attention to two points which seem to be neglected at the present moment.

(1) First, with regard to a point fortunately not yet decided. The new regulations which are still under discussion are represented on good authority to contain a rule that every school must prepare every boy in seven subjects, taken from at least four groups. Now, this seems harmless enough, but what does it mean in practice for many of us? It means, for instance, that a good secondary school must prepare every boy intensively in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry (mathematics counting as two subjects), and English history, and practical experimental science. This looks harmless, too; but note that many good schools have necessarily other subjects for their boys, *e.g.*, geography, ancient history (more especially for the boy not learning Latin)), debating club work, and drawing of some kind, not to speak of special time given to religious knowledge, school declamations, handwriting, and some other not unimportant subjects, such as singing, choir practice, and in many cases piano and violin lessons. This again may seem harmless, but the harmlessness here is more apparent than real.

I draw attention to the fact that this regulation insists upon intensive work for three periods per week on history, and three periods per week on science, the science including hard practical experimental work and careful writing out of accurate notes on experiments made by each boy for inspection at the end of the year. All this means simply a system of cram, or else scamped work all round. And yet with this we are told that we are left free from departmentalism, free, indeed, to develop our own type of school. Anyone with experience of teaching mere boys, experience not forgotten in the mist of ages, I mean any teacher still engaged in teaching, will understand what I am saying. I know that I have chosen as an example only one of the possible courses open to a pupil. He may, I understand, make a choice between French and field work, or music or manual work, or drawing or domestic arts, but I will not at present enter into the anomalies of the system, as it may press on him.

The case I have chosen is a common one in good secondary schools, and I do ask the Boards and others concerned to think twice of the desperate departmentalism embodied in such a regulation. If nothing else, I ask where and how are many good schools to procure science teachers and science equipment? And where and how procure all their pupils capable of bearing this intolerable strain? Surely, I urge, a good school may be allowed salvation if it prepares boys at the intermediate stage in three mathematics, English, French, Latin, and history (or geography), so far as intensive work goes, and be allowed to let the boy go at a leisurely pace in the multitude of other subjects, which may then help to give individuality of culture to the type of education suitable to him, to his limitations, and to his environment. It is true that the department has conceded to us that we may have some other subjects instead of history and science, if we take a third foreign language, Greek or German or Italian, but I take it that this is an instance of the latent humour which Charles Lamb surmised to be present in even the most serious persons. For the fact that Greek and German are in the same group with Latin and French leaves the boy still under the necessity of taking mathematics and two other subjects in two other groups, *e.g.*, history and science, not history and geography. The point is that all must take seven subjects for intensive study, in at

least four different groups, which will result in an intolerable strain on the boys themselves and on the resources of many good secondary schools.

My second point is with regard to a subject already decided. According to the portion of the regulations issued last week, we find that the following case is allowed to remain without a remedy, in spite of strong representations made to the contrary, although, not, I think, made to Professor Carslaw, or to all the Boards concerned. The case involves the fate of a pupil devoted especially to mathematics, pass and honours. A senior boy, after a good course of four or five years, takes English, French, Latin, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and honours papers in all these, and ancient history (11 papers in all), in accordance with a well-thought-out system of education approved of by some of our best headmasters, and yet he is not allowed to receive marks for the eleven papers, as he would be if he took geology or zoology (*i.e.* relatively easy subjects) instead of ancient history, which is required for his classical honours in matriculation. Here, again, Charles Lamb might surmise a latent humour, but the boy in question is not an onlooker, and those who are responsible are, I am sure, very far indeed from intending to give him or his teachers anything but fair play, without any ironic flavour in it. A regulation such as this, already decided, gives us reason for the alarm which practical teachers must feel as to possibility of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of difficulties which did not arise under a good school system, which could be worked under the conditions of the old senior and junior examinations.—Yours, etc.,

R. J. LITTLE, S.J.

St. Ignatius' College, Riverview,
September 8.

THE INTERMEDIATE AND LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Allow me, in the interests of more than a few schools, denominational and undenominational, to point out that the very strong representations already made as regards the compulsory four-group choice of subjects (apart from the few pupils taking three foreign languages), should not be regarded as mere pious opinions by the examiners' board, or the other authorities now engaged in drawing up the new regulations. The feeling on the part of those teachers that object to this compulsory four-group regulation is very strong indeed, and I would like to point out to the authorities and to the public some of the reasons that lie at the root of this strong feeling. Those reasons have had a large part, it seems to me, in determining the representations made this week by the Sydney Headmasters' Association, and it may be well to summarise them briefly under three heads, viz.: (1) Freedom and encouragement for all types of good schools, and all types of pupils receiving a sound education; (2) the health of pupils and the avoiding of undue physical strain; (3) a sincere concern for true education, and the avoiding of cram, Now, there are two points of view from which a practical educationalist is bound in duty to consider this subject. First, from the point of view of the schools as practical institutions, with actual limitations in staff and equipment. From this point of view I think the authorities, including the examiners' board, have a duty laid on them to consider the burden they will be imposing on really good schools to the great injury of true education. This great injury will be wrought if certain types of schools with efficient masters and mistresses in three mathematics, languages, English, and History, be compelled to waste or distract their energies in practical science work of a highly specialised character. Why and by what right compel them to take science, to be intensively taught as a main branch of every system of education? It is hardly credible, but none the less a fact, that the new regulations require a fourth group to be taken, and this means physics or chemistry for most of our schools of every type. We may be of opinion that an

intensive study of science is to be encouraged, but surely we must not insist upon this as an article of the true faith necessary to be believed by all the faithful. In no other country, in no other educational system, even in progressive Australia, is there any such attempt to dogmatise and enforce uniformity. If, with the rest of the world, we admit that a good school can give the pupils a good type of secondary education without intensive detailed work in practical science, we must in the interests of mere freedom, I think, allow such schools to be free in this matter. You may note that I do not urge that any school should be free to teach science badly, even where less intensively studied, but I would urge that to the inspector could be entrusted the task of seeing to the efficiency of work done in science, where it may be a subsidiary subject. Secondly, with regard to the pupils, I would point out that there are many subsidiary subjects in a good all-round secondary school, and it is in the best interests of the boys and girls' health of brain and body that inside of the inner circle of subjects chosen by certain schools, e.g., the three mathematics, two foreign languages, English literature, and grammar and history, there should be no attempt to crowd other subjects which can and should be studied, but not intensively as part of an all-round liberal education. In such schools this or that boy or girl may have special aptitude and strength to take a third foreign language or intensive practical science work, but it will not be in the best interests of the pupil's health or education if the masters or parents are not left free to judge what may be injurious or helpful in this respect. The proposed new regulations are against freedom in this matter, and yet freedom here means a better education, and it means a wise care for health of body and brain. The Examiners' Board and others interested in drawing up a permanent scheme of a practical nature will no doubt, be grateful to have plain statements of the views of more than a few teachers of schools.

I am, etc.,
R. J. LITTLE,
St. Ignatius' College, Riverview.
October 16th, 1913.

PARENTS AND SCHOOLS AND THE LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Though often accused of not showing much interest in the education of their children, fathers and mothers will soon, I fear, be taking more than enough interest in schoolwork when they begin to blame the schools for accepting the new regulations about arithmetic. They will want a lot of explanation from schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and from the Examiners' Board, to make them accept the new regulation for the Intermediate, which joins arithmetic with algebra and geometry and a small amount of trigonometry as equal to two subjects only. Parents will expect that the arithmetic of everyday life should continue to be taught as a separate subject, though perhaps accidentally helped by algebraic methods. And I know that teachers will continue to so teach the subject, apart altogether from the theoretic identity between the general science of numbers and the particular application of that science to pounds, shillings, and pence. The Examiners' Board dissemble any recognition of this fact by counting arithmetic as if it were to be taught as a part of algebra. This regulation will need amending if we wish to retain the parents' confidence in our new system. A small amount of useful elementary algebra or trigonometry might be included with arithmetic as part of the "subject."

Allow me to draw your attention to the danger of cram in two points of the new regulations. It is hardly credible that a boy or girl taking a good senior course in language



VIEW OF COLLEGE AND GROUNDS, TAKEN FROM ACROSS TAMBOURINE BAY. *Photo by Tesla*

502

Wharf and Junior Boat-Shed.

Senior Boat-Shed.

Portion of College Private Baths, and Steps leading to Second Division Ground and Main Building.

and mathematics for the Leaving Certificate, with nine or ten, or even eleven papers, including honours in English and the languages, must be disqualified for the Leaving Certificate although winning perhaps a brilliant matriculation success. Yet this is the astonishing fact. The headmasters, in their straightforward fashion, have suggested one way out of this difficulty, namely, by allowing ancient history to count as a pass subject. To make this point brutally plain, several other representations were made to members of the two boards, explaining the nature of this anomaly, but no relief has been granted as yet. Some of us are glad to learn that several, if not all of the University professors and lectures in classics and literature, are in favour of giving this relief. And they are naturally so, as they are responsible for the excellent senior matriculation rules approved by the Senate. My second point is with respect to the seven-subject regulation for the Intermediate. This means that the Intermediate pupil of about 15 years of age must take eight subjects—for arithmetic, though not called a subject, is just as real a subject, a separate subject for the most part, as it has ever been. A rose by any other name will smell as sweet; it remains a rose, I presume, unless the Board of Examiners have very fearful powers indeed, some Prospero among them to work weird transformations. Arithmetic has a sufficient claim to be treated as a separate subject, with some useful amount of elementary trigonometry or algebra. But if this regulation stands, a boy or girl of 15 in a school that takes mathematics and languages, while doing some work at science and other subjects of a good school course, without reference to the public Intermediate examination, will be forced to take for public examination two more subjects than have been required in the Junior Matriculation A course hitherto! These are points in which the Teachers' Guild and other such associations of all descriptions and denominations should, I think, insist on amendment of the new system for the sake of liberty in true education in New South Wales.—I am, etc.,

R. J. LITTLE.

P.S.—As I have said above, if six "subjects" must be taken many teachers will be glad to hear that several, if not all, of the University professors and lecturers in Classics and Literature are in favour of the claims of Ancient History to be treated as a "subject." But, of course, seven or eight papers in five "subjects," including higher mathematics and languages, ought to suffice for the Leaving Certificate. The regulation which demands more than this, reminds me of our proximity to China, a country where the "educated" classes seem to worship examinations in a dozen subjects all together. A worship worthy of barbarians!

St. Ignatius' College, Riverview.
November 4.

Any later correspondence on the new Syllabus will be given further on in this issue.

A PHILOLOGICAL GLEANING.

Under the heading, "Some Philological Gleanings," published in the September number of "Studies," an Irish quarterly review, Father G. O'Neill, S.J., professor of English at University College, Dublin, has something interesting to say on the word "Hibernia."

It will, perhaps, amuse our readers to see that the name of Ireland has given to the French language a word signifying "to delude," just as Blarney has given a word of the same sense to the English language. Are there any more instances like this, we wonder?

"Berner.—The French verb *berner,* meaning to toss in a blanket, mock, delude, comes from the name *Hibernia.* The old French *berne,* the old Italian *bernia* or *sbernia,* the Portuguese *berneo,* have all been names of woollen stuffs originally derived from Ireland, or of garments or blankets made of such stuffs."

Something About Plants.

MOST of us know the different parts of a plant, but few of us know the use of the different parts.

The principal parts of a plant are: the root, the stem or trunk, the leaves, the flower.

The use of the root is to feed the tree. Now, it is quite true that the leaves do most of the feeding, but the leaves cannot get what the root gets.

What the roots get are nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, potassium, iron, etc. If the tree cannot get all these things it will not thrive. But the root cannot take in these things in a solid state; they must be mixed with water, and not only mixed, but must be in a fluid state. As well as this, a tree must have water, and the root is the only part which can take in water.

The stem or trunk has two uses, first to hold up the leaves, secondly to act as a sap channel. Why the leaves must be held up in the air will be seen later. When the tree is young, the stem is small and bends easily, and at this stage it has only a few leaves; as it grows older, it becomes thicker and is harder to bend, while there are more leaves. It goes on like this till at last it will only bend a little in the wind. This is because the wood in the middle of the stem has become dead and hard, forming what is called heart-wood.

It is by means of this heart-wood that the tree holds up the leaves.

The use of the leaves is to feed the plant. Now, a leaf cannot make its food without the help of the sun; this is why the trunk has to hold the leaves up in the air. The food of a leaf is mostly carbon dioxide. This carbon dioxide is only the poison which we breathe out of our bodies, but the leaf turns it into healthy food.

Another use of the leaf is to make leaf sap, and send it through the trunk to nourish all parts of the tree. So the leaf is like a kitchen where the food of the tree is prepared for it.

The flower is that part of a plant which makes the seed. A flower is generally made up of the following parts: the calyx, the corolla, the stamens with the anthers, the pistil with the stigma, the seed case and the nectary.

The calyx is the row of green leaves under the flower. Each of these is called a sepal. The corolla is the row of coloured leaves, each of which is called a petal. The petals are coloured to attract insects. The stamens are little stalks with little cases at the end called anthers, carrying the pollen, which is generally yellow. The pistil is the centre-part of the flower. It is like a stout stamen, though the top part, called the stigma, has no pollen. The stigma is to catch the pollen which the insect brings from another flower. The nectary is usually below in the middle of the flower and has honey in it. The insect, often a bee, comes to get the honey from this and brings pollen, without meaning to do so, from one flower to another, as it gets its body covered with pollen while searching for the nectar. The pollen must be put on the stigma to form a seed within the ovule, which is found at the bottom of the pistil, and from the seed so formed we get a new plant. So the insect helps to spread plants by carrying the pollen. Often the pollen is carried by the wind from flower to flower.

P. MURRAY (III. Grammar).

IMPROVEMENTS AT RIVERVIEW.

A RETROSPECT.

SINCE the erection of the centre block of the main building in 1907, building operations have been particularly constant at Riverview. In the same year the middle verandah of the main building was completed, and the top one built by Brother Forster, S.J. It is worthy of note that a tender received for this work, exclusive of the roof, went as high as £1,000. This verandah has now been converted into an open air dormitory. In 1907 also, the First Division showers were re-arranged and refitted, and the Second Division Inner Lavatory fitted up in marble, by Messrs. Anthony Hordern & Sons. The Third Division verandah was erected, and asphalted, and the old laundry replaced by a more modern structure. The domestics' dining-room was also built.

When the centre block was completed the community vacated four rooms over the boys' refectory, and these were made into two large classrooms.

The following year the Dalton Memorial Chapel was begun; the Seismological Observatory built; also the new stables, cart houses and rooms, about half way between the hand-ball courts and the avenue gate. The Second Division play ground was partly levelled, and grass plots laid down in the main quadrangle.

In 1909 the octagonal tea house was built. The old band room, more recently the "shop," which stood on the site of the present chapel, was transferred further away during the building of the chapel, and was used as a tool and lime house. It was completely demolished in May of this year. The timbers of its roof alone survive; they were used in the construction of the present tea house. Grass plots on either side, and in front of the Dalton Memorial Chapel were laid down the month before, and shortly afterwards an asphalt path was laid down at the back of the new Chapel and on the paths between the Chapel and the Seniors' House. The Second Division verandah was built in June at the northern side of the old Chapel, which, divided up, serves now as the Second Division playroom and library. In this year the new suction engine was installed in the power house at a cost of £400, and the old boiler gave place to a new and more modern one. The flower garden was much embellished, the dial bed laid out, and the large plot in front of the boys' refectory planted with shrubs and flowers. The flower basket was set in the rectangular plot below the arbour, and the whale bone archway put up. The crocodile and the coloured spearman appeared, and also the miniature abbey. The goods shed at the terminus of the main tram line was built by Mr. Travis during the time he was building the Chapel.

In 1910 the Lady Altar was erected, also the new Stations of the Cross, kindly presented by Mrs. Walsh, of Kew, Melbourne. The new Domestics' Quarters, overlooking Burns' Bay, costing £800, was built the same year, and the second tram line was constructed running from the terminus of the old line, for a quarter of a mile, down past the Infirmary, to a part of the farm.

In 1911 the harmonium, which for years did service in the Chapel, gave place to a magnificent pipe organ, at a cost of £460, kindly presented to the College by a friend of one of the community. The old Second Division playroom, between the book shop and armoury, was completely renovated. New style of desks were put in, and the walls hung with artists' models. It is intended to reserve this room, as far as possible, for the drawing class. Speaking of art reminds us that another class of artists, the photographers, had their wants supplied this year. The old dark rooms answered their purpose very well, but it was thought that the erection of a more modern dark room, centrally situated, would encourage the photographers of the different Divisions in their interesting and instructive pastime. A new dark room

was then built on the Second Division verandah, the lighting (electric), ventilating, and water arrangements being carried out under the supervision of Mr. C. Bridge, of the Electric Photo. Engraving Co. About this time the music rooms were overhauled preparatory to putting in the four new pianos.

Early in the following year the carpenters and painters were again busy transforming the Third Division playroom and games room into what is now really a good sized hall. This hall is a convenient size for lectures, and meetings of the Debating Clubs. At the farther end of it a very nice statue of Our Lady has been erected by the little Third Divisioners, a beautifully carved framework altarino forming for it a fitting background and pedestal.

Shooting has become more popular than ever since the completion of the new butts. Formerly there were different butts for the different distances; now there is one target so placed and constructed that it can be used for shooting from the various distances required. The erection of the butts was by no means a simple undertaking. Considerable cutting had to be made into solid rock, and much expense had to be incurred for wages and materials. We are informed by those competent to speak that the cadets have now within their own ground all the facilities for rifle practice that are found on the best equipped of the Government ranges. Added to this the cadets are saved the fatigue of long journeys they would otherwise have to undergo to practise at these ranges.

The attractiveness of the new Chapel was still more increased by the erection of two stained-glass windows of rare beauty and artistic design. The large window within the sanctuary, at the rear of the Hughes Marble High Altar, was presented by Mr. T. J. Dalton, K.C.S.G., and Mrs. Dalton, at the cost of upwards of £400. The other, presented by Master Brendan Lane-Mullins, is in the Lady Chapel, and represents the Espousals of the Blessed Virgin.

And now for the present year, 1913. Once more we can chronicle additions to the College Chapel. Another window was erected by the sons of the late Dr. and Mrs. McKillop, of Goulburn, in memory of their parents. A full description of the window is given in this issue. The presses in the sacristy, beautiful productions of the cabinet maker's art, are now nearly finished. Brother Girschik, S.J., is to be warmly congratulated on this his latest work at the College. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. L. Hermanson, of Dowling Street, the air is now supplied to the organ by an electric organ-blower. The motor itself is placed under the stair-case in the First Division building, and from there the air is pumped to the organ loft. Electricity indeed is made to play many parts at Riverview. Besides lighting up the College and blowing the organ, it hauls up heavy loads from the cargo wharf, cleans knives, washes up, peels potatoes and works the machines in the laundry. An interesting article on this subject, with illustrations, appeared in our 1909 issue. The five dormitories have been overhauled, new carpets laid down, and many new pictures, most of them copies of the well-known masterpieces, hung on the walls. We would not like to pause to consider what these dormitory improvements must have cost: one item alone, the supplying of upwards of one hundred yards of carpet for the Second Division Dormitory must have necessitated a considerable outlay. The gymnasium has been equipped with everything necessary to carry on the physical culture exercises, which are given to the senior and junior boys alternately, every Thursday afternoon. In place of the tan a wooden floor has been put in.

A dentist's room has been fitted up to the main building, and Dr. Kain, of Macquarie St., visits the College every week.

The First Division Library has been refurnished, the furniture being supplied by Messrs. Beard, Watson & Co.

We give in this issue a photograph of the new handball court, erected during the Summer holidays. It is reserved to the small boys, and is in their section of the grounds. Now that the little boys have it, it is difficult to think they were ever without it, so constantly is it



ON THE NEW HAND-BALL COURT.

Photo by Tesla

in use. Mr. Thomas O'Mara, of Adelaide, made a generous donation to the Sports' Fund during a visit he paid us when returning home from a tour through Europe and America, which enabled us to build a third court. The court as now made, though answering the requirements of the small boys admirably, was built on more economical lines than was originally intended. A substantial surplus of the donation thus remained over, so the Sports Club commenced another work, the levelling of the Second Division playing ground—the one that visitors cross on the way from the garden to the First Division boat-shed and baths. This ground is perhaps the best situated and prettiest spot in picturesque Riverview. Some years ago Father Corcoran took soundings of the field, and was agreeably surprised to find that on the playing ground proper, and for a very considerable distance up towards the College, no rock was to be met with. Had there been any rock the work of levelling could not have been undertaken unless the Sports Fund had constant access to some inexhaustible treasury. As it is, the levelling is mostly a matter of ploughing and scooping, and it required only a little encouragement to begin. This little encouragement came in the manner just alluded to. The levelling was definitely begun during the Midwinter holidays. Ploughing and scooping have been going on constantly since then, and as we go to press the main part of the undertaking is completed. The concrete pitch has disappeared. The level of the new ground will be some sixteen inches lower than the level of that pitch. It is not intended to make another concrete pitch; the junior boys as well as the seniors are to have turf wickets. The arrangement should improve the cricket at the College.

All are delighted to see this further encouragement given to the boys of Second Division, as for some years past they have ably done their share in supporting the honour of the College on the cricket and football fields. It speaks well for the standard of play in the Division that one of its members should not only secure a place in the 1st XV., straight after leaving the Division, but should be almost immediately chosen to play full-back for the All Schools' 1st XV. against the University.

At the northern end of the Second Division field, down near where the bull *used* to be kept, the junior cadet target has been erected. It is built on a very ingenious plan. The rifle is placed in an apparatus which prevents the bullets going anywhere but on the butts, but does not, of course, ensure that every shot will mean a bull's eye. This can be got only with the aid of the cadet's skill. The apparatus takes the place of the guiding hand of the instructor. It indicates roughly the position in which the rifle is to be held, secures that the bullet is so fired that it will not harm passers-by, but leaves just enough to the resourcefulness of the young cadet to enable him to claim whatever score he gets as his own. The range is a miniature one; the firing distance is 25 yards.

The farm is receiving special attention. We are informed that the present cow shed is shortly to disappear, and that a new one of twenty bails, constructed on the latest model, is to be built near the stables. Two silos, each of one hundred and twenty tons, and opening on to the feeding boxes, are also to be erected.

The tramway has been extended up to the poultry yard, a third line having been constructed this year connecting with the line built in 1910. Photographs of one of the tramways and of some farm scenes are given in these pages.

* * *

We are conscious that these "notes," written *currente calamo,* as much of our matter must be, if "Our Alma Mater" is to be ready for the boys to read on their way home for the holidays, do not do justice to the many improvements made at Riverview during the last seven years. But we are only taking a glance over this period, as full descriptions of most of these improvements are given elsewhere in this issue or in previous ones.



By courtesy of "The Lone Hand."

A Jacky Winter and her Young.

THE BIRDS OF RIVERVIEW.

BIRDS find a pleasant place to build and roam in when they come to our quiet woodland glades.

Riverview abounds in birds of many sizes, shapes and colours, from the chattering sparrow to the laughing jackass.

The first on my list of these birds is the pretty little Blue Wren. The name given to it by naturalists is *Malurus Cyaneus,* and its common name is "Superb Warbler." When the cock bird is in full wooing song his little blue-black throat gives forth such a burst of melody that he indeed deserves the name by which he is commonly known. He utters such little sharp notes, so close together, yet distinct, that one despairs of ever reproducing them. As these birds generally breed more than once each season, their silvery jingle of song may be heard throughout a great part of summer. But as the season goes on the intensity of the strain lessens.

The cock bird is the prettier of the pair. He has a black back and wings, with a collar and breast of bright blue; the hen bird is of a common brown colour.

They build in thickets, small shrubs, and sometimes in thick, tall grass. The nest is a cosy little thing, covered in all over with the exception of a tiny hole through which they pass.

The eggs, generally four in number, and very small as eggs go, are of a fleshy pink tint with salmon spots.

The next bird about which I wish to tell you something is the graceful little "Fantail." It also is honoured with a classical name, which, I believe, is *Rhipidura.*

There is very little difference in colour between the cock and the hen birds. In size and shape they are much the same as a "Willy-Wagtail," only that their tail is a little longer if anything, and is spread out in the shape of a fan.

They fly about near the ground with a wavy, erratic flight peculiar to themselves. They have brown backs, white throats, buff breasts, with white shafts marking their tail feathers. The pretty fan-like tail is longer than the wing, and is rarely at rest.

They generally lay one or two eggs; very small white ones, spotted at the larger end with chestnut-brown and purple. They build a nest similar in shape to a Wagtail's, but

with a long cone-shaped mass of waste material hanging from the bottom.

My next subject is the morose old "Mopoke." To do him justice, he is called by naturalists *Podargus Strigoides.* These are fairly large birds with wicked looking eyes. Being night birds, they are seldom heard during the day, when they sleep. On a summer evening you can hear their peculiar cry, from which they get the name. They lay two eggs in a season, two fairly large white eggs, about the size of an average pigeon's egg. Their nests are generally hard to discover, as they build on thick tree-forks, and their nests have no sides. The bird when sitting on the nest resembles a dead stick at first glance. The cock bird has a tuft of hairy feathers just above and between the eyes. Both birds are of a brown colour, with dark brown, almost black stripes down the centre of each feather.

The next bird I come to is the *Pardalotus Punctatus.* It is a big name for the little "Chow-Chow." *Pardalotus Punctatus* means "Spotted Diamond Bird." It is an extremely pretty bird, often called "Diamond Sparrow," from the diamond-like spots in its plumage. The nest is made in a hole, dug by the bird itself, in the bank of a river or any clay bank in a secluded spot. The hole is only large enough to allow the bird to pass in and out. It reaches into the bank to a distance varying from one to three feet. At the end of this passage the bird excavates a small cave, in which it builds a tiny nest of strings of bark. The nest is very rough but cosy. The eggs, four or five in number, are almost round and perfectly white.

Another very large class of birds is that of the "Honey-eaters." One very common Honey-eater is the "Spinebill Honey-eater," also called the "Humming Bird." It is honoured with a fine classic name, *Acanthorhynchus Tenuirostris.* It is brown on the back, with black tail and wings. The breast is white, with a brown patch like a collar across the throat. It has white edges to its tail. It has a curved bill about two inches long with which it robs the deep flowers of their honey. The nests of these birds are rarer about here than those of most of the birds I have mentioned, with the exception of the "Mopoke." They build in the pine trees and slender branched denser trees. The eggs, two in number, are of a rich orange-buff colour, with faint spots of slightly darker tint.



From "Nature Studies in Australia."
Spine-billed Honey-eater.

Another of our pets is the "Coachie" or "Coach-whip" bird. This is the name we usually call it round here, though I believe it is not the real "Coach-whip." It is a beautiful singer, with a variety of calls, one of which ends with a whip-like smack. It's scientific name is *Pachycephala Rufiventris.* The head is blackish, it's back is dark grey, the throat is white with a very dark band. The lower underparts are a bright reddish brown. It is a little larger than a sparrow in size. Its nest is something like that of a turtle-dove, only with deeper sides. Like the turtle-dove's nest, it is made of small twigs, and has no lining whatever. The eggs are brown with a ring of darker spots towards the larger end. They are two in num-

ber, rarely three, and a little over an inch long. The real "Coach-whip" or "Stock-whip" is a bird that used to be common enough around Riverview, and gives a much louder whip-crack. Its scientific name is *Psophodes Crepitans.* It is a much larger bird than our little "Coachie," not so pretty to look at, with a crest on its head. It is a shy bird and seems to have fled before the increased population around the College.

I must not omit our "Australian Canary." I do not know why it was christened so, nor do I know its classical name. In some districts it is called the "Yellow Bob." Perhaps if I describe it some of my readers may be able to inform me as to its real name and the origin of its nickname.

It is a bird with a greenish-brown back, and it is yellow underneath. It seems a very morose bird, as it spends its time sitting still for a while, and then darting into the grass at a good distance off, or on to another tree, and catching some tiny insect. It's nest is neat inside but scraggy outside, as it has bits of bark dangling from the sides by bits of cobweb. It is about the size and shape of a Blue Martin. The eggs are green, with light brown spots, generally three in number, and about the size of a sparrow's egg.

Another interesting bird is the "Jacky Winter." Its classical name is *Microeca Fascinans.* The cock and hen birds are alike, except for the fact that the cock bird has a couple of white feathers in his tail. The nests are the most delicate, flimsy things in the way of nests that I know of. No climbing is wanted to see whether the bird is at home, or to ascertain whether they have eggs to guard. By looking up from underneath the nest you can see through it almost as easily as if it were glass. The nest is composed of strong but flimsy cobwebs and very thin hair-like grass. It has no sides worth speaking of. The birds pick a nice slender fork, generally on a dead branch, and then stretch their "web" in the angle of the fork. They lay two eggs, of a cream colour, about the same size as a sparrow's, but not so pointed at the smaller end.

Then there are the "Ground Larks," *Anthus Australis,* sometimes called "Pipits." These birds are very cautious in the nesting season; they will not approach their nests while anyone is about, except when they want to feed their young. They are brown birds with fairly long and slender legs for their size. They live on the ground as much, or even more, than they do in the air or trees. They build their nests on the ground in shallow



From "Nature Studies in Australia."
Blue Wrens.

grass sheltered holes. Often they make a track into a small clump of grass, and there clear a space in which to build their nest. They lay from two to four spotted brown eggs. Their food consists of grubs and insects. In the season our Second Division cricket field is a favourite building spot. For the last three years one has made its nest in a patch of short grass at the end of the Third's cricket pitch.

Riverview also boasts of a bird called by the naturalists *Alcyone Azurea,* which is in fact only a bronze-breasted Kingfisher. This bird lives near the water, whence it gets its food

and where it makes its nest. They are very pretty birds, having glossy dark blue backs with black wings and bright bronze breasts. In shape they are like the Jackass, but only about one-third its size. There is another of its family about here, which is called *Todirhampus Pyrrhopygius*. It is also a Kingfisher, although judging by its name you may not think so.

It is, if anything, prettier than the other one, having a bright red back, partly hidden by two green wings. It is about the same size as the other one and of the same shape, but its breast is perfectly white.

And yet another Kingfisher inhabits these parts. It is called *Alcyone Pusilla,* meaning "Little Kingfisher." It is a smaller bird than either of the two I have mentioned, and is peculiarly proportioned. It has, practically speaking, no tail whatever. It is not so pretty as its two cousins, as it has only quiet colours, a dull greenish-blue back with white breast.

These three different types of Kingfishers build exactly the same nests and lay the same number of eggs. But those of the last mentioned are a little smaller. They make a hole into the bank of a creek or into a bank of earth near the water, and there build a nest in which they lay four white, almost round eggs. This year I found a nest of one of the first-mentioned birds in a peculiar place. Between the passenger-wharf and the orange groves there is a tree with a large ants' nest formed round one of its upright branches. In this ants' nest the bird has dug out a cave and built its nest. It is about twenty feet from the ground and almost overhanging the water. A couple of seasons ago a pair of Jackasses built in exactly the same ants' nest, only on the opposite side to that now occupied by the Kingfishers.

The Laughing Kingfishers, or Jackasses, *Dacelo Gigas,* whose call, so like a human laugh, is well known, are not about here yet, but they will be sure to turn up soon. They nested in the College grounds somewhere last year, for I saw the old birds feeding the young ones after they had left the nest. They generally lay two large white eggs, about the size and shape of an average hen egg.

They are very useful birds as they eat several pests. The young feed on grubs and insects, but when they forage for themselves they are delighted to capture a snake or a decent-sized lizard.

NEVILLE CHESTER.



Yellow Bobs and Nest. *By courtesy of "The Lone Hand."*

WITHIN SIGHT OF CHINA.

THE mother of one of the New Zealand boys very kindly sent us a photograph taken on the Island of San Chan by a relative of hers, an officer in one of the steamers trading to China. This little island, lying near the now well-known British port of Hong Kong, is known under different names, or rather the same name with different spellings (Sancian, Shang-Chuen, Chan-t-choan, St. John, are among the spellings we recollect seeing), and has but little to commend itself to the notice of the modern world.

In the sixteenth century, however, the period of the Portuguese maritime greatness, it had a special importance. It was here that the Portuguese ships came in numbers to trade with the Chinese merchants. China itself was shut against all foreigners. Entrance without a passport, which could be obtained only with the greatest difficulty, was a capital offence, and merchants could not be tempted to run the risk of landing even by the prospects of speedily acquiring great wealth. The Chinese authorities carried out their regulations with merciless severity, even to keeping close prisoners the crews of the vessels which from time to time were shipwrecked on their coast.

Though the altered conditions of trade have long since deprived this island of the mercantile importance that it formerly enjoyed, they have not deprived it of another and more enduring interest, namely that of being the last scene of the labours of one of the early Fathers of the Society of Jesus, the great Apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier. It was here that Xavier died, late in 1552, after remaining four months in a fruitless attempt to gain the shore of the mainland. He was in sight of it, he ardently longed to reach it, but the way was barred. With that glorious abandon of self which characterises the great apostles Xavier would have run any risk to proclaim to this great land, which was exercising such an influence on Japan, where he had already laboured for nearly three years, the great truths of Christianity; but how to cover those few miles which separated him from his most cherished hope was a problem that tormented him night and day. It was true that he had a field for his priestly labours on San Chan amongst the sea-faring Europeans who spent certain parts of the year there, but they at least knew the great truths of Christianity, while not far off were countless millions of souls living in the darkness of Paganism.

But the Portuguese implored him not to risk a landing without the Emperor's permission, for they feared to lose the trade with his Empire. The Chinese traders warned him of the penalties they and he were likely to incur in case they attempted to bring him to China. On the other hand they told him that the Emperor had just sent learned men to different parts of the world to acquaint themselves with the manners, customs, and religions of the peoples they met. The mention of religion only served to enkindle again the flame within Xavier's breast. Yet it might be said that he was farther away from China than if he were at Lisbon. Here the way to him was effectually barred. At Lisbon he might enlist the powerful aid of John III., the King of the mighty maritime power, who had sent him to minister to the spiritual wants of his subjects in the East. Even that King's representative at Goa might arrange to send an embassy to the Emperor of China and allow him to be one of its members, and China dare not shut her gates to an embassy from the greatest trading nation of the West. But why had Xavier not thought of this before? Had he not gained a knowledge of the laws of the Eastern people during his ten years' labours amongst them? Had not the erstwhile distinguished professor at the Sorbonne foreseen at least the

principal difficulties that lay in his path? He had in truth, and moreover had taken elaborate measures to enter China, but they were frustrated, and frustrated by the opposition of one man. It may be said that the gates of China were shut against Xavier, not by the pagan inhabitants of that country, but by a Christian, at least in name, Don Alvaro d'Ataide, the commandant of Malacca.

It was in Japan that Xavier decided to attempt the evangelisation of China. He saw what an influence China was exercising on the neighbouring countries; he saw that with China once converted, the conversion of those countries which were taking their ideas from her would be a comparatively easy matter. So he resolved on its conquest. He did indeed foresee the difficulties he would have to face even to enter China; so he decided to enter China by the only possible though somewhat circuitous route —the one via Goa.

The plan once formed, and the blessing of God being invoked upon it, he set himself resolutely to carry it out. He sailed westward by the first ship he could find that would bring him the whole or part of the way back to India. The ship brought him to San Chan. Here he embarqued on another vessel that was sailing to Malacca, but left it again on hearing the captain using blasphemous language. Xavier remonstrated with him, but to no avail: he persisted in saying that he would reach Malacca whether God willed it or not. Xavier then transferred his little bundle, containing the sacred vestments and other necessaries for saying Mass, to another vessel, the Santa Croce, in which he had made so many voyages. Both vessels set sail. During the voyage they were struck by a severe typhoon. The captain and crew of the Santa Croce feared that their vessel would founder. They besought Xavier to intercede for them. Xavier retired for a few moments to pray alone; then he came on deck, raised his hands and blessed the vessel. "The Santa Croce," he said, "shall never perish at sea, but only on the shore where she was built, where she will fall to pieces of herself." "Would to Heaven," he continued, "that so it was to be with the other vessel which sailed with us from San Chan." In a few minutes their danger was over, but the



View of the Shore of the Island of San Chan, where St. Francis Xavier died. 36

Santa Croce had not proceeded far on its route before she came to a part of the sea where planks, merchandise and dead bodies were floating. The other ship had gone to pieces in the storm which the Santa Croce had just survived.

We might add here that the Santa Croce survived Xavier twenty years, and old as it was and shattered by the waves during so many voyages and storms, it always escaped destruction. It was finally hauled on shore to be repaired, when it fell to pieces.

Arrived at Malacca Xavier took ship westward again to Goa. Here he was received with every mark of respect by the Viceroy, who at his request consented to send an embassy to the Chinese Court, and to allow him to be a member of it. The Ambassador himself was to be Diego Pereira, a true friend of Xavier's, and the owner of the ship, the famous Santa Croce.

The embassy set sail and all went well until the embassy reached Malacca, when the difficulty we have touched upon arose. Don Alvaro, the commandant of this port, strongly disapproved of the expedition, especially as now constituted. Who was this Diego Pereira that he should be chosen for such an expedition? Was not this Diego Pereira a servant once, in the employ of a merchant trading in these waters? No! Don Alvaro was determined that the expedition was not to proceed, and he readily found pretexts to justify his action, the principal of which was that the Diego mentioned in the letters patent could not be this man but another. This one had refused to lend the commandant thirty thousand ducats some time previous, so come what may, he was not to proceed to China. To ensure that his will would not be thwarted he had the rudder of Diego's ship taken out and placed in front of his own house. If an ambassador was wanted to go to the Chinese Court, was not he himself a most suitable man for the office?

Xavier did all that he could to arrange matters peaceably. He prayed incessantly, urged the commandant not to delay so meritorious a work as carrying the light of the Gospel to heathen China, warned him of the danger he incurred of excommunication, as all who impeded a Papal Nuncio from carrying out his mission were solemnly cut off from the Church by the Pope, and then made public for the first time since he left Portugal the character of Papal Nuncio, with which he had been invested at the request of the King. But Don Alvaro was not to be turned from his purpose by any entreaties or any threats. He realised that he was all-powerful at such a distance from headquarters. It was only when a public protest was made that he consented to come to a compromise. The Santa Croce was to be allowed to sail with a crew picked by Don Alvaro, the Saint was to be allowed to go as a passenger, but Diego, the Ambassador from the great King of the West to the great Emperor of the East, and the owner of the ship, was to remain. There was, in fine, to be no embassy, and hence no right of entry for Xavier.

Diego behaved admirably throughout all this trying ordeal. If feelings of indignation swell within us at the thought of the Commandant's treatment of Xavier who, we may add, nursed him tenderly during the time the plague was at Malacca; if we grieve at the actions of a wayward man who allowed self-interest and petty jealousy to stand in the way of such a mighty undertaking, we should rejoice at the fact that, at the same time, and at the same place, there was another man who was ready to forego a most cherished desire of holding high office at the Chinese Court, where he might have added enormously to his already acquired wealth, to sacrifice his goods to an enemy, and to defray all the Saint's expenses if only he could be eventually landed in China.

We would like to give more about the doings of this interesting man, but we must confine ourselves to stating that what Xavier foretold about him proved correct. He was always blessed with a sufficiency of every-

thing and, indeed, died very rich. Poor Don Alvaro, as predicted, did not prosper. He fell into disfavour, lost his position, was stricken down with a loathsome disease and ended miserably.

The Santa Croce finally set sail. Xavier made the voyage in her hoping against hope that some lucky accident might enable him yet to penetrate the barriers of China. After an eventful voyage, during which Xavier performed many miracles, the ship arrived at San Chan. He was once more at the gate of China, but he was never destined to enter it. He waited on the island month after month with hardly a ray of hope to encourage him in his enterprise. He thought of going back to Siam, as he heard that the King of that country was sending an embassy to China; perhaps it would be through Siam that the passport which would admit him to the Emperor's presence would be obtained. But no. Time went on, and all the Portuguese ships except the Santa Croce had left the island, yet the prospect of getting to the mainland seemed as remote as ever. A Chinese trader did agree to land him on the shore, but when the time came his courage failed him. It seemed as if Xavier would have to return and acknowledge defeat. But Providence was merciful to him. He was seized with fever, which carried him off in a short time to his reward in the 46th year of his age, just as he had completed one decade of years in missionary work.

He no doubt recognised the fever as a warning that his life's labours were drawing to a close. He was taken from the shore where he lay, on board the ship, as to a kind of hospital. But the motion of the ship only aggravated his illness and he begged to be removed on shore again. He was apparently lying on the ground in the open air, when a Portuguese, who could no longer bear to see him so abandoned, took him to his own hut. But how explain the abandonment of Xavier by people who must have recognised in him such extraordinary powers. To do so it will suffice, perhaps, to recall the fact that the ship was manned by the friends of Don Alvaro, who feared to lose the good graces of their master by showing kindness to Xavier, the man who had thought well to have their employer excommunicated.

The temporary hut of Jorge Alvarez gave him but little shelter from the cold wind and rain, but it was something. He could not take refreshment; he lay gazing up to heaven through an opening in the side of the hut, and talking with the tenderest devotion to a little crucifix which he held in his hand. He spoke a good deal in ejaculations, but chiefly in Latin, so Antonio, the Chinese lay-brother, could remember only those that were most familiar to him. On Friday, 2nd December, about two in the afternoon, he fixed his eyes lovingly upon his crucifix, his face lighted up with joy, sweet tears poured from his eyes, and he breathed his last repeating the words of the Te Deum, "In te Domine speravi, non confundar in aeternum." He died a true martyr, though not in the sense he expected. His sole attendant was the Chinese lay-brother; his own last Mass was his viaticum; his own prayers and the answer God sent into his heart his final preparation for the passage into eternity. His body was placed in a hastily constructed coffin and covered with quick-lime, so that nothing but the bones would be left when the time came for sailing. The following Sunday the coffin was lowered into a temporary grave on the top of a low spur of hill close to the shore, the lay-brother, a Portuguese, and the two mulattos who carried the coffin, constituting the great apostle's funeral cortège. The utter abandonment and destitution in which Francis had died to some extent encouraged the Portuguese in their neglect.

About the middle of February the time came for the vessel to depart. Antonio asked the captain to have an examination made as to the state of the bones, and when the quick lime was removed, the body was found entire, fresh, and the veins full of

blood. Even the vestments were unhurt by the lime. This discovery effected a complete change in the attitude of the Portuguese towards Xavier. The men of the crew crowded round weeping and begging pardon for their neglect and coldness. The body was taken on board the Santa Croce, which set sail immediately, and reached Malacca in the middle of the following month. The clergy, nobles and people thronged to honour him whom they regarded as their apostle. His remains were interred in the Church of Our Lady del Monte—a shrine so much beloved by him. The plague that was raging ceased immediately.

But Malacca was not long to be his resting place. It had not deserved well of him. Late in the year his remains were brought to India. The vessel that carried them was old and unseaworthy, the worst it was said then navigating the Eastern seas. More than once she was saved in a preternatural manner. On her arrival at Baticala, they were transferred to a large, swift galley, which had been specially equipped and sent out by the Viceroy. Arrived at Goa all possible honour was shown to the body; the Viceroy himself, his Court, the Council, the envoys of the allied Asiatic princes, the nobles and an immense concourse of people assembled on the quay to do honour to him whom they had so loved in life. The body was brought to the Jesuit Church and placed in a cavity in the wall of the sanctuary, where, with the exception of his right arm, so often raised in administering the sacraments to such multitudes, it still lies. The arm is in the Jesuit Church at Rome.

* * *

We intended here to write but a little "note" to accompany the photograph of San Chan, but the fascination of the subject impelled us to make the "note" somewhat lengthy.

During the holidays some of our young readers may be prompted to take up one of the standard "lives" of St. Francis Xavier and follow in detail his extraordinary career. They will see him playing many parts. First, a student of the Paris University, and afterwards professor there. Then, touched by the powerful words of St. Ignatius, he will be seen embarqued on a life of extraordinary penance. Later on they will see him as a missioner making long voyages to lands then but little known to Europeans, voyages fraught with such constant danger that traders considered themselves fortunate if two out of every four ships that sailed returned to the port in safety.

They will read the account of one miracle after another, each seeming more stupendous than its predecessor. He will touch the most hardened hearts, raise the dead to life, foretell the future. He will communicate even to children the power of working miracles.

They will see him an honoured guest at the courts of the Kings and Princes of the Western and Eastern worlds whenever he judged that God's greater glory could be best promoted by these visits. They will see him, though Papal Nuncio, among the poor Paravas ministering to the many wants of these poor fishermen. They will see him in Japan when this country had been discovered by Europeans only some eight years before. From there he will go back to India, via San Chan, in order to return there with the necessary permit to enter China to commence the conversion of those who were exercising such an influence on Japan. They will see him once more at San Chan, dying after getting but a glimpse of the land he was so anxious to add to the fold of Christ.

It is wonderful that all the events, thoroughly substantiated, most of the more important ones related in the process of his canonisation, could be compressed into such a short life; his whole missionary career lasting only ten years, and the voyages alone taking up a great part of this time. The first one, from Lisbon to Goa, occupied twelve months. Few tales of the sea provide such



486

LABOURING WHERE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER LABOURED.

The French Missionary Priest in charge of the Island seated near two Chinese Priests. Four seminarists, who are spending their vacation catechising the converts, are standing behind. In front are two Christian children, orphans; their mother was hanged by brigands.

interesting reading as the accounts of these voyages. We do not recollect reading, even in any works of adventure, experiences so thrilling as those of Xavier in India and farther East.

* * *

Father Pigot was shown the photograph mentioned in these lines. It brought back memories to him of the days he spent in China, at the Jesuit Observatory of Zi-ka-wei, and of the times he passed by the island so full of holy and inspiring memories to a Jesuit, but which it was never his good fortune actually to visit. It is a rare piece of good fortune to get to San Chan, if one may judge from the fact that for forty years no member of the Order had succeeded in actually landing on it before one of the Fathers, a great friend of Father Pigot's, managed to get there in 1902.

Fishing barks and junks come from the mainland often enough, but passages in them are anything but secure, owing to the sea being infested with pirates. These pirates have been known to seize even a steamer. As we write, these marauders are causing much consternation amongst the villagers on the coast of China and on the neighbouring islands, though last month their power was considerably weakened. A fleet of Chinese gunboats, with five hundred of General Li's soldiers on board, was sent to attack them. Their stronghold was besieged and one hundred marauders taken prisoners, but not without a fierce encounter, in which many pirates were shot down. There is a Jesuit House at Macao, about sixty miles away, but there is no direct communication between the two ports.

The good Father, writing of his visit, says that he managed to arrange with the captain of a little steamer trading along the coast to call at the island and put another Father and himself off there, and call for them on his way back. They left Macao early in the morning, and might have reached their destination early in the afternoon had it not been for an untoward incident, amusingly characteristic of the way things go in China. The steamer was the property of a Chinaman and navigated entirely by Chinamen. The chief navigator had spent the night ashore and was a little indisposed; he accordingly went to lie down. His mate was engaged with his opium pipe, which he could not leave for duty. As the list of the navigating officers was exhausted with those two, they called up an officer of another department, none other than the cook. The improvised helmsman was getting along very well at his post, until he took it into his head to go and tie up a sail that was flapping in front of him. Before he was back at his wheel, the little steamer had gone so far out of its course that it ran on a sand bank. The officers accepted the situation with the greatest of good humour. No one seemed at all upset, and no one was in the least dismayed by the thought of what might have happened if they had run on a rock instead of on sand. The good Fathers were not much surprised upon hearing a few months later that the little steamer, memorable to them on account of that trip, had made her last voyage. She was struck by another vessel and went down immediately with the loss of nearly all the lives aboard.

The incident just related delayed the Fathers several hours, and it was dusk when the hills of San Chan began to take shape in the mist of the horizon. The next morning at first signs of day-break, they were astir, impatient to actually set foot on the island they so longed to visit.

Mass was said in the chapel on the beach near the spot where our saint must have endured his lingering fever, and ended his heroic life.

This chapel and another higher up the hill, erected over the spot where Xavier was first interred, were built by a former Bishop of Canton. He also erected a handsome bronze statue of the Saint, which is still intact. In addition to these monuments the Bishop erected on the highest peak of the island, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, a large stone cross. This was to sym-

bolise the conquest of the heathen land, and was intended to be seen from a distance at sea, and to be the first glimpse of China caught from the decks of the steamers on their arrival from Europe. This zealous Bishop succeeded in making a number of converts, but in the unfortunate persecution of 1884, a great many of the neophytes apostatised.

The Fathers found the island different in some respects from the island St. Francis Xavier knew. Instead of being uninhabited save by temporary dwellers, it now supported a large population scattered around in picturesque and cleanly-looking little villages. The vegetation was luxuriant in the valleys, and even in the hills, and the low land fertile and well cultivated. The ravines in the month of the Fathers' visit, July, were enlivened by murmuring rills, which spread out into pretty little brooks down the valleys. The people on the island were rather friendly. The little steamer came for them as arranged. The captain was well enough to attend to his duties on the return trip; the chief officer had taken sufficient of the stimulant on the occasion referred to, and so the services of the cook had not to be enlisted elsewhere than in his own department; no sail had to be tied up, as on the outward voyage, so no sand bank was encountered. The Fathers returned then safely to Macao, delighted at having succeeded in making the pilgrimage to the island so linked up with the history of the Jesuit missions in China.

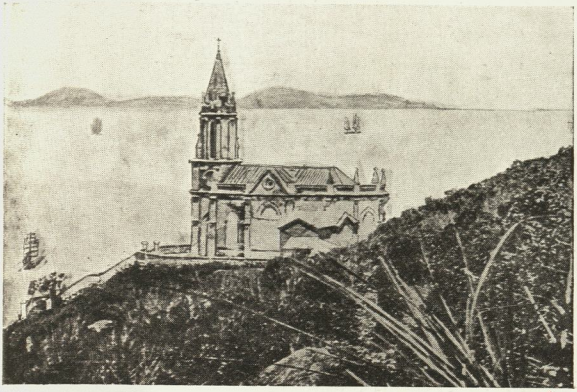
* * *

Anticipating, we feel sure, the wish of our readers, we got some information about the actual state of Christianity on the island. Through the kindness of Père de la Servières, the rector of the Jesuit College, at Zi-ka-wei, we were put into communication with Père Thomas, a priest of the foreign missions, who for some years has been in charge of San Chan. He readily supplied us with the desired information and kindly forwarded us some more photographs, taken by himself.

In his letter the devoted missioner tells us that a great movement of conversion is taking place just now. Five thousand are under instruction preparatory to being received into the Church. At the beginning of last year there were very few Christians on the island—about three hundred. Twenty-eight years before that they were much more numerous, but in the terrible persecution of 1884 great numbers of the Christians proved too weak to withstand the awful trials to which they were subjected. For some time after this persecution the emissaries of Satan ruled supreme, and banished all Europeans from the island. The poor Christians were thus left without the protecting hand of the French Missionary Fathers. In 1905 Père Thomas succeeded in gathering a number of the former Christians together, but soon had to interrupt his labours through ill-health. In his absence a horde of brigands landed on the island, and commenced torturing the Christians. The good Father hurried back to his flock and succeeded first in restoring peace, and then in changing what appeared to be another movement of apostacy into a movement of conversion.

Père Thomas is assisted in his labours by two native priests. They are seen sitting beside him in one of the photographs which we reproduce. Standing behind are the ecclesiastical students, who are spending their vacation on the island, assisting the three priests in catechising the neophytes. Besides these students some other zealous young men come over from the mainland whenever they can do so, to assist in instructing the catechumens. Kneeling in front is a little orphan boy carrying his baby sister. Their mother was hanged by the brigands. The two other photographs we reproduce are of the little chapel erected over the first tomb of the saint, and a view of the shore where Xavier breathed his last.

The letter of the missioner breathes the spirit of the true apostle. We append an extract from it. We were tempted to translate it, but decided not to do so, as many of our readers may prefer to read it in the original.



Chapel erected over first tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

Sancian,
7 Septembre, 1913.

Mon bien cher Père:—

J'ai reçu une lettre du Père de la Servières de Shanghai me demandant de vous rendre un petit service. Je suis trop heureux de le faire, surtout pour les Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus. Aussi je vous envoie ci-joint quelques photographies que j'ai prises pendant mon séjour à Sancian. Je vous les envoie d'autant plus volontiers que je suis très attaché à cette île de Sancian où déjà depuis huit ans je travaille au salut de ces pauvres insulaires, tout en gardant le tombeau de St. François Xavier. Vous enviez mon sort. Certes il est enviable, car sur ce sol plusieurs fois troublé par les persécutions, on sent encore le doux parfum des vertus du Saint. L'île est remplie de différentes versions sur la mort de ce "Grang Homme" comme disent les païens, et une pagode avait été élevée en son honneur. Je viens de la démolir pour y substituer le culte vrai du Saint.

Oui, mon bien cher Père, depuis huit années j'ai eu beaucoup de consolations, mais aussi beaucoup de misères parmi cette population misérable et malheureuse. J'ai été persécuté plusieurs fois par ceux qui maintenant viennent adorer notre Dieu, terrassé par des mains sacrilèges qui en voulaient à ma vie.

Dès les premiers jours de mon entrée dans l'île, je fus en butte aux tracasseries des partisans de Satan qui régnaient en maîtres dans cette île depuis la persécution de 1884, et ne permettaient point aux Européens de s'y établir. Une seule famille chrétienne était restée fidèle à sa religion, près de deux cents apostasièrent et demeuraient dans leur apostasie. Ce fut avec peine que je pus ramener quelques familles, mais la masse n'osait revenir à son Dieu. Peu à peu dans la suite je pus, avec le secours divin, réunir quelques catéchumènes et arriver à avoir près de 300 baptisés dans l'île qui compte environ 10,000 à 12,000 âmes. La maladie m'éloignait de ce champ béni pour soigner ma santé. En mon absence le courant des conversions semblait se ralentir, quand en 1912 une nuée de voleurs fondit sur l'île et s'attaquait d'abord aux chrétiens, les forçant de renier leur foi. Cette fois je courus à leur secours et pus avec la grâce de Dieu arrêter de grands malheurs et provoquer un nombreux mouvement de conversions: 5,000 vinrent me demander de leur envoyer des catéchistes.

Voilà un an que je travaille cette nouvelle moisson qui promet de bons résultats. Mais les ressources font défaut pour répondre à ce mouvement: il faut bâtir chapelles, écoles, catéchuménats etc. Je compte sur le secours de la Providence qui sait assurer le nécessaire même aux oiseaux. Plaidez, mon Révérend Père la cause de Sancian auprès de ces âmes généreuses qui aiment à venir en aide aux ouvriers apostoliques. Parlez de Sancian et des insulaires qui prient près de ce tombeau le Bon Dieu de bénir les généreux bienfaiteurs.

En attendant, mon Révérend Père, je prierai pour vous et vos oeuvres.

Votre serviteur tout dévoué,

E. THOMAS.

Missionaire Apostolique à Sancian,
Mission Catholique, Canton,
Kouang-Tong, Chine.

The Island of San Chan.

"Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beachèd verge of the salt flood."
—*Timon of Athens.*

. . . .

Timon, thou hast fled thy fever-fretted shore
Of life; silent in sullen scorn for evermore,
Hate-filled, despairing. O the rooted sorrow
Of heart too great!
Love calling to love that failed, biding no morrow
When God Himself would drink of deepest woe,
Deeper than your salt flood, to make us know
That with our love of Him our love of men will grow.

In grove all glowing with half-lighted gloom
Of tropic palm and fern a chapel gleams—
Here was no shade of palm nor chapel then
When Xavier's heart burned slowly to its doom,
The doom from Christ's dear lips; the fever seems
Not of the frail flesh only but love Divine.
No Timon hate is here nor any scorn,
Though men he loved have wrought his end forlorn,
No sullen grief, no room for aught but love
In him whose life was love increasingly,
An ecstasy of love, an agony.

Is that a cry?—a death cry, but a joy,
A yearning flame, now flickering, now gone?
Nay, hear it round the chapel make sweet moan,
Again it yearns, and dies: "Come quickly, come!"

And is it echo answers: "Lo, I come,
My child, my faithful servant, lo! I come,"
Or is it only murmur of the sea,
The age-long rhythm of the unconscious sea
About this lonely chapel of the isle,
The island grave of one that died to save—
Nay, lives again uprisen
To free the myriad souls, alas! in prison,
To free those unnumbered millions by his prayers,
Prayers even in Heaven,
To free and win them through Christ's bitter tears
Once freely given?

Will they but learn to cry that yearning cry:
"Come quickly, come!"
And hear the compassionate voice of swift reply:
"I come, I come"?

The isle is lonely 'mid the murmuring sea;
I pass and leave it as a memory;
But ever there an echo will surely be
Of Xavier's love that lives to win Christ's victory.

—R.J.L.



Photo by W. Livermore 121

VIEW OF LANE COVE RIVER AND BRIDGE, SHOWING COLLEGE IN DISTANCE.

FROM TOOWOOMBA TO "COOMRITH."

A GLANCE at the accompanying illustration will serve as an introduction to the following lines, which give a brief account of our outward journey from Toowoomba to "Coomrith," a station some four hundred miles west of Toowoomba, and also in the Darling Downs.

During the midwinter holidays we yielded to the very pressing invitation of Mr. Horrigan, the kind host of "Coomrith," to visit his station, and after undergoing the usual amount of fatigue which must accompany travelling even under the best of conditions, we found ourselves at the end of the first stage of the journey, Toowoomba, the capital of the Darling Downs. From Toowoomba to "Coomrith" is not very far as distances go in Australia, but still far enough, as experience showed, to make the covering of the intervening distance anything but easy, and even venturesome.

We left Toowoomba by train for Roma, the nearest station on the western line to "Coomrith." This train was timed to leave at 5.30 a.m., or rather not to leave before that hour, and actually did not steam out on its journey till 7 a.m. It was what is known as a "mixed" train, carrying cattle, goods, and some passengers. Going at about half the pace of a trotting horse, it brought us to Roma in something like seventeen hours. There we rested for the night. Next morning we took what we expected to be a cold shower, but to our astonishment we found the water more than luke warm. It was pumped from an artesian bore. The surveyors who laid out this town seem to have benefited by the mistakes made by the surveyors of many of the country towns in our own State. Roma is very regular in shape, the streets being laid out in the form of a chess-board.

While we were remarking the many beauties of the town, the clouds gathered overhead, the thunder rumbled in the distance, and shortly afterwards the rain came down in torrents. We hope that this rain did the country good; it made our trip exciting, but upset our arrangements. It rained almost continuously for three days, during which time we were forced to remain indoors, and read or talk round the fire. The rain eventually ceased, and we were able to go out of doors, but not very far. The roads, except those in the town, were quite impassable, so we had to add a week more to our enforced rest.

It takes a good sized town to interest a visitor for ten days, and while Roma appealed to us the first day as a very fine little country town, it failed to amuse us for the ten days. Another difficulty confronted us. Our time was limited. We were only paying a hurried visit to "Coomrith," and here was a straight out loss of ten days. How to make up for it? There was one motor garage in Roma, and thither we betook ourselves. We made it worth the owner's while to undertake a difficult contract. He undertook to start with us to "Coomrith" though he would not guarantee safe arrival there, and warned us that our ride might prove somewhat uncomfortable. A four-in-hand would have been a more reliable conveyance, but time was time, and all things considered, we chose the motor.

The next morning, then, when the sun was beginning to tint the Queensland sky with its golden rays, we set out on our ride of one hundred and twenty miles through forest, mud, and river.

For the first ten miles it was pleasant enough, but we soon began to get into the rough and tumble of it. We had to negotiate a stretch of clay roading which had been cut up by bullock teams. We got a good shaking up, but got through all right. A few minutes afterwards we were at Surat, another of the many rising towns in the back country. It consists of a dozen houses and the ubiquitous racecourse. Refreshments were obtained here, and ten more miles covered. Then we

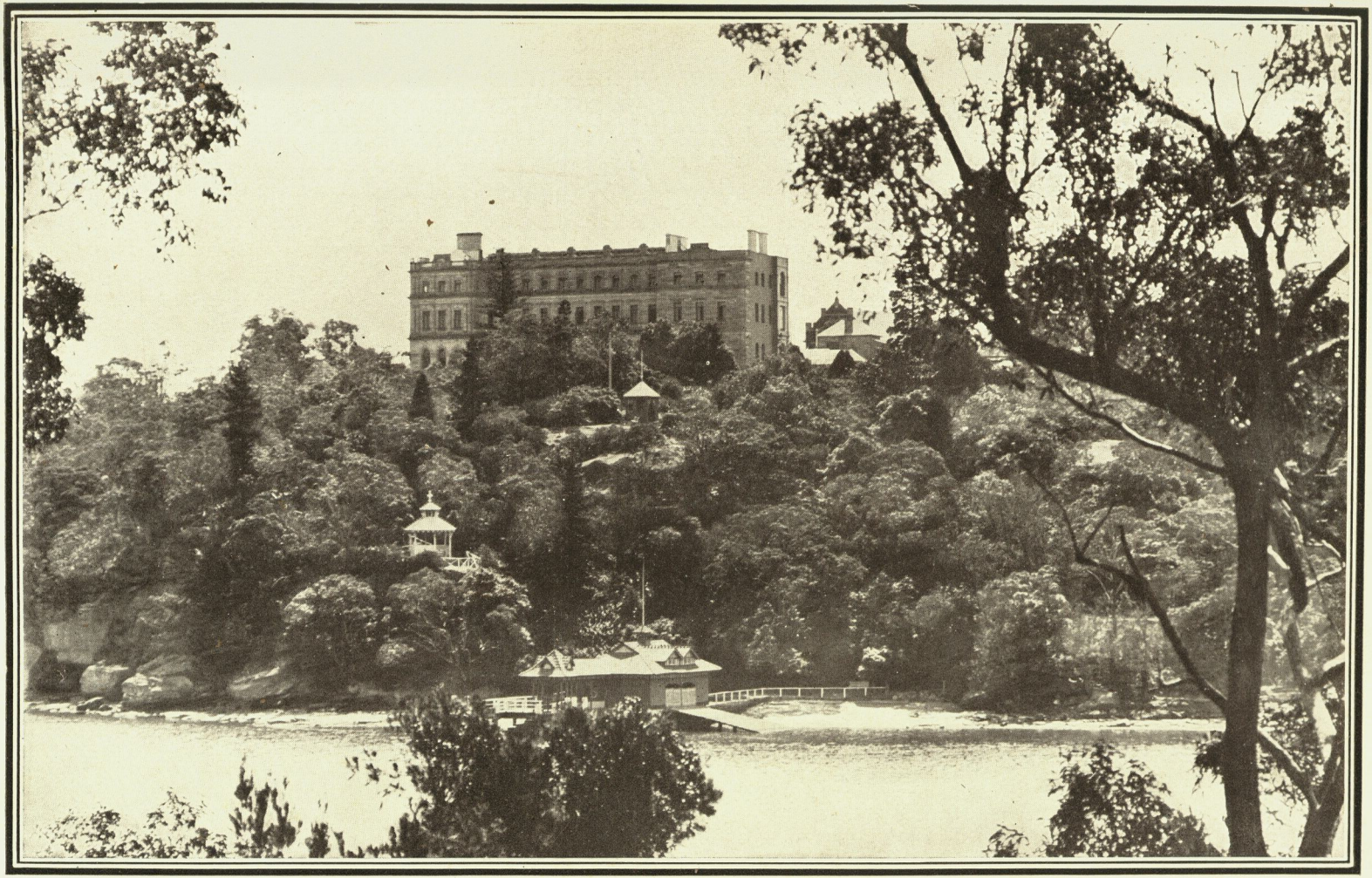
came in sight of another patch of clay, very small, but wide enough to cause trouble.

The driver went back a bit, put chains on the wheels, and going full speed ahead, attempted to race through it. We got half way, and there we stopped right in the middle of the mud. We had to get out of the car and wade to shore. We commenced collecting logs, boughs, and anything available to prepare a way for the car. An hour's toil and the car was got on the other side of the mud. Here was more of our valuable time slipping away. We had no camping requisites, and so were specially anxious to reach the station that night. Fifteen more miles of fair running brought us to another bog. It did not look too bad, not half as bad as the one we had succeeded in crossing; the mud even appeared fairly hard. But the experienced driver took a more serious view of the situation. He advised us to get out and try and walk round, unless we wanted to catch cold. We walked round as advised, and once more the car was taken back, preparatory to essaying the crossing of the bog, much in the same way as a hunter is given a run before being asked to "take" a fence. Everything was covered up, and with the engine going at full speed the crossing was attempted. The mud and water flew in all directions, and incidentally over the driver's goggles. He succeeded in getting within a few feet of the last bank, but there alas! he stopped. Once more we applied ourselves to collecting dry branches, and once more the car reached the opposite shore.



GOING BACK TO THE "OLD ORDER." *Photo. by P. MacMahon.*
(Motoring under difficulties in the Darling Downs.)

Though it was fast getting dark it was still possible to reach the station before midnight, but an indespensable condition of our reaching it was the escaping of all manner of bogs. At about six o'clock, with the lights on, we were going along grandly, when more difficulties beset us. We saw what appeared to be some mud ahead, but in a few seconds we found ourselves in the middle of the bed of a big creek. There was to be no "Coomrith" for us that night!



VIEW OF COLLEGE FROM HUNTER'S HILL.

297

Photo by Tesla.

We worked on bravely, trying to extricate our car, but had finally to give up. The driver walked off to a neighbouring station about three miles away, not in search of further motor power, but for a "bon cheval" or two. The rest of us settled down to pass the night as best we could. We lit a fire—a roaring one, too—and prepared ourselves to exist till morning. Our slumbers were more than once disturbed by the mournful wails of foxes and dingoes. The next morning we were astir at daybreak, and with our guns on our shoulders went in search of a breakfast, but we shot nothing.

The driver returned about eight o'clock, bringing with him something for his famished passengers. He had arranged also that a couple of horses should be sent out to our help. Two staunch steeds arrived at eleven o'clock, but when asked to have anything to do with a motor car they promptly went on strike. They were eventually persuaded to allow themselves to be hitched on to the car. Each time they were invited to lend their valuable aid they exerted themselves to the utmost, but still the car stuck fast. After a spell they were invited to redouble their efforts, and so mighty were their pulls that it seemed that something would have to come away. The driver was afraid that the something would be the front portion of his car—so the now willing steeds were asked to desist.

A tree was felled, and a lever hastily constructed. Bushes were once more put over the track the car was to take, the lever was used to raise the back wheels, the engine was set going, the steeds were once more hitched on, and with the united efforts of horses, lever, and engine the car was once more brought on dry land.

After that nothing untoward happened to us. Our forces, physical and moral, had been sufficiently tried. We had tasted in large doses the principal difficulties that attend motoring in the far-famed Darling Downs, and we were allowed to proceed on our journey without further hindrance. We arrived at "Coomrith" at last, where the warmth of the welcome soon made us forget all the hardships we underwent to reach it. P. MacMAHON.

THE G.P.S. SPORTS MEETING.

This year the University Oval was the chosen arena where the bands of champion athletes from the great public schools met in September, in contest for the laurels of victory.

Our boys, 'tis true, failed to secure success ('tis not an easy task in such a company), yet their performances give promise of greater things at the coming meeting. In the Junior Championship half-mile event, "Bob" Hogg was approaching the tape a splendid second when an unlucky crab knocked him over. In the Senior Mile Championship L. Henrys secured fourth place, and ran the mile under the five minutes, T. Higgins and W. McEvilly also secured places, and Frank Crommelin led the way for the first half mile, but failed to finish.

From our own sports we know there is good material at hand, and we hope to see the royal blue and white showing up more prominently in the G.P.S. meeting of 1914.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was established at Riverview in 1910, has been a means by which the boys have shown, in an exceptional way, their heartfelt generosity towards the poor; and we feel particularly thankful to those who have, by their liberal contributions, been an immense help in relieving various Institutions.

At the commencement of the year the following officers were appointed:—President, G. Johnstone; Vice-President, W. Dalton; Hon. Sec., K. McKay; Treasurer, A. Mackenzie; Committee, C. Wilkinson, F. Synnott, C. Bryant.

G. G. JOHNSTONE.

EASTER EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

SENIORS (1st Section).

W. Dalton.—1st in Aggregate, Greek, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry.

F. Synnott.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Religious Knowledge, English, Higher English, Ancient History, Trigonometry.

H. Allan. —3rd in Aggregate.

SENIORS (2nd Section).

P. Galvin.—1st in Aggregate, Religious Knowledge, Latin, Higher English, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

G. Hughes.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Greek, French, English, Ancient History.

C. Bryant.—3rd in Aggregate.

C. Wilkinson.—4th in Aggregate.

G. Johnstone.—5th in Aggregate.

JUNIOR CLASS.

F. Gwynne.—1st in Aggregate, Latin, Algebra.

R. Weaver.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Greek, English.

J. Wall.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in Religious Knowledge, Essay.

J. Kelly.—4th in Aggregate.

C. Clifford.—5th in Aggregate.

R. Proust.—6th in Aggregate: 1st in French, Geometry.

II. GRAMMAR.

B. Payten.—1st in Aggregate, Greek, English, Essay.

E. Evans.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Latin.

C. Dalglish.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in History and Geography.

E. Sedgwick.—4th in Aggregate.

L. Mackenzie.—5th in Aggregate.

W. Wall.—6th in Aggregate.

W. Massey.—1st in Religious Knowledge.

V. Conlon.—1st in French.

III. GRAMMAR.

E. Williams.—1st in Aggregate, Latin.

J. Allan.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Greek, French.

B. Loughnan.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in English.

K. Smith.—4th in Aggregate.

F. Hayes.—5th in Aggregate.

F. Anderson.—6th in Aggregate: 1st in History and Geography.

N. Foley.—1st in Geometry (ex æq.)

K. Monie.—1st in Arithmetic.

K. McKay.—1st in Geometry (ex æq.)

R. Glennie.—1st in Essay.

B. Leonard.—1st in Religious Knowledge.

RUDIMENTS.

L. Regan.—1st in Aggregate, French.

W. Dalton.—2nd in Aggregate, Latin, English (ex æq.)

A. Christie.—3rd in Aggregate.

W. Horsley.—4th in Aggregate: 1st in Religious Knowledge, English (ex æq.)

W. Roberson.—5th in Aggregate.

J. Taylor.—6th in Aggregate: 1st in English (ex æq.)

E. Campbell.—1st in History and Geography.

W. Ward.—1st in Arithmetic.

N. Meagher.—1st in Essay.

ELEMENTS.

T. Cullen.—1st in Aggregate, History and Geography, Poetry and Dictation, Grammar, French.

C. Clifford.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Essay.

I. Mackenzie.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in Catechism and Bible History, Arithmetic (ex æq.)

P. Meagher.—4th in Aggregate: 1st in Arithmetic (ex æq.)

M. Barrau.—5th in Aggregate.

F. Vavasour.—6th in Aggregate.



520

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SENIOR DEBATING CLUB.

BACK ROW—G. Dan, L. McAlary, G. Nash, A Cunningham, K. Allan, G. Rygate, E. Sedgwick, B. Vallely, J. Wall.
FOURTH ROW—J. Thom, L. Henrys, K. McKay, D. Arnold, T. Higgins, A. Evans, B. Loughnan, P. Whitty.
THIRD ROW—A. Mackenzie, N. Chester, K. Smith, H. Rygate, R. Proust, H. Regan, F. Gwynne. R. Weaver, C. Morgan.
SECOND ROW—G. Hughes. H. Allan, F. Synnott, C. Wilkinson, W. McEvilly, G. Johnstone, G. Trim.
FRONT ROW—B. Payten, N. Foley C. Ryan, P. Galvin, F. McDermott.

SENIOR DEBATE.

PRESIDENT: REV. J. HEALY, S.J.
COMMITTEE: H. ALLAN, F. SYNNOTT.
HON. SEC.:
C. WILKINSON.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

August 10th.—Extempore Debate.

Motion: "Compulsory Military Training must be said to be on the whole more beneficial than harmful to Australia as a nation."

The speakers chosen by lot to speak were:—For the motion—Mr. T. Higgins, Mr. F. Crommelin, Mr. N. Chester, Mr. P. Galvin; against the motion—Mr. G. Nash, Mr. A. Cunningham, Mr. H. Regan, Mr. N. Foley.

Synopsis of the arguments for the motion:

Australia has such well-equipped and well-trained enemies that nothing short of compulsory military training can meet the situation.

The article turned out is worth the hard cash expenditure; the physique acquired by the efficient, well-disciplined soldier is a priceless inheritance to hand down to future generations.

Against the motion:—

The upkeep of a nation's education in warfare by compulsory military training exhausts her capacity and energy for development in the greater arts of peace. The nation's eternal tramping on training grounds of duty crushes out the more sacred and nation-making factor of family life. The unit grows discontent through the loss of freedom. From the unit is formed the military strength—the army and navy of our country. A discontented army and navy fails in the hour of need. Witness the Russian navy in the Russo-Japanese war.

. . .

Though speeches are limited to three short minutes, yet they do take a time to travel when the speaker faces the house (so some speakers say).

This debate was characteristed by a remarkable outflow of eloquence from Mr. Higgins, of Napier, and from Mr. Foley, of Annandale.

Mr. McEvilly delivered a thumping speech from the cross benches.

The motion was carried by 21 votes to 6.

Aug. 17th.—Extempore Debate.

Motion: "That no member of the Senior Division should practice late rising, as it is calculated to produce 'mothers' darlings,' not 'hardy athletes.'"

The following speakers were allotted:—

For the motion—Mr. F. McDermott, Mr. G. Rygate, Mr. C. Morgan, Mr. C. Ryan. Against the motion—Mr. E. Sedgwick, Mr. B. Payten, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Synnott.

It was deemed advisable after the serious and momentous question of our last meeting to choose one nearer home's life.

Arguments for:—

Early rising acts as a tonic. Late rising as a soporific. Early risers are energetic livers, *v.g.*, "Sport" McEvilly. Late rising must look to early rising to heal its maladies. Early to bed, early to rise, and eight hours' *rest* is the doctor's advice. Country boys are fresh air lovers, morning air consumers; "townies"—the speaker here *had to sit down.*

Arguments against:—

Sleeping hours are the stokers of the exhausted body; give them a chance and don't be led astray by fresh air fanatics. (This argument came from one of the late risers). Cold feet need keeping warm. (I wonder what the physical culture professor would say to that). Late rising tends to increase truthfulness and honesty—evidently there must be a lot of dodging and trickery—poor Prefects!

Doctors' demand 8 hours' *sleep.* (I have often heard it said doctors never agree.)

This debate was characterised by an awful pun from Mr. C. Wilkinson, who said: Late rising produces mothers' darlings, but early

rising produces "Father's" darlings. Voting against late rising, 15 to 11.

Sunday, Aug. 31st.

Extempore Debate.

"That country life produces a better man physically and morally than town life."

The speakers voted for were:—

For the motion—Mr. G. O'Donnell, Mr. K. Smith, Mr. McEvilly, Mr. Wall; against the motion—Mr. L. Henrys, Mr. K. Allen, Mr. H. Rygate, Mr. P. MacMahon.

This question evoked a lot of heated applause and disapproval as the town or the country appeared to score heavily. Yet the arguments produced were not many, nor were they very cogent. I suppose you have to let things cool first before you can make up your mind as to their value.

The arguments for were:—

The city is the place to catch a microbe, the country the place to kill it. You tell the quality of land by its crops. Look, then, at the fresh, ruby cheeked country lads, side by side with their more complexioned city comrades, and judge accordingly.

Arguments against the motion:—

Sports are the builders of physique, and the city provides these in plenty. The city gives more experience and presents life in all its good and bad phases. It turns out the man for the world.

The voting showed in favour of the country by 16 votes to 11.

LAST TERM.

Oct. 12th.—Extempore Debate.

The question proposed for this debate drew from the cross benches several New Zealand flashes of oratory.

"If New Zealand wishes to fulfil her great destiny, then she must join the grand Federation of Australian States."

Before the debate began a vote of censure was proposed and passed against several members who had absented themselves unnecessarily.

The following speakers being voted for came forward.

For the motion: Mr. W. McEvilly, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. F. Crommelin; against, Mr. G. Dan, Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. G. Johnston, Mr. L. Henrys.

Synopsis of arguments for:—

"United we stand, divided we fall." Federation means closer union, and therefore greater strength against droughts, Japs., strikes, etc. Our numbers are not at least awe inspiring to the heathen Chinee and our lands are very inviting. Federation would make them a little less so. New Zealand is Australia's younger brother, and a small boy naturally runs to his bigger brother for protection. New Zealand would have an increase in wealth, strength, efficiency, etc., if she became a part of the Commonwealth.

Against the motion:—

New Zealand has no desire to increase her national burden by placing Australian debt on her shoulders. Australia is yet but a baby among the nations, and you don't go to a baby for help in the hour of need, especially if the baby is an overgrown one.

New Zealand has the sinews of war in her productiveness, in crop and cattle and mines. Australia's highest recommendation is her high-class sport, but New Zealand's aim is not to be champion sporting nation of the world; she looks for more serious laurels.

In spite of the eloquence, strength and vehemence of the New Zealand orations, they failed to secure a majority.

The motion was carried by 14 votes to 11.

MIDWINTER EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

SENIORS (1st Section).

F. Synnott.—1st in Aggregate, Religious Knowledge, Latin, English, Higher English, Algebra, Trigonometry, Mechanics.

H. Allen.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in French, Geometry.

W. Dalton.—(Non composuit.)

SENIORS (2nd Section).

H. Regan.—1st in Aggregate, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

P. Galvin.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Religious Knowledge.

G. Hughes.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in Greek, French, English, Higher English.

C. Wilkinson.—4th in Aggregate.

G. Johnstone.—5th in Aggregate.

G. Trim.—6th in Aggregate.

JUNIOR TEST EXAMINATIONS.

F. Gwynne.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, Latin, French, Algebra, Arithmetic; Pass: Greek, English, Geometry.

R. Proust.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, French, Arithmetic; Pass: Greek, English, Algebra, Geometry.

C. Pinnock.—Pass: Latin, Greek, French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

F. McDermott.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, Greek, French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

C. Clifford.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, Greek, French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

G. Rygate.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

J. Wall.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, Latin, French, English; Pass: Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

R. Weaver.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, Latin, French; Pass: Greek, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.

H. Loughnan.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Geometry; Pass: Latin, French, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.

A. Evans.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, Greek, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

J. Kelly.—Honours. Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, Greek, French, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.

N. Chester.—Honours: Religious Knowledge, Arithmetic; Pass: Latin, English, Algebra, Geometry.

H. Rygate.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

A. Cunningham.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

F. Commelin.—Honours: Religious Knowledge; Pass: Latin, French, English, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

II. GRAMMAR.

E. Evans.—1st in Aggregate, Religious Knowledge, French: 2nd in Algebra.

B. Payten.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in Greek: 2nd in Latin, English, History and Geography.

C. Dalglish.—3rd in Aggregate: 2nd in Religious Knowledge.

C. Morgan.—4th in Aggregate: 1st in English, Essay, Algebra.

V. Conlon.—5th in Aggregate: 1st in Latin: 2nd in Greek.

L. Mackenzie.—6th in Aggregate: 2nd in Geometry, Essay.

III. GRAMMAR.

J. S. Allan.—1st in Aggregate, Greek, French.

E. Williams.—2nd in Aggregate: 1st in History and Geography.

F. Hayes.—3rd in Aggregate: 2nd in Religious Knowledge.

B. Loughnan.—4th in Aggregate: 1st in English.

K. McKay.—5th in Aggregate: 1st in Essay, Geometry, Arithmetic, Science: 2nd in English.

P. MacMahon.—6th in Aggregate: 2nd in Geometry and Science.

N. Meagher.—1st in Latin.

A. Paton.—1st in Algebra.

RUDIMENTS.

W. Horsley.—1st in Aggregate, English, History and Geography: 2nd in Latin: 3rd in Arithmetic.

W. Roberson.—2nd in Aggregate: 2nd in French and Essay; 3rd in Latin and English.

W. Dalton.—3rd in Aggregate: 1st in Latin and French.

E. Ryan.—4th in Aggregate: 1st in Science; 2nd in Arithmetic: 3rd in Religious Knowledge.

F. Kelly.—5th in Aggregate: 1st in Religious Knowledge: 2nd in English: 3rd in Science.

E. Campbell.—6th in Aggregate: 1st in Essay and Arithmetic: 2nd in Religious Knowledge: 3rd in History and Geography.

J. Sellar.—2nd in History and Geography: 3rd in French.

A. Christie.—3rd in Religious Knowledge and Science.

R. Hogg.—2nd in Science.

ELEMENTS.

P. Meagher.—1st in Aggregate, Bible History and Catechism, Poetry and Dictation, History and Geography, Essay and Reading, Arithmetic, French, Grammar and Tables.

M. Barrau.—2nd in Aggregate: 2nd in Bible History and Catechism, Poetry and Dictation, History and Geography, Arithmetic: 3rd in Essay and Reading.

F. Vavasour.—3rd in Aggregate: 2nd in History and Geography: 3rd in Poetry and Dictation, Essay and Reading, Arithmetic.

G. Robertson.—4th in Aggregate: 2nd in Essay and Reading: 3rd in Poetry and Dictation.

J. Fraser.—5th in Aggregate: 3rd in Bible History and Catechism, Grammar and Tables.

R. Murphy.—6th in Aggregate: 2nd in French: 3rd in Arithmetic.

S. Mackenzie.—2nd in Grammar and Tables.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RESULTS OF JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

	Greek.	Latin.	French.	English.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	
Francis Gwynne ..	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	Matric. Div. A.
John Wall	..	B	C	B	C	C	C	Matric. Div. A.
Raymond Proust ..	..	C	B	C	B	C	B	Matric. Div. A.
John Kelly	C	B	C	C	..	C	..	.....
Ralph Weaver	B	B	C	B	C	C	..	.....
Francis McDermott ..	..	C	..	B	B	B	C	.....
Conyers Clifford ..	C	B	C	..	B	..	..	.....
Austin Evans	..	B	..	..	C	B	C	.....
Anthony Cunningham ..	..	C	..	C	B	C	B	.....
Neville Chester	..	..	..	C	C	C	B	.....
Clarence Pinnock ..	..	B	..	B	B	B	C	.....
Charles H. Loughnan ..	..	C	..	C	B	B	C	.....
Harold Rygate	..	C	..	B	B	B	C	.....
Gerald Rygate	..	C	..	B	B	C	B	.....

Senior, Matriculation, and Matriculation Honours Examinations: William Dalton, Francis Synnott, Herbert Allan, Patrick Galvin, Geoffrey Forrest Hughes, Clive Wilkinson, Gordon Trim, Godfrey Johnstone, presented themselves. The results are not yet published.



409

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JUNIOR DEBATING CLUB.

BACK ROW—O. Landers, C. Dalglish, F. Kelly, V. Milligan, E. Williams, D. Muirhead, W. Horsley.
THIRD ROW—R. Hogg, K. Monie, W. East, E. Evans, E. Vavasour, R. Barry, B. Quinn, J. O'Keeffe, P. Murray.
SECOND ROW—(Standing) J. Payten; (sitting) R. Corcoran, F. Hayes, J. Tyson Doneley, W. Massey T. Christian, M. Casey, T. Corcoran.
FRONT ROW—C. Clifford, M. Barrau, F. Alvarez, J. Sellar, E. Weaver, F. Bolton, N. Meagher.

SECOND DIVISION DEBATE.

PRESIDENT: REV. T. J. O'MARA, S.J.
COMMITTEE: CLARENCE PINNOCK, FRED. HAYES, KEITH MONIE, JAMES TYSON DONELEY, BAYLY PAYTEN, (HON. SEC.)

THE first session of the Second Division Debating Club began on Thursday, evening, May 1st, and was continued the following evenings. The motion before the House was: "That the Australian system of Compulsory Training is worthy of our enthusiastic support."

The twenty-five members taking part had done all that mortals could do to command success, and in justice to them it must be said that they obtained it. They had read up the subject well, written their speeches carefully, learnt them perfectly by heart, and had frequently "rehearsed" them. It is true that the aim of the Club is to prepare its members for *public* speaking; but their public speaking would not be a great success unless the young orators had frequently rehearsed their orations before a friendly critic in private.

For this reason for some weeks before the opening night they were asked to make considerable sacrifices of their free time and come to one of the larger class rooms for repetition. On the Friday evening before the opening night Father Walsh, S.J., a former president of this Club, and a gifted speaker himself, very kindly heard the boys' speeches, and then offered some valuable suggestions. He also spoke at the debate itself, and showed in practice the value of the principles he had laid down on the Friday evening. Several other masters were also persuaded to address the House.

It may be thought that it was hard to find a Government brave enough to move a motion in favour of drill before a lot of boys who were now obliged by "compulsory training" to spend on the drilling ground much of the time they formerly spent on the playing field. Such was not the case. The difficulty lay in finding an Opposition to attack the motion. "It's a pity that drill is necessary," they said, "but since it is we had better give it our enthusiastic support." An Opposition was eventually formed which consisted of the following members:—

C. PINNOCK, M.P. ..... Leader
C. DALGLISH, M.P. ..... Goulburn
C. RYAN, M.P. ..... Gundagai
W. WALL, M.P. ..... Katoomba
J. KELLY, M.P. ..... Balmain
K. SMITH, M.P. ..... Taree
E. WILLIAMS, M.P. ..... Ryde

GOVERNMENT.

B. PAYTEN ..... Premier
K. MONIE ..... Minister for Lands
B. VALLELY ..... Minister for Mines
R. BURTON ..... Minister for Defence
F. CRUISE ..... Minister for Railways
M. CASEY .... Minister for Internal Affairs
A. CHRISTIE ..... Minister for Aviation

INDEPENDENTS.

V. CONLON, M.P. ..... Maclean
W. HORSLEY, M.P. ..... Yabtree
F. KELLY, M.P. ..... Ashfield
C. CLIFFORD, M.P. ..... Junee
J. TYSON DONELEY, M.P., Toowoomba
J. PAYTEN, M.P. ..... Randwick
W. DALTON, M.P. ..... Orange
F. HAYES, M.P. ..... Bathurst
E. EVANS, M.P. ..... North Shore
B. LEONARD, M.P. ..... Lane Cove
J. SELLAR, M.P. ..... Cooma

The speeches of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition were pronounced the best. We append extracts from them. Worthy also of special mention was the speech made by the member for Taree.

The Premier, who delivered his speech in a clear, forcible, convincing manner, said:

"The system of compulsory training we have adopted in Australia answers best the requirements of Australia, at least at the present time. Its suitability to other nations is beside the question.

For its effectual defence Australia wants men that are brave and loyal, men who will fight against great odds, men unerring with the rifle, men unbeatable in the saddle, and quick to seize an opportunity should it present itself. Australia has plenty of such men, and all they want is a limited amount of military training, such as Australia obliges all her sons to undergo. Our country has great resources, but she is still young. These resources must be developed if we are to have the "sinews of war." How can they be developed if the young men are taken away and shut up in barracks just at an age when they should be establishing themselves in some calling. Unlike the German and French systems, ours does not oblige our young men to interrupt their various callings for an extended period; it permits them to attend to their business and prepare themselves for defending their country at the same time.

The Opposition will have their objections to make to this system. They will ask, "Why should *little* boys be taken from their homes and be made drill?" The answer is that the drill they do can do them no harm, and certainly does them good.

Far from weakening parental control, as some people contend, the training strengthens it. They are taught young to respect authority. They are taught obedience on the drilling-ground; they are taught to yield obedience to anyone who may be placed over them, be he capable or incapable, be he harsh or gentle; they are taught, in fine, that it is noble to obey, so when they return to their homes they will find it a comparatively easy matter to obey those they love and who love them.

Again, they will say that the influence of camp life is injurious.

It may not be wholly beneficial, but is it worse than the influence of factories or workshops? Yet even the Opposition would not dream of abolishing these, and if they were logical with themselves they would not vote against camp life.

Gentlemen, beware of the Opposition. They will bring up arguments—some of little consequence, others more weighty, but all of them answerable. Remember that the system that obtains to the Commonwealth has been devised for Australians by Australians after advice had been taken from the foremost military authorities of the Empire. Let other nations differently circumstanced, both geographically and politically, have their respective systems, but rest assured that our system is absolutely the best for the requirements of Australia at the present time. With changes that time will bring we may find it necessary to modify our system, but until then, gentlemen, be as one man in your whole-hearted support of humane, practical and efficient system of military training, and persuade yourselves that if it does not produce the desired results it will not be because it was inefficient, but because you did not give it what it undoubtedly deserves, namely, your enthusiastic support."

The Leader of the Opposition made free use of satire in attacking the Australian system: "They tell us that the Australian system of compulsory training is worthy of our enthusiastic support. Enthusiastic is a big word, too big and too grand to apply to our ridiculous system of training in Australia. The military powers of Europe and Asia must laugh at our Australian system. In Germany, in France, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, the earliest age at which a man is forced to train for war is 21. At that age he is fit for training. He is fit in body and mind. His active soldier work is then done and completed in from one to three years. Australia, should do the same, but Australia is afraid. Australia is afraid to force its manhood to train at the proper age. Australia finds it easier to torture its young. This torture begins at the age of 14, and is prolonged for 12 years. Some system

of conscription we must have, for in Australia we have a country worth defending, and we must prepare for its defence; but give us a saner system, give us a more effective system, give us a system less cowardly than the present system in Australia.

Gentlemen, you are yourselves the victims of the present Government. You have been compelled to do at the age of 14 what the best soldiers of Europe were not asked to do till the age of 21. Under the Australian system your torture is prolonged for twelve years, while in Germany and France they are making far better soldiers of the men in one-sixth of the time.

The Government side know that you are their victims; they know that for twelve months you have been swallowing their system in large and frequent doses, and to-night they expect you to swallow their motion and to swallow the word 'enthusiastic' along with it.

There are twelve letters in that word, 'enthusiastic,' and each letter may be taken to represent a year of your training. It is well chosen; it teaches you that an Australian must take twelve years to do what a German can do in two.

Conscription is necessary: military torture must be done. Yes! but why prolong the agony? Why begin to train at the age of fourteen, when the boy has neither the strength to bear it nor the brain to fully understand it? Why put such a load on the boyhood of Australia when the boys of other lands are free? Are the Government afraid to appeal to the manhood of Australia? Are they afraid to appeal to our manhood as the other governments have appealed to theirs? If one year of really effective training is sufficient to turn young Germans into soldiers, fit for war, why should not one year be made to do the same for young Australians?

The Australian system is too prolonged, and it is too poverty-stricken. The Australian boys have no proper barracks or training grounds, while their officers are so overworked and underpaid that the system has driven several of them to the verge of suicide. Such is the Government system, such is their motion to-night. Put the word 'enthusiastic' along with it and try to swallow it if you can."

On a vote being taken the motion was defeated.

Several of the members of this club were promoted to First Division after midwinter, and became members of the Senior Debating Club.

CADETS AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

THIS year finds us with some few laurels of victory and hopes of more to come; for the material in both Senior and Junior Cadets is promising, and some good shots are being trained for next year's G.P.S. premiership matches. We propose to chronicle the items of interest in the order in which they occurred.

March 15.—The Area Competition was sprung on us at four days' notice. Cadet work was not yet in full swing after the Xmas holidays, and the company could muster only thirty-nine of its strength. The parade was dismissed before the competition had properly started, as heavy rain had drenched everyone to the skin. Having thus far complied with the obligation of attending the competition, we saw no more of it.

April 14.—Capt. Cooke Russell inspected the Junior Cadets; he much appreciated the physical drill taught by "Snowy" Baker, and commented very favourably upon the breathing exercises for chest development. All the boys passed as "efficient."

April 20.—Two B.S.A. rifles (.22 long barrell) came to-day. The Junior Cadets are do-



513

RIFLE TEAM.

In All Schools' Challenge Shield G. Hughes tied for top score (65 out of 70). A. Evans and G. Johnstone got third and fourth places.
Back Row: L. Henrys, K. Allan, A. Cunningham, B. Loughnan, G. Nash, H. Regan.
Middle Row: E. Vavasour, G. Hughes, H. Allan, K. McKay, A. Evans, G. Johnstone, C. Morgan.
Front Row: E. Evans, M. Carey, F. Hayes.

ing very well on a miniature range which we have temporarily erected. Some of the best shots grew weary of hitting a penny at 20 yards distance and essayed to dislodge a three-penny-bit. At first this stood defiant, but soon fell before the steady hand and true eye of the young riflemen.

May 3.—The great parade in Sydney, when some 20,000 cadets marched past the Governor-General. Our muster was a small one, but it was a chosen band. Appreciative applause was heard as they marched with even pace, moving like one man. Much of the "even tenor of their way" was due to Drummer Massey. We hope he was not overmoved by the good-humoured congratulations of some of the crowd.

May 8.—An inter-state competition was scheduled for to-day's physical drill parade. The Junior Cadets were not merely allowed to take part with the Seniors in R. L. Baker's class—they competed against them, with "Snowy" as umpire. The constant evening practice told in favour of the Juniors; they nearly wrested the pride of place from their elders, and are now straining for another effort.

May 17.—Father Keating's funeral. The Cadets and University Scouts attended the office and Requiem Mass in Ridge Street Jesuit Church, as chronicled elsewhere in these columns.

May 22.—Feast of Corpus Christi. At the usual solemn procession the cadets furnished a guard of honour. It consisted of Clr. Sgt. H. Allan, and Privates W. McEvilly, W. Dalton, G. Rygate, G. Trim, L. McAlary, A. Evans, A. Cunningham, F. Gwynne, B. Loughnan, F. Crommelin, N. Foley, E. Sedgwick.

Aug. 2.—The material for the new miniature range arrived to-day. The advantages of a rifle range on which young boys can learn to shoot with perfect safety to themselves and others are obvious. Our new quota from the Junior Cadets, who have been recently co-opted into the Seniors, contains some good shots. E. Evans, F. Hayes, F. Alvarez, C. Dalglish, B. Leonard, J. Doneley are promising. They were familiarised at the miniature range with the mysteries of sighting and "pulling off."

Aug. 15.—We fired a match against St. Aloysius' College on our range at 200 yards. Out of a "possible" of 350 the scores were Riverview, 332; St. Aloysius, 301. The handicap was on our side as we were shooting on our own range which gives great facilities for practising. The team consisted of Corp. Regan, Corp. Massey, Privates K. McKay, E. Vavasour, E. Williams, F. Hayes, G. Dan, M. Casey, G. Nash and L. Mackenzie.

Aug. 27.—A match against S.U. Scouts on our range at 500 yards. It was intended to harden our young shots when regular practice was just beginning in earnest. To beat the Scouts was too high an ambition at this stage; we were defeated by 58 points. They promised to try and meet us again towards the end of our rifle shooting camp on the Randwick Range, but a date could not be found convenient.

Sept. 29.—Monday till October 4, Saturday, saw our rifle team under canvas at Randwick. The team had much in its favour in that it had a new match barrel in each rifle and six days' continuous practice; we had met the other Great Public Schools on their own ground, and in spite of having six only recently introduced to the service rifle, we hoped to do well. But success was only partial; in the N.R.A. All Schools' Challenge Shield, G. Hughes tied for top score, 65 out of 70. A. Evans and G. Johnstone third and fourth places. Regan and McKay also shot well, each getting 60 out of 70. Johnstone has been given his place in the G.P.S. combined team against the S.U. Scouts.

In the cadet match open to all school companies in N.S. Wales, our team was fifth.

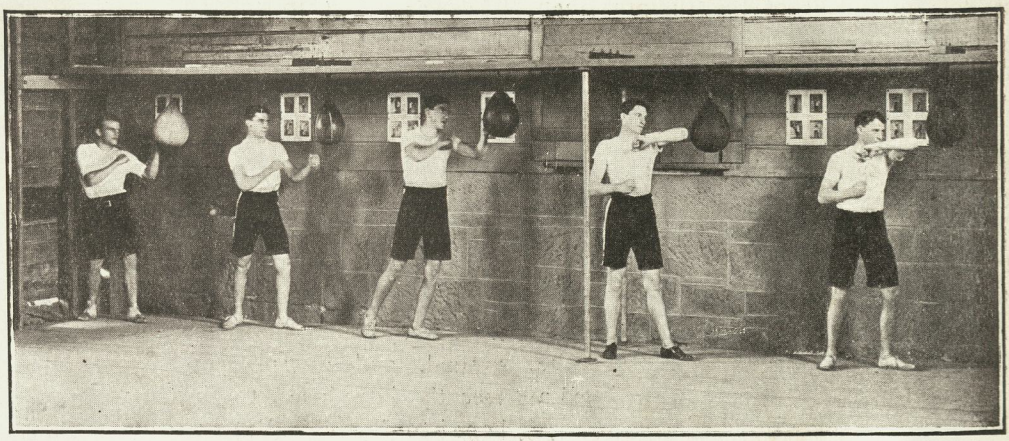
We have good hopes for next year's team, for our failure to win one of the G.P.S. matches was not merely "hard luck." There were two causes, both of which can be remedied. More than half of the team will not be new to the rifle; practices under match conditions will have hardened our new shots before regular practice commences. The complete conditions governing the matches we now understand; owing to an oversight an important condition was omitted from those given us; nothing was said about the person allowed to "coach" or "spot" for a team. The N.R.A. conditions and the international matches at Bisley allow the captain of the team to do this. When the first shot was to be fired in the "Rawson Cup" it transpired that all the previous practice had been on wrong lines, for the captain could not "coach" unless he were one of the shooters. The first two fired under a heavy handicap, and the team dropped some twenty points; at the second range a score was made which was only four points behind the total of North Shore, who won with a record, but the loss at the first range could not be made good.

The G.P.S. team consisted of G. Johnstone, G. Hughes, K. McKay, A. Cunningham, H. Regan, A. Evans, E. Vavasour, H. Allan, K. Allan, C. Morgan, L. Henrys. The cadet team consisted of K. McKay, A. Evans, E. Evans, F. Hayes, M. Casey, H. Regan, G. Nash, B. Loughnan, E. Vavasour, L. Henrys.

Both teams have done much to foster and strengthen a tradition that one's best energies and much self-sacrifice are the cost at which victory is bought.

—O.C.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.



Punching-Ball Exercise.

G. Johnstone. W. McEvilly. T. Higgins. G. Trim. L. Mackenzie.

WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE GYMNASIUM.

Within—six bright-skinned pear-shaped punching balls, all in one line and hanging from one long white punching board, which stretches from wall to wall along a third wall's length, a spacious floor sweeping out from beneath, and over it silent and hanging ropes, and on it a leathern horse and mats and bars, and at its farther end against the opposing wall closed presses which opened, reveal a gymnasium's treasure trove in swords

and single sticks, ropes, boxing gloves, and leather cuirasses. Without—the open drilling ground exposed to sun and rain and the four winds of heaven. This is the scene of the physical culture training before the six months' work has began.

* * *

Within—six dull rough-skinned pudding shaped punching bags, one on the floor, another on a bench, the rest swinging more or less unsightly from the much marked punching board; frayed ropes, creaking bars, and worn out horses; presses when opened revealing gloves shaped into shapelessness, ropes worn to thinness, single sticks cracked to uselessness. Without—the drilling ground still exposed to sun and rain still swept by the four winds of heaven. This is the scene of the physical culture training after the work is done.

* * *

'Tis a good deal changed, and no wonder, for during those six months a hundred youngsters and more hammered away at the swinging punching balls, and at each other with boxing gloves—all under the vigilant eyes of well-versed tutors. They learned the straight left, and the left swing, the hook, the jab, and the upper cut, and the many other punches of the fistic art. Then they tumbled on the bars, and over the leathern horse, climbed and descended the hanging ropes, whilst without they would empty and fill their lungs in free and varied exercise.

But the "gym." is not one whit sorry; for now without, those youngsters are looking sturdier, feeling fitter, growing tougher, hardier, smarter, brighter, happier; for within, with every breath they inhale a deeper draught of the pure air of heaven, the very breath of life, and from every meal they store up much more material for facing the wear and tear of each passing day, and for building solid those young bones and sinews into the limbs and frames of stalwart men.



About the Garden.—Father Hassett, S.J., and some Young Floriculturists.
P. Murray, W. Massey, R. Williams, P. Meagher, W. Sheldon. R. Crammond (at back).

OBITUARY.

With profound regret and deepest sympathy with the bereaved relatives and friends, we record the death of a dear old pupil, Alexis Conlon, the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Conlon, of Maclean, Clarence River. The sad event occurred at his parents' residence on the 15th August—the feast of the Assumption. His death was unexpected. A week before he died he wrote to a boy here saying that he would be back by the 18th August. He did not return at the usual time because his father was seriously ill. Three days before the 18th he had gone to his reward.

During his short illness Lexie greatly edified all by the wonderful resignation with which he bore his sufferings, and with the fervent piety with which he received the consolations of the Church. At the time the priest was sent for death did not appear to be close at hand. His mother, however, asked him if he would like to see the priest. "Yes," he replied, "better ask him to come at once, I'd like to get ready in any case."

The worse did happen, but Lexie was prepared for it. He went to confession and received extreme unction at half-past ten on the morning of the 14th. That evening, at half-past eight, he received Holy Communion. About midnight he was seized with very great pains, and he suffered awful tortures until a little before six o'clock next morning, when he died. When the pains were at their worst Lexie kept repeating with increased fervour the aspirations to Our Lady that were ever on his lips. He had always a most tender devotion to the Mother of God, and the day before he died he asked those round him to sing the hymn, "Mother, dear, O pray for me."

The cadets with whom he had drilled shortly before his death formed a guard of honour at the funeral, and fired the last volley at the graveside.

* * *

At Mass on the Sunday following Lexie's death Father Rector said that he had rarely known a boy of such wonderful simplicity and good nature as Lexie: he was, indeed,



The late Lexie Conlon.

blessed with an excellent character. He asked the prayers of the community and the boys for the repose of Lexie's soul, and exhorted all to perform with fervour this last act of charity to their late dear companion.

During the Communion Father Pigot played Beethoven's Dead March.

* * *

Lexie was the fourth of five brothers educated or being educated at Riverview. The youngest, Val., is still with us. Felix and Vin-

cent are members of the Society of Jesus. Joseph, the eldest, is managing his father's business.

"Our Alma Mater" offers its sincerest sympathy to the family of the late Mr. John Hughes, K.C.S.G., M.L.C., and to the family of the late Mr. H. M. Makinson, of Gladesville, on their very sad bereavements.

Father John McInerney, S.J., at one time on the College staff, and afterwards attached to the missionary staff, died at "Loyola," Greenwich, early in the year.

Sad news awaited Martial Gaspard on his arrival at Suva for the mid-winter holidays. While he was on his way home his father took suddenly ill, and died before the steamer Martial was travelling by reached Fiji.

We were all deeply grieved to learn of the death of Miss Murphy, of Alfred Street, North Sydney, which occurred at her residence on August 29th.

Riverview experienced at different times great generosity at her hands. The beautiful marble pillars standing at the sides of the High Altar were presented to the College by her, as was also the marble table in the main hall.

At Mass on the Sunday following her decease, Father Rector asked the prayers of the community and boys for the repose of the soul of their late benefactress.

We have also to record the death of another ex-student, Frank D'Arcy, which occurred on the night of Friday, the 5th of September, at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D'Arcy, South Side, Gympie.

Frank died suddenly. He was doing business the Wednesday before his death. On Thursday and Friday he appeared to be suffering from a mild attack of influenza. He retired as usual on Friday night in good spirits, but during the night his mother was awakened by hearing him coughing. He seemed to get relief from the coughing, but a few minutes afterwards he dropped back dead, the cause of death being heart failure.

We offer our sincerest sympathy to Frank's parents, relatives and friends on their sad bereavement.

Denis Fleming, brother of the late Father Michael A. Fleming, died on October 14th. He had not enjoyed good health for some considerable time. In his last illness he was attended by Father Piquet, S.M., who administered the last sacraments. The following Thursday a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church for the repose of his soul. Deceased was forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He and his brothers were among the first pupils received by the late Father Dalton, S.J., when he opened the first Jesuit College in Sydney, St. Kilda House. They afterwards came on to Riverview.

Father Henry Lynch, S.J., who was for some years on the College staff, died in Dublin just a month before completing the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood.

We have to record the deaths also of Harold Van Nordern and Con. Lynch, which occurred since our last issue.

Dawson Corrigan, one of the most popular boys of his time, died in Brisbane on October 25th, 1912, fortified with the rites of Our Holy Mother, the Church.

Jack Cutbush ('96-'97) died in the same city about a month later. He was attended in his last illness by Father Dorrigan, who administered the last sacraments.

R. I. P.

GENERAL NOTES.

The electric organ-blower, the generous gift of L. Hermanson, Esq., of Dowling Street, Sydney, has been installed. The poor "pumpers" have been thrown out of work: the services they have already rendered will, however, give them a claim on the next choir picnic.

We offer our warmest thanks to Mrs. Hermanson for the beautiful cushion which she so kindly presented for Chapel.

Writing to one of the masters at the College Mr. Hannon, S.J., who was on the staff here for some years, makes a reference to the Passion Play, produced at Innsbruck, Austria, where he was pursuing his theological course. "We went to a Passion Play in the neighbourhood, and were absolutely astounded at its beauty, piety, and perfection.

We could not believe that the actors were poor working folk, carpenters, farmers, etc. The standard was quite up to the famous Oberammagau Play; there were not, of course, the same number of foreigners present. The play was given in German. A proof of the interest it excites may be judged from the fact that it lasted five and a half hours, and that during all that time no one spoke or stirred.

We did not feel it monotonous at any part. During the moving scenes the people in the audience wept freely. The man who played the part of Our Lord is an ordinary village carpenter; he played his part with a dignity and sincerity which would do justice to a finished actor, who was also a saint. There was an interval of one hour and a half for dinner. During this time it was most interesting to see the Apostles and the Jews and Roman soldiers eating with their friends at the small tables, where dinner is served in the gardens of the various hotels. They all let their hair grow for the occasion, and, of course, their beards. We had a delightful conversation with Judas, St. John, and Pontius Pilate, and found them unspoiled, good, pious, simple people, without the slightest self-consciousness, who smoked their long Tyrolese pipes and took their refreshments just as if they had come to town for the afternoon to attend the market."

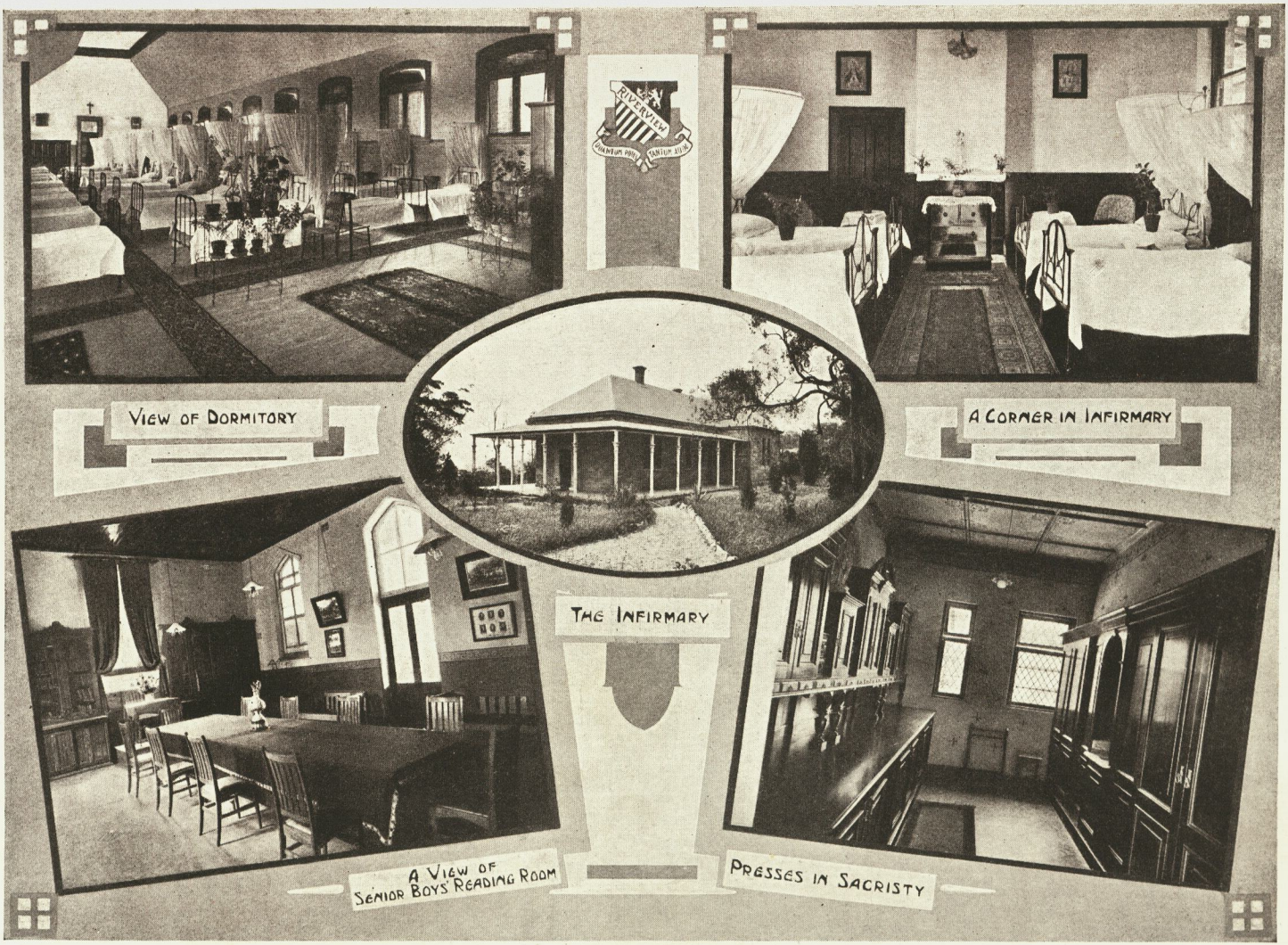
Father Wilfred Ryan, S.J., is studying geology, seismology, and meteorology at the Innsbruck University. He will return to Australia next year, and probably be on the Riverview staff.

The Federal Minister for Home Affairs and the Manager of the Federal Bank paid a visit to the College in April, and were shown the science halls and seismographs by Father Pigot. As they were leaving the boys requested to be freed from the half-past five study, in honour of the visitors: their request was granted.

Some of the cadets from Duntroon Military Training College were the guests of the College during their stay in Sydney. They came down to play a football match against an all schools' team.

On his return from the Duntroon Military College, where he had gone to give a scientific lecture, Father Pigot was enthusiastic about the kind treatment he had received while the guest of that College.

Dr. Wright, of the scientific staff of the Scott Expedition to the South Pole, dined at the College before leaving for England in April.


RIVERVIEW
QUANTUM POTUI
SANTIUM ADUM
VIEW OF DORMITORY
A CORNER IN INFIRMARY
THE INFIRMARY
A VIEW OF SENIOR BOYS' READING ROOM
PRESSES IN SACRISTY

606

That month we were also favoured with a visit from the Rev. Canon Keatinge before he sailed for Yokohama.

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"Our Alma Mater" respectfully offers its warmest congratulations to the Very Rev. John Ryan, S.J., for many years Rector of Riverview, on being again appointed Superior of the Jesuit Order in Australia.

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Judge Murray, Governor of Papua, paid us a visit about mid-winter.

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Congratulations to Raymond Proust, Edward Sedgwick, Frank Synnott, Alister Mackenzie, and Godfrey Johnstone, on being selected for the All Schools' football teams.

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Brother Maguire, who was for many years in charge of the farm, has been transferred to Sevenhills, South Australia.

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The fourth annual Solemn Dirge and Requiem Mass for the souls of the deceased students and benefactors was celebrated at the College on Wednesday, November 5th. The Rev. J. Healy, S.J., was celebrant, the Rev. J. Sullivan, S.J., deacon, and the Rev. B. Loughnan, S.J., sub-deacon. The Rev. G. Owens, S.J., was master of ceremonies, and the Rev. P. Dalton, S.J., conducted the choir. The Revs. J. Healy, B. Loughnan and P. Dalton are ex-students of the College. The Rector, Father T. Gartlan, S.J., presided at the office.

The Office was sung in *recto tono,* the Benedictus at the end being harmonised. At the Offertory of the Mass, Zingarelli's setting of "Jesu Salvator Mundi" was sung, and after the Elevation, Palestrina's "O Bone Jesu." The "Dies Irae" was sung in alternate harmonies and plain chant.

Amongst those present were Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, LL.B. (president of the Old Boys' Union), Mr. McDonnell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Alvarez, Mrs. Roberson.

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The Lady Chapel looked particularly well on the Feast of the Assumption, when four new candidates were received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin by Father Rector.

The beauty of the altar was very much enhanced by the erection of a magnificent hanging reredos, the gift of Mrs. Mann, and by the new silver crown which adorned the head of the Lady Statue. The crown, which is of solid silver, set with amethysts, is the gift of another friend of the College, the Hon. Louis Heydon, M.L.C.

Before the ceremony of the reception into the Sodality both these gifts were blessed by Father Rector.

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Father Michael Kirby wrote to us from Ireland that he was then having "an Australian summer without its heat," which we take to mean a warm summer for Ireland, with but little rain. Visitors to Ireland rarely get these favourable conditions under which to view the old country; they generally get very little heat and plenty of rain.

Father Kirby has greatly benefited in health by his trip, and the trip is proving very enjoyable in every way. He was thinking of returning to Sydney through America and Japan.

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Prior to his departure for Ireland, Father Corcoran, S.J., was entertained at dinner at the "Australia" by the ex-students. Though Father Corcoran will be away only twelve months, yet the old boys were unwilling to allow him to depart without testifying to the esteem in which he is held by them, and showing how greatly they appreciated what he had done to further their interests and the interests of the Union in every way.

The President of the Old Boys' Union, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, LL.B., presided, and there was a fine gathering of representative old boys present, including Dr. Burfitt, Dr. Coen, Mr. W. T. Coyle, LL.B., Mr. B. McBride, Mr. Harry Manning, Mr. J. McCarthy and F. Du Boise.

Many of the old boys may not have heard that the favourite fast steamer, the Birkenhead, met with a disaster. She struck the pontoon at the new Lane Cove Wharf (late E. & A. Wharf) and foundered some minutes afterwards. She had just left dock after being overhauled, and was proceeding alongside the passenger pontoon. She took in water rapidly after striking, so Captain Atkins headed her for Blue's Point, intending to beach her. The forward deck was awash when off Dawe's Point, so he steered then for the nearest wharf. The crew had just time to scramble off when she fell on her beam ends and sank. Though the Birkenhead was built twenty-five years ago, she was considered the fastest on this service.

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We were pleased to receive a visit from the Mayor of Broken Hill, Alderman T. Hynes, in September. He was accompanied by some other prominent gentlemen from that city.

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Three more ex-masters of the College were ordained in Dublin last July, Mr. Corboy, S.J., Mr. Dwyer, S.J., Mr. Cuffe, S.J.

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Mr. Mackey, S.J. and Mr. Lyons, S.J., with another scholastic from Xavier College, Melbourne, left Australia at midwinter by the "Kleist" for Ireland, to begin their Theological studies. Writing from a few degrees north of the equator, they said they were experiencing very calm weather, and that indeed calm weather had been the order of the day since they left Fremantle. The Bight, however, behaved badly.

It is a pity that the Bight does not treat visitors to Australia more courteously, especially when they are returning to Europe, so that they might carry away none but the pleasantest of recollections of Australia and its waters. As it is, it seems our "bight" is worse than our "bark."

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A beautiful silver cup has been presented for swimming competition amongst the boys of the College by J. E. Henrys, Esq., of Wellington, N.Z. The cup will be competed for annually, and the names of the winners inscribed on it.

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OFFICIALS OF THE COLLEGE ROWING CLUB ENTERTAINED.

The delightful camaraderie which exists between the Καλοκἀγαθοι of sport and the Riverview Community is one of the distinctive features of our College life. Needless to say, therefore, the entertainment at dinner of the officials of St. Ignatius' Rowing Club, which took place on Sunday November 9th, was more like a family gathering than a function.

With such old friends as Messrs. N. J. McDonald, T. Mitchell, B. McBride and J. McGregor, no one could help feeling at home. And the old colours with which the table was tastefully decorated inspired many a reminiscence of past records in rowing and many a surmise as to the future prospects of the Club.

The Rector, Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J., who presided, was in his usual happy vein, and called on Father Healy, S.J., to propose the toast of "The Officials." This Father Healy did in a brief speech. He referred especially to the brilliant success of our last Regatta, which established a record. Father Gartlan seconded, remarking that though he was not an ocular witness of the Regatta, he had obtained in Melbourne first-hand and first-class evidence of its success from Mr. Deloitte.

Mr. J. McGregor responded, and in the course of his speech suggested that an application should be made for the widening of our course just at the end—a step which, he explained, would not only improve our already excellent course, but greatly benefit river traffic.

The toast of "Our Coaches" was then proposed. The speeches of the proposers were full of hearty appreciation and grateful recognition for the invaluable services rendered by Messrs. McDonald and Mitchell. The latter in reply were as enthusiastic and loyal as ever to Riverview, with which they have had such a lengthy and happy connection.

The Right Reverend Abbot Erkenwald Egan, O.S.B., of Ramsgate, England, favoured us with a visit in November. He was shown over the buildings and grounds, and expressed himself as delighted with picturesque Riverview.

In another column of this number our readers will see a singularly appropriate ode to Father Keating, from the pen of his old pupil, Mr. C. Brennan.

It is a triad, consisting of strophe, antistrophe, and epode, in the style of Pindar. It is a polished piece of work, in one of the most difficult metrical forms, and the balance of the lines is equalled by the grace of the thoughts wedded to the verse. The poet explains in the opening strophe that "trained by noble men in all things good and manly, and introduced in the pleasant spring-tide of youth to the soft pastures of the Muses," he wishes to express his gratitude in song. A beautiful thought is evolved in the antistrophe. Wishing to lament a departed "Father," who one time placed in his soul "the divine spirit," he is inspired when "beyond life's youthful bloom, with willing heart not now to shed a libation of tears but, pouring from the cup of bounteous poesy a fair meed of praise, to erect o'er the grave a song of eulogy as a memorial of all the cherished kindnesses of bygone days."

The epode is delicate and graceful: after referring to the saintliness and personal attractiveness of Father Keating, to his rare mental gifts, to his "mild manner of government born of holy customs," the poem ends with an exultant paean—"Death does not conquer thee! For thou hast left in the hearts of the young a dear remembrance, and by thy deeds and by thy virtues thou hast overcome him who receives all mortals into his fold, relentless Hades." This fine poetic tribute to the memory of Father Keating will be treasured by all his friends. A note of personal interest is given by the presentment of the poem in the poet's own handwriting—fresh from his pen.

In connection with the opening of the Sacred Heart Convent at Kincoppal, we note with pleasure the names of J. T. McCarthy (O.R.), the architect, and of such friends of Riverview as J. Lane-Mullins and J. Hughes.



333

Stained-Glass Window representing "The Annunciation."
(Presented by the McKillop Brothers.)

SURVEYING.

The following letter, written to one of the Fathers by an ex-student, a surveyor, and with the latter's kind permission reproduced here, will be found interesting to any of the boys who may intend taking up surveying as a profession:—

Myall River Survey Camp,
Walcha Land District,
November, 1913.

Dear Father,

I received your welcome note a few days ago, but being then in the "gorges" of the Upper Manning, a very rough part of the district, and far from any post office, I did not answer it at once. However, having now moved my camp on to the New England tableland, and as I am sending one of the men to the nearest station for provisions, letters and general news of the outside world, I take this opportunity to give you the required information about the surveying profession. I do so, of course, with diffidence, being rather a young member of the profession to pass judgment on its advantages and disadvantages.

When I took up surveying, I was only seventeen. Having passed successfully the Public Service Examination, I was entitled to an appointment as cadet draftsman, and would probably have taken it were it not that I had been advised by the doctor to go in for an outdoor life, which would afford me plenty of fresh air and exercise. At this time, following on a period of depression caused by a persistent drought, surveyors were rather scarce in Australia, and, consequently, were much sought after by the various Governments which were just starting big schemes of land settlement, irrigation, railways, etc. I then became articled for three years to one of the leading surveyors of Sydney, in accordance with the requirements of the Surveyors' Board, and at the end of this period, with the help of some professional coaching, I was successful at the Surveyors' Examination. Not being able, however, to obtain a license to survey until I was 21 years of age, I joined a surveying party so as to gain country experience, having previously been mostly employed in town surveys.

Owing to the dearth of surveyors it was then not very difficult to obtain a good position in the Government service, and on reaching my twenty-first birthday I was offered and I accepted the position of Staff Surveyor in the Lands Department; subsequently I was sent to the Armidale District on trial, and after six months I was given charge of the Walcha Land District, in southern New England, with a salary of £300 a year, together with £150 equipment allowance, to keep the camp, instruments, vehicles, etc., in good working order, and £72 forage allowance. The men's wages are paid by the Department. I have under me a camp comprising three men and a cook, though for the last two or three years a cadet from the Lands Department has taken the place of a chainman, and is thus getting practical experience with a view to the profession. My work consists in measuring Crown Lands which have been applied for by intending settlers, or which it is proposed to make available under one of the numerous tenures provided by the State Land Laws. I have also to report as to the best means of disposal of such Crown Lands, estimate their capital value, their carrying capacity, if grazing land whether they are suitable for cultivation, value of improvements, if any, and many other points which have to be considered. This report, being often the subject of an inquiry by the local Land Board, must be written on a very sound basis, otherwise it

will not bear the cross-examination of the opposite side, and the surveyor would find himself in a rather awkward position.

If I remain in the Lands Department, and my services are satisfactory, my salary will be increased by about £25 every four or five years. I shall be moved, according to the custom, from one district to another, and when about 50 years old I may become a district surveyor, with a salary of from £550 to £650 per annum. That is the future of a Government surveyor in the Lands Department. There is, however, the alternative of starting a private practice of



THE SURVEYOR'S CAMP. 174

one's own, either in Sydney or in one of the growing country towns; but, in my opinion, if a young surveyor has no connections he will find it as a rule very up-hill work; even if he manages to do some business, he runs the risk, when the next period of depression comes along, of finding himself with an office and a brass plate, *et voilà tout.* I may here point out that the surveying profession is one of the first to be affected when a drought is gripping the country, or the money market getting tight, or the "capital leaving the country," as the newspapers would put it.

The next thing to be considered is the kind of life the surveyor leads. Camping out, travelling about, even exploring some little-known mountainous district appear to be very good on paper, and appeal to most young men at some period or other of their lives; but when you have to go through the mill, you find that the surveyor has many hardships and privations to undergo, and he looks on the life in quite a different way. I know several young fellows who studied for surveying and obtained their license, and then gave it up owing to the hard life they had to lead.

Although I know very little about the life of a lawyer, I think it would be preferable from many points of view, and that a successful lawyer makes more money than a successful surveyor, though it is pretty well as hard to be one as the other. There might be, perhaps, less study required for surveying; the outdoor life may be more healthy, but the surveyor has often to give up for weeks at a time all the pleasures of civilised life. The competition, which I understand is pretty keen among lawyers, without however causing an appreciable reduction in their fees, is becoming rather keen among surveyors; and, owing to the number of young men entering the profession, it is getting more difficult to find a permanent position in the Government service, though, in my opinion, the development of a growing young country like Australia should always afford considerable scope for surveying and engineering work.

Now that I have tried to point out the various aspects of surveying, I would like to say that, notwithstanding its drawbacks, I like the profession and would not leave it on account of its hardships. Although brought up in town I like the bush, and after a short rest in the city I always look forward to camping out again in some lonely part of the district, to start measuring a selection across forest and scrub, over mountains and precipices, and after a hard day's work sit round the camp fire and smoke the pipe of peace.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

ALF. PROUST.



521

Photo by Tesla

GROUP OF THIRD DIVISION.

Back Row: G. Robertson, W. Conlon, P. Meagher, J. Fraser, G. Bateman, E. Campbell.
Third Row: N. Horsley, A. Paton, E. Ryan, F. Vavasour, I. Mackenzie, J. Taylor, W. Roberson.
Second Row: I. Madden, J. Macken, S. Mackenzie, J. Arundel, H. Hayes, R. Williams.
Front Row: B. Allen, L. Regan, J. Conlon, W. Sheldon.

OLD BOYS' NOTES.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE OLD BOYS' UNION.

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

PRESIDENT:
MR. A. M. M. D'APICE

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
FATHER HEALY, S.J., MESSRS. T. J. DALTON, K.C.S.G., G. E. FLANNERY, F. W. J. DONOVAN, SENATOR KEATING, MESSRS. P. J. O'DONNELL, J. T. McCARTHY, W. T. COYLE, B. A. McBRIDE, DR. P. CLIFFORD, MESSRS. A. DEERY, F. COEN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FALLON, MESSRS. F. DUBOISE, J. HUGHES, DR. W. BURFITT, DR. H. OXENHAM, MR. A. DUBOISE.

HON. SECRETARY:
MR. J. KAIN.

HON. TREASURER:
MR. B. A. McBRIDE.

COMMITTEE:
DRS. B. COEN, J. HUGHES, MESSRS. A. McDONELL, P. MOORE, W. McDONALD, J. McCARTHY, B. BRYANT, L. BAMBER.

OFFICIALS OF THE OLD BOYS' UNION ENTERTAINED.

On Sunday, January 2nd, the officials of the Old Boys' Union were entertained at the College. They arrived about eleven o'clock, and were soon ready to begin the annual cricket match against the community. An adjournment was made at one o'clock for luncheon. Cricket was followed by a swim. After the match the ex-students betook themselves to the baths, where summer after summer they formerly experienced such keen delight. The swim over, they prepared for Benediction, some of them acting as acoyltes and others singing in the choir. After Benediction dinner was served in the community refectory, and when full justice had been done to an excellent repast, the Rector, Father Keating, S.J., briefly proposed the toast of "The President." He congratulated Mr. d'Apice on being elected President of the Union, and the Union on electing such a capable President. He was also glad to see that Mr. McBride still held office. He had done great service to the Union. The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Mr. d'Apice, in reply, said he was very grateful for the many kind things said of him by the Patron of the Union. He appreciated the honour conferred upon him by the old boys, and hoped he would prove in every way worthy of it. The Union was going to be a success and a credit to the officers. The number of active paying members was greater now than it had ever been. The older members had done much for the Union, but it was to the young members that they must look if the Union was to remain in its present flourishing state.

After dinner the old boys strolled about the different parts of the College and down the garden, which always looks well, owing to the untiring efforts of our enthusiastic "floriculturist," Father Hassett. Tea was served about half-past seven, and the ex-students left for the city by the 8.15 boat, well content with themselves and the enjoyable day they had just concluded at Riverview.

UNION DINNER AT THE COLLEGE.

ON Sunday, June 22nd, a dinner was given by the College to the members of the Old Boys' Union. We might mention that this was a new departure, inasmuch as for the first time the ex-students were invited to dine at the College as members of the Union. The College, needless to say, had always striven to further the interests of the Union in every way, but up till to-night ex-students had been invited whether they were members of the Union or not. This time the College decided to specially honour the Union and invitations to the dinner were confined to its active members.

There was a splendid gathering of old boys, representing every year since the foundation of the College, and the function was in every way a great success.

After the first toast, "The Pope and the King," had been honoured, Father Corcoran, who presided, rose to propose the toast of "The Union." "Last Wednesday," he said, "I promised Justin McCarthy that I would appear at the Riverview Ball. On Thursday I was afraid, but I had made a promise and it was right that I should go. I went, very timidly I confess, but the moment that I entered the ball-room I was charmed by the beauty of the scene, and I felt within me a very strong inclination to dance. To-day I should be more afraid. These past few weeks the burden of responsibility here has fallen on shoulders that are not fit to bear it. But to-night I am not afraid. I am delighted and I feel a strong inclination to speak.

Yes, we are glad to greet you to-night within the walls of Riverview. We are glad indeed to see that the younger generation has come back to meet us in such strong numbers, and we are delighted to find amongst us to-night so many of the boys of the old brigade.

The toast which I have now to propose is the Union Toast. That toast has often been proposed here, but there is something special in it to-night; since, for the first time in the history of the College, this Dinner also is a Union dinner.

I remember well how the boys of the old brigade fought for the dinner at Riverview. One of the most persistent champions of the dinner at the College was our dear friend, Dr. Burfitt. When the old boys won the battle, I for one was very very pleased. Till this year the College dinner was open to all ex-students irrespective of the Union, but we have now realised that the Union has claims on its members that are stronger than the claims of the College. Your gifted president, Mr. d'Apice, has taught us that in his own sweet persuasive way.

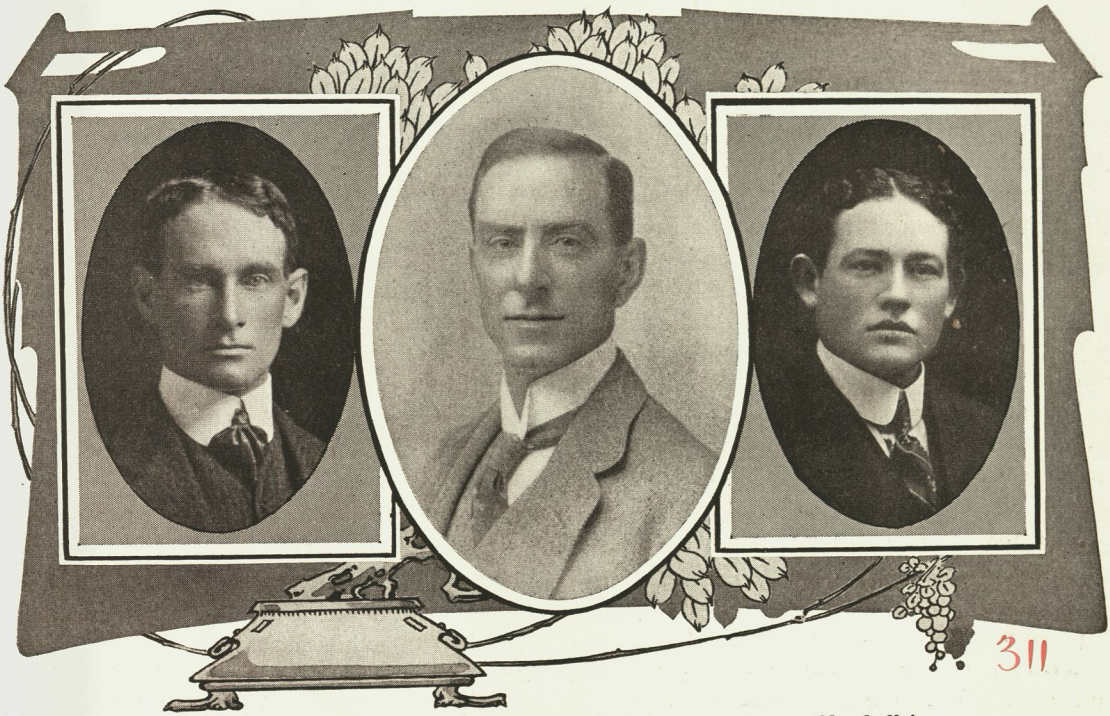
A sad calamity has befallen us this year. We at Riverview cannot but regret, and regret deeply, the loss which we have sustained by the death of Father Keating. My own personal loss has been very, very great, but in my memories of 1913 there will linger long a sweet remembrance of the fact that the events of 1913 brought me into such close personal contact with your president for that year. As I said, Mr. d'Apice, in his own gentle and persuasive way, has taught us that the Union has claims on its members that are stronger than the claims of the school. That is the reason why our dinner here to-night is a Union dinner, and not merely a chance gathering of ex-students of the College within the walls of Riverview.

What can the Union do for its members? Its noblest work is not to build but to bind. To bind its members together by a bond of sympathy and strength. Its best work is to encourage and strengthen and support. By support I do not mean financial support. I mean that moral support which a young man gets, and an older man, too, when he knows that the eyes of comrades are on him, and that the hearts of comrades are with him.

There are young men going out from Riverview every year, grand lads many of them, but, being scattered over Australasia, much of the

good that they could do is lost or undeveloped. 'Tis for the Union to develop that good by binding those ex-students together with its bonds of sympathy and strength. Such, too, on a larger scale is the grand work which lies before the Catholic Federation, on the Council of which we are so glad to find Mr. d'Apice, Mr. McBride and Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon.

Among the older ex-students here to-night, there are men whose influence is strongly felt in many a branch of Australian life. I am delighted to see that we have no less than thirteen who are lights in the legal world. Some of them, like George Flannery, Willie Coyle and Harvey Browne, are lights of exceptional brilliancy; one of them, and one whom we are specially delighted to welcome to Riverview to-night, has shone in a more exalted sphere—I speak of Senator Keating, who has come to us fresh from his triumphs at the poll; while down among the younger generation I notice there are no less than thirteen young devotees of medicine. Their eyes are on the legal men to-night. Is it only admiration, or is it something more touching? Perhaps they are looking forward to the future, and to the prospects of operating on the limbs of the Law.



Mr. B. A. McBride
(Hon. Treasurer, O.B.U.)

Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice
(President, O.B.U.)

Mr. J. Kain
(Hon. Sec., O.B.U.)

Speaking of our own Union, and of my own experience during the past five years, I can assure the boys of the old brigade that among the younger generation here to-night there are many strong hearts on which they can rely, and many young men of whom in after years they will have reason to be proud.

That is why I rejoice so much at these Union gatherings, and it is a reason why I am specially pleased at the successful revival of the Union Ball.

And among the older ex-students themselves will it not do them good to know and to feel that the eyes of the youngsters are on them, and that the hearts of the youngsters are with them?

Who is to be the next Rector of Riverview? I am not a bit shy about that because I have not any fear that that burden will be laid on me. Who the new Rector is to be we shall

not know till about the 10th of July. But this much I do know, that down in Melbourne there is one who ruled in Riverview for many a day and whose heart is in Riverview still—Father Gartlan.

[Here Mr. W. T. Coyle jumped to his feet waving his serviette, and called for three cheers for Father Gartlan. In an instant all were on their feet, and three such cheers as are seldom heard, even in Riverview, were given for Father Gartlan.]

I have a telegram from him to you. "All success to the Union. Warmest greetings to the president and to dear old boy friends." And a special message for Senator Keating, "May Riverview be soon again brilliantly represented in the Commonwealth Government."

The president, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, LL.B., in responding on behalf of the Union, referred to the late Father Keating's interest in the Union, which he did everything he could to further. The Communion Breakfast in honour of the late Cardinal was held on August 18th last year, and he presumed it would take place about the same date this year, too, and the ex-students of Riverview could not show their appreciation of Father Keating—that kindly, courteous and perfect gentleman—better than by assembling this time in even greater numbers than on the last occasion. Mr. d'Apice mentioned that Father Corcoran was leaving for Ireland some time next month; they could not prevent him from going, he supposed, but the past and present pupils looked forward to giving him a royal welcome on his return to Australia. (Applause.) Speaking of the Union, Mr. d'Apice remarked that it was in a very satisfactory position, its membership being 133 financial members.

Senator Keating proposed the toast of "The College." He said they all realised the loss, not merely to St. Ignatius' College, but to Australia, the death of Father Keating was. In every sense Father Keating had a complete appreciation of everything that went to regulate the conduct of any man who was likely to be a success in the world, and he inculcated his own principles into the minds and hearts of his pupils. Dealing with the attitude that ex-students of a college with such a record as Riverview should take up, Senator Keating observed that the man who had been at Oxford, appropriately and without ostentation, let the world know of it; the same applied to those who were educated at Eton, Harrow, West Point or any of the other great schools of England or the United States. Without aggression those who had come from Riverview should proudly proclaim that they had studied at St. Ignatius' under the Jesuit Fathers.

Mr. W. T. Coyle, LL.B., supported the toast, saying that no school could boast of more brilliant alumni than those of Riverview, and he felt sure that the pride of the British public school boy in his old school was no greater than the pride old Riverviewers took in Riverview. The Union was now in a flourishing condition, thanks to the efforts of Rev. Father Corcoran and Mr. d'Apice, and the speaker felt sure that the present enthusiasm would not wane.

Mr. C. Brennan, M.A., also supported the toast. Referring to the success of St. Ignatius' College, he drew attention to the fact that Mr. J. Fitzherbert, one of the ex-students, had been awarded an exhibition at Cambridge. When the news of this came through he (Mr. Brennan) was attending a meeting of the Faculty of Arts at the University, and if most of the members of the Faculty were able to murmur, "Well done, Fitzherbert," there was one who was able to say, "Well done, Riverview," as well. And Mr. Fitzherbert had attained his success in face of the hottest competition, as all the great educational establishments of the Empire were represented at Cambridge. The Jesuit Fathers naturally were proud of their brilliant student, and so were his schoolmates.

The toast was honoured with enthusiasm.

Father Healy, S.J., in replying, said in every breeze, in every region, and in every sphere of life, they would see the white and blue flag of Riverview flying. The standard of the College was raised in the high region of ecclesiastical life, no fewer than twenty-five of her

sons having been called to fight for the spiritual interests of Australia's sons and daughters. Of these many had become Jesuits, some were with them that evening, others would be back in Australia that year, and others were returning the following year. He mentioned this because there were some who said that Riverview did not provide priests for the Church. Then in commerce, politics, and the learned professions, the College flew her flag. Kenneth McKillop, one of those who passed the recent law examination, secured his final degrees at the earliest age of any candidate in Australia so far. Riverview had ex-pupils who were lecturers in the University of Sydney; and she had sent many to the agricultural school at Wagga, a good proportion of these latter being now on the land.

Fathers Little, S.J., and Walsh, S.J., also responded.

Rev. T. O'Mara, S.J., proposed "The Press," and Mr. F. Coen, "The Chairman," coupling with Father Corcoran's name that of Brother Doyle, who, Father Corcoran said, was the link between Riverview past and present.

The following accepted the invitation to the dinner:—The President, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, LL.B.; Senator Keating, LL.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon, Mr. Chris. Brennan, M.A.; Dr. Harvey Browne, LL.D.; Messrs. G. E. Flannery, LL.B.; W. T. Coyle, LL.B.; I. B. Norris, LL.B.; F. Coen, LL.B.; Dr. Walter Burfitt, Dr. James Hughes, Dr. B. Coen, Dr. R. Bridge, Dr. H. Oxenham, Dr. Lentaigne, Messrs. B. McBride, P. J. O'Donnell, A. B. Rogers, Ken. McKillop, John Hughes, LL.B.; R. F. Hughes, B.A.; A. Gardner, B.Sc.; Bert McEvoy, B.A.; F. Duboise, B. Hughes, J. W. Hayes, A. McDonnell, S. Fraser, J. H. McEvoy, F. Punch, W. Punch, Justin McCarthy, C. Leonard, T. D'Arcy, H. Macken, H. Healy, W. McDonald, S. McDonnell, W. McDonnell, L. Bamber, P. Moore, C. Moore, B. Veech, D. Foy, H. McEvoy, J. B. Lane-Mullins, T. Meehan, B. Bryant, J. Bryant, B. Monie, R. E. O'Halloran, J. Kain, J. Kennedy, A. Moran, H. Deery, V. Carroll, K. Ryan, S. Ryan, E. Keenan, C. Rorke, C. Burfitt, J. Bridge, K. Young, M. Ryan, R. McCarthy, W. Bridge, H. Craven, V. Crowley, I. C. O'Donnell, J. O'Donnell, A. Duboise, C. Veech, T. Wilkinson, E. Hynes, H. Daly, C. Robinson, E. Dinan, A. Kelly, B. Kelly, B. Veech, F. Deery.

TENNIS CLUB.

During the latter part of the Michaelmas term, and the early portion of the Xmas term, our Tennis Club had many an enjoyable bout with teams from the ranks of our ex-students. There was Basil Bryant's party and Cyril Leonard's. Both these matches were keenly contested in doubles and singles. Then Bruce Monie brought a young and energetic four. Jack Kain also put in an appearance with three important "undergrads." Stan. Fraser and George McElhone brought up the strongest combinations, and puzzled our doubles with their American swerves and serves.

With the exception of these two we held our own against the past. But next year it will require more than American "swervy" serves to snatch victory out of our hands. Already "Ralph" and "Tony" are well up in the formidable American breakaway, and Frank Crommelin is putting a lot of "beef" into his attack, whilst Bede and Alister from far New Zealand are now ready to fill up any losses in our present members.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of The Council of The Riverview Old Boys' Union,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1913.

The annual meeting of the members of the Old Boys' Union was held this year, at the Oxford Hotel on October 31st. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the following annual report submitted:

GENTLEMEN,—

Your Council has much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the 17th Annual Report and the Honorary Treasurer's Statement for the period from the 12th December, 1912, to 31st October, 1913.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to your Council that the period in question, but for one sad event, has been a prosperous one for the Union. We refer to the great loss the Union sustained by the death of its Patron, Father Keating, S.J.

Your Council wishes to place on record its appreciation of the very great encouragement and support extended to the Union by Father Keating.

Your Council also desires to place on record its grateful recognition of the assistance rendered to the Union by Father Corcoran, S.J.

Your Council hails with delight the return of its old friend, Father Gartlan, S.J., to the Rectorship of Riverview.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Burlington Cafe on April 1st, and was attended by 55 members of the Union, the guests being the Rector (Father Keating), Father Corcoran, and Father Healy, S.J.

At the invitation of the Rector the members of your Council spent a delightful day at Riverview early in February, when the Annual Cricket Match between the members of your Council and the Community took place. The Rector entertained your Council to dinner in the evening.

On Sunday, the 17th June, the Acting-Rector (Father Corcoran) entertained the members of the Union at dinner at Riverview, about 80 members being present. This was the first occasion when this dinner was restricted to those appearing on the Union's Official List of Membership, and was perhaps the most enthusiastic and successful dinner ever held at Riverview. Your Council desires to place on record its grateful thanks to Father Corcoran for acceding to the request of your Council to restrict the invitations to members of the Union, which restriction has done so much to augment the membership of the Union, thus making this event, which is always so eagerly looked forward to by all, a means of strengthening the Union, instead of its being, as was the case in the past, a source of weakness to the Union.

During the early part of the year an official list of the members of the Union for 1913 was forwarded to Riverview. Your Council recommends that a similar list be sent each year.

On the 19th June the members of the Union held a most enjoyable and successful ball at Sargents' Rooms, Market Street, the success of which was entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Leo Bamber, the joint Honorary Secretaries, and to Mr. W. McDonald, the Honorary Treasurer of the Ball. The Acting-Rector (Father Corcoran) was present during the earlier part of the evening. As a result of



488

SENIOR TENNIS PLAYERS.

Photo by Tesla

Back Row—R. Proust, A. Mackenzie, H. Rygate, C. Morgan, G. Trim, A. Cunningham.
Middle Row—K. McKay, C. Wilkinson, F. Synnott, H. Allan.
Front Row—F. McDermott, G. Hughes, R. Weaver.

the Ball, after paying all expenses, £4/9/6 was paid into the funds of the Union.

On Sunday, the 20th July, Father Corcoran invited the members of your Council to dinner at Riverview, to welcome home Father Gartlan, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On the 29th July a number of the members of the Union entertained Father Corcoran at dinner at the Australia Hotel, prior to his departure for Ireland.

Your Council records with deep regret the death during the year of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Burke.

On Tuesday, November 5th, the third Solemn Requiem Service was held for deceased old boys and benefactors and friends of the College in the Dalton Memorial Chapel at Riverview, the Rev. C. Hartnett, S.J., the Rev. B. Loughnan, S.J., and the Rev. J. Healy, S.J. (three ex-students) assisting in the ceremonies.

Your Council subscribed £2/2/- to the Fleet Reception Committee Fund in connection with the arrival of the fleet.

Your President, your Honorary Treasurer and Mr. W. Fallon, who were appointed delegates from the Union to the Catholic Federation of N.S.W., have continuously attended meetings of the Federation throughout the year.

The membership of the Union has increased from 25 for 1912 to 138 for 1913. While this is very gratifying, your Council hopes that this number will still go on increasing, as it sees no reason why every old boy should not become a member of the Union.

Father Murphy has arranged to hold a Retreat for the members of the Union from Friday, 5th, to the 8th December.

The collection instituted by the Union for the Dalton Memorial Fund realised £52, together with a promise of £100 from Mr. T. J. Dalton.

Your Council greatly regrets the serious illness of Mr. T. J. Dalton, the Chairman of the Dalton Memorial Fund, who on two occasions has been President of the Union.

The surplus balance after the year's operations amounts to £14/14/3.

In conclusion, your Council hopes that the coming year may be full of prosperity for the Union.

DALTON MEMORIAL FUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the Dalton Memorial Fund have been received:—

T. J. Dalton (promised), £100; B. Beirne, £2/2/-; J. Punch, 10/-; C. Baxter, £1/1/-; J. Carter, £1/-/-; Claude Healy, £1/1/-; A. Du Boisé, £3/3/-; W. Macdonald, £1/1/-; F. Du Boisé, £3/3/-; J. J. d'Apice, £1/1/-; Thos D'Arcy, £5/5/-; H. H. Murray, 5/-; P. E. Williams, £1/1/-; J. W. Hayes, £1/1/-; J. Hughes, £1/-/-; Mrs. J. B. Anderson, 10/-; Dr. James Hughes, £2/2/-; Mrs. Lentaigne, £1/-/-; M. F. Dalton, £10/10/-; J. H. McEvoy, £1/1/-; W. McDonald, £10/-/-; A. W. M. d'Apice, £3/3/-.

As the overdraft still remains at upwards of £800, it is hoped that those who have not already subscribed will send in their donations to the Rector of the College, or to Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, 151 Phillip Street.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Fifteenth Annual Dinner of St. Ignatius' College Old Boys' Union was held at the Burlington Café on Tuesday evening, April 1st. The President, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. Amongst those present were Very Rev. Father P. Keating, S.J., Rev. Fathers J. Corcoran, S.J., J. Healy, S.J., and R. J. Murphy, S.J., Superior of the House of Retreats, "Loyola," Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon, Drs. M. O'Gorman Hughes, and Percy Clifford, Messrs. F. W. J. Donovan, I. B. Norris, M. F. Dalton, Roger F. Hughes, T. J. McCarthy, B. A. McBride, J. J. Kain, P. J. O'Donnell, J. Hayes, H. McEvoy, E. Dinan and D. Fleming.

Mr. M. F. Dalton, in proposing "Our Patron," made a very complimentary reference to the progress of the College, and paid a great tribute to Father Keating. Mr. R. F. Hughes supported the toast, which was honoured with great enthusiasm.

Father Keating said he was glad to be able to say that the College kept up to the standard it had raised in the past. The University results showed the high standing of Riverview as a scholastic institution, and he had always been proud of the ex-students of his College.

"The College" was given by Mr. F. W. J. Donovan. He said the College had turned out some of the best members of the community. The hall-mark of Riverview stood well in the commercial community. In the literary world, at the University and in the field of sport they had reason to be proud of the College, and they would always do their best to uphold its honour, and live according to the teachings of their several revered Rectors.

The toast was supported by Mr. Ewart Dinan, and honoured with enthusiasm.

Father Corcoran, in replying, said he had lived among boys in Ireland, England and in Italy, and never had he lived with lads he had a greater love for than the boys of Riverview. Whatever may be the success or non-success in the sports' arena, they certainly have done a work they had reason to be proud of. They had sent to St. John's and the University in recent years their bravest and best. They were training boys to go in for country pursuits, as well as the liberal professions and avocations of the city; and they had a number of students at the Agricultural College at Hawkesbury, and at the Experimental Farm at Wagga Wagga. In the great public schools were to be found the future rulers of the Commonwealth.

Father Healy proposed "The Union." He said the Chapel they erected at Riverview, in memory of their first Rector (Father Dalton), showed that the Union did not talk, but acted. He urged even a closer union between past and present students to make the Union stronger still.

Father Keating supported the toast. He exhorted the ex-students to continue to stand together in all Church and civic movements, and to help one another by mutual co-operation.

Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, in reply, said he did not think an Old Boys' Union was intended to be a debating club, or reading room or club, but its purpose was to bind its members together, not only for social purposes, but to promote every movement of vital importance to their faith, and he exhorted all to attend the Communion Breakfast of the Old Boys' Unions of all the colleges, to be held at St. Mary's Cathedral during August next. He also urged all to make a special effort this year to reduce the debt on the Dalton Memorial Chapel, which at present amounted to £800.

Father Corcoran proposed the health of Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon, to which the Lieutenant-Colonel suitably replied.

Father Murphy, S.J., expressed the belief that in the Union was the basis of enormous good for the Catholic community and the College.

Old Boys at the University.



J. A. Fitz-Herbert. 283

J. A. Fitz-Herbert and **A. Gardner** obtained their degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science respectively in April. The conferring of degrees this year took place earlier than usual, to enable the new graduates to vote at the Senate election.

At the final examinations **A. Gardner** obtained first class honours and first place (ex æq.) in Chemistry, and honours in Physics.

At the same examinations **J. Fitz-Herbert** obtained first place, with first class honours, in Greek and Latin; the University Medal for Classics, Frederick Lloyd Memorial Prize for Latin Verse; he obtained also first place with first class honours in Mathematics, the University Medal and the Woolley Travelling Scholarship. He thus secured the much coveted "double first," a distinction that has not been obtained by any student for 25 years. On the recommendation of the Sydney University he was awarded an exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge.

We append a short account of the success of our distinguished student during his course at Riverview, and afterwards at the University up to the time of gaining the distinctions just recorded.

He came here in July, 1905, at the age of 13, having won a Dunne Scholarship at the Presentation Convent, Launceston. In June, 1907, he sat for the Junior Public Examination, and secured the prize for General Proficiency, as well as the Medals for First Place in Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Arithmetic. He took the full two and a half years for the Senior, and sat for that examination in November, 1909. He gained the West and Grahame Medals for General Proficiency, first place and medal in Greek, first place and medal in Algebra, first place and medal in Trigonometry, first place and medal in Physics II. He obtained 9 A's and a B in the ten subjects he could present for the Senior. He was then 17 years of age.

At the Matriculation Honours, November, 1909, he gained the Aitken Scholarship for General Proficiency, the Cooper Scholarship for Classics, the Barker and Horner Exhibition for Mathematics. After a brilliant school course, in which he was consistently first in Classics, Mathematics, and Litera-

ture, including the Kelly Memorial Competitions, he entered the Faculty of Arts at the University, and succeeded in his first year in getting first place in all the examinations in which he presented himself.

In Second Arts he secured the Cooper Scholarship No. 1 in Classics, and tied for the Barker Scholarship No. 1, and Norbert Quirk Prizes for Mathematics. He secured High Distinction in Latin II. and Mathematics II. This combination of excellence in Mathematics and Classics is rare. In the following year, as already noted, he again excelled in both Mathematics and Classics.

A. R. Gardner, likewise, was very successful in his examinations while at the College, and afterwards at the University.

In the Senior Examination, 1909, be obtained the medal for Physics II., and honours in Latin, English, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanics, and Ancient History. In the Matriculation Honours he obtained honours in Latin, English and Mathematics. He won the College Debate Gold Medal that year.

In 1910 he passed First Year Arts, and part of First Year Science. He won the Levey Scholarship in Physics and Chemistry. The following year he completed First Year Science, and passed Second Year Science. He won the Caird Scholarship, obtaining High Distinction, and first place in Chemistry II.; he also won the Deas-Thomson Scholarship, obtaining High Distinction, and first place in Physics II. This double distinction is noteworthy, and is rarely obtained.

In 1912 he passed his Third Year, and in March, 1913, graduated B.Sc. with the distinctions already mentioned.

He entered the Faculty of Medicine, and passed the Second Year Examination in August.

T. J. McCarthy passed in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.

Don. Foy and **Stan. McDonnell** passed Second Year Medicine, Don. getting 6th place in the order of merit.

Leo. Bamber passed Third Year Medicine.

Redmond Barry, Bruce Monie, and **Roy McCarthy,** passed First Year Law.

EXCHANGES.

The Editors beg to acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges:—Australian Photo. Review, Australian Photographic Journal, Bathurst Convent Annual, Beaumont Review, Belvederian, Blue and Blue, Blue and White (N.Z.), Brisbane Grammar School Magazine, Catholic Magazine of S. Africa, C.B.C. Annual (Adelaide), Clongownian (Ireland), The Champion Wisconsin (U.S.A.), Dial (U.S.A.), Echoes from St. Stanislaus, Ecole Technique (Liège), Fordham Monthly (U.S.A.), Fleur-de-Lis (U.S.A.), Gonzaga, Genazzano, Hawkesbury Agric. College Magazine, High School Magazine (Orange), Holy Cross College Annual, Mangalore Magazine, Maryborough Grammar Schools' Magazine, Melburnian, Memoirs of Rosebank, Mungret Annual (Ireland), Newingtonian, Nudgee College Magazine, North Point Annual (India), Peers' College, Tokyo, Japan, Queensland University Magazine. Record (St. Virgil's, Tas.), Record (S.H.S.), Scotch Collegian (Melbourne), Stonyhurst Magazine, S.J.C., St. Joseph's College Magazine (India), St. Mary's College Magazine (Bombay), St. Michel (Brussels), St. Peter's Collegiate Magazine, S.P.C. (Ballarat), Spring Hill Review, Sydneian, Sacred Heart College Magazine (Auckland), Swan, Torch-Bearer, T.K.S. Magazine, Vincentia, Xaverian (Kew), Xaverian (Calcutta), Xavier (New York).

St. Ignatius College Rowing Club.

27TH ANNUAL REGATTA.



Officials of the Club:

President—THE VERY REV. P. KEATING, S.J.
Captain—Mr. C. WILKINSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—REV. J. P. HEALY, S.J.
Committee—Rev. P. J. DALTON, S.J., Mr. B. A. McBRIDE, Mr. N. J. McDONALD, Mr. M. L. CRANNEY, Mr. T. MITCHELL, F. SYNNOTT, H. ALLAN, D. JOHNSTONE, C. BRYANT, K. SMITH, B. PAYTEN, W. WALL, J. TAYLOR, A. PATON, W. ROBERSON.

OPEN RACES:

Umpire—Mr. N. J. McDONALD. Starter—Mr. J. McGREGOR.
Judge—Mr. J. DEGOTARDI. Timekeeper—Mr. A. E. NASH.

COLLEGE RACES:

Judge—Rev. D. FITZGIBBON, S.J. Starter—Rev. T. McLOUGHLIN, S.J.
Umpire—P. MacMAHON.

Life Honorary Members:

Very Rev. J. Ryan, S.J.
Very Rev. T. P. Brown, S.J.
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P. Lucas, Esq.
J. Mooney, Esq. (Croydon).
F. Foy, Esq.

"IT is a long time," wrote "Rigger," in the "Sydney Morning Herald," some days before our aquatic festival, "since a club Regatta attracted such interest as next Saturday's event—the St. Ignatius' College function. Apart from its reputation of being a function of the utmost enjoyableness, there is this additional interest, that the premiership for 1912-13 will probably be decided there."

In the report of the Regatta that appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" the Monday after Regatta Day, we read: "Glorious weather,

beautiful water, picturesque surroundings, exciting racing, and the creation of a record in regatta management—what more could one wish? All these were present on Saturday at the St. Ignatius' College Regatta, which stands out as a beau ideal of what aquatic functions should be."

The "Referee" had also its meed of praise for our Regatta. "The executive of St. Ignatius' College Regatta," wrote "Nautilus" in that paper the Wednesday following the event, eclipsed all records on the occasion of the 27th Annual Regatta. One of the most pleasant afternoons of the season was spent on the River, and not the least of the contributing factors was the precise, quick, and orderly way in which the races were disposed of.

"The first open race was, in fact, started a few minutes before time—an almost unattainable ideal in regatta organisation—and the crews in the last race of a fine programme were sent off to the tick of time.

"Eleven races, in which nearly 150 oarsmen competed, formed the afternoon's sport, and everything ran as smoothly as clockwork."

Though the premiership was not, as matters turned out, actually decided at our Regatta, still the racing proved very interesting.

The attendance of rowing enthusiasts was large in anticipation of a great struggle for the Senior Pennant between Enterprise and Balmain—the winners of the Pennant last year. The balance of favour went with Enterprise, not that Balmain is less liked, but because the interest of the sport is best served by the premiership going round instead of being monopolised by one club. Before the racing Balmain led Enterprise in the Senior Pennant for this year by 106 points to 104.

The rowing men, and, indeed, general visitors, were rewarded for their visit by witnessing a magnificent struggle between the eights of these clubs and that of the third club represented, Leichhardt. From a spectacular point of view the race was all that could be desired. The twenty-four oars struck the water simultaneously, and away the crews went on their journey. Enterprise took the lead first, but Leichhardt were quickly after them, leaving Balmain in the last position. At the quarter-mile, Leichhardt and Balmain brushed oars, but this did not make much difference. Leichhardt now broke out and went away to a length with Enterprise just leading Balmain. The pace was terrific, and it seemed as if the unexpected would happen, if Leichhardt could only last. Coming up into the straight Enterprise again challenged the leading crew, and Balmain made a solid spurt to overtake Enterprise. Leichhardt, however, continued to hit it up hard, too hard in fact for Enterprise, who fell back and were supplanted for second place by Balmain. Leichhardt kept up a dashing pace all the way, and won a splendid race by half a length from Balmain, with Enterprise a quarter of a length behind Balmain. Time, 5 minutes 9 seconds.

The programme as usual was a most comprehensive one, including racing in pairs, fours, eights in the oarsmanship class, and single, double, and treble sculls for the scullers. Of these eleven races four were open to the various clubs, and seven to the members of the College senior and junior clubs.

The Newtown Brass Band, under Mr. W. May, was in attendance, and enlivened the afternoon's sport by discoursing a well-selected programme of popular airs.

Messrs. Sargents Ltd. had charge of the catering.

After the arrival of the "specials," the numerous walks, commanding excellent views of the racing, were lined with interested spectators. There were a large number of pretty little motor launches near the foreshore, filled with the parents and friends of the boys.

Great as was the interest in the open events to the outside rowing world, the interest in the College events, for those taking part, and the parents and friends of those taking part, was even greater. The members of the Senior Club gave a fine exhibition of rowing in the different events reserved to them, their oarsmanship in many cases not suffering by comparison with that given by many of the adult



408

THE COLLEGE EIGHTS.

Photo by Tesla

ON READER'S LEFT: The First Crew—F. McDermott (cox), H. Allan (stroke), C. Wilkinson, F. Synnott, K. McKay, L. McAlary, G. Johnstone, C. Bryant, K. Allan (bow).
ON READER'S RIGHT: The Second Crew—R. Weaver (cox), C. Clifford (stroke), T. Higgins, G. D. Arnold, A. Cunningham, G. Rygate, E. Sedgwick, A. Conlon (R.I.P.), G. Hughes (bow).

oarsmen. This, of course, does not surprise us, especially when we recollect that crews from the College have at times not only competed against the crews of grown-up oarsmen in their events, but, as in the Glebe Regatta, 1911, competed victoriously.

The Senior Double and Treble Sculls, the races reserved to the boys of Second Division, were as usual keenly contested, while the corresponding races for the boys of Third Division (shall we call them the lilliputians) were as usual intensely amusing. Several of the "men" manning the boats in these events were under five stone; the official programme tells us that the weight of one of these "men" was three stone eight. The Junior Double Sculls, in which Barney Allen and André Marion played such important parts, was unanimously voted the most amusing event of the day.

The following are the results:—

COLLEGE PAIRS.

Gold Medals.

No. 1 Crew.—H. Rygate (9.2); G. Nash (9.8, stroke; C. Morgan (cox) 1
No. 4 Crew.—P. Allan (9.5); R. Weaver (8.4), stroke; B. Loughnan (cox) 2
No. 3 Crew.—F. Gwynne (8.12); H. Loughnan (9.0), stroke; P. Galvin (cox) 3

MAIDEN FOURS.

Mangus Mercantile Trophy and Gold Medals.

Glebe R.C.—G. Donald, bow (10.6); J. Probert (11.8); W. Keith (12.0); L. Hayton, stroke (11.8); G. Grahame, cox; Mr. H. Vaughan, coach 1
Enterprise R.C.—H. Bathamley, bow (9.13); A. Kay (10.6); H. Stevens (11.6); S. Booth, stroke (9.4); J. Spiers, cox; Mr. S. H. Knight, coach 2
Leichhardt R.C.—N. Whiting, bow (9.8); F. Coucon (9.12); W. McIntyre (9.12); E. Lumb, stroke (9.8); W. Spahn, cox; Mr. E. F. Williams, coach 3

Time, 5 min. 54 secs.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.

Silver Medals.

No. 3 Crew.—W. Wall (7.7), J. Sellar (5.7), J. Alexander (6.7), O. Landers (5.9), A. Christie (cox.) 1
No. 2 Crew.—C. Dalglish (7.1), T. Christian (7.2), F. Ryan (7.3), C. Clifford (6.3), T. Corcoran (cox.) 2
No. 1 Crew.—F. Cruise (6.2), F. Alvarez (7.0), R. Glennie (8.0), F. Kelly (6.5), J. Payten (cox.) 3

JUNIOR TREBLE SCULLS.

Silver Medals.

No. 2 Crew.—A. Paton (5.13), E. Ryan (5.2), N. Fitzpatrick (6.10), W. Roberson (5.0), V. Milligan (6.7), S. Mackenzie (5.6), E. Campbell (cox.) 1
No. 1 Crew.—J. Taylor (5.8), R. Williams (5.12), R. Murphy (6.5), M. Barrau (6.1), H. Cotton (5.0), G. Bateman (5.0), L. Regan (cox.) 2

CHALLENGE EIGHTS.

Riverview Gold Challenge Cup and Gold Medals.

Leichhardt Club—M. Mizon, bow (10.3), W. Gordon (11.0), N. Burgess (11.4), P. Hallstrom (11.5), A. Kenny (11.11), J. Cogle (11.0), R. Symons (10.10), F. Mizon, str. (9.0), W. Spahn (cox.), Mr. Allan Ramsay (coach) 1
Balmain Club.—J. Robinson, bow (11.0), A. J. Good (10.12), M. E. Chapman (11.4), P. C. Wicks (12.6), E. J. Holborn (12.8), S. S. Amess (11.6), S. R. Grant (11.4), H. E. Grandin, str. (12·0), O. J. Wood (cox.), Mr. W. G. Furlong (coach) 2
Enterprise Club.—C. Anderson, bow (11.0), J. Walker (10.6), C. Wool (11.0), J. E. Holley (12.4), H. Dalley (12.0), J. Goswell (12.4), T. Roderick (11.0), H. Green, str. (11.0), G. Noble (cox.), Mr. J. McGregor (coach) .. 3

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.

Silver Medals.

No. 2 Crew.—B. Allen (4.1), P. Meagher (4.12), C. Fitzpatrick (4.10), S. Kain (6.5), J. Arundel (cox.) 1
No. 3 Crew.—I. Mackenzie (5.1), T. Cullen (5.3), N. Meagher (5.7), A. Marion (4.5), J. Conlon (cox.) 2
No. 1 Crew.—E. Weaver (6.6), J. Fraser (4.13), W. Conlon (4.12), F. Vavasour (5.0), (cox.) 3

SENIOR TREBLE SCULLS.

Silver Medals.

No. 2 Crew.—J. Thom (8.9), C. Pinnock (8.12), M. Casey (7.8), W. Ward (8.0), E. Williams (6.12), L. Burke (6.8), J. Kelly (cox.) ... 1
No. 3 Crew.—B. Payten (8.0), D. Burton (9.2), J. Allan (7.7), R. Hogg (8.3), V. Conlon (8.10), J. Doneley (6.11), F. Hayes (cox.) 2
No. 1 Crew.—K. Smith (9.9), B. Vallely (10.7), T. Kelly (8.3), E. Vavasour (7.12), B. Leonard (7.2), W. Horsley (6.1), K. Monie (cox.) 3

HANDICAP SCULLS.

Butcher Gold Medal.

W. Carter E.R.C. (20 sec.) 1
A. Cox, B.R.C. (10 sec.) 2

Won by three lengths. Time, 6 min. 8 sec.

COLLEGE CLINKER FOURS.

Gold Medals.

No. 2 Crew.—W. Dalton, bow (8.12), R. Proust (9.1), L. Henrys (9.8), C. Clifford, str. (9.1), C. Morgan (cox.) 1

No. 1 Crew.—K. Smith, bow (9.12), L. Mackenzie (8.9), M. Gaspard (9.3), E. Sedgwick str. (8.8), P. MacMahon (cox.) 2

COLLEGE FOURS.

Gold Medals.

No. 4 Crew.—G. Trim, bow (9.9), G. Rygate (9.4), K. McKay (10.6), H. Allan, str. (10.7), R. Weaver (cox.) 1

No. 2 Crew.—G. Hughes, bow (9.3), D. Arnold (10.4), K. Allan (9.4), F. Synnott, str. (11.4), F. McDermott (cox.) 2

No. 1 Crew.—F. Crommelin, bow (8.7), A. Conlon (9.7), C. Wilkinson (10.7), C. Bryant, str. (9.0), P. Galvin (cox.) 3

JUNIOR FOURS.

Nash Leichhardt Trophy and Gold Medals.

Enterprise Club.—H. Motton, bow (9.10), G. Mackey (9.10), E. Hughes (12.4), S. Anderson, str. (10.0), R. Motton (cox.), Mr. H. Green (coach) 1

Mosman Club.—J. Doyle, bow (10.2), J. Hoskins (11.2), C. Kayser (11.5), R. Benns, str. (11.0), W. Spahn (cox.), Mr. J. W. Hence (coach) 2

Leichhardt Club.—A. Weingott, bow (9.12), J. McLean (11.0), R. Hughes (10.8), L. J. Boone, str. (10.2), D. B. Smith (cox.), Mr. C. A. Boone (coach) 3

Won by two lengths. Time, 5 min. 52 sec.

The President and Committee return their sincere thanks to the friends who have so generously subscribed to the Regatta Prize Fund:—Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, Hon. T. Hughes, M.L.C., T. Payten, Esq., Mrs. G. Barry, Mrs. Hardiman, P. MacMahon, Esq., R. Anderson, Esq., H. Murray, Esq., W. Monie, Esq., B. McBride, Esq., A. Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Dalglish, W. McDonald, Esq., D. McAlary, Esq., P. Moore, Esq., F. Du Boise, Esq., P. E. Williams, Esq., Dr. Kain, K. Ryan, Esq., G. Trim, Esq., Messrs. Anderson & Co., Messrs. H. H. Groth & Co., Messrs. Nestles & Co., J. d'Apice, Esq., Rev. J. Roney, S.J., E. Sedgwick, Esq., J. E. Pinnock, Esq., J. Slater, Esq., M. Fitzsimmons, Esq., J. W. Ryan, Esq., Messrs. David Jones & Co., H. D. Vavasour, Esq., A. Du Boise, Esq., M. Lee, Esq., J. M. Clift, Esq., C. Stanley, Esq., Messrs. Bryant & Hayes.

The medals and trophies were presented to the winning crews by His Excellency the Admiral, Sir George King-Hall, after the Regatta Concert, on the evening of June 13th. In explaining to His Excellency the position held by the College Club in the rowing world, Father Corcoran said that ours was the only school or college which ranked as an associated member of the Rowing Association in New South Wales: ours was the only one that enjoyed full rights of membership.

Twenty-five years ago, when our Regatta was but two years old, those responsible for its management were congratulated by the President of the Association on having held the chief and most attractive meeting in New South Wales. During the intervening years they had tried to keep up the standard then set, and the gratifying results showed how far they had been successful.

THE ALL SCHOOLS' REGATTA.

(Reflections by "Old Boy.")

THE sun had scarcely set upon the oar-swept surface of our Lane Cove river, Regatta Day had but lost itself in the countless throng of past events, when through the mists of the future another regatta displayed its shadowy shape and claimed our attention; for Riverview was to figure here in a struggle for aquatic laurels which so often encircled her victorious brows.

The new racer was in the shed, keeping the old practice eight company. They had been living together quite a long time, and, I sup-

pose, became very friendly and chatty.

"Ah! here they come at last," whispered the old practice eight quite skittishly. What odds will you take, Mr. Racer?"

Eight merry oarsmen swung down the open stairway into the shed to train for *the* race of the year. They were full of youthful and irrepressible energy, and their merry snatches of song were sufficient evidence of their good spirits and high hopes. They fell into their appointed places, and at the "Ready all, lift," they freed the old practice eight from her stretchers, carried her to the water's edge, and dropped her into the briny with a gentle swish, and, would you believe it, the old boat began to swell with pride. Every man went for his oar, an occasional laugh or joke or ditty keeping things humming the meanwhile. Stretchers and straps and rowlocks and oars were all satisfactorily arranged. "In 4 and 5, 3 and 6, 2 and 7, bow and stroke"; these were the coach's orders. All in, oars shipped and the boat set free from the pontoon, Mr. N. J. McDonald, or as we know him, "Nat," was now in his element. He rose to the occasion and delivered an aquatic address there and then; and every man in the boat felt after that address that what he didn't know wasn't worth knowing—that rowing was a mere bagatelle.

"All ready, half forward, paddle"—the eight shot out into the open stream on her first practice spin for 1913.

Those who have never been in an eight have no idea of the many trials and set-backs which the uninitiated have to experience. And our eight were just entering upon those troubled waters. Personally, I have always been at a loss to understand why it is that we always do the wrong thing first, and only after long and arduous practice do the right and correct thing.

Rowing is no exception to this universal law. For example, the correct thing in rowing is to hold your seat, but you may bet 100 to 1 that the young oarsman will shoot it away. The slide must come down slowly and evenly from the finish: the beginner loves to come down with a rush, and a bump, very often causing an explosion at the boat's stern. He is told not to scrape the bottom of the river or strike at the stars, and away goes the oar down to the finny tribes and up amongst the birds. He is recommended to be free and easy in his work and throw all his weight into the oar, and he inevitably tries to tie himself up in a knot, and row his weight clean out of his blade. Finally, he is to be smart away with his hands on the recover. Do you think he'll do that? No, he loves to bury them in his stomach, only to shoot them out with a rush down the slide and a groan from the boat and a growl from the crew. It looks just like pure devilment and sheer maliciousness on the part of the young oarsman's will. That is one's first impression, but it is not correct, for the devilment and maliciousness lie hidden in his muscles and his ignorance, not in his will, and 'tis they that must be exorcised by patient instruction and constant practice.

But here's the eight back to the shed after the first spin. They are stripping off for a bath. Every man of them looks a worker. Stroke—look at his rosy hair and ruddy cheeks and tell me why they call him "Frosty"—stroke is a hard grafter, and tries to fling every ounce of weight into his blade. No. 7, nuggety block of strength and muscle, "Wilko," Captain of the Rowing Club—hear his deep, stentorian tones, such as every captain should have—conscientious worker and strong blade is he. No. 6! Just look at that head of hair! Surely another Samson come to our help, familiarly known as " Tom," the most powerful catch of the season, so say Third Divisioners, and Barney Allen assures us he can smash any oar with his catch. Nos. 4 and 5, the one a wiry six-footer, the other a comfortable-looking five foot eleven—Ken. and Luke are the pride of Warren. What a lump of dogged determination No. 3 looks. "Doc." we call him. I know but one epithet for "Doc."—a dogged, stubborn blade. "Doc.'s" oar never knows rest on the "cove," and so it lies very still in the shed. No. 2 is on the light side, but makes up for his



499

Photo by J. C. Cruden

Winners of the Fours at the All Schools' Regatta, 1913.

Standing: **G. Rygate, G. D. Arnold, T. Higgins.** Sitting: **J. Payten (cox), C. Clifford (stroke).**

weight with a will of steel; and bow, whom we call "Little Frosty," for he is stroke's brother, is a solid chunk of human nature; no harder or more enthusiastic oar ever sat an "eight," yet none more ready to sacrifice his place for a better man.

"Well, boys, how did she go?" I asked.

"Not too good," came back the answer. "Well, lads, remember Rome was not built in a day, and you are only at the foundations."

Day by day training went on slowly, but surely, between hopes and fears, strength, staying power, "snap," and accuracy were being acquired. The blades didn't look so ragged nor the boat so unsteady, she didn't stop so dead; she lifted more, she shot out more sharply, she kept up pace as the slides rumbled down from the finish. Yes, things had improved; hand work, leg drive, catch, slide and body all going more together, and there was something of the machine-like precision of finished oars when the eight stepped out of their old friend into the new racer a fortnight before the regatta. The exorcism was having its effect.

If you start to learn a language, at first you make rapid strides, so that you astonish even your own self; then follows a period when you appear to make no progress whatever. In fact you seem to be retrograding instead. Now this is true of all arts, and the art of rowing proves no exception. And the young oarsman comes to a period when he persuades himself he's "not the thing," and ought to be breaking stones. But, if the truth be known, he is not at a standstill, much less is he going back; he is on the move all right, but moving here is almosts imperceptible, for he is face to face with much more difficult and stubborn work.

But you may ask, why this digression?

Well, one of the crew came to me about this period. He was utterly disgusted with himself, and thought he would ruin the chances of success. We had changed into the racer, the work was a good deal more difficult. Old hands found it hard enough; no wonder our young friend got "the blues."

And here I may be pardoned another brief digression. Everyone liked the new racer. "Nattie" praised her, "Tom" praised her, the crew called her a "bonzer."

She looked fine when we first placed her on the quivering surface of the stream, graceful in outline as the long arched-necked majestic swan, swift looking as the swallow wide-winged in its airy flight, gay, too, and smart; her canvassed bow and stern just lifted from the touch of the flood. She looked a "goer," and she was one, too, and, if a crew could sit her, ready to shoot past the winning post, amidst the cheers of victory!

But she was harder to sit, she needed knowledge and understanding—not the easily obtained and shallow knowledge of the mere critic, but that of the worker, forced from the treasure-house of experience. This was the work set the crew for the last few weeks of training.

Suffice it to say they did their work well, and merited very favourable criticism by their last day's course on the Parramatta. We subjoin the "Referee's" remarks:—

"The first crew to be seen on the run up the river was Riverview, who have been in the capable hands of their old friend, Mr. Nat McDonald. The crew is lively and nicely together, but strikes one as being on the light side."

The great day dawned, and set as all great days do. About 3 p.m. the All Schools Eights were being positioned by the starter. 'Twas just behind Gladesville wharf. "Back water, Sydney Grammar," "Up, Riverview," and so on. At last, after much entanglement and disentanglement of crews, off went the pistol, and so did the crews. Shore took the lead with Riverview second and St. Joseph's third. All crews kept together for about the first quarter mile. Then Shore started creeping away from the rest, and the rest from Riverview. The weight was telling. The pistol rang out the finish: "Shore in the lead, Riverview two lengths behind."—Official account.

The North Shore eight deserve our very heartiest congratulations, winning the race in almost record time—8min. 1sec. Our crew

never passed 8min. 7sec. in practice. They finished but two lengths from "Shore." They thus fulfilled all our expectations.

* * *

Down to the start once more. Fours got into position. It looked like our race. "Nat" said so, and surely he must know. Besides, hadn't we "Con of the hundred battles" as stroke, a doughty blade as No. 2, a New Zealand giant for No. 3, and Grenfell's best material at bow, and, most important of all in a way, a cute and canny cox from Randwick way. What more did we want?

The pistol went, the race began, and its story is easily told. We started off in the lead from the first stroke and kept it to the end. Both Sydney Grammar and North Short put in a spurt at the finish, but Con had his weather eye open and called for a twelve; the crew responded, and we shot past the winning post winners by half a length. Vociferous cheering and shouting followed as usual, and everyone said that Con and his crew rowed a magnificent race.

"OLD BOY."

ALL SCHOOLS' REGATTA, 1913.

THE Twentieth Annual All Schools' Regatta was held this year under delightful weather conditions, on the Parramatta River, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 16th. The "Lady Chelmsford," chartered by the College, conveyed the Riverview supporters to the scene of the Regatta. Afternoon tea was served on board.

Our representatives, true to the best traditions of the St. Ignatius' Club, rowed well. Their efforts were crowned with success in the Fours.

Church of England Grammar School won the Eights, the other schools competing being Sydney Grammar, St. Joseph's and St. Ignatius'; they finished in that order.

We were represented by:—

K. Allan, 9st. 7lbs.	**bow**
C. Bryant, 9st. 11lb.	**2**
G. Johnstone, 10st. 8lbs.	**3**
L. McAlary, 10st. 10lbs.	**4**
K. McKay, 10st. 10lbs.	**5**
F. Synnott, 11st. 3lbs.	**6**
C. Wilkinson, 10st. 8lbs.	**7**
H. Allan, 10st. 10lbs.	**str.**

F. McDermott, 8st., cox.

In the Fours we were represented by:—

G. Rygate, 9st. 10lbs.	**bow**
D. Arnold, 10st. 6lbs.	**2**
J. Higgins, 10st. 12lbs.	**3**
C. Clifford, 9st. 7lbs.	**str.**

J. Payten, 5st., cox.

An account of the preparation for these two races, and also of the races themselves, is given above. To the writer, who, as Prefect of the Rowing Club, in conjunction with Messrs. N. J. McDonald and T. Mitchell, our popular coaches, did so much to prepare them for the events, the crews offer their warmest thanks.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Congratulations to BERNIE McBRIDE on his marriage with Miss Muriel McNeil, of "The Pines," Hunter's Hill.

Also to JOHN HUGHES on his marriage with Miss Eileen Curtin, sister of Dr. Austin Curtin.

Also to DR. PERCY CURTIS on his marriage with Miss Kenny, of Bathurst (sister of Arnold Kenny).

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HUGH DOUGLAS, champion athlete of 1898, is in the firm of Elliott, Donaldson and Douglas, Ltd., of Brisbane. We heard, with great pleasure and no surprise, that Hugh continues a "champion" Catholic.

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FATHER MICHAEL McKENNA was ordained at All Hallows, Ireland, this year, and arrived in Australia by the "Otranto" in October. Before leaving Sydney for Brisbane, he visited the College, and said the boys' Mass the following morning.



Father Michael McKenna.

In the different annuals issued by the All Hallows' ecclesiastical students we saw frequent mention made of our old friend. He developed great histrionic powers, and seems to have been entrusted with the leading parts in the various successful plays produced. In one of the illustrations in the last magazine he is seated next to Mr. Vincent O'Brien (at present touring Australia with Mr. John McCormack), the Professor of Music at the College. Father Michael, so we learned from another page in the magazine, was Prefect of the Choir there.

Father McKenna is stationed at Maryborough. He is taking the place of Father Fitzgerald, another old boy, who has been transferred to Esk.

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Prior to his departure from Sydney on his way to Cambridge, where he has gained a Trinity College Scholarship, JACK FITZ-HERBERT, with a few of the Old Boys, came and dined at the College.

Only one toast was submitted, that of "Our very distinguished student, Jack Fitz-Herbert." In his reply Jack thanked the community for all they had done for him, and particularly for the very great kindness they had always shown to him. He would leave Australia with the happiest of recollections of the years spent at the College, and wherever he found himself, he would be proud of his connection with Riverview.

A list of the distinctions which Jack won at the College and at the University is given under "Old Boys at the University."

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TOM HIGGINS meets many Australians and New Zealanders in London. He is still at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He enjoyed his visit to Ireland: while there he spent a pleasant afternoon at Miltown Park with many of his old masters. He met Harry

McArdle, S.J., in London. We congratulate him upon his success in exams. during the year.

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ROLLO VAVASOUR is taking an active interest in military affairs in the Dominion. He belongs to a crack regiment—the winners of the Stead Shield, and report hath it that he is trying for a commission. Rollo is a member of the Shirley Golf Club.

Redmond Barry saw a little boy up here for the first time and hazarded a "Hello, Rollo!" He judged right. We have two of Rollo's brothers with us; the younger of the two, Frank, resembles him very much. Ned, the other brother, so they tell us, "is a dead ring" for George.

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RALPH JOHNSTONE came up the day of the King's School match, looking much improved after his holiday trip to the Islands. He combined business with pleasure, and promised to send us copies of the "Dominion" containing articles about his trip.

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MELVILLE JOHNSTONE visited us soon after mid-winter, on his way home to New Zealand from South America, where he had spent some little time on business, and some little (?) in pleasure-seeking. He talked a deal of ranches and calves and beeves and fleeces, but our ignorance of such matters made us sufficiently cautious not to ask too many questions. Though he was not very impressed with everything he saw in the places he visited, he yet found much to admire. The sheep farms are so enormously large that those of New Zealand are only "toys" in comparison. He gave a vivid description of the entrancing beauty of a storm scene coming round The Horn; "but, after all," said Melville, "I have seen nothing to equal Sydney Harbour."
We asked him to commit his impressions to paper, but Johnstonian modesty explains his not doing so.

DICK is pursuing his legal studies at Hastings, and JOE is a very important person on the station.

Under the heading, "Families of Footballers" we saw in the Sydney press the following notices of the HUGHES AND O'DONNELL BROTHERS, names that have figured constantly in the football as well as in other columns of our College magazine:—
"Sport runs in families. The inclusion of Bryan Hughes in this year's Union teams which played the Maoris has completed another trio of brothers who have gained representative honours.
The Hughes Brothers are all forwards, and all well worthy of the distinction they gained. Dr. James Hughes is considered by many of the most competent judges to be the finest forward that has ever been seen on our fields. Endowed with fine physique, he was fast in the open, an excellent scrummager, and possessed the brains that enabled him to use his natural attributes to best advantage. He is also a fine, hard-hitting batsman. John Hughes, who was little inferior to his brilliant brother, figured in several representative games between 1907 and 1911. Bryan this season secured representative honours. He has for many years been one of the most capable forwards in the North Sydney team.

JACK and IGGY O'DONNELL were two very fine players who represented the State in Rugby. The former figured in the five-eighth and centre three-quarter positions, and the latter was a forward. A third brother, P. J. O'DONNELL, was a member of the Wallaroo team."

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In a letter received from the Wagga Experimental Farm in July we noticed with pleasure that TED HOGAN was captain of the local team and (will wonders ever cease?) JACK WEBSTER vice-captain. Jack was a great admirer of football when here, but a delicate constitution prevented his taking a very active part in the game. All the more congratulations, Jack.

TED, NEVILLE MACKEN and JACK played in the district representative team against Goulburn.

CLARRIE BRIDGE returned home by the battleship "Australia."

He left here by the "Challenger" as sub-lieutenant, and was afterwards attached to the "Invincible" and the "Princess Royal." While in England he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Clarrie and his old class-fellow, HAROLD RORKE, went brilliantly through the Engineering School at Sydney University.

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DESMOND GAVAN DUFFY, who is associate to his father, Mr. Justice Duffy, called to see us a few times when staying in this State. Desmond is thriving on the law. His cousin, Diarmuid, was up here, too; he called when most of the community were away at Bulli. Father Nulty said D. had "biked" it from Melbourne. We hope the "biking" was done on a motor. Father Nulty persuaded him to delay his return journey, and be the guest of the college for a little while at least. Diarmuid is completing his legal course at Melbourne University.

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The President and Treasurer of the Old Boys' Union are on the Council of the N.S.W. Catholic Federation; likewise one of the Vice-presidents, LIEUTENANT - COLONEL FALLON.

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MARCEL PLAYOUST, writing early in the year from New Caledonia, where he is doing his military service, says that young men there need to be thoroughly grounded in religious knowledge before going to the caserne. He finds the climate of Noumea moist and oppressive. The drill and long marches tired him greatly. During the time of the plague he had to act as one of the police, whose duty it was to see that no one entered or came out of the infected places. Afterwards he was given office work, which he found more congenial. Marcel read with interest the article on Compulsory Training that appeared in our last issue. Marcel is inclined to be more sympathetic towards the sentry than the writer of the article. Marcel had to do sentry duty every twelve days at the powder magazine, and knows how tired a sentry can get, even though doing nothing. Marcel sent us some items about other ex-Riverviewers at Noumea:—

HENRI DEFFERRIERE is managing his father's business. RENE UNGER is in the Kaori Company, in which his father is interested. JOE BRUN is one of Noumea's leading business men. The PELLTIERS are also succeeding well in business.

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Father Sullivan, S.J., speaks in the highest terms of the old boys he met while on his travels. At Oxford his old pupil, FURNEAUX MANN, met him when he called there on his way from Italy to Ireland. Furneaux showed him all round that famous seat of learning, especially New College, where he himself had been in residence.

From Oxford Furneaux went to Lincoln's Inn, and is, at the time of writing, taking those time-honoured dinners—a preparatory ceremony, we understand, to obtaining the Degrees, which are to crown a very successful legal course. Furneaux's book, "The Real Democracy," has been very well received. We have seen some of the press criticisms of his work, as well as the highly eulogistic criticism given by G. K. Chesterton in a recent publication. The morning Fathers Sullivan and Bourke, S.J., were leaving London for Australia, Furneaux motored up from Sussex to bid them *bon voyage*. He would have liked to accompany them to Tilbury Docks, but had to excuse himself, as it was the Feast of the Assumption, and he had been unable to get an early Mass.

At Perth he was entertained by DR. GERALD QUINLAN. Gerald finished his medical course at Trinity College, Dublin. He is building up a splendid practice in Perth, and is married.

DR. JOE KENNY met Father Sullivan at Claremont, motored him up to Perth, and showed him all the sights of that city. Joe is a capital host. He has done a year's successful work in the Perth Hospital, and is

looked upon as one of the coming practitioners in the West.

JACK MOLLOY was another ex-student he came across during his few hours' stay in the West. Jack is taking up land about two hundred miles north of Perth.

His stay in Adelaide was too short to permit him to call on JACK O'MARA. He had a short conversation, however, with him over the 'phone. Jack is one of the most successful Catholic business young men in that city, runs a good motor, and is always ready to take an active part in all Church affairs. He was contemplating a trip eastward, and said that the first Tuesday in November would probably find him in Melbourne.

Father Sullivan was staying for a time in the same house in Ireland as COLIN McKILLOP and BOB McCARTHY, S.J. Bob is now in Dublin, pursuing his University studies. Both are looking remarkably well. At the time Colin was passing through Naples on his way to Ireland, Fathers Sullivan and Bourke were studying at Posilipo, in close proximity to Virgil's villa and tomb. Colin spent a few days there, and during that time visited Pompeii, Vesuvius, and the various places of interest in and around Naples.

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CAPTAIN J. E. F. d'APICE recently passd his Shoeburyness course examination. He received an appointment to Malta, but was unable to accept it, as he had to stay in London under the specialists. For over a year, probably as the result of his long Sierre Leone service, he has spent most of the time in hospital. He speaks in glowing terms of the beauty and comfort of Osborne, and still more recently, of the Edward VII. Hospital. This hospital for officers is the gift of two wealthy ladies, who devote their whole time to the care of the sick. During Captain d'Apice's stay there, their Majesties the King and Queen visited the hospital, and were interested in his case; they were most kind and, to use his own word, "human." The King promised that if he were not cured by the hospital staff he would send his own surgeon to him. He is, however, much better, and we hope soon to hear of his complete recovery.

JOE d'APICE spent a part of the summer on the Continent. He visited the usual places in France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He was much impressed with what he saw at Lourdes. He got there at the time the big pilgrimage arrived from Spain.

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Under "The Week in Brisbane," published in the "Catholic Press," on November 13th, we read the following notice of our old friend Bob Douglas:—

"Mr. R. J. Douglas, barrister-at-law, was in town a few days ago. During his residence in Townsville, the 'capital of the North,' he has acquired a good practice at the bar; in fact since the translation of Mr. Macnaughton to the District Court Bench, Mr. Douglas has had the bulk of the legal work in Townsville, and is now the leader of the northern bar. His circuit includes Cloncurry, Charters Towers, Cairns, Normanton, and Mackay. Mr. Douglas is an ex-student of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. Within a few hours of his admission to the bar, a little over six years ago, he appeared as junior to his brother, Mr. A. E. Douglas, in an important High Court Appeal. Ht is a son of the late Hon. John Douglas, M.L.A., a former Premier of Queensland. Mr. H. A. C. Douglas, the member for Cook, is an elder brother."

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In one of the Sydney weeklies we read: "Mr. W. T. COYLE, barrister-at-law, who prosecuted for the Crown in a recent trial in the Dubbo circuit, was congratulated by Mr. Justice Pring on the way he handled the case. Mr. Coyle subsequently went to Windsor, where he again prosecuted for the Crown in several important cases."

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We are pleased to hear that JOE CONLON is taking such an important part in all Catholic movements at Maclean.

FRANK IRWIN is taking life seriously at Charters Towers. He is gaining business experience in the office of a big North Queensland firm. He intends soon to commence the business of a commission agent at Townsville, in partnership with his cousin. Frank does not speak too enthusiastically about Charters Towers, but he says there are "opportunities galore" for smart men at Townsville, where things are very prosperous.

Frank is a subscriber to the local library, where the leading Sydney papers are filed, so he is kept in touch with our doings down here.

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THE RECTOR, who conducted the Priests' Retreat for the Archdiocese of Brisbane towards the end of September, travelled to Brisbane by the s.s. "Warilda." On arrival the steamer was boarded by the Health Officer, who was none other than his old pupil and friend, Dr. Fred. Page. Dr. Fred., who is most enthusiastic in his loyalty to his old school, was untiring in his efforts to make the Rector's free hours in Brisbane as pleasant as possible. Others from whom he received great kindness during his stay in the northern capital were: The Hon. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Judge Real and Eddy Real, The Hon. P. Murphy, M.L.C. and Mrs. Murphy, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vallely. Dr. W. Page (cox of our famous crew that won the Inter-Colonial Schools' Championship in 1889). He has won great distinction as a medical specialist. Both Willie and Fred. were on board to say good-bye to the Rector when he left by the "Aramac" on Saturday, September 27th. Other old pupils met by the Rector in Brisbane were Father Henry Fitzgerald, Arthur Davidson, Fred. Rorke (barrister), G. Lalor (partner in the firm of Thynne, Macartney & Lalor), and B. Fitzgerald.

VIN. FITZGERALD is practising his profession of solicitor in the Valley, Brisbane.

JACK DAVO is doing well as engineer in Townsville.

The Rector met an uncle of George Nolan in Brisbane, who told him that George (1890-1-2) is in South Africa and is doing well.

GEORGE CROAKER (O.R. 93-94) is now in Melbourne, and seems well pleased with his work as insurance inspector. He lives in Collingwood.

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TYSON DONELEY is managing his Queensland station, "Johndaryan." Tyson has other responsibilities also: these latter Riverview hopes soon to share. When may we expect the arrival of the young Tysons? Will they be here before Uncle Jimmy finishes his course?

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Father Walsh met GORDON OXENHAM, WILLIE, JOE, and ARTHUR CLIFT, when giving a retreat at Gunnedah in July. They are all doing remarkably well on the land. We are delighted to hear from the local parish priest that they are all sturdy Catholics.

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FOSTER LATCHFORD is doing well at Runnymede Station, Richmond, North Queensland. He says that his old mates, NORTON and ERIC CHESTER, are doing famously. Norton's voice is a great acquisition to the local choir.

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DR. AUSTIN CURTIN has taken up practice at Grenfell. His charming manner wins the hearts of his patients, and hence we are not surprised to hear his hands are full.

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DR. SID RORKE has a splendid practice in Palmerston, N.Z.

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TOM WILKINSON is forging his way ahead in the Bank of New South Wales. Out of business hours Tom is a keen sportsman. He has played in the Maitland representative games of football, as five-eighth, since his arrival there a year and a-half ago. Last year

he captained a combined Maitland team to Tamworth. This year he captained the premiers of the Maitland-Newcastle competition, "East End." He also captained the Maitland Bankers versus Newcastle Bankers to victory.

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WILL MacDONALD visited the College last October. He left a substantial donation for the Dalton Memorial Fund.

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The Commonwealth *Gazette* announced the promotion of MAJOR P. W. FALLON to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

After matriculating at the University COL. FALLON studied law, and was admitted as a solicitor. On the death of his father he and his brother Alsy took up the management of the well-known business which bears their name.

His military career began in the Irish Rifles about the end of 1904, and he gained rapid promotion, becoming 2nd Lieutenant in July, 1905, 1st Lieutenant in January, 1907, Captain in May, 1908, and Major in January, 1910. He was appointed Adjutant of his regiment in June, 1908, held that appointment for three years, and was then appointed to command. We offer him our heartiest congratulations upon this latest distinction conferred upon him for his service to his country. We congratulate him, too, upon the prominent part he is taking in the Catholic Federation.

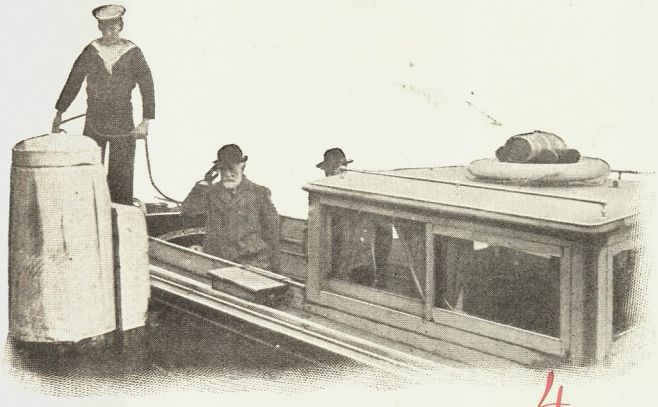
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The photograph we reproduce was taken by an itinerant photographer at the Liverpool camp. Colonel Fallon's regiment was stronger by a couple of hundred than any other regiment. On Sunday, November 9th, he marched all the Catholics from all regiments to the Church at Liverpool, where Father T. A. Walsh, S.J., to quote the words of our correspondent, "held forth with great éclat to four hundred and fifty soldiers." Of the four Battalion Commanders in camp Colonel Fallon was the senior in rank though the junior in years.



Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon at Liverpool Camp. 844

MUSICALE.



Arrival of His Excellency the Admiral, Sir George King-Hall, at the College wharf.

REGATTA CONCERT.

ON the night of June 13th, we trooped into the hall, and it was pleasant and encouraging to notice that quite a goodly gathering had risked the elements in order to witness Riverview's tribute to Shakespeare in this his third centenary. That the night's entertainment was worth the risk, we think, none of our audience had the least doubt, for they were treated to a really first-class concert in addition to the splendidly acted and beautifully staged scenes from "The Tempest."

For the pleasure afforded by this double-barrelled bill of fare, Riverview is indebted once more to Father Thomas A. Walsh—"clarum et venerabile nomen!" It is he who once again has charge of our plays, and who, we hope, will continue to hold that office for many years to come.

The items in Part I. were all excellently rendered; and the whole concert was characterised by a pleasing variety and artistic finish. Mr. Percy Hereford was in excellent voice. Herr Hage gave an exquisitely delicate rendering of Dydla's "Serenade."

Mr. Dawkins showed himself a true artist and captivated the house by his masterly playing of Moskowski's "Valse Brilliante," while the orchestral pieces were very much appreciated, notably the "Barcarolle" and the Overture by Tobani.

Then the little bell rang, and the curtain rose on the Island of Prospero; and we looked out from it, through two cave-like openings, on the restless sea, that sparkled out there, full in the moon-light. Anon there glided in from each side the fairies, with wands and wings and filmy raiment; and they swayed and rocked in time to the waves—evidently brewing a tempest (or raising the wind?). Then the Spirit of The Storm flashed across the stage and back again, and then the ship came on, staggering bravely by in full sail, leaping and plunging, until with a kind of little shiver, she began to settle down by the head and foundered before our gaze.

It was a happy inspiration to have selected this scene, in order to bring to the minds of the audience a setting of Shakespeare's graceful play. For surely through all The Tempest's lines there sounds the mighty music of the heart-beat of the sea, and the air is all a-glimmer with the flash of fairy wings, and we feel that anything might hap-

pen here, and that human beings must needs submit to the magic powers that are on the isle.

The acting in the scene that followed was of a very high order, and the stage effects, the lights, the grouping and the rest, showed the marvellous skill and taste possessed by our impressario.

Roger Barry was, of course, the star of the evening. From the very first, when with a flutter of wings and flash of silver-spangled robes he entered, and made that profound curtsey to Prospero, he held the house entranced by such a grace of action, such perfect elocution, and such a subtle interpretation of Ariel's part, that it would have been marvellous had we not learnt by now to expect such things of Roger. He never once faltered. Perhaps the keynote of his acting may be said to have been a graceful restlessness. At one time this was seen in the chafing against any bonds of the Spirit that should have been free as air. At another it found expression in the tricksy sprite's pert eagerness for mischief which Roger expressed so beautifully by the really elfish note he put into the question: "What will I do? What will I do? What will I do?" And thus all through the piece tripped, and swayed, and fluttered this Ariel, in whom the spirit of child and of fairy blended so strangely, and who held us all spell-bound with the graceful circlings of his fairy wand.

Among the other characters, William Massey was easily the best, and made a first-rate Caliban. Like Frankenstein's monster, he felt his knowledge of language a curse and used it accordingly. Perhaps he would have been a pathetic figure, hungering for human love, with memories of a time when he got water from his master "with berries in it." But any pity was choked at birth by the sudden growling and clawing of a creature who had lost all claim to the sympathy that a dumb animal deserves and receives. And so we viewed his caperings with mingled feelings of curiosity and amusement.

Doughty Arnold made an imposing Prospero. He was perhaps a little stiff and stilted at first, but in the parts with Ariel and Caliban he acted well. Miranda (Jerome Allan) looked very well and was evidently much captivated by the gallant appearance of Ferdinand (Luke McAlary). The fairies did their dancing very gracefully, Elwyn Campbell surprising all by his lightness of foot. And the bears shuffled about true to life.

Of course it was only a sample of "The Tempest," but acted so very well that we hungered for more. We should have liked especially to have seen Roger Barry's interpretation of Ariel's part as a whole. We have only to add that the scenes gained much additional charm from the sympathetic accompaniment of Mr. Dawkins.

His Excellency the Admiral, Sir George King-Hall, was present, and at the conclusion of the programme kindly distributed the prizes won at the Regatta. The Admiral was accompanied by Lady King-Hall and daughter. Father John Ryan, S.J. (the Superior of the Jesuits in Australia) was also present, as also were Father Sydes, S.J., Father Carroll, S.J., and Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice, LL.B. (President of the Old Boys' Union).

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture—"Faust" Gounod
Orchestra.

Song—(a) "Sincerity" Clarke
"How Shall I Know" Phillips
Mr. Percy Hereford.

La Barcarolle—"Tales of Hoffman" Offenbach
Orchestra.

Violin Solo—"Serenade" Dydla
Herr Hage.

Valse—"Pink Lady" Caryll-Monckton
Orchestra.

Pianoforte Solo—"Valse Brilliante" Moskowski
Mr. H. B. Dawkins.

Song—"The Bedouin Love Song" Pinsuti
Mr. Percy Hereford.

Intermezzo—"Every Little Movement" Letter
Orchestra.

Hon. Accompanist: Mr. H. B. Dawkins.



739

Photo by J. C, Cruden.

FROM "THE TEMPEST."

CALIBAN (W. MASSEY). PROSPERO (D. ARNOLD), FERDINAND (L. MCALARY),

PART II.

THE TEMPEST.

Overture Tobani

Orchestra.

Prospero, the right Duke of Milan
George Doughty Arnold

Ferdinand, son to the King of Naples
Luke McAlary

Caliban, a savage and deformed slave
William Agnew Massey

Miranda, daughter to Prospero
Jerome Seymour-Allan

Ariel, an airy Spirit
Roger Barry

Spirits, attending on Prospero—
I. Mackenzie, W. Roberson, E. Campbell, E. Ryan, F. Carroll, R. Murphy, J. Tyson-Doneley, G. Bateman, J. Arundel, W. Sheldon, M. Barrau.

Act I.

Scene 1—A Ship at Sea.
Scene 2—The Island. Prospero's Cell.

Costumes by Batham. Electrical Effects by Flynn.
Scenic and Mechanical Effects by Eakens.

Distribution of Regatta Prizes by His Excellency Admiral Sir George King-Hall, K.C.M.G.
God Save the King.

At the rehearsal of "The Tempest" the following musical and vocal items replaced those given above in Part 1 of the programme.

Pianoforte Solo—"Berceuse" Schütte
Bryan Vallely.

Song—"The Ghost Story" Kent
Rev. Father Walsh, S.J.

Trio—"Serenade" Gounod
Clarinet: Rev. Mr. Loughnan, S.J.
Violin: Patrick MacMahon
Pianoforte: Rev. Mr. Dalton, S.J.

Chansonnette—"Au clair de la lune"
The Lilliputian Choristers.

Violin Solo—"Nocturne" Field
Patrick MacMahon

Song—"I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" Clay
Timothy Higgins.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ENTERTAINMENT.

We had, of course, an Irish night on March 17th. It was, however, a night in which the new Ireland made itself felt again and again, bringing home to us a little more clearly how the Old Land had sought and found her salvation in her own soul.

In the concert we had the pleasure of hearing a Gaelic song—the Coulin—one of the finest and sweetest of the old melodies. Tim Higgins gave us "A Nation Once Again," a favourite anthem of the Gaelic Revivalists. We had classical items from Father Pigot and from P. MacMahon. And in the light and catchy quartette we heard with amazament a new ringing tenor voice, and traced it to P. Galvin. We hope to hear more of this new discovery.

The second part of the programme introduced us to one of the far-famed Abbey Plays that have excited such enthusiasm in Great Britain and America. The choice of Lady Gregory's little gem, "The Rising of the Moon," was certainly very happy, for it is perhaps the most popular of her many beautiful Irish dramas.

With its chaste and simple setting, its narrow definite human appeal that pierces to the very core of things, and especially of things Irish—its pathos, and above all its humour, not the old broad humour of the stage Irish buffoon, but the real Celtic humour, that keeps us in a state of mental laughter all the while by its quaint speech and delightfully ironical situations, the play gripped every mind in the audience. We even fancy that the Third Divisioner could follow every hit scored, and was in that elemental state of sympathy with the ragged man that he could breathe freely when the Sergeant boldly told his lie, and could feel glad that "the poor fellow was let off."

To the quartette engaged the highest praise is due for such a thoroughly Irish interpretation of such an Irish play. They

had but short notice, and the little time they spent in rehearsing, they willingly sacrificed from their play-time.

Willie Dalton was the hit of the evening. Where he got his accent we don't know, but experts assert that it had the genuine native stamp. And then the "coaxin' wheedlin' way of him!" No wonder the poor Sergeant was captivated! But the audience was his greatest conquest. From the very beginning he flung himself into his part with an ease and *abandon* that could only spell success, and before very long we realised with a start that we were watching a real artiste in Willie Dalton as the Ragged Man.

Clive Wilkinson as the Sergeant was really good. Sinclair himself could hardly have found fault with his acting. His long and involved soliloquy on the barrel was one of the tit-bits of the play. And the half-grumbling, half-grim way in which the two constables, Ken. McKay and Con. Clifford, spoke about their duty and set about it was typically Irish. Humorous—yes, but for ears that know Ireland there was the note of pathos as well. For the old picture came up of the nation that had very little but fear and hate for "The Law," which is always opposed to "The People." But where now we hope that soon, "the small will rise up and the big fall down, and where we'll all change places at the Rising of the Moon."

Programme:

Gaelic Song—"The Coulin"
Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon, S.J.
Pianoforte Duet—"Hungarian Dance" Brahms
F. Synnott and B. Vallely.
Vocal Quartette—"The Owl and the Pussy Cat" R. de Koven
1st Tenor: P. Galvin.
2nd Tenor: B. Loughnan, B. Vallely
1st Bass: R. Proust, N. Chester.
2nd Bass: F. Synnott, T. Higgins.
Violin Solo—"Adagio" Mozart
P. MacMahon.
Song—"A Nation Once Again"
T. Higgins.
Pianoforte Solo—
Rev. Father Pigot, S.J.

Playlet:

"THE RISING OF THE MOON."
By Lady Gregory.

Persons:

Sergeant	C. Wilkinson
Ragged Man	W. Dalton
Policeman A.	K. McKay
Policeman B.	C. Clifford

The play shows how a Sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary fails in his duty for the sake of Granuaile (*a Jacobite name for Ireland*).

APRIL CONCERT.

This concert was characterised by a remarkable display by William Agnew Massey in the terpsichorean art that will long be remembered for its persistency and grace.

The Riverview glee singers made their debut, and we hope they have come to stay. Father Corcoran gave us a delightful lantern lecture after the concert on Niagara Falls, incidentally bringing in the work of the Jesuit missioners and martyrs in Canada.

The orchestra rendered selections during the evening.

PROGRAMME.

1 Overture—"Wienbleibt Wien" Schrammell
College Orchestra.
2 Song—"The Captain of the Pinafore" Sullivan
Rev. Father Walsh, S.J.
3 Pianoforte Duet—"Hungarian Dance" Brahms
F. Synnott and B. Vallely.
4 Vocal Quartette—"Evening" Abt
Riverview Glee Singers.
5 Violin Solo—"Andante Commoto" Beethoven
P. MacMahon
6 Lecture—"Niagara Falls"
Rev. Father Corcoran, S.J.

7 Valse—"La Rose" Ascher
College Orchestra.
8 Dance—Hornpipe
W. A. Massey
9 Clarionet Solo—"Che Farò" Gluck
Rev. B. Loughnan, S.J.
10 Round—"Halt! For the Bugles Sound" Bishop
Riverview Glee Singers.
11. Finale—"Silly Billy" Bendix
College Orchestra.

While the boys were away for the Mid-winter Holidays a concert was arranged for the employees at the College. All the items were well received, and a very enjoyable evening spent. After the concert the employees adjourned to the big refectory, where a sumptuous supper was awaiting them.

MICHAELMAS CONCERT.

Before we set out to greet our fleet during the Michaelmas Holidays, Rev. Mr. Dalton had yet another pleasant entertainment ready for us. This took place on Sunday, September 28th, and consisted of a sprightly concert, and the old favourite "Blind Beggars."

Both concert and comic opera were a great success. In the former F. Synnott opened the ball with Chaminade's pleasing "Ritournelle." Then we all fell willing victims to the charm of T. Higgin's song, "Ireland, My Ireland," wherein every native of the old land feels that his own particular birth-place has received the most honourable mention, and so is not jealous of the others named—though these are many. Next we were treated to a graceful exhibition of club swinging by Rev. Mr. Hanley, and then Elwyn Campbell made his debut as a vocalist, and deserved the applause he won.

But the quartette was the "bonne bouche," and even that was capped by the encore pièce de résistance, "Alexander's Ragtime Band." In the chorus of this we all joined fortissimo, and the effect was overwhelming.

"The Blind Beggars" was accorded a very hearty reception, and no wonder. The pair of artful mendicants were the "wide-awakest" blind men we ever saw; so wide awake indeed were they, that, in the course of a game of cards—which was an epic in elemental cheating—they happened to see one another—and that's the whole story! Not much of a plot of course, but then we had Offenbach's pretty music, which is always fresh and interesting, and the broad fun of the piece must ever appeal to audiences that are not quite spoilt.

W. Dalton, as Zachariah Morgan, reasserted his claim to fame, keeping us in roars of laughter from the very start. In this he was very ably seconded by A. Cunningham, a new star, but one who seemed to know all the tricks of the trade, and did the whining part of Buffles to perfection. The songs went remarkably well, and the instruments "went off" remarkably also.

The usual ending of the piece, was discarded. Instead, the Pedestrian, B. Vallely (a Yankee stranger from Arizona way), came back to see the blind men fighting like ordinary Christians with their eyes open. Indignant at having been taken in, he bails up the precious pair, then at revolver point he made them dance off to the police station, to the strains of "Scrumptious Mary," every bar of which he punctuated with a shot. This gave us an ending full of movement, in which the futuristic music of revolver shots mingled with the brayings of Zachariah's "trombwone" and the wails of Buffles' accordeon. On all this fell—or should have fallen!—a quick curtain, bringing to its close a happy hour, for which we again congratulate and thank all the artistes who made this Michaelmas Concert so pleasant and so successful.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo—"Ritournelle" A. Chaminade
F. Synnott.

Song—"Ireland, My Ireland" Allen Doone
T. Higgins.

Club Swinging—
Rev. Mr. Hanley, S.J.

Song—"The Better Land" Cowen
E. Campbell.

Vocal Quartette—"The Torpedo and the Whale" Audran

P. Galvin | F. Synnott
T. Higgins | C. Wilkinson

THE BLIND BEGGARS.

Operetta in One Act.
By J. Offenbach and H. B. Farnie.

Persons:

Zachariah Morgan (Blind, the result of an accident). W. Dalton.

Buffle's (Born blind—since when he sees very little). A. Cunningham.

A Pedestrian B. Vallely.

Scene: A Public Park.

—D F.

Swimming Carnival.

The Swimming Carnival this year, held on November 1st, was marked by several keenly-contested events, as well as by the presence of three teams from St. Aloysius' College, who came to test our prowess in, if not on, the water.

Short Distance Championship.—In the First Division this was won by C. Wilkinson, followed closely by K. Smith and K. Allan. The pace was hot throughout, and all finished close together. In the same race in Second Division the honours fell to K. Monie, followed by W. Horsley and R. Hogg. K. Monie won comfortably and swam well. J. Taylor, J. Arundel and W. Roberson got the respective places of honour in Third Division, the winner making great pace with occasional "bursts" of the "crawl," and winning easily.

Long Distance Championship.— In First Division this race fell to C. Wilkinson, followed closely by K. Allan; L. Henrys dropping out early in the race. In Second Division R. Hogg, K. Monie, and W. Horsley made a most exciting race, Hogg winning in fine style, but only by a touch. It seemed a gruelling race from start to finish, and the winner well deserved his laurels. In Third Division J. Taylor again carried off first prize without much effort, and was followed by J. Arundel and W. Roberson.

Short Distance Handicap of First Division.—Won after an exciting race by H. Regan; J. Wall and D. Arnold securing second and third places. In Second Division R. Hogg, getting a fine start, again secured a well deserved and loudly cheered win. T. Christian and F. Alvarez followed closely upon him, but were unable to make up the short distance which made him the winner. In the Third Division J. Taylor added to his already brilliant exploits by securing first place once more, this time with apparent ease, and was followed by H. Cotton and J. Arundel, who made a close race for second place.

The Teams Races.—There were, perhaps, the most exciting events of the morning, owing partly to the innate fascination of the races themselves, and partly to the fact they were all against another College.

In the "Over 16" race the Riverview representatives were K. Smith, K. Allan, C. Wilkinson and N. Foley. The home team won all their relays, but only by a small margin, and it was only in the final relay that C. Wilkinson made victory certain by getting an easy lead on his opponent.

The "Under 14" Teams Race.—In this event there was a really splendid display of swimming on the part of all the competitors. Jack Taylor and his cousin, J. Arundel, to-



F. Bolton, trying to get the Ball at end of Greasy Pole. 37

gether with W. Horsley, had all they could do to keep ahead of St. Aloysius' swimmers, Bryant, Scott and Spora. In the final relay W. Horsley secured a fine start from J. Arundel, and, though chased fiercely by Spora, won a magnificent race amid loud applause. His swimming was a treat to watch..

In the "Under 16" Teams Race St. Aloysius' won comfortably. In the first relay they got a good start upon W. Horsley (whose pluck, let it be said, in undertaking another race immediately after his freshly won battle of a few moments before cannot be too highly commended), and kept the lead throughout, despite the desperate efforts of K. Smith in the final to make up the lost ground. The Riverview representatives in this race were W. Horsley, R. Hogg, L. Henrys and K. Smith.

Neat Dive.—In the competition open to First Division N. Foley gained first place, G. Johnstone second place, and L. Henrys third place. In Second Division T. Christian, K. Monie and R. Hogg were placed first, second and third; while W. Roberson, H. Cotton and J. Arundel got first, second and third places respectively in Third Division.

In the competition open to the three Divisions, L. Henrys got first place, N. Foley and G. Johnstone second and third places respectively.

Some of the diving was exceptionally neat and the competition very keen. Only a shade of perfection separated the different places.

Greasy Pole.—The final item on the successful morning's sport was the ever popular Greasy Pole. W. A. Massey made many a gallant effort to seize the ball at the end, but fell each time with "deafening flatness" into the waters beneath. F. Bolton and J. Wall made some very good attempts at it, and at last K. Monie succeeded in catching "the trophy" and hanging on to it.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the punctuality and precision in which the starting and judging of the different events were carried out, and Father Healy may certainly assure himself that the Riverview baths have seldom if ever witnessed so successful a function of the kind.—T. J. McL.

OUR SODALITIES.

"I congratulate you all . . . who have given your names to the Sodality of Our Lady, because I feel I see in you the select battalion of true Christians; fervent Christians ready for no matter what sacrifice, with the help of our Blessed Mother and under the protection of the Almighty."

(Words of Pius X. in the solemn audience granted the Congress of Sodalities of Our Lady, September 7th, 1904.)

SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

President:
Rev. FATHER HASSETT, S.J.

Prefect: CYPRIAN BRYANT.

Sub-Prefect: CLIVE WILKINSON.

Council: FRANCIS SYNNOTT, GEOFFREY FORREST HUGHES, GODFREY JOHNSTONE, ALISTER MACKENZIE, HERBERT ALLAN.

During the past year the number of Sodalists has been very large, and the manner in which they have endeavoured to keep up their Daily Communions is very creditable. Every Saturday evening the Office of the Blessed Virgin is recited, and also on Sundays, Holidays of Obligation, and the principal feasts of Our Lady. On these days the medals are worn at Mass.

On May 18th the following were admitted into the Sodality by the late Rector, Father Patrick Keating, S.J.:—W. Dalton, P. Galvin, F. Gwynne, R. Proust, A. Evans, H. Regan, E. Sedgwick, F. Crommelin, G. Nash, A. Cunningham, L. Mackenzie, K. McKay, L. Divry.

On the 15th August, the Feast of the Assumption, the Rector (Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J.), received the following new members into the Sodality:—G. Trim, W. McEvilly, C. Morgan, L. Henrys. The Sodality now comprises those mentioned above with K. Allan, N. Foley, H. Rygate, and T. Higgins admitted last year.

—C. WILKINSON.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

President:
Rev. FATHER HEALY, S.J.

Prefect: M. CASEY.

Council: E. EVANS, F. HAYES, B. LEONARD, J. PAYTEN.

The following new members were received on December 3rd, the Feast of St. Francis Xavier:—R. Barry, J. Sellar, N. Meagher, T. Corcoran, E. Weaver, K. Monie, J. O'Keeffe, E. Barrau, V. Milligan.

The members of the Sodality have kept up their good name for piety, especially by their faithful adherence to Daily Communion.

—E. EVANS.

THIRD DIVISION SODALITY.

President:
Rev. FATHER HASSETT, S.J.

Prefect: J. ARUNDEL.

Sub-Prefect: E. CAMPBELL.

Council: L. REGAN, R. WILLIAMS, P. MEAGHER and J. MACKEN.

The following boys were received during the year:—J. Macken, W. Roberson, S. Mackenzie, F. Vavasour, W. Conlon, J. Conlon, G. Robertson, R. Williams, A. Paton, N. Horsley, H. Cotton, T. Cullen, R. Murphy, R. Sheldon, H. Hayes and W. Sheldon.

—J. ARUNDEL.



View of interior of Dalton Memorial Chapel, showing two of the new stained-glass windows. *Photo by Tesla*

Annual Athletic Sports.

Patron—Very Rev. T. GARTLAN, S.J.

OFFICIALS:

COMMITTEE AND HANDICAPPERS.

Ex-Students—

THE OFFICIALS OF THE O.B.U.

1st Division—

C. WILKINSON. F. SYNNOTT. G. JOHNSTONE.

2nd Division—

F. CARROLL. M. CASEY. W. WALL.

3rd Division—

J. MACKEN. A. PATON. W. ROBERSON.

Judges—

Mr. A. W. M. d'APICE
Dr. BURFITT.
Mr. M. CRANNEY.
Mr. B. A. McBRIDE.
Mr. G. HUGHES.
H. MORRISSEY.

Starter—Mr. I. B. NORRIS.
Timekeeper—Mr. A. McDONNELL.
Referee—Mr. H. E. MANNING.
Hon. Sec.—CLIVE WILKINSON.

THE second week of September was an exciting one for our athletes. Early every morning anxious groups surrounded the sports-board, and watched with keen interest the various arrangements of the heats, and the winners of the almost daily contests. The prophecies as to the champion athlete, who was to have his name carved on the Marble Shield, and form one of that solid phalanx of athletes of which First Division is so proud, were as numerous as they were contradicting. Tim Higgins, Raymond Proust and Clive Wilkinson were among the favourites; the prospects of each seemed bright, and the deciding day was awaited with impatience.

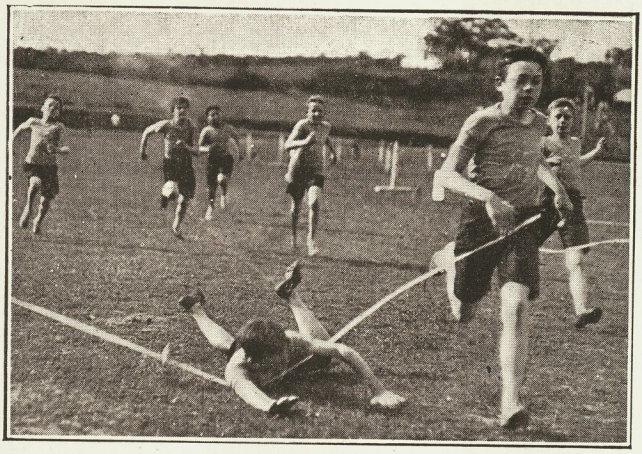
At length Sports' Day arrived, and we wended our way down the sinuous path that leads to the oval and heard the tones of the bell, warning us that the first event would be run shortly.

MORNING EVENTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

The events were well contested, and the finishes were very close; each first having to fight for his place, and having established his lead, had to be on his guard against a possible final dive on the part of the second. There were a few surprises in store for us. Tim Higgins showed splendid form and won two championship events, astonishing ever his warmest supporters. His final sprint in the 440 yards, from the pavilion to the tape, pursued closely by the swift "Tibby" and the formidable Proust, evoked the wildest enthusiasm possible. Word went round that Tim was going to spring other surprises, a rumour which soon proved to be correct. He won the next event—the broad jump.

Lawrie Henrys won the 880 yards rather easily and finished very fresh, showing that he



By courtesy of "Town and Country Journal."

THIRD DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIP (100 yds.).

Near Tape: E. Ryan (on ground), 2nd.; E. Campbell, 1st.; W. Roberson, 3rd.

At Back (reader's left to right): P. Meagher, G. Bateman, M. Barrau, J. Arundel.

had plenty of strength in reserve for the mile race in the afternoon. Frank Gwynne and Walter McEvilly were very prominent in the various heats.

In the open events First Division did rather well, considering the big handicap they gave to the rest of the house. Clive Wilkinson won the 440.

"How did Clive manage to win the 440?" was repeatedly asked. Some of the leading sports having no doubt most carefully and most scientifically examined the curves and points in his race, arrived at this conclusion: "That Clive studied the race most profoundly, and planned it most assiduously on the night of the 12th, in the full glare of the study lights, between the dread hour of ten and eleven, and by means of higher mathematics found a convenient value for "t" from that formula, so well known by the scientific stars of First Division, — $s = \frac{1}{2}$ ft^2. The positive solution of that quadratic therefore could alone account for the alarming speed with which he finished."

Ralph Weaver deserves to be congratulated on making such a fine finish in the 100 yards; as also Teddy Sedgwick for managing to get in amongst the first three in the 220 yards.

SECOND DIVISION.

There was great excitement in the air as the "Blues," so called from the colour of the singlets worn by the boys of this Division, crossed over to the eastern end of the oval; all eyes were on the four "champions," Frank Carroll, Bill Massey, Bob Hogg and Wally Wall: no race could result in a "walk over" with four such sprinters competing. *Conticuere omnes!*

At the time appointed the winners of the 440 yards heats, took up their positions at the quarter-mile mark, and after many false starts, finally got off together at the sound of the "blunderbuss." Frank Carroll sprinted rapidly to gain the inside track, and showed the onlookers that he meant business. It was certainly a question of *Quantum potes, tantum aude!* At several periods Bill Massey pressed the leader hard, and looked like passing ahead, but Frank quickened his speed, and outdistanced the indomitable Bill in the last fifty yards.

The Broad Jump was won in admirable fashion by W. Wall. Tommy Christian also showed good form, and jumped well.

Keith Monie, Vin. Milligan and Bob Hogg won their heats in the Obstacle Race.

Bernie Leonard won the Egg and Spoon Race so skilfully that we are inclined to think he practised many a time at North Sydney under the able direction of a well-known tennis player of that district.

THIRD DIVISION.

When the time came for the Egg and Spoon Race, there was great activity in the Third Division camp. They swarmed round Father Healy's basket of unbreakable eggs, and to the accompaniment of much cackling proceeded to examine them and see that there were no chicks under cover. The sound of the pistol made the heads of many of the com-

petitors nod, and their eggs fall; the other competitors proceeded on their way. The West Australian, Jack Arundel, came home first only to hear that he had not observed all the regulations, and so was disqualified. The Caledonian representative got first place, and Lawrie Regan second.

The Barrel Race was won by E. Ryan, Lawrie Regan getting second place; they wriggled like little eels through their barrels before many of the more rotund competitors could even force an entrance.

The telegraph board worked by our operator, Gerald Rygate, was a great success. Official notice of the races and the names of the winners were flashed from one end of the grounds to the other with almost alarming rapidity.

THE AFTERNOON EVENTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Shortly after the Newtown Brass Band had opened up the afternoon's programme, the "Whites" (so called from the colour of the singlets worn by the boys of First Division) emerged from the crowd and proceeded to the 100 yards scratch line. All eyes were focussed on them as they anxiously leaned forward waiting for the shot. Gus. O'Donnell got a fine start, and kept the lead for a time, but failed to increase his speed as R. Proust and T. Higgins came up to him, followed closely by Neville Chester, who won on the tape.

The Hurdle Race was one of surprise; no one expected Ken. McKay, who came up from the Infirmary that morning, to win it. He had formidable opponents in Clive, "Tibby," and Proust. Proust made a splendid dive as he closed in at the finish, leaving Ken the winner by only a slight margin.

The High Jump was won by R. Proust. Clive Wilkinson jumped very well, as also H. Rygate and A. Cunningham.

Probably the finest finish seen on the grounds this year in the long distance events was that of L. Henrys in the mile. Lawrie is under 16, but won this event in fine style.

The results of the day show that R. Proust and T. Higgins have the most points for the champion athlete. The swimming races have to be counted in yet, as also the physical culture exercises, gymnastic display and boxing, before the champion's name can be carved on the Marble Shield.

The results of the Championship Events are as follows:—

100 Yards Championship.—N. Chester, 1; R. Proust, 2; N. Foley, 3.

220 Yards Championship.—N. Foley, 1; R. Proust, 2; T. Higgins, 3.

440 Yards Championship.—T. Higgins, 1; N, Foley, 2; R. Proust, 3.

880 Yards Championship.—L. Henrys, 1; F. Gwynne, 2; N. Foley, 3.

Mile Championship.—L. Henrys, 1; N. Foley, 2; T. Higgins, 3.

120 Yards Hurdle Championship.—K. McKay, 1; C. Wilkinson, 2; R. Proust, 3.

Broad Jump.—T. Higgins (18 ft. 6 in.), 1; N. Chester, 2; R. Proust, 3.

High Jump.—R. Proust (4 ft. 11 in.), 1; C. Wilkinson, 2; K. McKay, 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Two championship events were to be decided in the afternoon, the 100 Yards and the 120 Yards Hurdles. In the first event W. Massey sprinted right from the start. He was pursued by F. Carroll, the πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς, but bright-eyed fate was in Bill's favour, and he breasted the tape first, amidst great applause. F. Carroll won the hurdles, W. Wall getting second place.

The handicap events were well contested. Liberal starts were given only to those who had practised *coram publico*. In the handicap open events some of the junior boys showed up well. Noel Meagher is to be congratulated, not only on the length of time he led in the 440 handicap, but also on his grit and pluck in getting third, though encompassed by stalwarts of First Division—notably, Anthony Cunningham and the winner, Clive Wilkinson.

Ned Vavasour, the Κρατερὸς Διομήδης of Second Division, nobly upheld the reputation of the New Zealanders in the 220 Yds., though he had a hard fight to keep off his countryman, Bede Loughnan, who put in a splendid finish. Ned's win in the 100 Yards created quite a sensation among his class mates.

M. Casey upheld the honour of the Junior Class by winning in real olympian fashion the 100 yards Maiden Handicap.

The results of the Second Division Championship Events are as follows:—

100 Yards Championship.—W. Massey, 1; F. Carroll, 2; K. Monie, 3.

120 Yards Hurdles Championship.—F. Carroll, 1; W. Wall, 2; R. Hogg, 3.

220 Yards Championship.—F. Carroll, 1; W. Massey, 2; K. Monie, 3.

880 Yards Championship.—R. Hogg, 1; W. Wall, 2; F. Carroll, 3.

High Jump.—W. Wall, 1; F. Alvarez, 2; R. Hogg, 3.

Broad Jump.—W. Wall.

RESULTS OF HANDICAP RACES—OPEN EVENTS.

100 Yards (Maiden).—M. Casey, 1; R. Weaver, 2; C. Wilkinson, 3.

440 Yards.—C. Wilkinson, 1; H. Rygate, 2; N. Meagher, 3.

220 Yards.—E. Vavasour, 1; B. Loughnan, 2; E. Sedgwick, 3.

120 Yards Hurdles.—R. Proust, 1; C. Wilkinson, 2; N. Chester, 3.

100 Yards Hurdles.—E. Vavasour, 1; R. Weaver, 2; B. Loughnan, 3.

DIVISION III.

The lilliputians were once more excited when the telegraph board flashed its message, "100 Yards Championship, Third Division." The unbeaten Michael from Kiama toed the line with little Billy from Ocean Island, and the fleet-footed Elwyn.

After a hard battle Elwyn won, followed closely by the Kiama representative.

A chorus of cheers greeted Bill Sheldon and Barney Allen as they walked under the barrier and took up their positions nearer the end than the start of the 200 Yards Handicap. "Who is going to win, Bill?" "Barney—I don't think," came the swift reply. When the said four-stone gentlemen were put back about a hundred yards, the pistol went off, and all the division got under way. Barney and Bill lead midst tremendous cheers as far as the pavilion, when Frank Vavasour took the lead and kept it to the end. Barney thundered in second, followed by Lawrie Regan.



By courtesy of "Town and Country Journal."
R. Proust.
Winning the Senior High Jump.

The Barrel Race was won by Lawrie Regan, who managed to "steer his bark" with mathematical precision; probably his geometrical knowledge of a straight line saved him from adopting the triangular and octagonal courses of some of the elementarians. Jack Conlon thought he was winning till he took the paper bag off his head and discovered he was but fifty yards west of the finishing post.

The results of the Third Division events are as follows:—

100 Yards Championship.—E. Campbell, 1; E. Ryan, 2; W. Roberson, 3.

220 Yards Handicap.—F. Vavasour, 1; B. Allen, 2; L. Regan, 3.

100 Yards Handicap.—W. Roberson, 1; E. Campbell, 2; G. Robertson, 3.

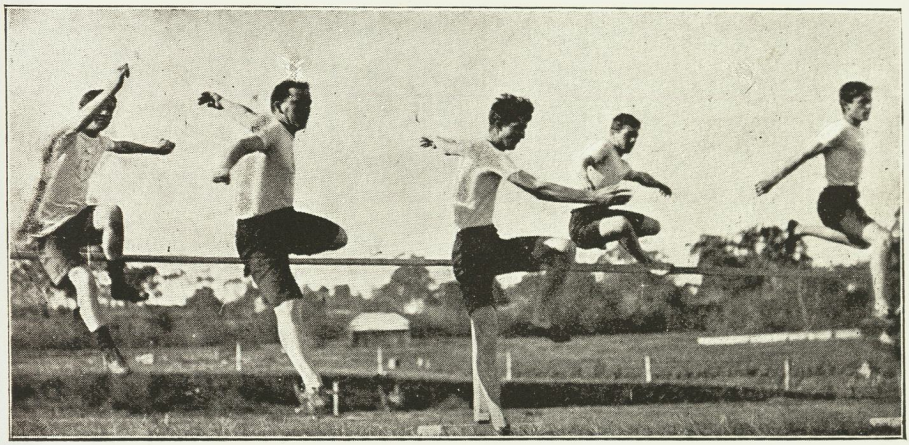
220 Yards Championship.—E. Ryan, 1; E. Campbell, 2; G. Bateman, 3.

Barrel Race.—L. Regan, 1; W. Conlon, 2; G. Robertson, 3.

High Jump.—W. Roberson, 1; E. Ryan, 2; G. Bateman, 3.

Broad Jump.—E. Ryan, 1; G. Bateman, 2; F. Vavasour, 3.

A feature of the sports was the running of the New Zealanders in the long distance events, nearly all these events being won by them.



By courtesy of "Town and Country Journal."

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP HURDLES.

N. Foley, A. O'Donnell, K. McKay (1st), C. Wilkinson (2nd), R. Proust (3rd).

The ex-students' race was not run off, as sufficient entries had not been received.

Thus closed a most enjoyable sports meeting, so successfully organised by Father Healy, and so efficiently carried out by the officials, whose names were a strong guarantee that the programme for 1913 would be crowned with success.

The Committee return warmest thanks to the following for their kind donations towards the prize fund:—The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, D.D., the Very Rev. J. Ryan, S.J., the Rev. G. Kelly, S.J., the Rev. T. Kenny, S.J., the Rev. E. Corish, S.J., Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Dalglish, Mrs. Doneley, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Macken, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Cruise, Mrs. Alvarez, Hon. T. Hughes, M.L.C., Hon. P. Murphy, M.L.C., A. W. M. d'Apice, Esq., F. Du Boise, Esq., A. Du Boise, Esq., Dr. John Kain, B. McKay, Esq., R. J. Hogg, Esq., H. D. Vavasour, Esq., Colonel J. Paton, T. W. Landers, Esq., D. McAlary, Esq., M. Galvin, Esq., Barney Allen, Esq., R. Hayes, Esq., P. Allan, Esq., J. C. Paterson, Esq., A. McDermott, Esq., P. Conlon, Esq., F. Crommelin, Esq., P. Meagher, Esq., M. Kelly, Esq., K. Ryan, Esq., E. B. Cotton, Esq., R. F. L. Horsley, Esq., T. MacMahon, Esq., W. Monie, Esq., M. Butler, Esq., R. Harding, Esq., L. W. Dodge, Esq., S. Slater, Esq., C. Pearson, Esq., S. Fraser, Esq., Reg. L. (Snowy) Baker, Esq. Messrs. Mark Foy and Co., E. J. Forbes and Co., Bryant and Hayes, Nock and Kirby, Gille and Co., Alcock and Co., David Jones Ltd., H. A. Smith, Esq., W. T. Kerr, Esq., Messrs. James Stedman, Ltd., Edwin Finn, Esq., Messrs. Anthony Hordern & Sons, George B. Philip & Son.

M.H.

ON THE LAND



A FARM TRAMWAY TERMINUS AT BURNS' BAY.



MAIN FARM TRAMWAY PASSING THROUGH ORCHARD.



AT WORK ON SECOND DIVISION FIELD



BROTHER DOYLE AND HIS MEN.

421

College Jottings



EXCURSIONISTS.
(See illustration "On the Land.")

Feb. 4.—The academic year begins.

Feb. 12.—Father Pigot received an interesting ship bulletin, bearing this date, from little Jack Macken, who was travelling to America by the S.S. "Ventura."

The ship's wireless operator had intercepted the message about poor Captain Scott as it was flashed from Macquarie Island, and those on board were therefore practically the first in the world to hear of the terrible disaster.

The bulletin ran thus:—"Special: the following received by long distance wireless from Macquarie Island direct on the 'Ventura' has not yet been published in any newspaper in the world, only having been sent to Wellington at 5 a.m. this morning." Here followed the message about poor Captain Scott with which we are all so familiar.

Feb. 15.—Father Healy, who has been appointed Prefect of First Division, in succession to Father Hartnett, who has been transferred to St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, is anxious to make First Division bigger. Eighteen boys were promoted to this division to-day. They are a fine lot of fellows, the great majority of them being excellent at games; so there will be a healthy spirit of competition for places in the teams in the Senior Division.

Formerly there were comparatively few boys in First Division; it is intended now to keep about the same number there as in Second Division. In recent years the Second Division had the greater number of boys, and could put many teams on the field. The Third XV. were usually recruited exclusively from the Second Division. This Division has still the spirit of old times, so its teams should give a good account of themselves, even if they do not succeed like their

illustrous predecessors in covering themselves with glory.

The following boys were promoted to First Division:—R. Proust, A. Evans, N. Foley, A. Cunningham, L. Mackenzie, F. Crommelin, F. McDermott, F. Gwynne, P. Galvin, A. Conlon, P. MacMahon, P. Allan, G. Nash, R. Weaver, A. Regan, N. Chester, J. Wall, D. Arnold; and the following to Second Division: F. Cruise, W. Horsley, O. Landers, F. Kelly, W. Scriven, W. Dalton, F. Alvarez, V. Conlon, C. Dalglish, J. Tyson Doneley, J. Sellar, C. Clifford, J. Payten, J. Seymour Allan, L. Burke.

Feb. 20.—Rowing in full swing in preparation for the two forthcoming regattas.

March 17.—St. Patrick's Day Celebrations. Owing to the bad tide it was found impossible to hold the usual swimming carnival before dinner. Some few events were run off late in the afternoon, but as it got chilly early, the boys did not stop long in the water. Bayly Payten won the Second Division Handicap, Ken Smith getting second. In the Third Division events Willie Roberson got first place, Jack Arundel second, and Allan Paton third. Cecil Clifford won the Handicap Billiards in Second Division; Wally Wall won the Handball Handicap, Keith Monie being second.

April 19.—This afternoon we played two teams from St. Aloysius' College, and were successful in both matches. The visitors showed some fine individual play, but our combination proved too strong for them.

—Alec. Christie.

April 21.—Good weather set in at last, so the half day in honour of the win of the Fours at the All Schools' Regatta was given; in addition the evening study was shortened.

April 22.—A strong body of junior cadets manned the boats and went up the river "reconnoitring," so they alleged. The senior cadets did the usual drill. Many of them have just prepared speeches for the coming debate, and are convinced that the "Australian system of Compulsory Training is worthy of their enthusiastic support."

April 24.—William Massey, though temporarily dispensed from football, has not neglected to take some exercise. During his free time he has made a very useful and ornamental addition to his playroom, a letter rack. Many thanks, Will.

April 29.—"Where were you, boys, all the afternoon?"

"Shooting and helping Father Hassett," was the rather disquieting reply.

April 30.—There was a very interesting match played here yesterday between the Scallies and the Fifths. The Fifths were very brave, but the Scallies were very big, and so they won.

—Clarrie Fitzpatrick (Elements).

May 1.—Ascension Thursday. Sunday order.

A team picked exclusively from Second Division played the Sydney Grammar Lower School 1st XV. to-day, and won comfortably.

Grammar won the toss and left 'View to kick off with the wind and rain against them. Up to half-time the game was very even, but on resuming play 'View got some fine rushes on, most of which resulted in scores, which finally swelled our total to 37. The visitors did not cross the home line.

—J. Seymour Allan.

P.S.—At the half-time interval an exhibition of one-man-a-side football was given by "Barney & Bill Ltd.," which evoked the warmest applause.—J.S.A.

Opening night of the Second Division Debate. Twenty-five members have prepared speeches to address the House, so many convincing things will be said between this and Sunday evening on "Compulsory Training."

May 9.—Two interesting "out" matches played against Sydney Grammar. The Firsts drew with their opponents, no score all. R. Proust, C. Bryant, E. Sedgwick and N. Foley played particularly well.

The Thirds beat Grammar Thirds by the narrow margin of one point, scores 6-5.
Both games were keenly contested, but not even the close proximity of the Stadium induced the players to play anything but the ball.
Mr. Marks, who very kindly acted as umpire for the junior match, congratulated the winners on the way they handle the ball, and said they play like a lot of little tigers.

—J. Tyson Doneley.

May 10.—St. Benedict's Sodality came up to play the Thirds.
They found that Tommy Corcoran, the nippy half, Frank Carroll, the speedy wing man and some other "redoubtables" were under the nurse's care after their strenuous work yesterday. Joe Payten, Freddie Hayes and others nobly stepped into the breach, but by half time the visitors were 6 to nil, and when the final whistle blew they had added another half dozen points to their score.
Brother Hugh, the President of St. Benedict's Sodality, kindly acted as umpire.

—"Observer."

May 11.—Claude Moore (captain of the First XV. (1911) and Hugh Macken came over to Mass from "Carrum Carrum," Longueville. A match had been arranged between the Firsts and Seconds, the latter being conceded some points. The services of Claude as centre forward were secured for the Seconds; needless to say their pack proved very solid.

May 12.—It was with profoundest regret that the boys heard this morning the sad news that Father Rector had taken seriously ill. All felt that in Father Keating they had one who was at once a father and a friend. He was ever ready to sympathise in trouble and congratulate in success. His door was ever open to big and small.

May 17.—All went to North Sydney to pay their last respects to the remains of the late Rector. A full account of his illness and death is given in this issue.

May 21.—The boys are wearing black bands round the arms of the football jerseys out of respect to the memory of their late Rector.

May 22.—Corpus Christi. Half day. Procession of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon to the arbour and back.

May 25.—Wet day. The gymnasium, which has been transformed during the last few weeks, proved a veritable boon.
This morning the Thirds, Fourths and Fifths were coached in it, and in the afternoon the three Divisions, in turn, took their exercise there.

May 26.—The accounts of last Wednesday's matches have reached us.
Some good football was witnessed. At half-time the Firsts were leading against Newington—last year's premiers—and victory seemed to be ours. In the second half our team, for different reasons, began to lose ground, and were ultimately defeated.
The Thirds just managed to secure a win; the only try scored in the match being got by Dick Burton, a new boy, a dashing forward from the land of the Maoris.

May 30.—Feast of the Sacred Heart. Half day. Solemn Benediction.

June 1.—The Fifths were astir early this morning making arrangements for the match against a "five stone four" team from St. Benedict's. They visited Second Division, not in quest of men this time, but of armour, belonging to the Thirds in the form of ear guards, shin pads, knee protectors, kangaroo hide laces, approved boot studs, etc., etc.
"Give us a game," shouted a group of small members of the Second Division. "Thanks awfully," was the reply of a tiny Fifth, declining the offer, "We want all the glory for our Division."
"Wait till the opponents arrive, you'll be around here again looking for something more solid than 'togs,'" said a Second Division prophet.

The prophecy proved correct, but only by chance, for at the last minute it was discovered that Norman Fitzpatrick could not play for 'View, so a useful "non-loquacious" Second Divisioner was invited to fill up the breach. Previous arrangements prevented this player, always welcome by the Fifths, from accepting the game, and the services of Oswald Landers were eventually secured. Play: 'View lost the toss and from the kick-off the forwards followed on well. Noel Meagher secured the ball and scored a try. It was not converted. The vistors beat us each time in the scrum. Towards half-time the ball went dangerously near our line, but the full-back by a lovely liner brought 'View out of danger.

After half-time St. Benedict's got a rush on; they beat our backs, and scored. This made the score 3 all, at which it remained till full time. Mr. Hanley, S.J., kindly acted as umpire.

—"Footballer."

June 4.—The Thirds played a draw against North Shore Grammar; scores, 3 points all. Shore got their try within the first five minutes. Our try was got by the full-back within the first five minutes after resuming play after half-time.

. . .

Low scoring seems to be the rule in their principal school matches this half. In the match against Newington the Thirds won 3 to nil; against Sydney Grammar the Thirds won by one point, 6 to 5; and to-day, in the match against North Shore, only 3 points were scored by either side.

—James Tyson Doneley.



THIRD XV., 1913. [*Photo. by Tesla.*]

Principal Matches (1st half): *v.* Newington, won, 3-nil; *v.* Sydney Grammar, won, 6-5; *v.* North Shore, draw, 3-3. Matches lapsed 2nd half owing to epidemic in Sydney.

Back Row— J. Tyson Doneley, V. Conlon, W. Massey, M. Casey, C. Pinnock, B. Vallely, R. Burton, J. Thom, C. Ryan.

Middle Row—R. Hogg, J. Kelly, W. Wall, B. Payten (capt.), K. Smith, T. Corcoran, K. Monie.

Front Row—T. Hayes, J. Payten, F. Carroll.

June 6.—The Thirds have done much to uphold the honour of the College on the playing fields. They have not been beaten in a single school match for two and a half years.

This evening they were given a "supper." Special tables were reserved for them. When they came into the Refectory the boys greeted them with tremendous clapping. Then they sat down to a delicious repast. The tables groaned under the weight of cream puffs, cream horns, rosy apples, etc., etc., calculated to make any boy intensely pleased with himself and everybody else.

Towards the end of supper the Captain of the House, Clive Wilkinson, called for three cheers for the Thirds, which were heartily given.

The team were not unmindful of those who had gone to considerable trouble to entertain them in the way described, and so three cheers rang out through the spacious Riverview Refectory for Father Minister and Brother Doyle.

—Paul Meagher.

June 7.—The Thirds dined early to-day and caught the 10 o'clock boat to the city, where they went to see "Quo Vadis." In order to make their outing as pleasurable as possible they were freed from the afternoon study; they caught the quarter to six boat, at which hour they are usually immersed in "exercises," and got home in nice time for supper.

All were delighted that the little team received these marks of recognition for their plucky play, as unlike the Firsts they do not receive any privileges by custom. At the same time it must be confessed that they received many "windfalls."

. . .

Fifths played St. Benedict's again. Noel Meagher, Jack Fraser and Simon Mackenzie specially distinguished themselves. The final scores were 12 to nil in favour of the visitors. They scored most in the first half. We had the sun in our eyes the first half, and in the second half there was hardly any sun to be in anyone's eyes. In this half 'View exerted themselves. It was a silly thing that Paul Meagher did—he ran into Jack Fraser.

—Gordon Robertson and Willie Conlon.

. . .

The Fourths succumbed to St. Benedict's team 27-nil.

One of the visitors, named Tracey, specially distinguished himself. Though only a school-boy, he put fear into the hearts of many of the local men, and so they did not appear at their best. Bob Hogg was the "star" player for the home side, but even Bob did not display any anxiety to stop the many and varied movements of the opposing "star," who scored repeatedly.

Mr. McLoughlin, S.J., kindly acted as umpire.

—E. Vavasour.

June 8.—Dress Rehearsal of "The Tempest"; a "sleep-in" the following morning for the actors. As matters turned out the Third Divisioners taking part did not have the pleasure of staying in when the others were being roused to resume their usual daily labours. The morning was very wet, and the Prefect of Health, ever mindful of the little ones, prescribed a "sleep-in" for all Third Division.

. . .

Frank Synnott and Raymond Proust played with the Combined Schools against Duntroon Military College. Frank is a fine forward doing particularly effective work in the line-out, until such time as the opponents form a right estimate of his "far-reaching" powers, and take to scrumming. Both our representatives played well.

June 10.—Usual holiday for the Juniors, the day before their examinations begin.

June 14.—House examinations begin.

June 16.—Feast of St. John Francis Regis, S.J. Benediction.

June 18.—Great pyrotechnic display in Second Division, followed by cream puffs and cream horns—the prizes won at the last shop match.

June 19.—Break-up day *at last!* No thoughts now except of home and of mother.

July 15.—Date of return.

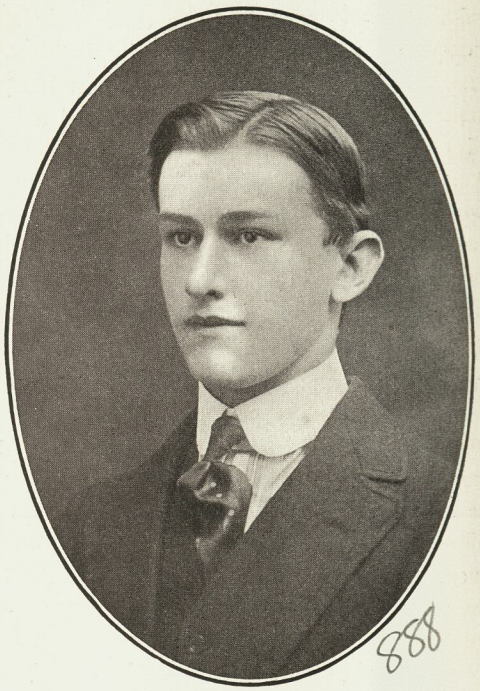
July 17.—Dr. Sanderson Lloyd in attendance to vaccinate all who have not yet been vaccinated. He will be here to-morrow and other days to meet the late-comers. The Community and Staff were vaccinated some days ago.

July 19.—All delighted to welcome Father Gartlan home to Riverview. Father Gartlan first came to the College in 1881, and with the exception of two short periods spent in parish work, he has been with us ever since.

July 21.—Holiday in honour of the Junior Examination results. Special congratulations to Frank Gwynne, Raymond Proust, and Jack Wall.

July 22.—A friend has sent us a cutting from one of the papers giving the following account of Raymond Proust's play as full-back for the annual Combined Schools versus University match:—"The All Schools' full-back, Proust, stopped repeated rushes, and was kept busy during both halves. He rarely had a chance of getting in his kick. The burly University forwards swooped down on him time and again. He would dive on the ball and disappear in a tangle of legs and feet, but come out unscathed. Absolutely without fear, he seemed to bear a charmed life."

Raymond's rise in football has been particularly rapid. The season before last he emerged from Third Division and got his game in the Fourths, and an occasional game in the Thirds. Last season he shone as a three-quarter line man and occasionally went full-back in the Thirds. This season he got



(Photo. by J. C. Cruden).

Raymond Proust.

Full-back for All Schools' against University and against Duntroon.

a couple of games with the Seconds, and then got his place on the First XV.

We understand that he was selected unopposed to fill the position of full-back in the All Schools'.

We might mention that Raymond also plays a good game of cricket; he was captain of the Third XI. His name also appears in the list of the successful candidates at the Junior University Examinations; he emerged from this ordeal with Matriculation honours.

July 23.—Ted Weaver's answer to the question set in the Rudiments English Examination deserves, we think, to find its way into print. He was asked: "Tell what you know about the battle of Lake Regillus." The examinee proceeds (sic): "I am going to tell you what I know about the battle of Lake Regillus. There was a man named the Great Twin Brethren, Twin Brethren was a great and good man, he always fought for Rome; it says at the end of the story, 'Where dwell the Great Twin Brethren who

fought so well for Rome.' There was another ancient leader named Aulus. Aulus was very young when he started fighting, after a while he became so popular that he was made Aulus the Dictator. The battle of Lake Regillus was a large fight between the Romans and the Tusculum. The Romans were successful, only for the Great Twin Brethren Rome would have lost."

July 24.—No regular games are being played—vaccinated arms the cause. One enterprising group started a camp fire; the idea caught on, and camp fires are the order of the day.

Enterprise went still further, and toast and tea were added to the order of the day. The bill of fare would have included many other things, only that "City 4518" has ceased to answer for the present, Mrs. Lee's shop having been taken down owing to alterations to the wharves.

Mrs. Lee's shop has for many years played an important part in the life of Riverview boys; all were pleased to hear that Mrs. Lee was taking a well-deserved holiday, and, we might say, a holiday on full pay, as she was allowed compensation, liberal we heard, during the time the Harbour Trust was reconstructing the wharves.

Some of our friends living away from Sydney may not have heard of this reconstruction work. Some of the old wharves have been re-built, and new ones made. The Lane Cove steamers start now from a delightful wharf right on the corner of Circular Quay and Pitt Street—just where the steamers of the E. & A. Line formerly berthed. The Parramatta ferry boats are to leave from where the Lane Cove boats formerly left.

July 31.—St. Ignatius' Day. The feast of the founder of the Society of Jesus was, as usual, held in high honour at Riverview. In the morning there was Missa Cantata; in the evening Solemn Benediction; after Benediction a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Russia" was given by our popular drawing master, Mr. Alfred Coffey.

There were not the usual games during the day owing to the number of boys who had sore arms following on vaccination. Besides, a good number of the country boys have not yet returned.

During the day a number of the city clergy called at the College.

Aug. 1.—Jack Sellar somewhere in the offing. His parcel from the Civil Service arrived yesterday.

Aug. 2.—All down to the wharf to say "au revoir" to Father Corcoran, who is leaving by the "Orama" for Ireland. He will be away twelve months.

During his long stay at Riverview, and especially during the last five years, when as Minister and Prefect of Health he came into such close contact with them, the boys had an opportunity of realising what



Evenly Matched!

St. Benedict's (on reader's left); St. Ignatius' on the right.

kindly qualities Father Corcoran possesses. A warm welcome awaits him on his return. Though he was naturally pleased to have an opportunity of seeing his native land once more, still, as he himself said, he will surely miss the sunshine and life and the kindly hearts of men and boys at Riverview.

Aug. 3.—Home Sunday. Messrs. McLoughlin and Fitzgibbon, S.J., kindly arranged a picnic for the boys whose parents and friends live far from the College.

Aug. 5.—Brother Doyle besieged for camp fire requisites; amongst other requests made were some for "sample packets" of billy tea.

Aug. 6.—Bayly Payten, Bryan Vallely, Jim Thom, Ken Smith and Charlie Ryan promoted to First Division. Noel Meagher, Norman Fitzpatrick, Vin Milligan and Edward Weaver promoted to Second.

Aug. 8.—Very small boy, pointing to the sun dial in the garden: "What's this, Dad?"

Father, at a loss to explain: "It's a . . . what shall I say?"

Mother: "It's a 'tick tick,' dear, that does not go round."

Small Boy (still pressing): "Well, let us go and wind it."

Father and Mother, both extricating themselves: "We'll have to catch the boat now, dear."

Aug. 10.—Great excitement on the new hand-ball court. Mr. McLoughlin, S.J., and Bob Hogg playing Mr. Hanley, S.J., and Jack Macken; when the study bell rang the latter were leading in the third game by two points.

Aug. 11.—Bill Sheldon's biography, as it came from himself:

"At three years of age I used to cry if sent to school. Went there without crying at four. At six could read like Barney does now. At seven could read quite well. At eight I came to Riverview." *Prospere procede*, Bill!

Aug. 11.—No bell answered at present like the evening quarter-past-five bell. The forward rushes along the bottom corridor and the rushes back again are simply startling. The "six-twenty" bell in the morning elicits anything but a spontaneous response; but there is a difference between the two calls, one invites the weary ones to the resumption of toil, the other invites them to the camp-fire and toast.

Great numbers of the junior boys are not playing football, as "crusts" are still on the vaccinated arms. They will play very little, if any, football during the rest of the season.

Aug. 15.—Feast of the Assumption. Sunday Order.

Before Mass the new candidates were received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, and the reredos for the Lady Chapel and crown for the Statue of Our Lady were blessed by Father Rector. A full account of these two ceremonies is given in other columns of this issue.

The Third Division boys amused themselves with a paper chase. We believe the hares were not captured.

The Second Division boys played a handball tournament. Bob Hogg gained first place; Frank Carroll, second; Tommy Christian, third. The boys of the Senior Division are practising hard for the competition game tomorrow.

Aug. 16.—Magnificent game played against North Shore. Our Firsts were leading at half-time, and kept the lead until near the end, when some of our backs began to show signs of fatigue. The opponents came swooping down towards our line, time after time, but were repulsed. At last one of their three-quarters got through and scored. The visitors now led. 'View made a determined effort to add to their score, but were unsuccessful.

Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor invited a number of Jack's friends to a motor trip and picnic at Cronulla to celebrate Jack's fourteenth birthday. A large car met the boys at the Quay on their arrival by the quarter-to-nine boat. Mr. Taylor unfortunately was indisposed the day of the picnic, but Mrs. Taylor accompanied the boys and

entertained them at a sumptuous luncheon. The catering was done by Sargents. The picnickers assure us that it is a pleasant sensation to be going a-picnicking when they might, but for the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, be going a-studying. They enjoyed themselves, so they state, on the Cronulla beach even more than they would have in the Division. And even if Jack Sellar did get a little wet, was he not fortunate in spending the night at home with mother, having "an early bed, a sleep-in," and breakfast and lunch served upstairs.

It is true that something did go wrong with the steering gear, and that they could not, in consequence, get home in time for evening study. But after all, as even Father Prefect of Studies will admit, "accidents *will* happen sometimes." *Ad multos annos,* Jack!

—Noel Meagher.

Aug. 28.—Bill Sheldon felt highly honoured but much confused when Father Rector introduced him to Father John Ryan, S.J. (the Superior of the Jesuits in Australia). "It was only when Father Ryan had gone," said Bill, "that I *fought* of asking for a 'sleep-in.' "

Sept. 1.—Walking on stilts is all the rage among the small boys at present. The Williams brothers excel in the art.

Clarrie has taken to using the stilts, and with this new amusement fresh problems suggest themselves to his mind.

He wishes to know before trying it, if taking stilts on the grass constitutes an offence, within the meaning of one of the oft proclaimed of the local acts.

[If you must cross that grass, Clarrie, invest in an aeroplane. This is the only safe way we know of, and even this is not absolutely safe. Bill protested on a famous occasion that he was not on the grass because he had one foot off the grass, but poor Bill's contention was not upheld by the higher courts—for fuller particulars apply to Bill personally.— Editors.]

Sept. 3.—Bill (after doing a "hundred" in good time): "Eh, Clive, does 'All Schools' mean the sports here, or here and somewhere else?"



Captain of the House (in 1923?)
Bill Sheldon.

Sept. 6.—Bill (preparing the master for a sad disappointment): "Please sir, it will be very awkward about that essay I've got to do for you. You see, I have to go to the matron's now to get a bath; after that I'll have to have a play to get warm, and after that—well study will be over. So please don't expect an exercise from me to-day."

Sept. 7.—Home Sunday. A party of boys, accompanied by the Third Division Prefect and Mr. Fitzgibbon, S.J., went in the boats to what is locally known as "Third of Grammar Point."

—John Sellar.

Sept. 8.—Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady. Half day.

Sept. 9.—Handicaps out for the Sports. As usual the handicappers formed a higher opinion of the sprinting powers of many of the candidates than did the candidates themselves. Bede Loughnan, it appears, was a "dark horse."

Sept. 10.—Frank Carroll, it would appear, is equal to any emergency. He was resting behind one of the "obstacles" on the field to-day when the report of the starting gun drew him up to attention. He discovered that one of his long distance races had just been started, so he duly repaired to the scratch mark, and then set off in hot pursuit

of the field. Though he got what was admittedly a "bad start," he finished first.

Sept. 14.—Cricket season begins, and its companion, swimming.

We wonder if our friends give their pliant limbs to "cricket's many toils" as freely as to "the buoyant billows."

Senior and Junior Picnic.—Despite yesterday's stormy weather, which threatened to spoil our picnic, we could not have had a better day than to-day. With Father Little in charge we started off in the launch at about 10.30 for Middle Harbour. As usual the football went overboard and was rescued with difficulty. Killarney was too thickly populated, so we retreated to Flat Rock. Here there was only one other party of picknickers. We partook of the goodly banquet provided by Brother Doyle, and then set out to explore the surrounding country. The other party seemed to find the sand-flies troublesome, and announced the fact through a megaphone. We embarked once more and set sail for Clark Island. We were, or seemed to be, an object of interest to the people in a launch that pursued us, and took a photo. just before we came to Clark Island. Immediately on landing there was a wild race round the island, in which Harry was first favourite with the spectators—Americans—who declared that they would have the boy in the red socks. We then had a Gargantuan feast of cocoa and cakes, and when all had put away from them the desire of meat and drink, our prow was turned homewards. The trip back by moonlight was, perhaps, the most enjoyable part of the outing. Songs were sung all the way, Father Little being soloist, and Paddy Galvin accompanist. Just before we arrived at the boatshed, three cheers were given for Father Little. In response to cries for a speech, he exhorted us not to let such sentiments of mutual admiration end in smoke. Altogether it was a most enjoyable day's outing.

—Geoffrey Forrest Hughes.

Sept. 20.—The following boys are representing the College at the All Schools' Sports, held on the University Oval:—Lawrence Henrys, Walter McEvilly, Raymond Proust, Robert Hogg, Norman Foley, Gordon Trim, William Massey, Wallace Wall, Noel Meagher, Norman Fitzpatrick.

Tommy Christian let his hat go overboard on the way in to see the Sports, but as luck would have it, Mr. Coffey was passing in his launch and rescued Tommy's "boater."

Sept. 21.—Second Division dormitory was voted "decidedly shrewd" to-day, when over 100 yards of carpet, besides several hearth-rugs, were put down. Some large devotional pictures, copies of the well-known masterpieces, have been ordered from America. They will adorn the walls. Linoleum has been laid down in the open-air dormitory. Some visitors expressed themselves as agreeably surprised to notice that the boys refrained from interfering with the plants and flowers in the garden, but when they saw the rows of pot plants in the dormitories they still were more surprised. "This generation of boys must be much quieter than our generation," remarked one gentleman.

Sept. 25.—Father Minister entertained the boy prefects at afternoon tea in the "Cottage."

Sept. 26.—Bill Sheldon was so surprised that Barney Allen, of all students, should know so little about the ponies, that he sent in the following jotting (sic.): "Barney tried to explain to Father Haset, S.J., how he got his Shetlan pony. He said that a racehorse had a little pony, and the racehorse died when the pony was small, so without a mother the pony never grew any more, and so it became a minashure racehorse, or as they call them on his station, a Shetlan. Do you ever hear such a story?"

—Bill Sheldon.

Oct. 1.—To the Editors: "Something belonging to one of the prefects was found on the top field to-day. It is of no pecuniary

value; we doubt that at auction even a bid could be got for it. What would you advise us to do with it?" [Leave it at this office. —Editors.]

Oct. 2.—Broke up for the Michaelmas Holidays after dinner to-day.

Oct. 6.—Returned this evening.

The Third Division dormitory was overhauled during the holidays, and new carpet laid down.

Oct. 7.—Under the heading, "A Short Stay in the Bush," Jim Tyson Doneley, who hails from "Yarrandine," Darling Downs, sends us in the following jotting:—

"A train journey brings you from the buzz of the city to the nearest railway station. Here you are met by one of the station hands, and you commence a thirty mile drive. As you approach the homestead the cattle and sheep dogs begin to bark by way of greeting. Tea is served as soon as you get there, and soon afterwards you retire for the night.

The next morning you are awakened by the cracking of the stock-whip by one of the "hands," who is driving in the saddle horses. You are asked if you would like to accompany the men on a mustering expedition. You, of course, gladly accept the invitation, and off you start with a trail of dogs coming behind. You do not come home for dinner, but you will not have to go without any. Something has been put in the saddle pouches for the mid-day repast.

Towards evening you return rather more tired than the experienced stockman. Tea over, you will be asked to take a hand at cards or draughts, but if you prefer it, the week's papers are at your disposal. As a rule you will not read much, but soon want to go to rest.

In the morning branding begins, each calf being branded according to its age. You are free to take a hand at this also. The branding over, there are fences to be repaired and gates made.

All the cattle you assisted in mustering will not be sent to Brisbane or Sydney; some will be reserved for home consumption. You can assist at the killing if you wish, either by shooting or "piffing." In the latter method the man gets up on a plank over the killing pen, and with a long shaft, which has a chisel-like point, he strikes the animal on the top of the head, behind the horns, and it falls like a stone.

You interest yourself with these and the other doings on the station until the time comes when necessity draws you back once more to the noise of the city. Then you say good-bye to the many new friends you have made, and with many regrets you wend your way once more to the railway station."

—J.T.D.

Oct. 8.—We said "good-bye" to-day to a very popular member of Second Division—Frank Carroll. Frank is going on the land with his brother, Will. They have a place about a mile from Robertson, a rising little township not far from Moss Vale. We wish Frank and his brother every success. Vin. intends to stay in business in Sydney.

Oct. 12.—One of the Second Division boys, who hails from Beaumont College, England, but whose home is in Papua, sent us in the following jotting. "Riverview is indeed a naturalist's paradise. Besides the beautiful garden, so well cared for by Father Hassett, there are gigantic masses of rock, with ferns and moss round them. But this is not all: there are quantities of flannel flowers, native dog-rose, bottle brush, spider flower, etc., all round the grounds.

It is very probable that the site of Riverview was once under water, as the soil that is being ploughed up in the Second Division field is full of shells."

—Patrick Murray.

Ned Weaver, a prominent Second Divisioner, showed Pat round for the first few days after his arrival; he seems to have "interviewed" him also, as he sends in the fol-

lowing jotting: "Papua is an island lying to the north of Australia. Its capital, Port Moresby, has a population of about 300 whites and about the same number of cannibals. The cannibals generally live in grass houses along the shore. There are not many dogs along the shore, but there are plenty of them in the town. The most important river in Papua is the Fly; it was named the Fly after the name of one of the boats that first went up the river."

—E. Weaver.

[The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for any historical or geographical information imparted in the "signed" jottings.]

Oct. 20—Willie: Well, then, how many knots does Barney's launch go an hour?"

Rupert: "It doesn't go by knots at all."

Willie: "Well how does it go, then?"

Rupert: "By horse power, of course."

—Jack Conlon.

Oct. 21—Kind Inquirer (beginning himself to find study somewhat hard): "Eh, Wally, are you going on the land?"

Wally: "Well, you don't want a man to live *all* his life in an aeroplane, do you?"

Oct. 24—Bird-nesting is a very interesting and nice employment that some of the boys of Third Division go in for.

On their way to cricket in the afternoons they run ahead of their Prefect and look up the trees for birds' nests, and when they see one they are up the tree and get the eggs out of it and hide them in some safe place until they have finished their cricket match, and then they take them down to the Division and blow them and put them with their other eggs.

Jack Taylor has a very nice collection of some very rare eggs, such as the different eagles and native birds.

Willie Conlon also has a very nice collection of eggs, but not so many rare ones as Jack Taylor, but I have promised to get him some of the native birds' eggs of New Zealand when I go home for my Christmas holidays.

I think it is a very interesting employment to take up, and I can say when I used to collect them at home in New Zealand, I used to like it very much, and put the pretty blue eggs on a string and hung them up in my room; but they would always be broken up at the new season, so that I would again take interest in getting the new collection.

—Frank Vavasour, N.Z.

[We received your jotting on "Bird Day," Frank. You are evidently not a member of the Bird League. Trust you will soon be converted.—Editors.]

Nov. 8—A cricketers' kiosk is now erected for the use of the visiting teams on the First Oval each day there is a match. Two large sight boards are also erected on the boundary lines at the ends of the cricket pitch.

Nov. 9—Messrs. N. J. McDonald, T. Mitchell and B. A. McBride were up to-day selecting crews for the All Schools' Events. The following were selected to practise for the "Fours" in fixed seats: G. D. Arnold (stroke), T. Higgins (3), W. McEvilly (2), H. Morrissey (bow).

Nov. 15—Three junior teams up from North Shore Grammar to play three of our teams. The Fourths were successful, but the Fifths and Sixths succumbed to the visitors. The North Shore Thirds are to visit us the last Saturday before we go home.

Nov. 16—Choir Picnic to Fairyland.

Nov. 17—Every success to the boys who are beginning the Senior Examinations to-day.

Nov. 22—"Dr." Johnstone left for his home, "Motuotaria," N.Z., but had to return on account of the shipping strike. On entering the refectory at supper he was accorded an ovation.

The Thirds beat Ivanhoe 125 to 49. J. Payten made 44, K. Monie 23, T. Corcoran 16.

Nov. 30—Date of Wardens' picnic.

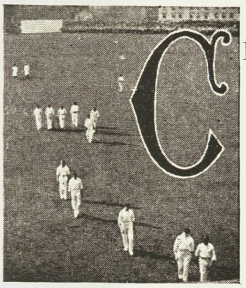
Dec. 8—Speech Day.

Cricket Notes





FEBRUARY - APRIL, 1913.



CRICKET is played comparatively little this half at Riverview. Practice for the College Regatta and the All Schools' Regatta occupies the recreation time of most of the Senior boys from the end of the Xmas vacation to the end of the cricket season. The two lower Divisions go out on the river on alternate days until after the first Regatta, and then as the cricket season is far spent, they look forward to the winter game, which has always been more popular at the College than the summer game. The boys find the attractions of the baths very great. Few of them will freely give themselves to "cricket's manly toil" when the baths, close at hand, and a good tide invite them to plunge their "pliant limbs" into the "buoyant billows.."

The authorities at the College, however recognise the special part that cricket plays in the formation of the character of the boys, and the game is warmly encouraged, particularly during the half-season preceding the Xmas vacation.

On our return in February, we found that Father Healy, S.J., who for so many years has been identified with cricket at the College, had been appointed First Prefect, Father Hartnett, S.J., having gone to St. Patrick's College, Melbourne. The Prefects of the Second and Third Divisions were the same as before Xmas.

SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER, 1913.

I. Division.

President:
Rev. J. Healy, S.J.

Committee:
C. Wilkinson (Capt.)
G. Hughes (Vice-Capt.)
F. McDermott.
A. Mackenzie.
E. Sedgwick.

II. Division.

President:
Rev. T. O'Mara, S.J.

Committee:
W. Wall (Capt.)
T. Corcoran.
F. Carroll.

III. Division.

President:
Rev. T. McLoughlin, S.J.

Committee:
A. Paton (Capt.)
J. Macken.
L. Regan.

It will be noticed that in the senior club there was a committee of five members. Mr. Lyons, S.J., who was Prefect of Third Division for three years, left at midwinter for Ireland, and Mr. McLoughlin, S.J., took his place.

FIRST AND SECOND XI.

Oct. 11.—Second XI. v. St. Aloysius' College First XI. Lost. G. Dan made 20, T. Higgins 25, G. Trim 20. For the visitors Father Forster, S.J., made 73 runs.

Oct. 18.—First XI. v Newington First XI. Lost. A Cunningham played a good innings for 24 not out. G. Hughes secured 4 wickets for 63, and G. Rygate 3 for 17.

Oct. 18.—Second XI. v. Newington Second XI. Lost. J. Wall made 76 not out, and was awarded a bat.

Oct. 25.—First XI. v. Gordon District. Lost. G. Hughes 24 not out. F. McDermott secured 4 wickets for 43.

Oct. 29.—First XI. v. S.G.S. First XI. Lost. R. Proust made 29 not out. G. Rygate secured 5 wickets for 42.

Nov. 1.—First XI v. Holdsworth, Macpherson. Won. A Cunningham made 39 runs.

Nov. 5.—First XI. v Roger Hughes' Team. Won. A Cunningham made 30, J. Wall, 26, Father Healy 60.

Nov. 8.—First XI. v North Shore. Played at Riverview. Lost. R. Proust made 27, E. Sedgwick 13, J. Wall 10.

Second XI. v. North Shore. Played at North Sydney. Lost. F. Synnott made 30, L. Mackenzie 20 not out.

Nov. 15.—First XI. v. S.H.S. Lost. A. Mackenzie made 40, J. Wall 13, F. McDermott 16, G. Hughes 37, A. Cunningham 21.

Nov. 22—First XI. v. Chemists'. Won. C. Ryan made 52 not out, A. Mackenzie 35, E. Sedgwick 12.

There are some promising cricketers in the two lower Divisions. The Thirds, though not so successful as in other years, for reasons explained in one of the early "'College Jottings," have been fairly successful. The same measure of success that smiled on them in other seasons could not reasonably be expected to smile on them this year, as they have been unable to take the usual means to court it. Their regular practising ground is being levelled, so they have been obliged to seek hospitality on the pitches of other teams. This hospitality, we may add, was always readily granted. In addition they have been nearly all the season without the services of Captain W. Wall. The Thirds' field is as we write nearing completion. Mr. W. Stuart of the Sydney Cricket Ground has been directing operations, so the Thirds can look forward confidently to having an excellent playing ground next season. They will be in a position to dispense hospitality themselves, at least on practice afternoons, for a large plot in the centre of their field will be under Bulli soil, and there will be no difficulty in getting many practice pitches ready.

The Fifths are astir every Saturday looking out for the arrival of any team that might care to try their powers against them. Far too few teams for their liking do come their way. Captain Paton and his lieutenants, Jack Macken and Lawrie Regan, can always be depended upon to have a strong combination ready. Their adversaries have probably got word of this, and for the sake of their reputations have wisely decided to stay at home with mother.

Personnel of the Teams in the Composite Illustration.

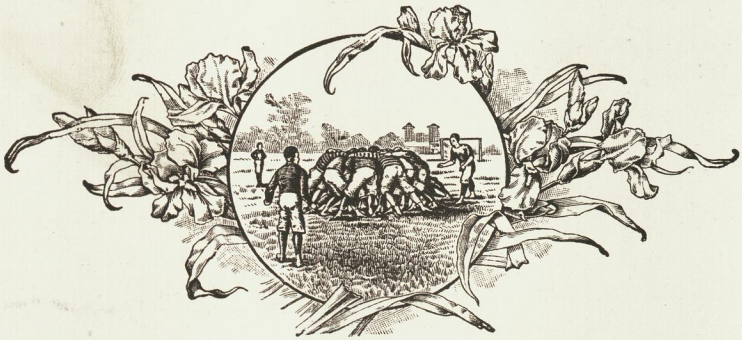
First XI: (back row): R. Proust, R. Weaver, K. McKay, A. Cunningham, G. Rygate.
(middle row): A. Mackenzie, G. Hughes, C. Wilkinson (Capt.), E. Sedgwick, F. McDermott.
(front row): B. Payten, J. Wall.

Third XI: (back row): N. Meagher, F. Alvarez, T. Christian, R. Hogg, E. Williams, F. Bolton.
(middle row): C. Clifford, K. Monie, T. Corcoran (Vice-capt.), D. Muirhead, M. Casey.
(front row): J. Sellar, E. Weaver, E. Evans.

Fifth XI: (back row): W. Conlon, E. Campbell, E. Ryan, R. Williams, S. Mackenzie, J. Arundel.
(middle row): W. Roberson, J. Macken, A. Paton (Capt.), L. Regan, G. Bateman.
(front row): T. Cullen, P. Meagher, J. Fraser.


RIVERVIEW
QUANTUM POTES
QUAM VIDERI
REPRESENTATIVE
CRICKET TEAMS
OF THE
THREE DIVISIONS
1913
1ST XI
3RD XI
5TH XI

487



Football Notes and News

I. Division.	II. Division.	III. Division.
President:	President:	President:
Rev. J. Healy, S.J.	Rev. T. O'Mara, S.J.	Rev. F. Lyons, S.J.
Committee:	Committee:	Committee:
C. Wilkinson (Capt.)	B. Payten (Capt.)	E. Weaver (Capt.)
G. Johnstone.	W. Wall	W. Roberson.
F. Synnott.	C. Ryan.	A. Paton.
C. Bryant.		
A. Mackenzie.		

THE G.P.S. SENIOR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

THE Great Public Schools' Regatta with its eight weeks' hard and unintermittent training was over. It left our boys much in need of rest and repose, to repair used-up energies and to store up new activity against fresh demands. But this much needed repose they did not get, for fast and furious upon the retreating heels of the G.P.S. Regatta came the Football Competition, and with its arrival, the demand from tired limbs and exhausted muscles for a supply of activity they could not give.

There followed, of course, the natural sequel, failure—failure to withstand the vigorous attack right through the game. And here I may aptly interject, it was the two non-rowing schools who were first and second in the "comp."

The football of our boys was fine; they were, as a rule, in the lead when the half-time whistle blew. 'Twas the second half that always spelt defeat. The call for energy was there, the will to do or die was there; but there was not enough to draw on, for they became exhausted, they gave out, the well-springs of activity ran dry. Then, too, when the match was over, the players left the field to recline supinely on couches and give their teachers but a ghostly attendance in the school room. They even failed to respond to the call for training—and a school boy knows what that means. Then the rain that usually refreshes and revives helped but to burden us the more, for it forced us twice to play two engagements within the one week. And competition matches at the best of times call for tip top condition.

'Twas a relief, then, to learn that the coming season would not arrive so early, and that we could rest our weary limbs after the rowing, for these two competitions of football and rowing exacted almost a five months' continuous output of energy from storage batteries the outside capacity of which is limited to two or three months' duration.

The following table is interesting. It shows from the comparative half-time and full time results how the team was (as a rule) worn down in the second half.

FIRST HALF-SEASON.

HALF-TIME.

Date.	School.	Score.	School.	Score.
May 7th...	S. I. C.	0	S. G. S.	0
,, 14th..	S. I. C.	5	S. J. C.	0
,, 21st...	S. I. C.	8	N. C.	0
,, 25th...	S. I. C.	0	T. K. S.	3
June 4th...	S I. C.	3	S. C. E. G. S.	3

FULL-TIME.

Date.	School.	Score.	School.	Score.
May 7th...	S. I. C.	0	S. G. C.	0
,, 14th...	S. I. C.	5	S. J. C.	21
,, 21st...	S. I C.	8	N. C.	14
,, 25th..	S. I. C.	0	T K. S.	13
June 4th...	S. I. C.	3	S. C. E. G. S.	6

The second half of the season was much interfered with by the smallpox epidemic. Both Newington and St. Joseph's College had to forfeit their games to us, and we met three teams only.

SECOND HALF-SEASON.

HALF-TIME.

Date.	School.	Score.	School.	Score.
Aug. 23rd...	S. I. C.	5	S. G. S	0
,, 26th...	S I C.	0	T. K. S.	14
,, 31st...	S. I. C.	3	S. C. E. G. S.	0

FULL-TIME.

Date.	School.	Score.	School.	Score.
Aug. 23rd...	S I. C.	5	S. G. S.	13
,, 26th...	S. I. C.	0	T. K. S.	21
,, 31st...	S. I. C.	3	S. C. E G. S.	5

The Second XV. did not enter the competition. They, however, played nearly all the schools engaged in the competition.
The season proved a very satisfactory one; they beat the S.C.E.G.S. Second XV., which XV. won the competition.

Date.	School.	Score.	School.	Score.
April 19th	S. I. C.	38	St. Aloysius	0
,, 23rd	S. I. C.	41	S. G. S.	0
,, 26th	S. I. C.	3	Y. M. C. A.	17
,, 30th	S. I. C.	0	T. K. S	5
May 17th	S. I. C.	0	S. J. C.	3
,, 31st	S. I. C.	0	Barker College	14
June 3rd	S. I. C.	25	S. C. E. G. S	5

Both XV.'s played with very great enthusiasm through the season. There was plenty of good will, earnest work and keen competition. From this point of view the season was highly satisfactory. In the First XV. three forwards came into prominence during the season. There was F. Synnott, whom everyone knows as "Tom;" he represented in the match against Duntroon, and was selected for brilliant attack. But that was to be expected, for "Tom" is fond of invective. Then comes Tim Higgins, the twin player of "Tom," a fast forward, and strong in attack. L. Henrys comes next; "Laurie," a living example of perpetual motion, was always visible on the ball, bursting out from scrum and line in the lead of the forward pack.

Amongst the backs two players did consistent brilliant work all through. There was Ted Sedgwick, a fearless and "nippy" half. He twice crossed the line in the Newington match. He needs but quick handwork to make his play practically faultless. R. Proust, the full-back, gave the finest display of all. His line kicking is admitted by all schools as exceptionally good, his handling sure, his tackling strong. There is perhaps one mistake in his play, and it is a good one. He is inclined to sacrifice the line getting for the long kick. Proust played the most brilliant game in the All Schools' v. University match, and also did fine work against Duntroon.

Captain Wilkinson certainly had a hard campaign awaiting him when he stepped out of No. 7 in the "Eight," and was chosen skipper of the First XV.

'Tis not an easy thing to go ding dong through a hard campaign, much less harder, then, to keep up a plucky fight, when proud victory always abandons you to the humiliating sway of defeat. Yet this was the nature of the campaign that awaited Captain "Wilko" and his men, and the team takes after its captain—like father, like son. It reflects, then, much credit on our skipper that the team fought dogged and determined to the end, lost what were after all but Pyrrhic victories, and though conquered was not disgraced.

—"UMPIRE."

The teams in Second Division and Third Division did their share also in upholding the honour of the College on the football field. The Thirds, who are recruited mainly from Second Division, though much weaker than in the last two seasons, owing to the fact that Second Division this year has only half the number of boys that were formerly in this Division (First Division having about double the number it formerly had), succeeded in beating Sydney Grammar, Newington, and in drawing with North Shore in the first half-season, besides winning their matches against the smaller schools. The arms of the majority of the players were very sore after vaccination, so matches in the second-half season lapsed. The team fell upon hard times in other ways also—Tommy Corcoran and Keith Monie and some other important players were hurt early in the season, and their services were lost for the remainder of the season.

The Third Division Team, the Fifths, took the field to give battle to the representatives of other schools their own weight, and a good deal of success attended their efforts. Accounts of the matches played by the Thirds and Fifths are given in the "College Jottings." The Rev. T. McLoughlin, S.J., was President of the Third Division Club after midwinter.

ATHLETICS.

Champion Athletes.
R. Proust (1st Div.)
K. Monie (2nd Div.)
E. Ryan (3rd Div.)

Parallel Bars.
J. Wall.
T. Christian.
N. Chester.
L. Mackenzie.

Jumping Over "Horse."
K. McKay.
J. Wall.
R. Hogg.

Boxing.
1st Division.
L. Mackenzie.
W. McEvilly.
L. Henrys.

2nd Division.
R. Hogg.
T. Christian.
W. Massey.

3rd Division.
A. Paton.
S. Mackenzie.
J. Arundel.

Gymnasium Championships.
L. Mackenzie (1st Div.)
R. Hogg (2nd Div.)
A. Paton (3rd Div.)

Free Physical Culture.
K. McKay (1st Div.)
K. Monie (2nd Div.)
J. Macken (3rd Div.)

CAMERA CLUB.

Interest in photography revived as usual with the return of summer. Very nice "snaps" of the buildings and grounds and of the daily events at the College were secured. A few of the more ambitious members of the Camera Club sent in samples of their work for the photographic competitions. Of the photographs submitted to us we consider the genre class the best. Some of them we reproduce in these columns; others would undoubtedly have found a place also, but for the large number of full-page illustrations that are given in this issue. The photographs for these were taken for the most part by professional men from the city.

P. MacMahon, N. Chester, C. Dalglish, and P. Murray are perhaps the most active of the so called "cameratics." The first-named got some nice photos during his visit to Queensland; one of these appears in his article. In conjunction with Neville Chester, he has done good work in photographing birds and their nests. Campsie Dalglish is our real "camera fiend"; he has a small vest-pocket kodak in addition to his other camera of much larger dimensions. The big one is not at all dreaded, for notice must be given before it is put in action. The smaller one is considered dangerous. One never knows when it's about. Campsie is out for photographing "subjects" as he finds them in their every-day life, and most "subjects" prefer to be taken after they have devoted some little time to preparation.

P. Murray, a new boy, commenced photography lately. He made a good start in another direction also: he sent in an article for the "Alma." That is just what we want, Patrick, contributors who wield facile pens, and who take good photographs to illustrate their literary contributions. On your next visit to Papua, Patrick, you may find time to prepare an illustrated article on that island, which we are told is amongst the biggest in the world.

—"TRIPOD."

GENERAL NOTES.

(*CONTINUED.*)

CON. CLIFFORD had left before the photograph of the prefects was taken. He was a prefect up till midwinter. He left after passing the Junior. Con. was a great loss to the rowing and cricket clubs. We are pleased to hear that he is doing well.

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We were fortunate in securing, during the year, many particularly good photographs of the College grounds. The ones we reproduce in this issue give collectively, views of the whole of the eastern side of the Riverview Estate, the front and the western side down to the tram terminus. They give some idea of the extent of the Riverview property. Another photograph gives the panoramic view obtained from the College roof, looking towards the city. Views of the interior of the College buildings will be found in different places throughout the issue.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

The paper used in the body of this issue was specially imported by our printers, Messrs. John Sands Ltd., for "Our Alma Mater." They do not recollect seeing it used before in Sydney in the body of a book or catalogue, though it is becoming very popular in England and America. It is described to us as a "dull velvet finished art paper." We believe our readers will welcome the change from the glossy paper on which many of our numbers have been printed.

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A handsome sterling silver chalice was presented to the Rector, Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J., by Dr. Harvey Browne, in memory of his parents and Father J. Dalton, S.J.

EX-STUDENTS' DANCE.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, W. McDONALD and LEO BAMBER deserve the very greatest credit for the energetic way they worked up the highly successful ex-students' dance, given at Sargent's Rooms, Market Street, on Thursday evening, June 19th. The decorations of the ball-room were very artistic, the College colours lending themselves to a delightful colour scheme; the supper tables were nicely decorated with chrysanthemums, jonquils and autumn leaves. The Acting-Rector of the College, Father Corcoran, was present during the evening. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McDonald, Drs. P. Kelly, T. Frizelle, Murphy, Meehan, Dewey, B. Coen, H. B. Oxenham, R. H. Bridge, J. Lentaigne, and Tebbutt; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O' Donnell, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Coen; Messrs. A. W. M. d'Apice (president of the Old Boys' Union), Veech, B. Monie, T. Meehan, Dalley, A. P. Rodgers, Norris, A. M. Langan, Deery, Kain, R. Forrest Hughes, H. Macken, H. Mason, S. McDonnell, L. Finn, Borchardt, Hollingdale, W. Bridge, O'Neil, Davenport, N. Franki, Daly, Fraser, Fisher, Durack, Johnson, T. Barlow, Hess, A. C. Jekyll, Kitching, Leonard, White, Robinson, A. P. Rogers, Coppleson, B. Bryant, Woods, Leahy, C. J. Jolley, P. H. Moore, Pye, Hammond, Foy, W. Carroll, Brennan, W. McDonald, C. Moore, H. Moore, V. Coppleson, C. Allen, Ratcliffe, Grieve, Daley, F. Punch, A. Gardner, Duhig, Wylie, Foy.

We had intended to reproduce the descriptions which reached us of the beautiful dresses worn by the ladies, but at the last moment our courage failed us. We confine ourselves to giving some of the names that reached us of the ladies who took part in the dance.

Mrs. W. D. Langton, Misses B. Wilkinson, Coen, M. Coen, Bridge, Eileen Ryan, Kearns, Lynch, Monie, Bryant, Thornton, F. Wilkinson, Nash, Clarke, Macken, K. McGahey, Io Foy, Oxenham, Hollingdale (2), Eileen Carroll, Gardner, O'Neill, Brownlow, Adams, McDermott, Pearson, Christian, Ivy McDonald, Gregory, M. Christian, Borchardt, Bain (2), M. Riley, Helen Barlow, A. Clarke, K. Barlow, Irene McDermott, Fehon, Monica Curtin, Mollie Curtin.

OLD BOYS' NOTES.

(*CONTINUED.*)

DR. CHARLES COSGROVE has been appointed to the position of House Surgeon at Salisbury Hospital, London.

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"EDDIE" LONG is going to India with a cricket team towards the end of the year.

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HARRY RICHARDS returned to Australia in November, after an extended tour through Europe. Returning to Australia by the same boat, the "Roon," was Mr. Louis Loughnan, S.J., who was at Riverview with Harry.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

A cable message received towards the end of November, announces that SANDERS JOHNSTONE passed his final dental exam. in London.

We hear at the eleventh hour that Melville and Joe have been having thrilling experiences as special mounted police at Wellington.

QUESTION BOX.

(TO THE EDITORS.)

Dear Sirs:

Perhaps some reader of the "Alma" may be able to help me in my search for a suitable name for a bird so well known to Riverview boys as "Coachie." I do not like the name, because it confuses the bird with the real "Coach-whip" bird, which does not seem to show itself, or make itself heard at all, of latter years. The real "Coach-whip" or "Stock-whip" is *Psophodes crepitans,* a large bird with a crest, and a strong whip-crack. The misnamed "Coachie" is a small little bird without a crest, and with gay plumage. Some of the boys have thought the "Coachie" a plain bird, but after a certain amount of examination, I have found that the hen bird is indeed plain, but the cock very elegantly plumed. The difference between the hen and the cock bird is here very marked, and boys searching for eggs and nests, naturally often —not always—disturb the hen bird, and so more often see the duller one of the pair. This plainness of the hen bird has helped to the confusion of our little songster—*Pachycephala rufiventris*—with the "stock-whip" bird, which is plain of plumage. Translated literally, the name of our interesting pet is "Rufous breasted Thick-head." The name "Thick-head" arose from the fact that the skin of the bird is tough, and so when skinning one the knife finds resistance, and the thickness was transferred, in the name, to the head, *par excellence.* The breast is not red, nor brown, but a reddish brown. A full description of the bird, for those who wish for it, can be obtained from the admirable Australian Bird Book of J. A. Leach. The name "Thick-head" is obviously unsuitable, a crude and unpleasant translation of the scientific name; the distinctive adjective "rufous-breasted" is long and useless for ordinary speech. We want a short name, descriptive, pleasant sounding, and easily remembered. By almost unanimous consent the name "Thick-head" has been tabooed, and this class of birds is usually known now as "Whistlers"—from their really remarkable musical powers. Something like "Brown-breasted Whistler" would partially describe the bird, though the breast is not merely brown; it is more chocolate, terra-cotta coloured. Surely some of our young readers, who are scattered over so many parts of Australia, and who are so often regaled with the delicious song of our "Whistler," have met with local names, more or less suitable. In a land like Australia, where our songsters, so well known to us by their song, have not yet been labelled with musical names, like thrush, lark, linnet, wren (names redolent with poetic association, names that have taken, we may reasonably suppose, generations at least of time to find themselves), above all in Riverview, where we hear our beautiful whistler, here there and everywhere, we want a suitable name. Can anyone give it?

Yours, etc.,

"PHILORNIS."

[More will be found about this interesting bird in the article on "The Birds of Riverview."—Editors.]

(TO THE EDITORS.)

Dear Sirs:

"Dr." Johnstone is taking his Senior Examination this year; we suppose we shall not have him with us again next year. He is the last of the Johnstones. They have been here fourteen years without a break. Does this establish a record for the College?

Yours, etc.,

"STATISTICIAN."

[We hardly think it does. The Daltons, the Mackens, the McKillops, the Rorkes may be able to throw some light on the subject. —Editors.]

SPEECH DAY.

1913.

THE Annual Distribution of Prizes and Speech Day Proceedings took place this year on Monday, December 8th. His Grace Archbishop Kelly presided. The prizes were distributed by His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G. His Excellency was accompanied by Miss Strickland and Capt. Talbot, A.D.C. The Government launch, the "Premier," conveyed the distinguished visitors to the College. They were received at the senior rowing club pontoon by the Rector (Father Thomas Gartlan, S.J.), Monsignor O'Brien, Mr. A. W. M. d'Apice (President of the Old Boys' Union), the community, and boys. Three ringing cheers were given for His Excellency as he stepped from the launch.

His Excellency was then conducted to the College Theatre, where he was formally welcomed to Riverview by the Rector.

FATHER RECTOR'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency, Your Grace, Very Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Many kind and gracious friends have come to my assistance in the discharge of the duties devolving on me to-day. The very highest authority in the State has relieved me of the necessity of making a speech, His Grace the Archbishop has kindly consented to preside, and that other most urgent and formidable duty, that of giving a hearty welcome to your Excellency, the masters and pupils took out of my hands when they received you with rounds of cheers as you stepped from your launch a few minutes ago. Wherever in New South Wales our Governor goes he is certain to get a welcome, having two characteristics, enthusiastic loyalty due to his position as representative of His Majesty, King George, high esteem due to his personal qualities as one of the Empire's best tested great administrators.

In no part of the State I feel certain will these two qualities in your welcome be more pronounced than here in the halls of St. Ignatius' College. Surely there was a ring of genuine enthusiasm and high appreciation in the greeting just given to you. But I may, I think, be permitted to say that in the welcome Riverview so heartily extends to you, the Governor of the Mother State of the Commonwealth, there is a third element, that cannot, so largely at least, be present in any other reception in New South Wales, and this element is precisely the one to which I am best entitled to give expression: it is the element of grateful and affectionate remembrance. This is indeed your first visit to us, but it is not the first occasion on which Riverview was honoured by the presence of one of the ancient knightly house of Strickland of Sizergh Castle. Your uncle, the late General Sir Edward Strickland, was a frequent, honoured and ever welcome guest at Riverview in its early years, a devoted friend of Father

Dalton, the venerable and venerated founder of the College. Sir Edward rendered ready and most valuable assistance to him in the days when such sympathy and aid were most needed. Your Excellency, by your gracious presence to-day, renews the link connecting this dear old College with the Strickland family, and therefore do I say, as one who himself was honoured with Sir Edward's friendship, that in our reception to you there does, and must enter, and largely enter, an element of grateful and affectionate remembrance. I may add that the circumstances of your coming emphasises still further this quality in our welcome. You have come a long distance, from your country home, to be with us. You made the day and hour of your visit entirely to suit our convenience, and you have greatly magnified the favour conferred on us, and intensified the pleasure given to us, by being accompanied by Miss Strickland. Personally I am very delighted that my first public utterance on my return to Riverview should be words of welcome to your Excellency, and my first public act, that of introducing you to the College and its friends.

I now ask the Prefect of Studies, Father Little, to furnish his Annual Report.

PREFECT OF STUDIES' REPORT.

Your Excellency, My Lord Archbishop, Father Rector, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

It is my duty to read a brief report of the school, and I am fortunate in being able to give a good account of the conduct and application of the pupils and of the success of the work done during the past year. As usual, at this time, the school report must begin with a short summary of the Honours Matriculation and Senior results published after the break-up day of the preceding year. Thus I have to report that in the Matriculation Honours and Senior Examinations, at the end of last year, 1912, nine pupils of Riverview passed with credit, viz.: Arthur Moran qualified for entrance to the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, with first class honours in Ancient History, Latin, Greek and French. Ewart Dinan qualified for the same Faculties with first-class honours in Ancient History, second-class honours in Greek, and honours also in Latin, French, English. Edmund Hynes qualified for entrance to the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Science. McCarthy, Bryant, Bridge, Kain, Foley, Monie matriculated in various faculties. In the Junior Examination of this year fourteen boys from St. Ignatius' College passed creditably with thirty-seven honours in seven subjects; Gwynne, Wall, Proust passing with special distinction. The results of the Matriculation Honours, Senior and Leaving Certificate Examinations of this year are not yet published: six boys from Riverview presented themselves for these three examinations with very fair prospects of success, and two others presented themselves for Matriculation. This part of my report dealing with work already done or almost done, and crowned with whatever crown it may have merited by success at the public examinations, is necessarily dry, as becomes a summary, especially a summary of good deeds, which has some flavour in it of praising ourselves or our school. The second point in my report ought to be dry also, because it has to deal with our good works, good works now going on in the living present. It is gratifying to me to be forced to speak at this point of the good spirit of the boys, and of their satisfactory conduct in school and out of school. The new system introduced this year under the new scheme of Secondary Education, I am driven, not reluctantly, to admit, has done some good; it has had a remarkable effect in encouraging boys to work harder. Indeed, the new system seems to appeal to them in two ways, namely, by the promise of exhibitions and other rewards at the end of the full course, and by the assurances given to the schools as to the importance which will attach to the headmaster's report on the work of each boy in each year of that course.

It is pleasant for me, then, to give this testimony, or testimonial, to the new system; that the boys are taking more interest in their own success in schoolwork, whether connected with public examinations or with a Headmaster's and a Prefect of Studies' report. In detail I have to note that the upper school is rather weak in Mathematics, except for very good work being done by Gwynne and Regan. In the lower school Mathematics is satisfactory in the junior class, very satisfactory in III. Grammar, not so satisfactory but improving of late in II. Grammar. I have to note that in Classics the upper school is divided fairly evenly between two sections, one of which is working well, especially at Latin and Ancient History. In the lower school the Latin and Greek work is good, but not excellent in any one case, in the opinion of the Masters and the Prefect of Studies, with the possible exception of six or seven younger boys in III. Grammar, who give great promise. This difference may be made up if the Junior Class is to

take its public examination six months later next year, i.e., the Intermediate Examination in December, 1914. In French, English and Science, no particular remark is called for, except that it is in English, especially (as indeed also in Latin) that the new Syllabus promises to do most good by stimulating boys to desire to read out of school and in school something higher than racing novels, or detective stories. In English also the Grammar is weak in all classes; Junior Class is unusually weak except in the case of three boys.

I could not end this part of my report without reference to the Religious Knowledge work, work in which the boys take special interest, which does not seem to need any syllabus to stimulate it into full activity. The upper classes this year show very special interest in the subjects more fully opened to them in their study of Natural Religion and the Foundations of Revealed Religion, and this is in no small degree due to the kindly encouragement of our Archbishop.

The last point upon which I should speak, as it does not force me to say anything in praise of ourselves or of our school, need not be so dry in form, except for the alarming fact that I am tempted to deal with it at great length and perhaps with unclerical vehemence. I will therefore only say a few words in the driest way, and only on one question raised by the new rules and regulations for secondary education in registered schools. The new regulations seem to be inspired by the idea that as many subjects as possible of the school curriculum should be examined by a public examination. In fact, some of my friends on the other side have strongly urged me to accept this idea. But our answer to this is that examinations in all subjects of a school curriculum may be very good and necessary, but that there is a world of difference between house examinations and public examinations. Public examinations mean strain on the pupil; perhaps too much strain. Private or house examinations involve no such strain. Public examinations are like great public athletic sports, Olympic Games, and who would have all the members of his family entered for these very often heart-breaking contests? And when one of the family would enter for the Olympic Games for a race or a boxing contest, or some few other events, who would force the victim to enter for all the other possible events? Would there not be imminent risk of a break-down under the strain? It would be madness for a father to expect this of his children. We must, therefore, remember that public examinations force the boys and girls, masters and mistresses, to make exertions of a very special character, exertions which may easily become excessive. And in this, if I may venture to give my opinion on a question in which experience must count for something, in this effort, this all but dangerous strain, lies one of the great advantages of a public examination. The boy or girl is forced to make a very special effort, to make what is called a spurt, and we all know that spurting implies an abnormal effort. It has its advantages no doubt. We are told that excellence, first-class excellence, whether in rowing or running or education cannot be attained without this art of spurting. But the idea that this art should be applied to all school subjects, or more than half the school subjects, of an average pupil is a great and dangerous error. Those who have experience in these things must be listened to, and listened to with great respect, and then I venture to prophesy a happy future to the great effort that is being made so earnestly and courageously to encourage and stimulate secondary education amongst us.

In conclusion, I have very great pleasure indeed in naming one who can speak on this great subject with much experience gained in dealing with youthful minds trained in all kinds of schools, minds which it is the privilege of a distinguished, though young, University to form or direct in the ways of the liberal arts, side by side with the arts of practical life.

I have the honour to name Professor MacCallum to speak now on the education question, on which so much depends for good or ill in the immediate future of New South Wales.

PROFESSOR MacCALLUM'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency, Your Grace, Father Rector, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I have to thank you especially, Rev. Father Rector, for affording me the opportunity of addressing your annual gathering at a very critical juncture in the history of the College. Ever since its foundation St. Ignatius' has been doing excellent educational work for the community at large, and incidentally for the University, as we of the University can vouch. There is no need to praise Alexander, but though it is invidious to mention names, I cannot refrain from referring to its latest distinction in advanced study, the graduation of our present Woolley Travelling Scholar, Mr. J. A. Fitz-Herbert, at the beginning of the year, first in classics and first equal in mathematics, with a brilliance that, as his professors testify, shows almost the same aptitude in these different and often hostile departments. This is typical of the achievements of St. Ignatius' under the old regime, when it pursued its own course in its own way

without having to consider any other regulations than those made by itself, save the University requirements for the Matriculation, Junior and Senior Examinations in the case of the comparatively small number who wished to obtain these certificates. Now, all this is to be altered, and we can only wish St. Ignatius' equal prosperity and distinction under the new system. Henceforth if it desires to rank as a registered school, it will have to work according to a definite four-years curriculum, binding on all its alumni, the least and the most gifted; on which all its alumni will have to be examined; a curriculum prescribed by a largely irresponsible body, in conjunction with another body that need not represent its views. And if it is not registered, its boys will be practically excluded from the benefits not only of the School Bursaries, but what is far more important, the University Bursaries and Exhibitions. It is on these changed conditions that the Rector, "out of his singular humanity" as our forefathers would phrase it, permits me to make a few remarks; but he is not responsible for any of my utterances, among other reasons for the very sufficient one, that he does not in the least know what I am going to say. To begin with, then, the new system seems to me in certain aspects a great advance on the one which it supersedes. In the first place it is intended, and in some directions will avail, to diminish the mischief of cramming. It is said that in the past candidates have been artificially fed for examinations, both by preparation, in too short a time, and by particular attention that should be spread over the whole class. To legislate against such abuses is, of course, in an institution of your standing, like "setting guards at the outposts of possibility." Still, if the evil exists anywhere, it is well to prevent it; and this is done by the minimum course of four years, and by the examination of all the pupils, and not merely a picked few.

In the second place, the drawbacks of the examination system are in two respects reduced. On the one hand the curriculum is fairly elastic. In the language subjects, for example, a close time is proclaimed during the third year for boys and teachers against the guns of the examiner; and they may freely expatiate in what tracks they please, if the inspector declare them authorised preserves, which, doubtless, on a reasonable plea, he will always be ready to do. On the other hand, the examining board may, within certain limits, take into account the record of the candidate's school performance; so that the hardships of bad examinees, or of those who on a particular day happen to be in bad form, will receive some little consideration. In the third place, bursaries and exhibitions may now be held, without regard to the candidate's educational antecedents, at any registered school or at the University; and this is so great a matter that in view of what it is and means, I would be willing, were I a secondary school teacher, to put up meanwhile with many questionable provisions in the Acts that have brought about so desirable a reform.

These are all distinct advantages, secured under the new arrangements, and we should be grateful for them. But there are disadvantages, too; disadvantages so serious that they partly cancel the benefits of the change, and call for a great deal of public criticism on the part of those interested in education. And by way of preface I would point out, without expressing an opinion whether it is an advantage or disadvantage, that now Riverview and schools of its type have passed from the very partial influence of the University, which concerns itself only with candidates for the junior, senior, and matriculation examinations, to the very complete direction of the State, which concerns itself with all the pupils and the whole conduct of secondary education. I say the State; for though the authority is nominally divided between the Bursary Board and the Board of Examiners, in each of them the State has, or may have, a preponderance. The former is constituted of six members, two representatives of the University, two of the department, two of the registered schools; but it is for the Governor, that is, for the Ministry, to prescribe the method of electing the last pair, so that the State has the real power, if it chooses to exercise it, in appointing four out of the six. The latter is a board of not less than eight persons, being four officers of the department, and not less than four University professors or teachers; and the words "not less" were assumed to provide for the predominance of the University in examinations, which as qualifying for University exhibitions and entrance, so nearly concern itself; but they are a dead letter. For the Minister has refused the application of the Senate to appoint one University representative above the minimum of four; and, consequently, on this board, too, since the Director of Education is very properly the chairman with a casting vote, the department has a virtual majority. Now, please, do not misunderstand me. On the Board of Examiners, with which alone I am at present acquainted, the Director and his colleagues have always shown themselves very patient, very courteous, very ready to discuss things fully. But none the less in the case of an irreconcilable collision of principle between the departmental and the non-departmental members,

it is the departmental who are bound to carry the day.

Further, consider this duplication of authority in the Bursary Board and the Board of Examiners. The former is supposed to look after the registration of schools and the award of bursaries; the latter after the intermediate and leaving examinations and the courses that lead up to them. It cannot be called a very fortunate arrangement. Their spheres are not defined, and, indeed, overlap; they don't necessarily agree on the same or similar matters; and then, like that "most delicate monster" in "The Tempest," they are apt to speak with two voices. Take one instance. The Board of Examiners has decided that a candidate for a University exhibition, and, therefore, for the leaving certificate, need not have obtained the intermediate certificate. That is clear and satisfactory enough. But he must come from a registered school, and the Bursary Board has decided that only those schools shall be registered whose pupils at the time appointed shall present themselves for the intermediate examination. That is also clear enough, whether satisfactory or not. But, meanwhile, is not the impression made by the two pronouncements a little confusing? The one Board seems to take away what the other seems to give. There is an inevitable perplexity in the minds of the public; there is a division of responsibility; in short, there is muddle. Why not simplify the machinery by having one Board? But, again, I have talked of divided responsibility, when so far as the Board of Examiners is concerned, there is no responsibility at all.

It is odd and instructive that at a time when Parliament was busy reforming the University by abolishing the life tenure of its rulers, it was creating a little junta, permanent and despotic as a Venetian Senate. In regard to the departmental members this might be justified; for the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools, the Inspector of Secondary Schools, and the Principal of the Teachers' College, are obviously the sort of men one would always choose; but how about the other representatives? Is it wise to appoint them in perpetuity? As I have said before, it is invidious to mention names, but there is one case so flagrant that I shall take the risk. It is that of a certain Professor MacCallum, who is doubly obnoxious to criticism, because he belongs to both boards. Now, I may be ever so negligent of my duties; there may be ever so much better a man that the University would like to represent it; I may be ever so faithless to University interests and the interests of education in general—nothing short of an Act of Parliament can remove me; nothing less can prevent me from doing what harm and having undone what good I please. That ought not to be. Now, let us turn to some of the innovations these agencies have produced. Here I shall confine myself to what is public property, for in all else the proceedings of the boards are to be regarded as confidential. In the first place, one cannot view without grave misgivings the wholesale extension of the examination system, which is one of the earliest and most obvious effects. We have often heard accusations brought against the junior and senior examinations conducted by the University, and none will deny that there is force in them. At the best, such external tests are an evil, though it is hard to devise a substitute for them; but they become a worse evil the younger and less equipped the persons subjected to them are. Some of us, therefore, were ready to welcome any scheme that would lead to the discontinuance of outside examinations, at least under the standard of the senior, and looked forward to some measure for the inspection and registration of schools, as providing the more excellent way. But what is the result? The outside examination is not only unchecked, but shows a more rapid growth than Adonis' Gardens,

> That one day bloomed, and fruitful were the next.

Leaving aside the 16,000 entries odd for the qualifying examination, which outdo any enormity that we were ever guilty of, you have the intermediate examination, at which not special candidates, but all boys and girls at the end of their second year, and the leaving examination, at which not special candidates, but all boys and girls at the end of their fourth year, must present themselves. This is the grand achievement of the Bursary Board. The new system is son and heir to the old University system, and, apparently, it takes its motto from Rehoboam, the son and heir of Solomon, when he listened to the counsel of the young men and told the people: "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. And now, whereas my father did lade you with a heavy yoke, I shall add to your yoke. My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."

Now, as I have said, to devise a substitute for examinations is difficult, and it is practically impossible, when the object is to decide the order of competitors. So I don't object to them, in so far as candidates for bursaries or exhibitions are concerned. But why examine whole classes and whole schools? The Bursaries Board answers, that it is necessary for the sake of registration. But why? Is there not such a thing as inspection? and is it not far more effectual? Of course that would mean a staff of secondary school inspectors, for one, even with Mr. Elliott's zeal and efficiency, could not possibly overtake all the work. Well, why not have them. We

are told it would be an expense. Of course it would; but it would be an expense profitably incurred, and already some of it would be met by saving outlay on the examinations, which cost a great deal of money. For remember that this huge machinery is not self-supporting, as it was with us. There is a new and separate call on the Treasury to subsidise the cult of this Moloch, when we make our sons and daughters pass through the fire.

Then I wonder whether the curriculum is such as will bear scrutiny. This is not the place to discuss it in detail. But there is one point that seems very curious to a layman like myself, who knows nothing practically of school conditions. It is that almost every subject is provided with a four years' course, is assessed at an equal value, and, therefore, presumably will receive the same time and attention. Is this right? I suppose it must be; because, as one of the representatives assured me the headmasters unanimously acquiesced. That is why I feel at liberty to mention it, without violating the secrecy that is due to proceedings at the board. But it filled me with amazement. A friend of mine described it in a simile, which, without his permission, I shall borrow. It is as though a restaurant provided a dinner consisting of a number of items in vessels of equal cubic content; one of bread, one of beef, one of salt, one of mustard, one of milk, one of whisky, &c. and stipulated: "You may within certain limits, take your choice; but you must take six, and you must finish each without leaving a morsel or a crumb, a drop or a grain."

Now I can't think the examinational bill of fare any less peculiar. Some subjects demand more time and work than others, if the relative proficiency possible in a school course is to be attained; but the pupils who give them this requisite attention will suffer at the leaving examination, because they have bestowed less care on the easier alternatives. Especially I would invite the consideration of the authorities of Riverview, an institution so honourably known for its cultivation of classical studies, to the prejudice these are likely to suffer. No satisfactory standard will be reached if the hours allotted are strictly in the ratio of the possible total of marks; but a greater number of hours will be in so far a handicap on the classical student, for he will score a smaller percentage on the less taxing, but equally paying, subjects, to which others have given their full time. I do not see why there should not be a hierarchy of subjects according to the demands they make. Then if a candidate has devoted himself chiefly to the more difficult and more highly marked, he will have no unfair advantage, for he will have spent proportionately less time on the simpler and more lightly marked. But, probably, this is no more than the futile lament of one crying in the wilderness; for, as I have said, the headmasters have decided otherwise.

Well, in this and other things, I may be altogether out-of-date, and I don't at all mind my views being set aside after fair consideration by those who know better. But one does not like one's course to be dismissed by methods that are not quite fair. And that seems to me the case in regard to several of these educational innovations. While I am quite willing to admit certain great advantages in the new system over the old, in some respects the new seems to be worse, and to be winning the race not on its merits, but by a side wind. Surely it is not through any inherent superiority, though in details it is superior, but mainly through the large array of University exhibitions that it is ousting the junior and senior in favour of the intermediate and leaving examinations. Surely many of the best schools prefer the University tests to their successors. Surely the intermediate examination, especially, is an intolerable burden, and quite unnecessary, were it not made an artificial condition for the winning of a University exhibition; but for that, how many would accept it? I don't, of course, presume to offer advice to the Fathers of Riverview, who know their business much better than I; but this is what I would say to myself, were I a secondary school teacher in the present position of affairs: "Accept the leaving examination frankly, but try by agitation and criticism to confine it to candidates whom you think fit for it, and in other ways to have it modified and improved. Agitate for a dispensation from the intermediate examination, save in the case of bursary candidates, and for the provision of adequate inspection as substitutes. Seek in these ways to reduce the examination evil; for what is the use of shouting for a white Australia and excluding Chinamen, when we are introducing the Chinese system that will make Chinamen of us all?

"And as a means to these ends agitate for such an amendment of the Acts as will combine the two boards into one, and make the representation a real thing."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Before presenting the prizes, His Excellency said he wished to thank Father Rector for the very warm welcome that had been extended to him, and to thank him also for the kindly reference to his uncle, General Sir Edward Strickland.

He congratulated Professor MacCallum on his address. "As to the merits of the question," His Excellency continued, "I may be allowed to enter into one where my name

was mentioned. The unfortunate Governor-in-Council is, I believe, held responsible for most of the evils that Professor MacCallum wishes to be remedied by that most excellent of modern specifics for every ill—a good dose of agitation. The bursary system which he has criticised means the expenditure of a large sum of money, which must come from the public chest, provided out of taxes, and that money has to be distributed in accordance with the ascertained wish of those who provided it, so far as that wish can be found out. It is consoling to learn that the system is subject to improvement, and, doubtless, will be improved before we are very much older. While I am on the subject permit me to say that I feel for both examiner and examinee, but most of my sympathy goes to the examinees who do not get prizes. I think they at least deserve honourable mention for going in for examinations. At the same time, I may add, there is no doubt that nowadays success in life does not go so often as might be expected to those who are successful in examinations, and few will deny that the educated man is more easily a drug on the market, is more often out of employment, than the manual worker. Prizes are incentives to work—and for this reason they mean something—but they are not the end of education; they are a means for developing useful faculties in a pleasant way. There should be no despondency on the part of the majority who have not been successful in obtaining awards, for they should remember that the plodder, the man who sticks to his job, the man who is patient without being equally brilliant, will be found in after-walks of life, if he lives up to the ideals of education received here, to be destined for success. In this grand country there is a fair field and fair opportunity for all."

After the prizes had been presented, the Captain of the House, Clive Wilkinson, waited on His Excellency with a request for an extra week's holiday in honour of His Excellency's first visit to Riverview. After a consultation with His Grace, and Father Rector, His Excellency announced that an extra week was to be added to the Christmas vacation. He felt sure that the boys would make up for the extra time they would be away from class by special diligence when they returned. They had to thank His Grace, especially, for the extension of the holidays.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency for his presence at the Speech Day gathering, and for kindly distributing the prizes.

Amongst those present we noticed the Venerable Archpriest Collins, P.P. (Mt. Carmel), Very Rev. Fathers T. O'Reilly, P.P., V.F. (Parramatta), P. J. McCurtin, S.J. (Rector of St. Aloysius' College), and D. Duclos, S.M. (Superior, Villa Maria), R. J. Murphy, S.J. (Superior of "Loyola," House of Retreats, Greenwich), Rev. M. Sherin, Rev. M. Ryan, Rev. C. Loneragan, Rev. J. Cahill, S.J., Rev. J. Kelly; Brothers Borgia (Director of St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill), and Wilbred; Rev. C. J. Prescott (headmaster, Newington College), Messrs. H. N. Sloman (headmaster, Sydney Grammar School), C. Brennan, Professor Mackie, Lieutenant-Colonel Fallon and Mrs. Fallon, Dr. and Mrs. James Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Misses Mann (Greenwich Point), Mr. and Mrs. B. A. McBride, M. C. Regan, K.C.S.G., and Miss Regan, Dr. Beattie, Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Mrs. Dalglish, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Gordon Wesche, Messrs. P. Williams, Daly, Bryant, Mrs. Massey, Miss Lorna Payten, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Lentaigne, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss C. d'Apice, Mr. and Mrs. W. Monie, Mrs. D. Kelly, Mrs. Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. F. Coffee, Miss Coffee, Mrs. Neil Macdonald, Mr. T. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Alvarez, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. J. Conlon.

EXAMINATIONS.

University Examinations.

[The results of last year's Senior and Matriculation Honours Examinations, and this year's Junior Examinations, were here given on the "Prize List," on Speech Day. They have already been published in O.A.M.; the Senior results at the end of our last issue, the Junior results earlier in these pages. In these pages will be found the results of this year's Senior and Matriculation Honours Examinations. We hope the results of the Leaving Certificate Examinations will be out in time for this issue.]

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE—HIGHER PAPER.

(*Gold Medal presented by His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney*).

Harold Regan.

HISTORY OF IRELAND.

(*Prizes presented by Dr. J. A. Beattie*)

Senior Division.	Junior Division.
Ralph Weaver.	Campsie Dalglish.

THE "KELLY MEMORIAL" PRIZES.

(*Presented by Old Boys' Union*)

Senior Division.	Junior Division.
Francis Gwynne	Campsie Dalglish.
Harold Regan.	Charles Morgan.
John Wall.	Bede Loughnan.
Ralph Weaver.	Francis Kelly.
Gerald Rygate.	David Muirhead.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Higher Division.	Junior Division.
Anthony Cunningham.	Charles Ryan.
	Eric Williams.
	Patrick Whitty.

MATRICULATION.

Aggregate.
Harold Regan
Francis Gwynne
Ralph Weaver
John Wall (Prize)
Francis McDermott

Religious Knowledge.
Harold Regan
Francis Gwynne
John Wall
Neville Chester

Greek.
Division A.
Harold Regan (Prize)
Division B.
Francis Gwynne (Prize)
John Wall
Ralph Weaver

English.
Harold Regan
John Wall
Francis Gwynne
Neville Chester

Latin.
Division A.
Harold Regan (Prize)
Division B.
Francis Gwynne (Prize)
Ralph Weaver
John Wall
Gerald Rygate

Higher French.
Harold Regan
Francis Gwynne
Raymond Proust
Ralph Weaver

Mathematics.
Division A.
Francis Gwynne
Harold Regan
Raymond Proust

Division B.
Francis McDermott
Austin Evans
Gerald Rygate
Ralph Weaver

Ancient History.
Harold Regan (Div. A. Prize)
Ralph Weaver (Div. B. Prize)
Francis Gwynne
Francis McDermott

French.
Francis Gwynne
Harold Regan.
Raymond Proust
Ralph Weaver

Higher English.
Harold Regan
Francis Gwynne
Gerald Rygate
Ralph Weaver

Higher Latin.
Ralph Weaver
Francis Gwynne
Gerald Rygate
John Wall

[Only the first name in each group indicates a prize, except where otherwise noted].

JUNIOR.

Aggregate.

Campsie Dalglish
Michael Casey
Edward Evans
Henry Morrissey
Francis Crommelin

Religious Knowledge.

Campsie Dalglish
Henry Morrissey
Francis Crommelin
Walter McEvilly

Greek.

Michael Casey
Campsie Dalglish
Edward Evans

Latin.

Michael Casey
Campsie Dalglish
Edward Evans
Gordon Nash } *ex æq.*
George Dan }

English.

Charles Morgan
Campsie Dalglish
George D. Arnold
Bryan Vallely

Essay.

Edward Evans
Campsie Dalglish
Charles Morgan
Bayly Payten
Keith Allan

French.

Francis Crommelin
Edward Evans
Gordon Nash
Campsie Dalglish

Mathematics.

Henry Morrissey
Michael Casey
Campsie Dalglish
Charles Morgan

French Unseens.

Gordon Nash

Latin Unseens and Composition.

Bayly Payten

SECOND GRAMMAR.

Aggregate.

Kenneth Smith
Frederick Hayes
Eric Williams
Patrick McMahon

Religious Knowledge.

Kenneth Smith
Frederick Hayes
Kenneth McKay
Eric Williams

Greek.

Kenneth Smith
Frederick Hayes
Eric Williams
Bernard Leonard

Latin.

Kenneth Smith
Frederick Bolton
Bede Loughnan
Patrick McMahon

French.

Frederick Bolton
Kenneth Smith
Frederick Hayes
Eric Williams

Essay.

Bede Loughnan
Eric Williams
Patrick McMahon
Frederick Hayes

English.

Kenneth McKay
Kenneth Smith
Frederick Bolton
Eric Williams

History and Geography.

Eric Williams
Kenneth McKay
Frederick Hayes } *ex æq.*
Kenneth Smith }
Allan Paton

Mathematics.

Patrick McMahon
Allan Paton
Kenneth McKay
Kenneth Smith

French Unseens.

Frederick Hayes

Classic Unseens and Composition.

Frederick Hayes

THIRD GRAMMAR.

Aggregate.

Noel Meagher
Lawrence Regan
Gordon Bateman (Prize)
Francis Kelly
Patrick Murray (Prize)
Elwyn Campbell (Prize)

Religious Knowledge.

John Sellar
Francis Kelly
Thomas Corcoran
William Roberson

Greek.

Lawrence Regan
Gordon Bateman
Noel Meagher
Francis Kelly

Latin.

Noel Meagher
Lawrence Regan
Francis Kelly
Patrick Murray

English.

Noel Meagher
Elwyn Campbell
John Sellar
Edward Weaver

French.

Lawrence Regan
Noel Meagher
William Roberson
Patrick Murray

Mathematics.

Noel Meagher
Thomas Corcoran (Prize)
John O'Keeffe
Patrick Murray

History and Geography.

Patrick Whitty
Noel Meagher
Elwyn Campbell
Thomas Corcoran

Ancient History.

Francis Kelly
Noel Meagher
Lawrence Regan
Gordon Bateman

Essay.

Patrick Whitty
Noel Meagher
Francis Kelly
Gordon Bateman

French Unseens and Composition.

Edward Weaver

Latin Unseens and Composition.

William Roberson

RUDIMENTS.

Aggregate.

Paul Meagher
John Macken
Marcel Barrau
Roy Williams
Thomas Cullen
Francis Vavasour (Prize)

Religious Knowledge.

Roy Williams
Paul Meagher
Henry Cotton
Oswald Landers

Latin.

Thomas Cullen
Marcel Barrau
John Arundel
Paul Meagher

French.

Marcel Barrau
Paul Meagher
John Macken
Gordon Robertson

History and Geography.

Paul Meagher
John Macken
Oswald Landers } *ex*
Francis Vavasour } *æq.*
John Arundel

Essay.

John Macken
Roy Williams
Gordon Robertson
Inigo Madden

Arithmetic.

Paul Meagher
Gordon Robertson
Francis Vavasour
Burnett Quinn

English.

Paul Meagher
Thomas Cullen
John Macken
Gordon Robertson

ELEMENTS.

Aggregate.
Rupert Sheldon
William Conlon
John Conlon
William Sheldon

Religious Knowledge.
William Conlon
John Conlon
William Sheldon
Rupert Sheldon

Essay and Author.
Barney Allen
William Sheldon
Rupert Sheldon
William Conlon

Arithmetic and Tables.
William Conlon
Herbert Hayes
Rupert Sheldon
John Conlon

History and Geography.
John Conlon
Rupert Sheldon
William Conlon
William Sheldon

Poetry and Reading.
William Sheldon
Rupert Sheldon
John Conlon
William Conlon

Dictation and Spelling.
Rupert Sheldon
William Sheldon
John Conlon
William Conlon

Grammar.
Herbert Hayes
Rupert Sheldon
William Conlon
John Conlon

SPECIAL PRIZES.

DRAWING.

(Prizes presented by Mr. Alfred Coffey).

Special Drawing.
Eric Williams — Gordon Bateman (Prize)

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Junior.
Edward Evans

Third Grammar.
Francis Ryan

Rudiments.
Roy Williams

DEBATE.

Senior Division: Gold Medal for Excellence.
Charles Ryan.

Improvement.
Francis Synnott

Junior Division.
Bayly Payten

Improvement.
Kenneth Smith.

MUSIC.

(Prizes presented by Mr. Dawkins).

Senior Pianoforte: Excellence.
Francis Synnott

Improvement.
Raymond Proust

Junior Pianoforte. Excellence.
Charles Morgan

Improvement.
Edward Weaver

JUNIOR ELOCUTION CLASSES.

Roger Barry (first division).
Marcel Barrau (second division).

SINGING.

Timothy Higgins.

WRITING.

Second Grammar.
Kenneth McKay

Third Grammar.
David Muirhead

Rudiments.
John Macken

Elements.
William Conlon

Special Prize for Improvement.
(Presented by J. Bruce, Esq.)
Noel Meagher

School re-opens, Monday, February 9, 1914.

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 Mr. A. Coffey for his donation towards the Prize Fund; to Dr. Beattie, Liverpool, for his Special Prize for Irish History; to the ex-Students of the College for their donation to the "Kelly Memorial" prizes; and to Messrs. Bruce and Dawkins for their Special Prizes to the Pupils.

NEW SYLLABUS—(Continued)

Some of the changes advocated in the correspondence given earlier in this issue are now conceded, or are about to be conceded by the two Boards. Thus it is reported that Ancient History may be accepted as a "subject" for the Leaving Certificate, and that "seven subjects" for the Intermediate can be taken from three groups, not necessarily including science.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPORTS PRIZES.

On Friday, December 5th, the prizes won at the Annual Sports, and also the prizes won in the various gymnasium competitions, were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Macken. A short programme of vocal and instrumental music and a gymnastic display were given before the prizes were distributed.

In asking Mrs. Macken to present the prizes, Father Rector said he was asking one more favour from a very great friend of the College. Some boys had remarked on the special generosity of Rector lately, in having so many improvements made in the play-rooms and dormitories. But he was only giving freely what had freely been given to him. The boys were really not indebted to him for what had been done to make their own particular parts of the House more home-like, but to the lady who was with them that evening. At the Rector's request three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Macken.



. . OUR . .

UNIVERSITY RESULTS

At the Senior and Matriculation Honours Examinations, November, 1913.

	Latin.	Greek	English.	French.	Ancient History.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Mechanics	
W. Dalton	**A**	B	B	B	C	C	B	B	C	M
H. Allan	B	..	A	C	A prox	C	C	C	C	M
P. Galvin	B	..	B	C	C	B	C	C	..	M
G. Hughes	B	C	B	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Synnott	C	..	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..

M—Signifies qualification for entrance to the faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Science.

PLACES IN SENIOR EXAMINATION, I. CLASS.

H. Allan—2nd in Ancient History; 12th in English.

W. Dalton—6th in Latin.

HONOURS IN MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

W. Dalton—4th in II. Class Latin; 1st in III. Class Greek; 3rd in III. Class French; 5th in III. Class Mathematics.

H. Allan—3rd in III. Class Latin; 2nd in II. Class English.

P. Galvin—4th in III. Class Latin; 5th in III. Class English.

G. Hughes—2nd in III. Class Latin; 6th in II. Class French.

PASSES IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

C. Wilkinson—Latin.

G. Trim—French.

G. Hughes and F. Synnott complete their Matriculation for the faculties of Arts, Medicine and Science.

PRESS NOTICES.

We desire to express our grateful thanks to the editors in various parts of Australasia and elsewhere, whose words of kindly criticism and encouraging praise of our last issue we are glad to reproduce in this.

"OUR ALMA MATER."—This well-known Riverview annual celebrates its 27th year of publication with a choice number. In glancing through its pages one finds it difficult to decide which is most commendable, the fine literary level of its letterpress or the elegant artistic finish with which both letterpress and pictorial furnishings have been turned out. As usual, ample space has been allotted to interesting paragraphic matter relating to incidents of the year and the movements of the "old boys" who are figuring in various arenas of Australian life. In addition to these, the numerous activities of the College year are interestingly recorded—and we commend the plan as an excellent one—in signed articles by students intimately connected with them. This is not only an exercise for the writers, but by the variety of literary expression relieves what the general reader usually finds heavy and monotonous. . . . Amongst the more noticeable of the pictorial items are views of the College precincts with much life in them, interesting groups of distinguished students, ex-students, and visitors, and exquisitely-produced portraits of his Grace the Archbishop, the present and late Presidents of the College (Fathers Keating and Gartlan), and Father Pigot, S.J., Riverview's great astronomer and seismologist. Although "Our Alma Mater" is a college annual, we would advise those outside the academic circle not to miss an opportunity to read it.—"Freeman's Journal."

"OUR ALMA MATER," the journal of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, which was formerly published twice a year, has reverted to the old order, and now appears as an annual, containing a record of the year's doings. The number just issued has reached us, and the high standard that has characterised the magazine since its foundation is well maintained. Indeed, if anything, the book is more interesting. It is printed on art paper, is illustrated with fine photographs, an attractive cover, and there are 142 pages of very readable letterpress. As they turn its pages, the ex-students will have very pleasant memories revived, the personal notes on past and present students being very interesting. There are entertaining articles on "Early Riverview," "Sidelights on Surveying the Bush," and "Compulsory Drill," to mention a few of the leading ones. The fullest particulars of scholastic work, and of the achievements of the college in the arena of sport are included in the volume, which reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its compilation. —"Catholic Press."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The annual school magazine of Riverview College—"Our Alma Mater," deserves all the literary roses that can be thrown at it. With a tasteful cover in green and gold, excellent photographs on first-class paper, brightly-written articles, copious notes of old boys, a diary of the year's doings, it reflects a lot of glory on the youthful editors. Says the leading article: "Pressure has been brought on the editors to publish only in annual form. . . . For the present, at least, the editors have allowed themselves to be won over into publishing only in the double-number form." It is indeed a "double number." The rector, Father Keating, gives an interesting chat on "Early Riverview," when visitors were ferried across in a punt, and telegrams spent a day on the road. The present issue of "Our Alma Mater" is a compendium of college life, and apart from present and past pupils, is of interest to all interested in religion, education, and sport.—"The Daily Telegraph."

The Christmas number of "Our Alma Mater," the magazine issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, has recently been issued, and the students are to be congratulated on producing a number so admirably bound, printed, and illustrated. The written matter is full of interest, both to those who are or have been connected with the college, and to outsiders also, for the excellence of the "get-up" makes it a pleasure merely to turn over the pages. Photographs of the new and the retired rectors, of the Rev. Father Pigot, of the Riverview Regatta, are among the illustrations, and there are interesting articles on the early history of the college.—"Sydney Morning Herald."

"OUR ALMA MATER," the annual magazine published by the scholars of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, just published, is, like its predecessors, an admirable specimen of what a school magazine should be; and will, no doubt, be prized by all past and present students of that fine institution. There are a number of interesting articles, in one of which the very Rev. P. Keating, the Rector, describes "Early Riverview." Under the heading "College Jottings," the events of the year are told of, frequently with humorous but always kindly comments. The doings of "old boys" are also given, as well as the results of the examinations, the various sports, the debating societies, etc. The magazine is finely printed and profusely illustrated. The photos include portraits of Archbishop Kelly; the Very Rev. Father Gartlan, the late Rector, now at Hawthorn, Melbourne; and the present Rector, the Very Rev. P. Keating.—"Town and Country Journal."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—One of the best school magazines published in Australia is that issued from St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, under the title of "Our Alma Mater." In its Christmas number the literary and artistic merit of this well-known journal, now in its 27th year of publication, is creditably maintained. Besides the usual budget of college news, and a complete record of the work accomplished during the past year by the institution, from which so many brilliant scholars have been turned out, the annual contains much matter that is of interest, not only to past and present Ignatians and their relatives and friends, but also to the general reader. Like previous issues the volume is beautifully printed and well illustrated.—"The Sun."

"OUR ALMA MATER," the 1912 annual of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, is a number that will be read with deep interest by past and present pupils, and their parents, guardians, and friends. All the principal events in the popular institution during the year are brightly summarised; there are plenty of pictures; and altogether the volume will be much appreciated.—"Evening News."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Under this title, St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, N.S.W., issues an annual record of the past year's work and play. The last issue is a massive volume of 150 pages, and, if possible, is an improvement on any previous "Alma Mater" I have had the pleasure of perusing. St. Ignatius' is truly a superb school with its glorious views of the Lane Cove River, and its charming cliff retreats. The photographs by members of the school show how they appreciate the Australian bush scenery around them, and the pictures are beautiful mementoes of the school. I spent a great day in the company of one of Father Gartlan's courteous cicerones wandering over the buildings and grounds three years ago, and if old Riverview boys think more of their school than I do—and, of course, that is to be expected—then this record of their school will haul them away from city and country now and again to visit the place where no schoolboy could be unhappy. The editors are to be congratulated on the last issue of "Our Alma Mater."—"The Herald" (Melbourne).

"OUR ALMA MATER," the admirable annual issued by St. Ignatius' College, Sydney, is quite up to date, and, as usual, has been produced in the best style as regards material, type, and illustrations. As his Grace the Archbishop remarked at the Xavier College speech day, the Jesuit Fathers have left their impress on every branch of science, and in the publication before us we note the names of Father Pigot, S.J., and Father Cortie, S.J., the former famous in the seismological field, and the latter in that of astronomy. Portraits of these scientists are given. In the open competition—scholastic and otherwise—Riverview has more than held its own during the past year. Irish national sentiment is fostered amongst the students, as we glean from the enthusiastic reception given to the Irish envoys when taking farewell of Sydney. Prominence is also given to the celebration of the Irish National festival. An interesting chapter is that dealing with the capture of an enormous shark whilst the students were spending their vacation at Bondi. The monster weighed 10 cwt., and was 13 ft. 3 in. in length. It took eighteen men to land the fish, to view which £16 was collected for the hospital. The loyalty of the old boys to their alma mater is very pronounced, and in the annual there is ample evidence that the esprit de corps is maintained even into advanced age.—"Advocate" (Melbourne).

The twenty-seventh issue of "Our Alma Mater," the annual of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, is like its immediate predecessors artistic in the extreme. It is printed on superior paper, and is profusely illustrated. The articles all possess much literary merit, and as customary the travel notes are highly interesting. Some new light is thrown on the Russian Government's veto against the distinguished seismologist, Rev. Father Pigot, S.J., who desired to visit the observatory at Pulkova. The embargo it appears was withdrawn immediately that Prince Galitzin, who was to be Father Pigot's host, made representations to his Government. The Irish envoys' visit is commemorated by a vignette snapshot showing Messrs. Donovan and Redmond, jun., in characteristic attitudes.

Riverview Old Boys now resident in Queensland, who are mentioned in the personal chit-chat, are Messrs. Jack Mort, Mt. Morgan; Hugh Savage, Barcaldine; Spencer Walker, Townsville; Dawson Corrigan, Brisbane; Bert Richards, Bowen Bridge; Norton and Eric Chester, Richmond, N.Q.; Foster Latchford, Runnymede, N.Q.; R. Douglas, barrister, Townsville; Joe Marnane, Atherton; Bernard Corser, M.L.A.; Father H. Fitzgerald, Maryborough (one of the first Riverview boys to be ordained); Dr. Archie McKillop, Dalby.—"The Catholic Advocate" (Brisbane).

"OUR ALMA MATER."—This finely written, copiously illustrated, and admirably printed record of the year's work and amusement at the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, Riverview, is a most entertaining and artistic publication of about 150 quarto pages. Its contents are of engrossing interest to present students and "old boys," and will be perused with pleasure and profit by many who have long since passed from school and college life to the sterner work of the business and professional world. The "Alma Mater" for the year just closed is indeed a fine issue, and one of which its student-editors may well feel proud, and one upon which the literary staff and the College itself are to be cordially congratulated.—"Brisbane Age."

A publication to which one always turns with interest is "Our Alma Mater," edited by students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The magazine contains a most complete record of the doings of students, past and present, with a fine lot of illustrations. The College appears to be very happily situated, close to the shore of one of the pretty bays of Sydney Harbour, and the frontispiece shows a boatshed and band rotunda, part of the equipment of the College. From the pictorial and other records, it is evident that the teaching staff and those otherwise directly and indirectly concerned in the welfare of the College have made their aim an all round equipment of the students for life's many-sided battles. The magazine in matter, illustrations and get up is a credit to the compilers.—"The Westport News" (N.Z.)

"OUR ALMA MATER" is the title of the handsomely-got-up and well-printed annual of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. In the annual is given an outline of the work at the college for the year, particulars of the early days of the college, travel notes, sidelights on surveying the bush, personal notes concerning the pupils who have distinguished themselves, old boys' notes, and generally a full record not only of the college year, but also of the doings of many connected with the institution at present and those who have been in the past. The annual should be highly prized by past and present students and their parents and friends. The college is a standing testimony to the zeal of the Roman Catholics in the cause of education, and of the sacrifice of the laity in maintaining the institution out of their own pockets.—"Otago Witness" (N.Z.).

'OUR ALMA MATER."—In some 140 well-printed, finely-illustrated pages the work of the Jesuit College at Sydney is again brought forcibly under notice. "An all-round education," is evidently the motto of the authorities, for, to judge by the publication before us, nothing is left undone that will add to the spiritual, mental or physical well-being of the pupils. "Our Alma Mater" impresses one at first by the general excellence of its get-up, and this impression is deepened as we glance through its pages and realise how thorough is the work done among the boys. Nothing, apparently, seems to be omitted; and whether at work, or at play, the student has those at hand whose duty it is to secure the best results attainable. We compliment the editors upon the excellence of their work, and bring the annual to the attention of all interested in the work of the Jesuit College.—"The Oamaru Mail" (N.Z.).

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The Christmas number of "Our Alma Mater," issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, is to hand, and as usual it is a great credit to those responsible for its publication. Excellently printed on glazed paper, illustrated with some very fine photographs, which together, with a splendid cover, combine to make this magazine one of the best we have yet received. There are some very interesting and well-written articles, besides full accounts of the successes at studies and sports. This magazine should be hailed with delight, not only by the students themselves, but also by ex-students. Taking it all through it is a credit to the college which has turned out so many brilliant citizens of Australia.—"Wellington Gazette" (N.S.W.).

"OUR ALMA MATER."—It is with pleasure that we again announce the receipt of "Our Alma Mater," the official publication of St. Ignatius' College, for Christmas, 1912. On this occasion the book maintains the journalistic and artistic merit for which it has been known for over a quarter of a century. Riverview is so well known in these parts owing to the number trained there who are now resident in our midst, all that is necessary to remark is, "By their deeds ye shall know them."—"Forbes Gazette."

We are in receipt of the Xmas number of "Our Alma Mater," the magazine of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. The journal is now considerably enlarged. It is well-written (the work of college students), beautifully illustrated, printed in artistic style on art paper, and is a credit to this old established seat of learning. The contents of the magazine covers a year's college doings, and is worthy of preservation as a valuable school record. —"Armidale Argus."

"OUR ALMA MATER," edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, and now in its 27th year—one of great progress—is to hand. As an all-round production, this magazine is chief of its class, and a work of the highest merit. Among the many groups are portraits of two Grenfell boys: in the first cricket eleven, Gerald Rygate (son of Dr. Rygate, of this town); and, in the third football fifteen for 1912, Frank Crommelin (son of Mr. F. Crommelin, solicitor, of Grenfell). There are numerous illustrations, and a large amount of reading matter, much of it indicative of college progress. —"Grenfell Record."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We are in receipt of a copy of the above magazine for the year just ended, published in connection with Riverview College. The issue before us maintains the high reputation already secured by "Our Alma Mater." The articles are brightly written, and the illustrations are also good. At this scholastic establishment all sorts of manly sports indulged in, as well as mental culture imparted, so that the welfare of the scholars is looked after, both bodily and mentally. An effort is also evidently made to impart high personal character as well as sound tuition to the pupils.—"Coonamble Times."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Riverview's well-edited and neatly-printed magazine, "Our Alma Mater," assumes large proportions in its 1912 Xmas number. Published first in 1886, it has been issued in the intervening years, first as an annual, then as a half-yearly. The policy of issuing annually. however, appears to find most favour, and it is pointed out that pressure has been brought to bear on the editors to publish only as an annual, "and by no one more than the boys, who like to see their magazine assume liberal proportions, and prefer to look upon it more as an interesting record of their year's doings than in the light of a newspaper." As a record of college doings interest in the magazine is not confined to the students, and one in apt on scanning its pages to devoutly wish to be a student at Riverview, which offers such splendid scholastic and recreative advantages. Features of this issue are the faultlessly-produced photos of his Grace Archbishop Kelly, the new rector (Very Rev. P. Keating, S.J.), the ex-rector (Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.), Rev. Father Pigot, S.J., and articles on "Early Riverview," "Compulsory Drill, "and Sidelights on Surveying the Bush."—"Mudgee Western Post."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Riverview College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, has issued its annual magazine, "Our Alma Mater," and the high standard of this scholastic annual during former years is creditably maintained throughout its 140 pages. It is printed on excellent paper, written in crisp, terse language, and illustrated with fine photographs. Altogether, "Our Alma Mater" reaches the highwater mark as a magazine.—"Bathurst National Advocate."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have to acknowledge the Christmas issue of "Our Alma Mater," the official organ of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. As usual, the publication is a splendid specimen of the printers' art, and is even more interesting than its predecessors. Besides containing records of school life there are many articles of interest. The sporting life of the college occupies a considerable portion of the issue, which is replete with everything appertaining to school life, scholastic and otherwise. —"Lithgow Mercury."

Riverview College has issued its annual magazine, "Our Alma Mater," which comes in an artistic cover, and is excellent in the letterpress and illustrating, almost solely devoted to college life. The University results printed show the students still bring fame to the historical seat of learning, and the record of recreation and sport prove that they hold their own physically. Altogether the magazine is a highly creditable production, upon which the students are to be congratulated, and which ranks first amongst magazines of its kind in general appearance and compilation.—"Kiama Independent."

"OUR ALMA MATER," the yearly magazine of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, has just come to hand. It is one of those productions which the printer is always ready to receive—being splendidly printed on the best of paper, nicely illustrated with well chosen photographs, and attractively written up. It contains a record of the doings of the students during the year—records of achievements in work and play—and many personal items regarding pupils past and present. The magazine is indeed a credit to the college.—"The Nyngan Observer."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—The Christmas number of "Our Alma Mater," a magazine issued in connection with St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, has reached us, and is a very high-class production. The magazine is edited by the pupils of the College; it is beautifully printed, liberally illustrated, and ably got-up in every way. In addition to giving a general insight of the work carried on by the Jesuit Fathers at the College, "Our Alma Mater" contains much useful and instructive information on general subjects, and altogether it is a production worthy of the highest compliments. Two Grenfell boys, Gerald Rygate and Frank Crommelin, appear in the illustrations.—"Grenfell Observer."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have received from the publishers a copy of "Our Alma Mater," the annual issued by the authorities of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Lane Cove Rover. This school is among the foremost scholastic institutions of the State, and has turned out many pupils now eminent in law, medicine, and science. The well-known and distinguished seismologist, Father Pigot, S.J., is a member of the college staff. "Our Alma Mater" is a record of the year's work at the college, and also contains notes of travel, etc., of great interest to the general reader. It is beautifully printed on the best paper, and splendidly illustrated. The annual is altogether a very fine production, and reflects credit alike on the editor, contributors, and the printers, Messrs. John Sands Ltd. It should serve as a useful connecting link between the school and its former pupils, recalling to the latter many pleasant recollections of their early struggles and triumphs.—"Port Macquarie News."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—If the advance made every year in that interesting publication, "Our Alma Mater" is indicative of progress achieved at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, then that wide-famed institution must have much to be thankful for. It would be hard to conceive any better college annual. Certainly of those that have reached the office of the "Northern Star" this is easily first in every respect. In fact it is quite an edition de luxe which all associated with may justifiably be proud of.—"The Northern Star."

We have received a Xmas copy of an excellent publication entitled "Our Alma Mater," edited by students af St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. Many ex-students of this well-known Roman Catholic School are now scattered throughout Australia, to whom a perusal of this really fine journal would be a matter of intense pleasure, containing, as it does, excellent items of interest, including college history, sport, and other features too numerous to mention.—"Riverina Recorder."

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have received from the Riverview authorities a copy of their 27th annual "Alma Mater." The book, which is 10 in. by 8 in., and half an inch in thickness, bound in a thick, green cover, is undoubtedly the best production so far that has been turned out by the Jesuit Fathers, who conduct this extensive scholastic establishment. The illustrations are excellent works of art. The annual is teeming with interesting articles, contributed by old boys, and with an epitome of the work done during the year. This college, with its beautiful stretch of river frontage, has probably no superior in the world, both from an architectural, scholastic, or social point of view, and the many brilliant scholars and men of letters that have received their education from Riverview are to be found in almost all parts of the globe. We congratulate the institution on the production of such an admirable publication as "Our Alma Mater."—"The Leader" (Orange).

"OUR ALMA MATER."—We have to acknowledge receipt of the Christmas number of "Our Alma Mater," the fine literary magazine issued annually by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. As usual the magazine has been beautifully printed on toned paper, and profusely illustrated, while its 150 pages contain a number of interesting articles on various subjects contributed by students, ex-students, and college professors, besides the results of the college exams. and reports in connection with college doings and pastimes during the year, embracing music, debates, football, cricket, rowing, camera club, and cadet notes, etc. It is altogether the best magazine of its kind published in the State, the latest number maintaining the highest standard reached in previous years. Among the full page illustrations are striking portraits of his Grace Archbishop Kelly, the Rev. Father Pigot, S.J. (a distinguished seismologist, who recently returned to Riverview from an extended tour through Europe, during which he visited most of the leading seismological observatories on the Continent), the ex-Rector (Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.), and the present Rector (Very Rev. P. Keating, S.J.).—"Maitland Mercury."

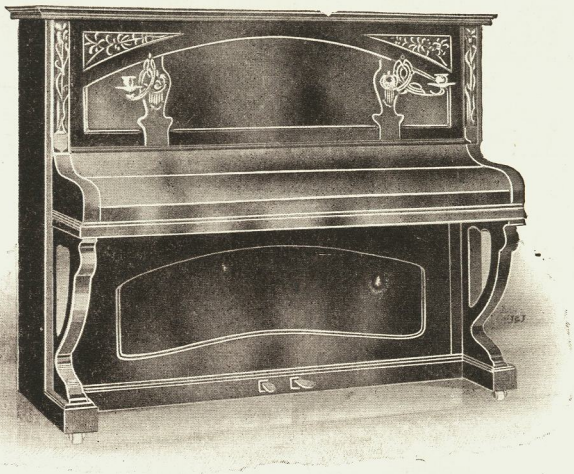
"OUR ALMA MATER," the annual magazine published by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, has again made its appearance. The journal is printed on excellent paper, and contains much well-written and interesting matter, as well as some finely reproduced photographs, especially notable among which is that of his Grace Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Sydney. The number reflects great credit upon its youthful producers.—"Barrier Miner."

Quite one of the best school annuals in the Commonwealth is that edited by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, entitled "Our Alma Mater," the Xmas number of which has just come to hand. It contains a charming view of the college itself, or rather of the college foreshore, showing the wharf, the junior boatshed, the pretty little band stand, and the luxuriant vegetation crowned by the college on the heights above. It brought vividly to mind a very pleasant day recently spent on the Lane Cove River, of which the area devoted to the college is certainly the most picturesque. Among the portraits are excellent ones of the new rector (the Very Rev. P. Keating, S.J.), and of the late rector (Very Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J.), both of whom have been connected with Riverview for a quarter of a century, of Archbishop Kelly, and of Rev. Father Pigot, S.J., who is in charge of the seismological apparatus at the college, and recently visited most of the leading seismological observatories in Europe. The annual is full of good reading matter—notes of travel, accounts of lectures on various interesting subjects delivered to the students by distinguished visitors, reports of senior and junior debates, etc.—while the illustrations are unusually good, and include portraits of school teams—literary, musical, athletic—and charming little snapshots of scenery in and around Riverview and all over the world. The annual is one of which both the editors and students may be proud.—"Moree-Gwydir Examiner."



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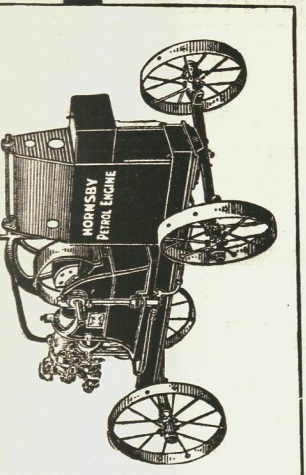
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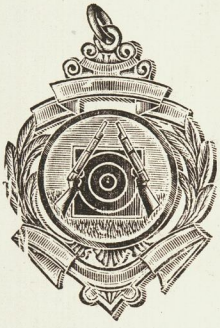
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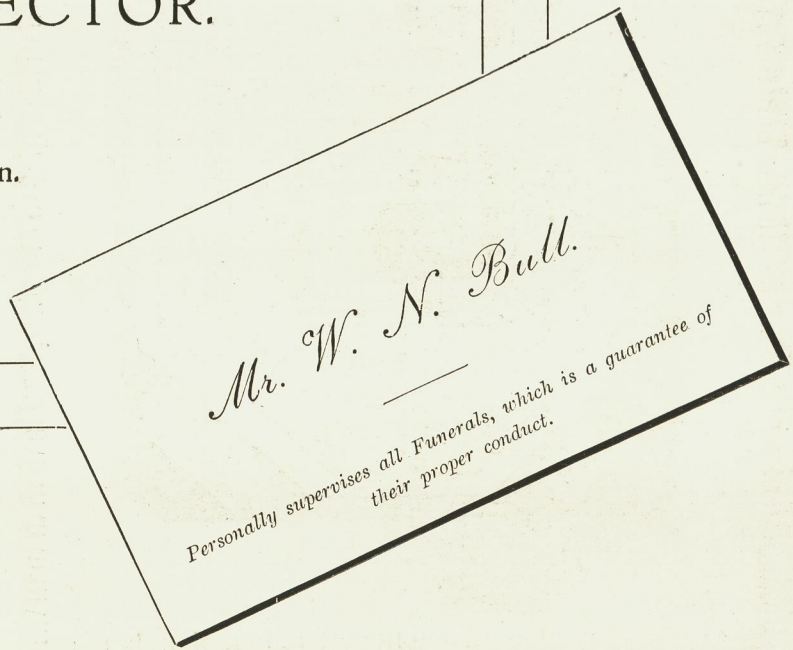
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