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MUNGRET ANNUAL



July, 1917.

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Mungret College, S.J.,

LIMERICK.

The College is beautifully and healthfully situated on an eminence a little to the south of the Shannon, and less than three miles west of the City of Limerick. There are several spacious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated dormitories, lecture halls, and class rooms, also lavatories and bath rooms, constructed on the most improved principles. The Natural Science Department has a very large and valuable collection of instruments. In addition to the play grounds, and cricket fields there is an extensive ambulatory for exercise and games in wet weather. This College is lighted throughout by electricity.

The Jesuit Fathers, who have the management of this College, seek, above all things, to educate the Pupils in the principles of the Catholic Religion, and to habituate them to the faithful observance of its precepts. A course of religious instruction, comprising Scripture, Church History, and Christian Doctrine, is obligatory on all. Prizes are offered for proficiency in it, and no boy can obtain a medal, prize, or distinction in any other subject who fails to qualify in religious knowledge. Special attention is paid to the improvement of manners and the formation of character.

The Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin (*prima primaria*), and of the Holy Angels, are established in the College, and it is the earnest wish of the Fathers that the boys by their conduct may merit to be enrolled.

The Superior will at once resign the charge of any Pupil who seriously violates the rules of the College, or whose general conduct, or neglect of study, is such as to afford no reasonable hope of amendment or progress.

To secure thorough and effective teaching, the College is divided into four departments:—Preparatory, Professional, Commercial, and Agricultural.

I.—PREPARATORY.

This Department is intended for boys about eleven years of age. They have their own dormitories, study, and play fields, distinct from the more grown boys. A Matron looks specially after their wants. Their course of studies aims at preparing them for entrance into one of the other Departments.

II.—PROFESSIONAL.

The special aim of this department is to prepare boys for the Matriculation of the National University, and the other entrance examinations to the Professions:—Law, Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, etc. The Matriculation course has always formed a very special class in the College. The successes gained by Mungret in the examinations of the Royal and National Universities place it in the first rank of Irish Colleges. In this Department students who are sufficiently advanced may attend lectures in Logic and Mental and Moral Science.

III.—COMMERCIAL.

Boys who are intended for a Commercial career are trained in Business Methods, and are prepared for Banks, Railways, etc. Special care is given to English, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

Boys in this Department, whilst attending for some hours every day the classes in either the Professional or Commercial Departments, and thus receiving a solid general education, have special classes in Agricultural Science, conducted by an instructor from the Royal College of Science, Dublin. They are also encouraged to take an interest in practical farm work in all its branches as carried out on the College farm.

Students are prepared for the Entrance Examination to the Albert Agricultural College, and for the Scholarships in Agriculture of the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Lectures in Agriculture may be attended by students in the other Departments.

There are two vacations in the year, one of about nine weeks in summer, and one of three weeks at Christmas. During these intervals no pupil is allowed to remain in the College.

Two months' notice is required before removing a boy from the College during the school year. A fortnight's notice is sufficient when a boy is withdrawn at Summer Vacation.

To safeguard the health of the boys, a certificate of health, stating that the boy during vacation has not had or associated with one having an infectious disease, must be sent to the Rector a few days before the opening of schools.

An experienced Physician visits the College, and there is an Infirmary distinct from the College Building, with a Trained Nurse in charge.

Before being admitted to the College, a Medical Certificate stating that the applicant is free from tuberculosis is required.

Application for admission must be also accompanied by a Testimonial from the last school attended, and a Certificate of Birth from a Public Registry of Births.

Each pupil will bring with him at least two suits of clothes, a great coat, flannel shirts and under-clothing, eight pairs of stockings, eight pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, six serviettes, three pairs of slacks, four gillie caps, three night shirts, three pairs of strong boots, two pairs of house shoes, caps, cricket and football outfits, two laundry bags, and a dressing-case.

TERMS.

The Pension is sixteen guineas half-yearly.

Laundry—One guinea half-yearly.

Games and Library—Ten shillings half-yearly.

Music—(Piano, Violin, or any of the ordinary Band Instruments)—Two guineas, half-yearly.

For further particulars apply to the Rector,

REV. JAMES CORBOY, S.J.,

Mungret College,

LIMERICK.

Apostolic School of the Sacred Heart.

MUNGRET COLLEGE, LIMERICK.

PROSPECTUS.

Nature and Object of the School.—The Apostolic School of Mungret is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its object is to train boys for the Priesthood, in order to increase the number of English-speaking Missionaries throughout the world.

By reason of its special system of training, and the comprehensiveness of its scope, the Mungret Apostolic School is quite unique in the English-speaking countries.

The course extends over a period of six or seven years. It begins with Grammar, and ends with Philosophy. Thus the Mungret student is ready at the end of his course to enter upon the higher ecclesiastical studies.

II. Qualities required for Admission.—The usual age of admission is from 14 to 18 years, although, in the case of very promising boys with a decided vocation, exceptions to this rule are sometimes allowed. The qualities required in a candidate are:—good health, good appearance and address, mental abilities above the average, sincere piety, a solid vocation to the Priesthood, and an earnest desire of the Missionary life.

III. Missions.—The student is left free to join either the secular Priesthood in the foreign missions, or to enter a religious order; and in the latter case they may choose any duly authorised religious order in the Church, provided only it sends subjects on the foreign mission.

The Superiors, taking into account the individual characters, qualities, and inclination of each student, decide before the end of his course the mission or diocese to which he is to attach himself. No student is asked, or allowed, to go on for missions of exceptional difficulty, except at his own earnest and persevering wish, and except, besides, he has given evidence of the possession of the qualities which make him peculiarly suitable for such work.

Candidates are sometimes, however, received for particular missions in virtue of a special arrangement made when they are first received.

IV. Consent of Parents.—Parents are required to guarantee not to interfere with the son's vocation, nor to make any difficulty in taking him back immediately to his family if he should be judged unfit for the apostolic life.

Should any serious fault on the part of the pupil call for his immediate removal, the Rector may dismiss him on giving notice to his parents or guardian.

When a boy presents himself for admission it is taken for granted that his parents or guardians agree to all these conditions; and before a student is put on a College bursary his father or guardian must sign a printed form expressing agreement to them.

V. Time of Probation.—A period of six months is allowed a boy, from his first entrance into the school, to think over his vocation, and to understand its nature and the duties of the College life. If, at the end of that time, he is determined to persevere, and if the Superior considers that he gives sufficient promise of an Apostolic vocation, he becomes a pupil of the Apostolic School. The pension for these six months of probation is £17, which is paid at the student's first entry into the College. The student will at the same time lodge with the Superior money sufficient to pay his travelling expenses to his home. This latter is in no case returned except the student is dismissed from the college.

VI. Pension.—The pension for Apostolic students is £34 a year. There is at the disposal of the College a number of burses, founded for the training of students for the foreign missions. By this means a limited number of students can be maintained each year on considerably reduced pensions, and preference is given to the most promising candidates. As a rule, however, no students can be received under £10 a year, at least for the first four years of his course. His parents or guardians must besides pay a fee of thirty shillings at the student's first entrance into the college, and find him in clothes and small incidental expenses during all the time of his course. In no case is the entrance fee returned. Thirty shillings yearly is charged for laundry; and all travelling expenses are to be defrayed by the parents or guardians.

VII. Entrance Examination.—The usual time for entering the Apostolic School is the last week in August, although in exceptional cases boys are received at other times of the year.

Examinations of candidates are held at an earlier date in the same month. The examination is meant as a test of vocation and ability, as well as of acquired knowledge. A good grounding in English and Mathematics is expected of all, and preference is given to those who have made some progress in the study of Latin. This programme of the entrance examination will be furnished immediately on application.

Except in individual cases the Superior decides otherwise, students go home on vacation in summer.

VIII. Necessary Documents.—An application for admittance to the Apostolic School should be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the Parish Priest, or from one of the parochial clergy. The candidate should, besides, send to the Superior a letter of his own composition, expressing his desire to be a missionary priest, and telling of his progress in his studies.

A pupil must bring with him, or send beforehand, his baptismal certificate, and his certificate of birth from the public registry.

A certificate of health is also required—the form to be supplied from the College.

Further particulars may be had on application to:—

THE RECTOR,

Mungret College,

LIMERICK.



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KING JOHN'S CASTLE, KILMALLOCK.

VOL. V. No. 1.
 (Twentieth Year).
JULY, 1917.

The MUNGRET ANNUAL.

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MUNGRET COLLEGE

CONTENTS.

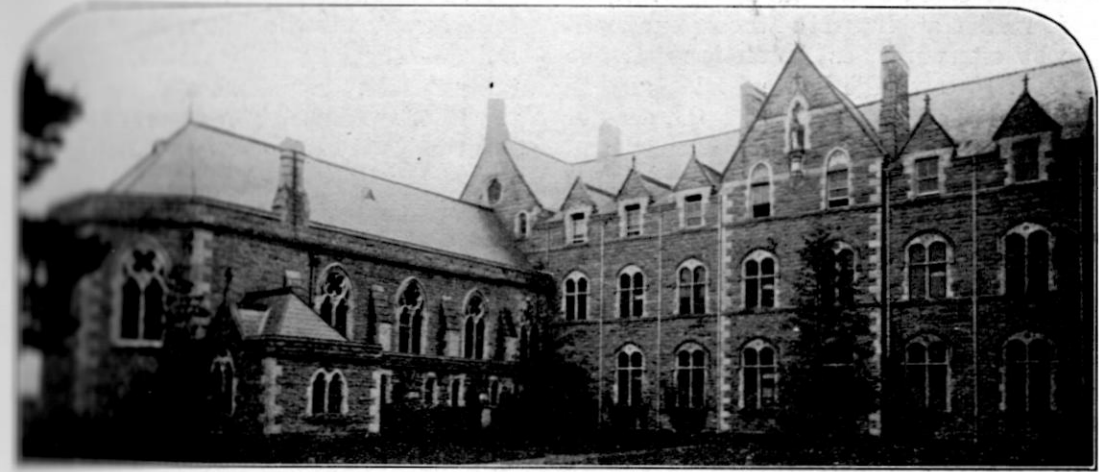
	Page		Page
Prospectuses	ii. & iv.	Our Past	35
Editorial	3	Ó lá go lá	43
Kilmallock (Prize Essay)	5	Exchanges	49
The late Lieutenant-Colonel Llewellyn Count Blake	13	Examinations	50
Ἀν Ξαθεαὺς πα Ἐοδῖστε	14	The Agricultural School	51
A Pilgrimage to Doon Well (Vacation Essay)	16	The Mungret Social Study Club	52
Connoise Clappaige	22	Athletics	53
Sociality Notes	24 & 26	Obituary	57
Debates	27	Reviews	61
Entertainments	32	College Roll	63

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page		Page
Frontispiece: King John's Castle, Kilmallock	vi.	Captain W. Harris, M.C.	38
First Club	7	Captain Gerald McCarthy	39
Dominican Priory, Kilmallock	8	Lieut. Paul McCarthy	39
Senior Apostolics	11	Lieut. Charles McCarthy	39
The late Lieut.-Col. Llewellyn Count Blake	13	Father McEvoy, O.P.	40
Third Club	15	Father James Feely, C.M.	41
Blind Girl at Holy Well	17	Mungret Priests in Capetown	42
Second Club	19	Hurling on the Ice, Loughmore	44
Junior Apostolics	21	At Roscrea Station	47
Sodality of the Blessed Virgin	25	Waiting at Ballybrophy	47
Sodality of the Holy Angels	26	Our Visitors on Whit Sunday	48
Fourth Club	29	Prize Winners at Thomond Feis (F. Power, W. Krepps, L. Quigley)	50
House Hurling Team	31	D. P. Murphy	50
The Choir	33	Agricultural Class	51
House Rugby Fifteen	34	House Cricket Eleven	55
Maurice O'Connell	35	Very Rev. Monsignor P. Enright	57
Dr. D. Morris	36	Father James P. Sheridan	58
Dr. E. King	37	Lieut. H. de Courcy	59
George Hartigan, L.D.S.	37	Captain J. McCormack	60
Rev. Christopher Sheehan, M.C.	38		



The Mungret Annual.



Editorial.

MENTION was made in the ANNUAL of last year that Mungret Apostolic School had given a second member to the Episcopacy in the person of the Most Rev. Dr. M. J. Gallagher, who in July, 1915, was made Coadjutor Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A. Dr. Gallagher has since succeeded to that See in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Richter. We trust that Dr. Gallagher may have in store many years of active and consoling work in his high but onerous charge.



The Very Rev. Andrew Killian, Dean and Vicar-General of Wilcannia, N.S.W., has been appointed Administrator *sede vacante* of that diocese during the vacancy caused by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Dunne.

Mungret College owes a deep debt of gratitude to Father Edward Cahill who left us last autumn, on being transferred to Galway. His health had suffered a good deal during the earlier part of 1916, and he was laid up for some time, but he has since almost, if not quite, recovered his full strength.

Since the death of old Father Head there is no one living who has had a longer and more constant connection with Mungret than Father Cahill. He was in the school as a Lay Boy in the early days from 1883 to 1887. Having entered the Society of Jesus, after doing part of his course at Maynooth, where he received deacon's orders, he came to Mungret on the teaching staff in 1895. Except for a year spent in revising theology, and his year of tertianship, he was here continuously till last autumn. For many years he was editor

of the ANNUAL. In 1905 he was appointed Moderator of the Apostolic School, a position he continued to fill until he was made Rector of the College in July, 1913. Thus, during about twenty years, Father Cahill took a leading part in the formation at Mungret of those young men who afterwards, as Apostolic priests, go forth to carry the light of faith and to spread the love of Christ to the ends of the earth. Being of an earnest and energetic character and withal an ardent lover of our native land, he had a strong formative influence upon the alumni of Mungret. Moreover, he was a link actively uniting the Mungret of the present with the past students, lay as well as Apostolic, and whether at home or scattered in the four quarters of the globe.

We wish him every blessing upon his work in his present sphere of activity.



Father Cahill was succeeded in the Rectorship by Father James Corboy. Last year the college also lost Father W. Byrne, who was transferred to Tullabeg, King's Co., to teach science and mathematics to the Jesuit scholastics there. Rev. Hugh Kelly, who has been for some years Editor of the ANNUAL, left us to pursue his philosophic studies at Maison St. Louis, Jersey. Rev. Michael Saul was also called away to Milltown Park, Dublin, to study theology. On the other hand our staff received certain additions. Father John Nerney came to us, and besides teaching, is now specially entrusted with the care of the spiritual interests of the Lay Boys. Rev. Edward Dodd succeeded Father Corboy, as Prefect of Discipline, on the latter becoming Rector of the college. Rev. Frederick Cuffe also joined the teaching staff.

The result of the competition for the Annual Essays will be found below, in connection with the First Prize Essay.

Being anxious to encourage the energies of the boys in some special directions, Rev. Father Rector offered a Gold Medal, to be awarded to the best speaker in the Debating Society. Great interest was taken in the discussions and much enthusiasm evoked. The general opinion was that D. P. Murphy had outstripped all competitors, and the medal was awarded to him. On account of the excellence of the speeches, and still further to encourage so useful an exercise, Father Rector allotted a second Medal to C. Burke, who was adjudged to be the next best speaker.

May we venture to express a hope that some of the old friends of the College will further the efforts of Father Rector in such directions, and enable him to make provision, from year to year, for special medals or prizes in such subjects as Religious Knowledge, Irish History and the Debates.



We fear that many of our foreign subscribers must have been disappointed in not receiving their copies of last year. The regulations as to College magazines in this war-time have been extremely strict. We trust that these will be modified or attempered on this occasion.



The Editor is most grateful to all who helped him in the production of this number, and in particular expresses his thanks to the Rev. Leo Taylor, S.M.A., Editor of "The African Missionary" (Cork), for the loan of a block of the late Count Blake; also to D. P. Murphy, P. Nolan, and M. Geehan, for much help given, and finally to all others who aided him in any way.

Kilmallock.

PRIZE ESSAY.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—There was much competition for the MUNGRET ANNUAL essays this year. The essay of Leo Lehmann was awarded the prize; the other competitors being Jas. McKenna, P. M. O'Donnell, P. J. McGill, W. Mulvihill, and T. J. Hartnett. Michael Geehan won the prize for his vacation essay on Down Well; while essays were sent in by H. Nealon, P. Nolan, M. J. McNamara, G. Connell, W. Walsh, McGoldrick, and J. Hennessy. Among the Irish essays that of W. Krepps was successful; those of Greene, C. Maguire, and M. O'Callaghan, being commended. The best set of photographs was sent in by Denis P. Murphy. The subjects for the prize essay for 1918 are:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Tain Bo Chuailgne. | 3. The Anglo-Normans in Co. Clare. |
| 2. Askeaton and Abbeyfeale. | 4. The Leinster Geraldines. |

EDITOR.

"Where my high steeples whilom used to stand,
On which the lordly falcon went to towre;
There now is but an heap of lime and sand,
For the screech-owl to build her baleful bowre."

THERE remains but little to the Irish people to remind them of their ancient grandeur. Imposing ruins, hallowed by traditions that pass from generation to generation and remain deep-rooted in true Irish hearts, exist indeed in abundance throughout the land—the relics of a famous past. These yet speak in silent eloquence, and tell of the sad, but glorious history of our land. In places almost every crag, glen, and mountain stream hold memories that impress upon the sympathetic the varied tale of joy and sorrow more effectively, than do the dusty volumes of historians' lore. They stand as a multitude of silent witnesses and lasting memorials of a singular history, the like of which is to be found in few countries of the world.

It would perhaps be difficult to single out a more historic spot, or a district so fraught with traditions of this past glory,

and also alas! of bitter fortune, than that which is the subject of this short sketch. Kilmallock—formerly called *Kilmocheallog*—now fallen into the insignificance of an ordinary country town, was for a period of almost three centuries in our history the principal centre of attention in all Munster. The "city" of Kilmallock—one of the homes of the Desmond Geraldines—possesses a history of no small importance. It was one of the most prosperous towns of Munster; its inhabitants consisting mainly of the gentry, whose magnificent dwellings contributed in great measure to make the place one of uncommon beauty. Of these handsome buildings there is but little now to be seen, even the ruins, which up to some fifty years ago, showed proof of splendid workmanship, have now almost disappeared. On the other hand, many beautiful ruins of fortress and abbey

still remain—to mark the spot where heroes' feet have trod, and the monks of old chanted their never-ending praise.

The history of Kilmallock is inseparably bound up with the fortunes of the Desmond Geraldines. This illustrious family, which for so long a period swayed the destinies of the people of Munster, has added no little fame to the history of the country. Nevertheless, the star of their fortunes cannot be said to have been always in the ascendant; and sad indeed, are many of the stories told of the adverse fortunes of this noble race. Many another family would have succumbed beneath the weight of oppression and wrong which their enemies relentlessly heaped upon them. But far from being daunted by misfortune, they bravely rose again, and embellished the standard of their house with undying glory. By deeds of bravery and honour, they have won a favoured place among Irish heroes. Our national poet, Thomas Davis, loud in their praise, recounting their ancient glory, exclaims—

“Ye Geraldines! Ye Geraldines! how royally ye reigned
O'er Desmond broad and rich Kildare, and English arts disdained;
Your sword made knights, your banner waved—free was your bugle call,
By Glynn's green slopes, and Dingle's tide, from Barrow's banks to Youghal.
What gorgeous shrines, what Brehon lore, what minstrel feats there were,
In and around Magh Nuadhaid's keep, and palace-filled Adare!
But not for rite or feast ye stayed, when friend or kin were pressed;
And foemen fled when *Crom Dub*, bespoke your lance in rest.”

I shall now take the reader to this place of high antiquity—the former city of Kilmallock. It stands in the midst of one of the most fertile and beautiful of districts in all the land—the Golden Vale. It is about fifteen miles south of Limerick City on the way to Cork, situated on the bank of a small stream called the *Loobach*, a tributary of the *Maigue*.

Down to the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the ancient history of Kilmallock is obscure. But little is recorded of it beyond the fact of the foundation of its ancient abbey by St. Mochealoc in the seventh century, from whom the place derived its name. When Strongbow and his party of adventurers first spread war and discord over the fair plains of Munster, Kilmallock was strongly defended by an encircling stone wall of considerable strength, fortified by huge mounds of earth, as was the custom at that period with all cities and towns of importance. Large portions of this wall, which have withstood the many attacks of battering ram and mortar, and survived the ravages of time, may still be seen. There were formerly four gateways of lofty and imposing character which gave entrance to the town. These were fine specimens of the skill displayed by the architects of olden times in Ireland, as can be seen from one of them that still remains—called *Blossom-gate*, as also from the fortress known as King John's Castle.* What wonderful lasting powers have these gray, century-old ramparts and towers, which are to be found so plentifully scattered over Ireland! How weak and perishable our modern specimens of architecture and twentieth-century skill appear, when compared with these “conquerors of time”!

“Around these walls have wandered the Briton and the Dane,
The captives of Armorica, the cavaliers of Spain—
Phœnician and Milesian, and plundering Norman peers,
The swordsmen of brave Brian, and the chiefs of later years!”—(D. F. McCarthy.)

The principal ruins of which Kilmallock boasts, are the ancient church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the Dominican Priory dating back to the thirteenth century. This latter especially is a beautiful

* See Frontispiece.



PHOTO BY]

FIRST CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

- Top—J. O'Connell, R. Riordan, M. McCarthy, J. Delaney, T. O'Sullivan, D. O'Brien, A. O'Neill.
2.—W. O'Connell, M. Healy, T. Ryan, T. Hogan, D. Lane, A. Morrissey, J. Windle.
3.—L. Loughran, M. Cremin, J. Carney, J. Egan, F. Fitzgerald, J. Hanly, O. O'Neill, S. Cahill, J. Delaney, C. O'Brien, H. Nealon.
4.—R. Hennessy, J. Lawless, J. Devlin, D. Murphy, W. Galvin (Capt.), Rev. E. Dodd, S. J., T. Lawless (Sec.), P. White, F. Power, M. Darcy, T. Browne.
Seated on ground.—E. Kissane, R. Fitzpatrick.

specimen of Gothic architecture. A distinguished English antiquary, Sir Richard Hoare, remarks of this building—"It surpasses in decoration and good sculpture any I have yet seen in Ireland." To the present day enough of it remains to evidence its beauty. It was founded in the year 1291 by one Gilbert, son of John Callen, then Lord of Offalley, and is situated at the north-east side of the town, on the bank of the river, whose waters flow placidly by its walls. It formerly consisted of a church and monastery, the

the ravages to which Kilmallock was constantly subjected. In the reign of Elizabeth it shared the fate of so many monasteries of its kind, being granted by the Crown in 1594 to the Sovereign and Commonalty of Kilmallock at an annual rent.

The Abbey—or more properly parochial church—of SS. Peter and Paul, shows also the remains of beautiful skill and workmanship. It consisted of nave, choir, and south transept. A belfry—much resembling one of the ancient round towers of

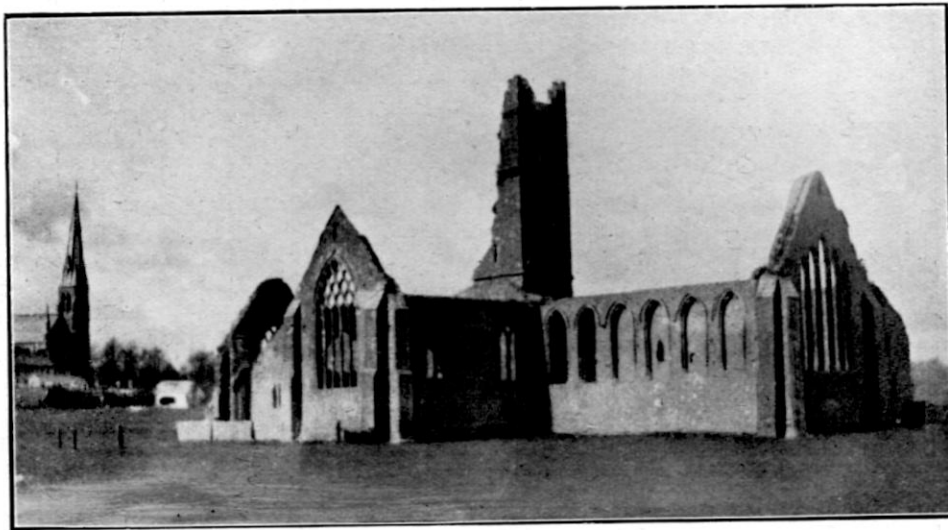


PHOTO BY]

DOMINICAN PRIORY, KILMALLOCK.

[D. P. MURPHY.

whole constructed in the form of a cross, at the intersection of which a lofty tower rose majestically which still stands to its full height though shattered at one side. The choir of the church possesses the famous east window—"in chaste and elegant style." The south transept contains a window with interlaced tracery of exquisite design. The Priory continued to flourish through the years of strife, occasioned by the enmity which ever existed between the Geraldines and the neighbouring barons; and in spite of

Ireland, though much dilapidated—rises from the midst of the ruins. In the nave are the tombs of many Desmond Geraldines, who made Kilmallock the seat of their power.

This family was of Anglo-Norman origin, its founder, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, having come to Ireland with the very first of the invaders. From him those "Desmonds" sprung, whose history is at once highly interesting and romantic. To them more than to any of the other Anglo-Norman families, is the well-known phrase of

Whovis Hiberniores most fittingly applied. They certainly threw in their lot with that of the land of their adoption, and defended her Faith and her soil against the ravages of England's cruel ministers of destruction. They adorned the land with beautiful structures, both religious and warlike, the remains of which make Kilmallock, Adareton and Adare worthy objects of pilgrimage to all who love the picturesque, and the relics of the magnificent. In the year 1329 Maurice Fitz-Thomas, who was then the fourth Lord of Decies and Desmond, was ennobled by the title of "Earl of Desmond," and for almost two centuries after, this branch alone of the Geraldines exercised sway and protection over a vast territory comprising almost four counties.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of the Desmond Geraldines, and he who occupies the prominent part in connection with Kilmallock is Gerald, the sixteenth Earl. In alliance with his brothers John and James, and their warlike and enterprising cousin, Sir James Fitz-Maurice, who was perhaps the most earnest and consistent of Irish patriots of his time, he made a noble effort in defence of Faith and country against their cruel oppressors. But alas! like so many other heroic attempts to rid the land of the hated stranger, the Geraldine rebellion brought but misery and horrors in its wake. Yet the effort was necessary at this time, as the position of the Irish Catholics had become well-nigh intolerable. If the yoke of the stranger had previously been hard enough to bear, it was made infinitely more so at this time, when England adopted the fierce spirit of religious persecution which the Reformation had everywhere enkindled amongst its adherents. The people saw their churches desolate and desecrated; their monasteries confiscated; their priests proscribed, and their holy religion trampled under foot.

Hitherto they had wavered under fickle chieftains; now they followed trusted leaders, who like themselves burned with indignation at these injuries. The cause was now a more sacred one; and inspired all with such zeal, that they fought with the chivalry of Crusaders, and died with the heroism of martyrs!

By repeated acts of oppression, the people were goaded to take up arms in defence of their lives and all they held dear. The Earl of Desmond was made prisoner at Kilmallock by order of Sir Henry Sidney—the Lord Deputy. This ready tool of the English sovereign went so far in his acts of tyranny as to incur the displeasure of his royal mistress. She recalled him to England in 1567, authorizing him, however, to bring with him the Earl of Desmond and his brother, Sir John. In the absence of these latter, Sir James Fitz-Maurice assumed command of the Geraldines, and he failed not to wage relentless war upon their enemies. Kilmallock, which the English garrison had made their chief military station, was one of his first objectives. On the 2nd of March, 1571, he attacked the town, and, having scaled the walls, took possession. The place was given over to plunder, the sovereign or chief magistrate—which Kilmallock, as a city of importance possessed—with some of the principal inhabitants were put to death, and the city ultimately burned to the ground. It was in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul that, a few years later, James Fitz-Maurice was compelled to make his submission to Sir J. Perrot, the first Lord President of Munster.

It is unnecessary to dwell here on the details of the campaign, or to trace the history of each of the leaders connected with it. Nevertheless, the sad end of this most famous of the Earls of Desmond, and the tragic fate which befel his indefatigable cousin, Sir James Fitz-

Maurice, seem worthy of mention. The latter's end was, indeed, unworthy of this honoured member of so illustrious a family and is a pitiful example of the spirit of disunion, so carefully fostered by the conquerors, and to which may be attributed the disasters which have constantly followed the Irish cause.

In a petty brawl, which had arisen between the party of Sir James and that of William Burke, from whose lands, his party had seized some horses to replace their own jaded steeds, the brave Geraldine leader met his death. The scene of the lamentable occurrence was a place now called *Barrington's Bridge*, situated a few miles east of Limerick. The Burkes were kinsmen of the FitzGerald, and, in spite of the entreaties of Fitz-Maurice, who besought them by the ties of kinship, and the sacredness of the cause in which they were engaged, to allow them to go on their way unmolested, they attacked the small party of the unhappy Geraldine's followers. Fitz-Maurice received his death-wound early in the encounter. Though mortally wounded, his brave spirit surged within him, and with a superhuman effort, he rushed into the midst of his assailants, and with one blow cleft the head of Theobald Burke, and with yet another dealt a mortal wound on his brother. The remainder, although superior in numbers to the defending party, were so disheartened at witnessing the fall of two of their leaders, that they turned and fled. The brave-hearted Fitz-Maurice expired shortly afterwards, and his remains were buried secretly at the foot of a tree near by. But his enemies soon discovered his body, and had it taken to Kilmallock, and there suspended from a gallows!

The war in Munster finally assumed a most savage character, which left the country a hideous spectacle of desolation.

In the words of the Four Masters—"The lowing of a cow or the voice of a ploughman could scarcely be heard from Dunqueen in the west of Kerry to Cashel in Tipperary." The Earl of Desmond had by this lost all hope of victory, and was soon a hunted fugitive among the woods and mountains. His Countess, faithful to the last, accompanied him, and shared his toils and dangers. There were times when they had but four followers who—I again quote the Four Masters—"accompanied them from one cavern of a rock, or hollow of a tree to another."

Thus was the once proud Earl, the descendant of a noble lineage, and now a feeble old man, broken with sorrow, banished from his native castles—a hunted outlaw, braving the hardships of exposure and want, with a price on his head! He perished at the hands of a brutal soldier, in a wretched cabin where he had taken refuge from his pursuers. What an ignoble end for one who was once so powerful and so brave! The tragic occurrence was further aggravated by the cruelty of his enemies, who had his head sent to the Queen. She, overjoyed at the removal of this *ingens rebellibus exemplar*, as he was styled, had the head secured in an iron cage and exposed on London Bridge! The remaining Geraldine leaders were all either slain or forced to flee for safety to the woods. With the death of James, the heir to the unhappy Gerald, and the imprisonment and death of the "Sugan Earl" in the Tower of London, ended—for good or for evil—the power of the Desmonds. Their many castles, and their extensive lands were in due time confiscated, and given to appease the voracious appetites of the parasites of the English court.

The history of Kilmallock, however, does not end with the fall of the Geraldines. After the death of the Earl, a new charter

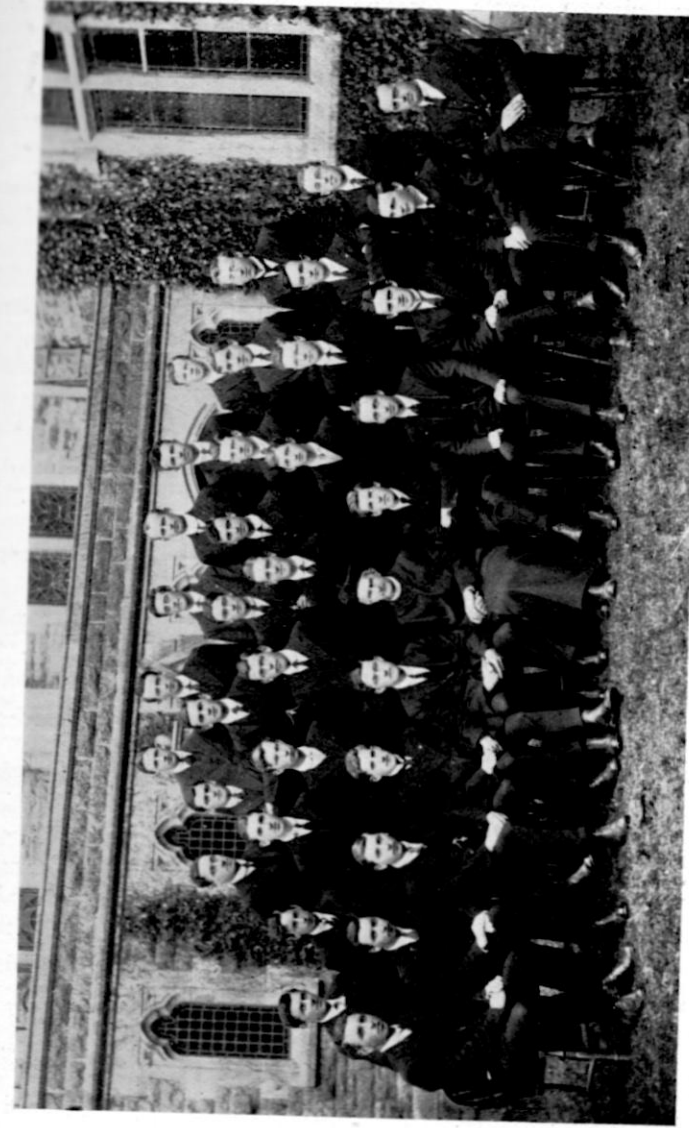


PHOTO BY]

SENIOR APOSTOLICS.

[KEOGH BROS.

- Top.—T. M'Grath, J. M'Kenna, J. Brady, T. Lawless, W. Kreppe, J. M'Goldrick,
 2.—W. Walsh, J. Rafferty, M. M'Namara, J. English, P. O'Donnell, J. M'Namara, J. Maxwell,
 M. O'Carroll.
 3.—M. O'Neill, E. Standen, J. Hyland, E. Lane, M. Murray, M. Geehan, J. Hennessy, H. Boyle,
 E. Wynne, L. Lehmann.
 4.—P. Magill, J. Rourke, C. Greene, J. Heyes, J. Hickie (Pref.), Rev. W. Kane, S. J., P. Nolan,
 M. Clune, E. Lyons, W. Mulvihill, P. Tobin.

was granted, in 1584, to the city by Elizabeth, which, among other privileges, empowered the inhabitants to elect a sovereign, and to hold courts of law. The historic old town still underwent many a siege and bore the brunt of many severe attacks. Lord Inchiquin, in 1643, made a determined attempt to dislodge the Irish army, which under Lord Mount-Garrett and Colonels Purcell and Garrett-Barry, had taken possession of the town in the previous year. His efforts were unavailing, the defences of the town, and the bravery of its defenders heroically defying his persistent attacks.

Oliver Cromwell also, during his tour of rapine and slaughter, directed his fury against the town. He succeeded, ultimately, in forcing an entrance, and in reducing its defenders to submission. Since he could not remain at Kilmallock, nor afford to leave a sufficient garrison to guard the town, he had all the defences demolished, thus rendering the place untenable to any of the Irish Commanders should they attempt another occupation. But after Cromwell's wars, although the defences of the town were again restored, Kilmallock sank gradually into insignificance, its historic past and the beauty of its ruins alone remaining to testify to the exalted position which it once held amongst the famous spots of Munster.

Nor are there lacking beautiful legends in which reminiscences of this spot of high antiquity are wont to be related—those pleasing anecdotes, recounted by the simple peasant-folk, with a faith which it would be unkind to slight. One of these in connection with the last great Earl of Desmond merits to be recalled.

Some miles north of Kilmallock is *Lough Gur*, a secluded lake of irregular shape, measuring some four or five miles in circumference. On the islands which rise on its bosom, and also scattered around its shores, are many ancient Druidical remains. The largest of these islands was once defended by a strong Geraldine fortress, called the Black Castle. The spot is truly a romantic one, and admirably suited as the subject of a mysterious legend. It is related that under the waters of the lake in his palace, the Desmond Earl still keeps state. At daybreak on a certain morning of every seventh year, he rises from his subaqueous dominion, fully mounted, armed and accoutred for contest. He then rides round the lake on his phantom steed, which is shod with silver shoes, and not until these latter have been worn away by these septennial excursions, will the spell be broken, and the term of enchantment expire. When this happens, the Earl will recover his possessions, and regain for his race their former power.

How long this process will take I have no conception; nor can I find any indication that would tell to what extent the shoes have already been worn. But when the time arrives for our land to "take her place among the nations"—which I shall take as the period necessary to fulfil the conditions laid down in the legend—we may be certain that, although the same race of Desmonds may not again rise to claim their former position, we shall have their equals in many a race, who will uphold the honour that the heroes of old have merited for our island!

L. A. LEHMANN,
1ST PHILOSOPHY.

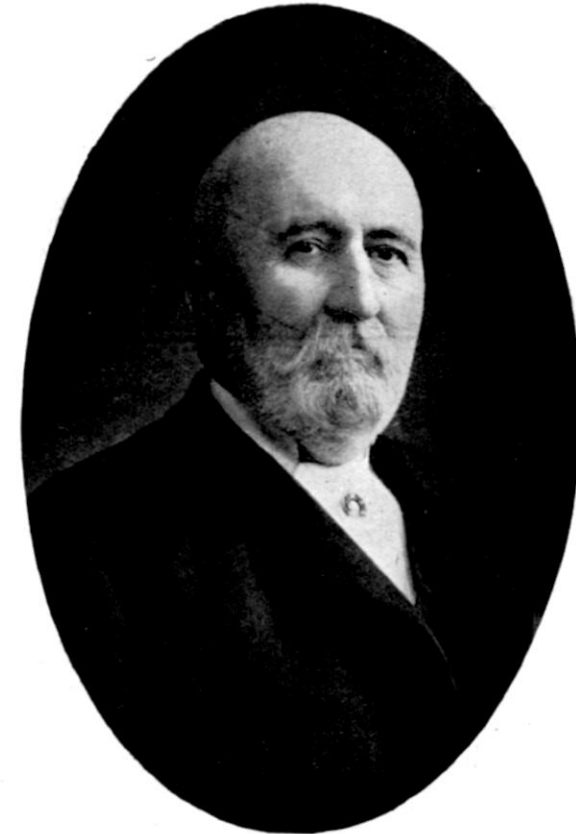
The late Lieutenant-Colonel Llewellyn Count Blake.

WITH the deepest regret we record the death on the 8th of September, 1916, of Count Blake, of Cloughballymore, Co. Galway, a munificent benefactor of Mungret College. In 1898 he founded a bursary in the Apostolic College, and about the same time had the college chapel very handsomely decorated. In 1905 he made a further foundation here in aid of Eastern Missions, and by his will he also left portion of his property for the establishment of missionary bursaries, a purpose which had long been very dear to his charitable and zealous heart. Colonel Llewellyn Count Blake, J.P., D.L., to give him his full title, was born in 1842, the youngest son of Maurice Blake of Ballinafad, Co. Mayo, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Marcus Lynch, of Cloughballymore, Co. Galway. His eldest brother, Mark Blake, represented Co.

Mayo for many years in Parliament. Llewellyn Blake was a keen sportsman, "while his fine intellectual and physical gifts endeared him to many." He was for some time in the 3rd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. In 1905 the title of Count was conferred on him by Pope Pius X.

Count Blake died on the 8th of September, the feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady, and was buried on the feast of her Holy Name, a pledge we may well think of our Lady's special protection towards a devout and zealous client. As a near relative said of him, with special reference to the interest he took in Catholic missionary work

all over the world, and the help and support he gave it: His spirit, his zeal, will live for ever for the salvation of the whole world of God's creation.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LLEWELLYN
COUNT BLAKE.

AN ŠAEOEALŠ SA ŠOLÁISTE.

I mó míle bótar de éalaím tirim na léireann acá curáa díom ašam le veic mbliadna, ašur níl don áit dá nšabaim ná bim aš lošs na Šaeóitge, ašur na oaoime labarann i. Ir zeal liom an eporde zeaeóealaé, 7 ceanša éaom énearta ár rinnirir feaétmam poim an noólašs feo caitee ašam cá bhuigbim mé féim aét aš Coláirce Munšparoe le haii cašair Luimniše. Tar éir veic aš feanáar leir an áear Ó Cašarašs ar feaó tamail, oúbaire pé liom zo paib buacailli óša an Coláirce aš oúil pé ériall ra Šaeóitš an lá rin, 7 zo mbfétoir zo mba maic liom veic aš éirceaeé leo ar feaó feaéim. “Ní fearr liom ar toman é,” arpa mire, 7 feo éun riubail rimm zo vci an áit a paib na buacailli.

Bí timéall veicneabair ašur fié aca ann, 7 muna paib fonn camnte opeá ní lá fóir é. D’ait liom nuair ná feaó mé don leabair nó páipeár aš doimneá aca. Bí “An Fear Mór,” b’rim é an t-oroe a bí aca, bí pé aš baint camnte arca mar zeall ar šac don ruo timéall na feoite 7 ruoái a bí i bpaó ó baite. Ir šairto bí mé aš éirceaeé leo nuair bí fiór ašam cao é an t-am éirigtoir šac don maoin, cia léigead an t-airfeann oóib, cao é an t-am bioó an breaeaeae aca, an té nó cašai bioó aca, ‘oé méro eupán ve o’óiraoir 7.c.

Bí an múmteóir ašur na feoláirí aš labairte le na céite ar an raošal bioó aš na buacailli ra Coláirce, na cluicé bioinn aca, an rpoóc bioinn aca ar an leaé oíre i Loé Mór, an caiteam aimirie bioinn aca nuair bioinn rheaéca ann, cao iao na coitrimn bameann oóib amuiš ir na páirceanna aš bualaó báire oóib. Bioóar aš camt ar an maršao, ar an aonac, ar oíol 7 ceannaé, ar Šaeóeal 7 Šall. B’ionšantac a míreaeé éioeaeó an éamc éua. Ní túirce cuirpóe an éairt éua ná bioó an fheašra ar bair a oceaŋšam aca, 7 dá oceipeaó ar doimneá aca an éairt oo fheašairte, nó fheašra bun

ór cionn oo éabairt uirre, zeallam-fe oúit šur mear cuirpeaó na buacailli eite i ocuiršint oo zo paib bpeall air.

Cuirpeaó šac don rpoóc camt opeá. Deall-pamaigeanm pé zo bfuil riopa ra Coláirce ašur bí an-feanáar aca mar zeall ar na mírleám acá aš á noíol ann, ašur é oaoirpeaeé acáio an aimir feo. Seo curto ve na ceirceanna cuirpeaó opeá:—

Caiém veic an riopa opeaitte ?
 Cia hé fear an t-riopa ?
 Cao acá aš a oíol ra t-riopa ?
 ‘Oé méro airgeao acá ašac ?
 An zeannoóaró tú mírleám moiu ?
 Ar ceannašs tú don mírleám an t-reaétmam feo caitee ašam ?
 Cia bí ra t-riopa ió’foéair moé ?
 Bfuil ubla le rášbail ra t-riopa ?
 An otabarraó fear an’ t-riopa cáirtoe oúit ?
 Cia aca b’fearr leat ubla ná mírleám ?

Bí an “t-am caitee,” an “t-am éušam” 7 “an t-am láirpeaó” ar a oóoil aca.

Cuir an múmteóir ceirceanna šreannmápa ar na buacailli anoir 7 arir, 7 baintoír rin an-šáire arca. Seo ceann aca:— “Ar beárr tú tú féim ar maoin?” ar reiréan, le buacaill óš ná paib tar veic mbliadain o’aoir. “Míor beárr mé,” arpa an buacaill. “Bfuil doimneá ra buidean a beárrann é féim,” arpa an oíoe arir. “Acá,” arpa an buacaill. “Cia hé féim?” Oo feueáar zo leir ar buacaill breaš látoir a bí ann. Seán oo b’ainm oó. Cuirpeaó poim ceirceanna ar Seán annran. “Ar níš tú tú féim moiu?” “Níš mé.” “Cao leir?” “Le uirce 7 šallamnac.” “Uirce te an eao?” “Ní heao, aét uirce fuar.” “Ar beárrašs tú tú féim moiu?” Míor beárrašs mé. “Cašam beárrann tú tú féim?” “Šac don Sašairm.” Cia “beárrann oo ceann.” “An bairraóoir.” “Cao bameann pé oíol ar oo ceann oo beárraó?” “Tíi pimšne.”

Bí camt mar rin ar riubail ar feaó uair an éiois roir an múmteóir 7 na buacailli 7 cuirpeaó pé áear oíoc veic aš éirceaeé leo. Labarao liom ná rabaoar aš fošlum na Šaeóitge aét ceirre mí, ašur ná paib léigeanm ná reuobaó aca; šur ar an “Móó Óirpeaó” fošlumairgeaoar an méro camte bí aca. Da oeaair liom rin oo cuirceim mar ir mimie oo cašao feoláirí liom bí aš fošlum Šaeóitge ar feaó ceirre bliadna, ní áirigim ceirre mí, 7 ní béroir in iúil ar camt oo oéunam éom maic leir na šaršum feo. Móó oirpeaeé ceairt ir eao an “Móó Óirpeaó,” nuair cuirceair aš obair in a ceairt é, mar ní amáin zo rabaoar in iúil ar camt oo oéunam aét bioóar aš labairte éom rpoiléir éom náóura le rean-oime. Má leanann na buacailli feo oon

Šaeóitš zo ceann ceirre bliadna, ašur leanairt le congnam oé, ní veic a mbuaó-camt i n-éimn.

Cuirpeaó in iúil oom an lá rin éom rpoiléir 7 zeobaroe é oo oéunam šur fétoir an Šaeóealš oo reiobaó ón mbár má cuirceair éirge na ceairt. Molaim zo móir an “Móó Óirpeaó” oo múmteóirí na Šaeóitge. Ir i an t-aon t-ruige amáin i, éun camt oo múmeaó oo feoláirí 7 má bioinn an camt aca veic pé fuirpce aca an léigeanm ašur an reiobaó oo fošlum. Oá múmci an Šaeóealš ar feaó uair a éuigš šac don lá, in šac don feoil i n-éimn pé mar a múmteair oo na buacailli óša i šcoláirce Munšparoe i, ir šairto zo n-airéóai a ceol éaom énearta ó éaob caob na tíre arir.

FEAR SIUBAIL.



PHOTO BY]

THIRD CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

- Top.—B. Murphy, M. Nolan, L. Scanlan, C. O’Meehan, M. Power, P. Graham.
 2.—P. M’Inerney, T. O’Meehan, J. O’Regan, P. Hayes, J. Hill, J. Power, V. Coghlan.
 3.—J. Lawlor, R. Barry, F. Kelly, A. Power, C. O’Neill, J. Mellett, J. Butler, J. M’Dermott, D. Ryan.
 4.—T. Hayes, D. Hanly, M. O’Connell, G. Magee (Capt.), Rev. R. W. Gallagher, S. J., R. Harris (Sec.), A. Murphy, J. Mulcahy, P. Meade.

A Pilgrimage to Doon Well.

VACATION ESSAY.

IN the north-western corner of our Emerald Isle, bordering on the populous counties of Derry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, lies the mountainous region of Donegal. Here, indeed, Nature has been bounteous in her gifts of scenic beauty. Donegal is a land of rugged hills and deep valleys, of limpid rivers and deep-reflecting loughs, of wild rocks and lonely caves. Here, standing on its rough cliffs, you can gaze at some of the most stupendous coast scenery in the British Isles. Here you may watch the tiny coracle dancing on the waters, far out on the dip of the horizon and here, too, you may leave the deadly horrors of the present century and seek companionship in the still-living past. In this comparatively obscure region the disturbances of the twentieth century seem but a passing pageantry of fleeting vanity, and it is here that the mind is ever soothed with the sweet memories of Celtic civilization and here are found ever recurring evidences of, what is called by Protestant writers, Gaelic superstition.

It was a bleak, rainy morning in mid-summer when we started on our pilgrimage to Doon Well. The train brought us to Kilmacrenan, which is on the railway line between Letterkenny and Burtonport. From this place we had to make our way as best we could, as there were

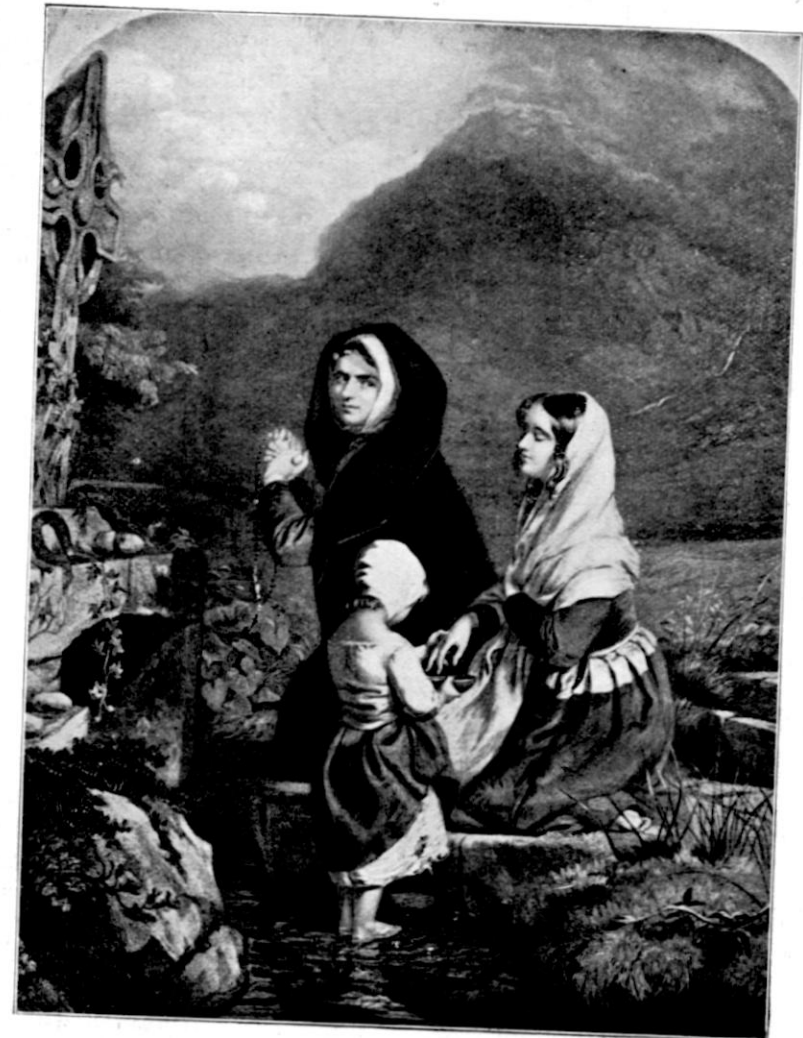
only three side-cars on which to accommodate five or six hundred pilgrims. The road between Kilmacrenan and the Rock of Doon lies in the centre of a huge tract of bog-land and the way itself is as rough as can be conceived. There was nothing to do but to walk it, and the walk was all the more difficult and tiresome as the rain poured, and our coats weighed heavily on our shoulders. However, we soon rounded the Rock of Doon and there a strange sight met our eyes.

At first we were somewhat taken aback at the spectacle before us. The rain was still falling heavily, and through the glimmering mist, thus created, we saw what looked like spectral forms passing to and fro around some central attraction. We skirted the fringe of this spectral multitude and after climbing the Rock of Doon saw that what seemed to be the great attraction was nothing more than an array of crutches that looked at such a distance to be a battalion of scare-crows. We had often heard of Doon Well, and had pictured to ourselves some huge structure around which priests and clerics waited to bestow their ministrations. We had imagined that some splendid chapel, endowed with rich presents—the result of the cures of centuries stood near the sacred spot. But that delusion had been fairly well dispelled on our way towards the Rock, and now this first look com-

pletely changed the idea we had formed of the shrine of Doon. Here there were no ostentatious presents marked with the donor's name and station in life; we found only an array of crutches which were clothed in the rags the votaries

be a litter of rags, into which the wind and rain and sun had changed the votive offerings of the pilgrims.

We came down from the Rock and removed our boots and socks and washed our feet, for even here one has to comply



BLIND GIRL AT HOLY WELL.

had worn in their illness and misery. On the sides of the adjacent cliffs we saw streaks of brown, and white, and red, which, when we came near, proved to

with set conditions. Then we bought a card of instructions and walked around the well carrying them out. We had to say five Paters and Aves and the Creed

for our own intention; five Paters and Aves for every bottle of water we took from the well; one Pater and Ave for Father Freel, the founder of the well; one for Father Gallagher, who blessed it; and finally one for the man who put the shelter around it. All these prayers we said and many more, while the wind blew and the rain rained, and still we were compelled by some attraction to follow the weary-looking pilgrims in their, apparently, ceaseless march around the well. There were indeed no maimed ones here, yet many there were who seemed borne down by some terrible misery; but whether this misery was some internal incurable disease or solicitude for some dear one lying maimed or sick at home, we could not tell. We prayed for them and blessed God that our lot in life, as yet, had no such troubles dogging its steps, that it was no personal or family affliction that brought us to Doon Well that day, but only a certain curiosity and a longing desire to pay our tribute of reverence to Erin's saintly spots.

Besides the sanctity of the well, the neighbourhood of Doon has other claims to interest. Legend and tradition are vivid in the country-side. Many a poor mother still believes that her dead child never died at all, but is merely a prisoner with the fairy-folk, and that it lives with them in a state of unconscious happiness. But on this latter point the mothers disagree, for some believe that their children are longing to be back but are detained beyond hope of returning. Such is the legend which displays no moral depravity but shows forth pure innocence of mind. The poor women long and mourn for their children and believe that the fairies still exist, and no amount of argument is likely to displace that belief, for it is rooted on old traditions;

and, bearing in mind the many limitations of our own knowledge, we are not at liberty to scoff slightly at such beliefs, which are withal quite harmless.

History, moreover, lends some of its glamour to the spot. It was here that the O'Donnells were proclaimed Lords of Tyrconnell. Here it was that the stone of inauguration was set, where the new chieftain was bound to stand with his feet set in the imprints made by the first Lord of Kinel-Connell. The ceremony was performed by the coarb, or successor of Columbkille, from the Abbey of Kilmacrenan. This succession always remained among the O'Feargails, or O'Freels, who were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, the Ard-righ of Ireland.

That proclamation scene has been told in the pages of history, but only the weird stretch of country around Doon Rock remains to us as a standing monument of its certainty. The stone, which, as the Four Masters tell us, was kept in the Abbey of Kilmacrenan, has gone, but no one can tell whether it was stolen or broken. A popular tradition says it was taken away at the breaking up of the old tribal system, and that it will be restored when Irish hearts rule again in Royal Donegal.

The last O'Donnell inaugurated here was the historic Hugh Ruagh. The varying fortunes of their dauntless chief are told in every peasant's cabin on the hillsides of Tyrconnell, or sung in rich Gaelic accents by all the daughters of the Clan. Traditions, too, exist about him. He is to return when the advent of freedom breaks the shackles from the land that he loved and for which he fought and died. But there is no doubt that his kindly spirit still haunts the county and helps to keep alive the long-cherished and characteristic attachment to faith

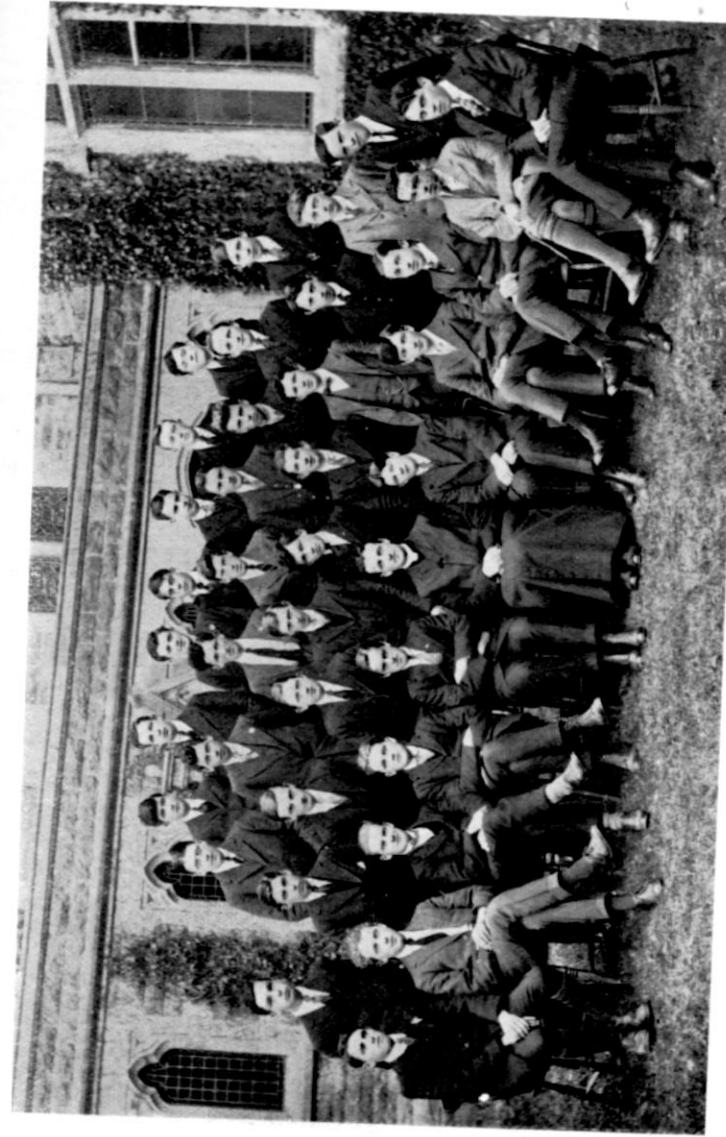


PHOTO BY]

SECOND CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

Top.—J. Harris, P. Finn, J. M'Donnell, M. Duggan, J. Guerin, T. Bennett, M. Normile,
2.—J. M'Carthy, C. Burke, M. Foley, E. Jennings, G. Roughan, J. Devane, J. Walsh, J. Shortall.

3.—J. Griffin, L. Cleggett, J. M'Donnell, L. Quigley, C. M'Carthy, T. Herriot, D. Forde, W. Conway,
M. Collins, D. Keating, J. Nealon.

4.—M. Hayes, G. O'Hara, R. Gubbins, W. Collins, M. Ryan (Capt.), Rev. J. Gubbins, S. J., A. Lee (Sec.),
V. Egan, J. Purcell, J. Walsh, J. Fitzgerald.

and fatherland among the simple-souled peasants of the north-west.

To this neighbourhood, also, the ancient church of Ireland is indebted for its fairest jewel. Almost midway between Doon Rock and Letterkenny lies the little townland of Gartan, where, on the 7th December, 521, Ethne, the wife of Phelim, gave birth to Columbkille, the Dove of the Church, the greatest of the saints of Erin. Doon Well is still hallowed by the memory of Columbkille, and his blessing is often invoked on those, who, with true Irish faith, visit the scenes of his childhood.

The day was drawing to a close when the concourse of people gradually thinned and dwindled to a few. We awoke from the meditation into which the scenes around had thrown us, and realized in a flash that our train would soon start for home. We made our way through the rain and mud, which we now heeded not in face of the grim possibility of having to spend a night in this primeval wilderness.

Luckily we were in time, and on our way home the events and scenes of the day came vividly back, and we became aware for the first time of the duty we owe to these monuments of Ireland's ancient and saintly civilization. Twenty miles were all that separated this saintly shrine from the home of our youth and twenty summers had gone past before we paid our visit of respect to it. How many more young Irishmen are there in the county like us? Saintly spots are all around us, and we never visit them; for long familiarity and the nearness of the district removes whatever glamour of novelty there may be in them. We owe a sacred debt to these places; for they are hallowed and consecrated by our saints and martyrs, and Doon Well, Lough Derg, Croagh Patrick, St. Senan's Well, Knock, and Glasnevin, hold out to us an attraction which we ought not to neglect.

MICHAEL A. GEEHAN.

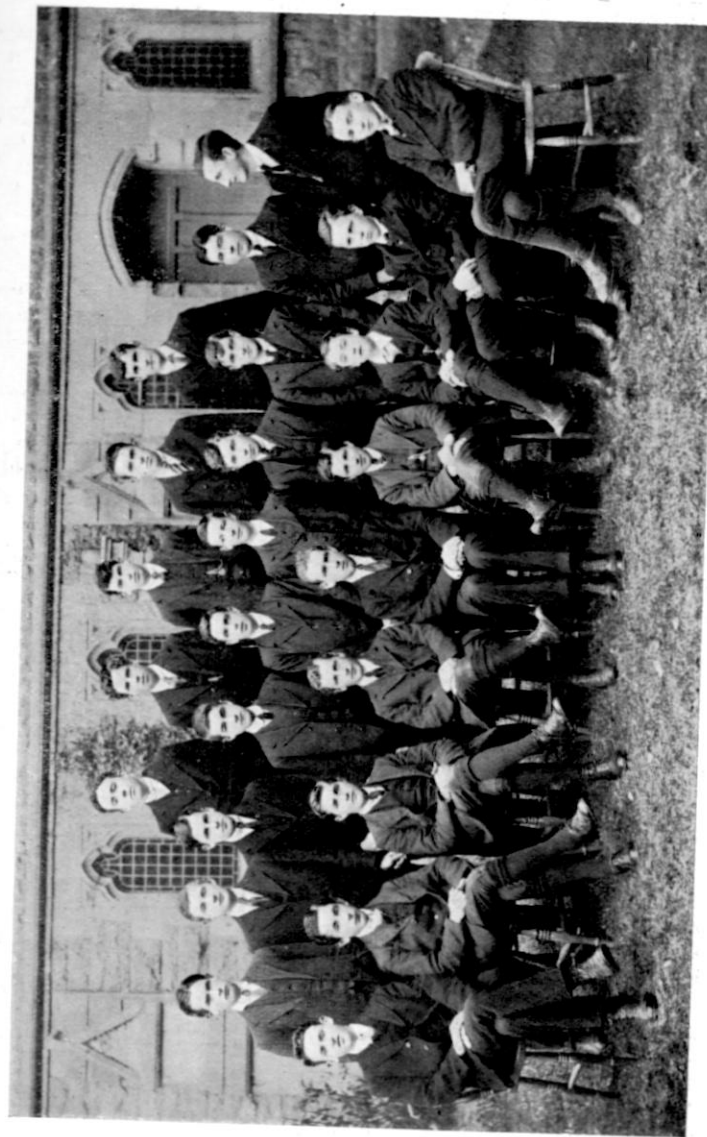


PHOTO BY]

JUNIOR APOSTOLICS.

Top.—E. Kennedy, D. Somers, P. Halligan, M. O'Sullivan, M. Casey.

2.—R. Aherne, T. Ambrose, C. Maguire, J. O'Loughlin, A. Flynn, M. Pettit, J. Dore, F. Coyle, E. Glancy, G. Connell.

3.—A. Naughton, J. Carmody, T. Pathe, P. Walsh, T. Hartnett (Prof.), L. Barrett, W. Carroll, T. Toal, C. McGrath.

[KEOGH BROS.

CONNDAE CIARRAIGE.

Ir mó áit áluinn i n-Éirinn aet páruigeann ConnDAE CIARRAIGE ar a bfuil t'ioib ann. Cá bfuilgead pléibte móra, b'ead éa uaid-
neada, mar pléibte an éonnDAE ro; g'leannca áilne, cuimne doimne; loca móra fairringe. Tá gac r'asgar r'adairc le r'asail ann. Ir cuma g'eimpead nó r'ampad do beir ann. Ni mar a éile áilnead an g'eimpead agus áilnead an r'ampad, agus ni'l son ceann aca níor fearr ná an ceann eile aet ir b'eadg iad arson.

Tasann a lán daoine g'allta ó gac tír éun Cill-áilne u'feircint. Ar marom go moe éirigeann an g'rian agus cuireann rí r'liab, g'leann, agus loe r' maire. Lartar bárr na pléibte i r'corac, agus r'iteann an r'olur r'ior r'iaró ar r'iaró go g'cailltear r'an uirce é. Bíonn ciúmeaf iongantae ann go r'oi go r'oiuigeann an g'rian gac u'uilléog agus gac éan. Anrim r'opnuigeana an r'ior-
marnac.

I r'it an lae téigeann na báro beaga lán de u'aoimib g'allta amac ar na loeab. g'eibeann r'iao r'geulca i r'oaob gac áit ó'r na bároirib, mar ir g'nac i n-Éirinn r'geulca r'eara beir ag na u'aoimib ar gac áit. Seo ceann r'ioib. Doimne a éuaró r'iam go Cill-áilne, tá eolar aige ar loe lém. Ueir-
tear ná r'uib r'é mar r'im i g'comnuirde. Baile beag r'ear a bí ann uair, agus r'o g'eibead u'aoime an g'leanna uirce ar an r'obar a bí ann. Bí leac ag éluoac an r'obair r'o agus b'éigim r'o'r na u'aoimib, nuair a b'ead an r-uirce aca, an r'obair r'o éluoac. R'é r'geul é r'og an r'iae an leac r'e'n r'obair, agus éug r'é cun a r'ige é, agus r'o'f'ag r'é ann é. Ar marom lár na bárae ni r'uib r'ar'g ná r'uarirce ar an r'gleann ná ar r'uinnteaf an g'leanna; aet bí loe mór r'airringe ann. Do r'eiré an r'obair i r'it na h-oróce, aet ir amlaró a bárao iad. Tá r'iao go l'air in a g'comnuirde r'e'n uirce r'or. Tasann l'air na h-iarcairib an r'iae u'feircint gac r'eadr'mad bliaróam.

Ir b'eadg l'air na u'aoime g'allta r'geulca mar r'im u'aircaetant agus r'anann r'eictúir na h-áite i b'aró níor r'ia in a n-áirib mar g'eall ar an r'geul. Stéibte, g'leannca, loea, r'aró go l'air r'earéca le n-a-éile annro. Agus an baile beag, tá r'é r'im go r'ear l'air ac ir u'aebrac an r'g'ior a

u'eimro na r'p'omr'air ann. Ni l'abrann na u'aoime an g'aebeal'g anoir, agus ni'lto com r'laiteamail ir a b'oir r'ao ó.

Ir r'ois g'iom go b'fuil áiteanna eile ann com r'ear le Cill-áilne. Ir iongantae áluinn an áit i g'leann g'airb, ir g'eall le Cill-áilne g'an r'adac é. Connac oróce g'ealrige é. Timceall a r'o ar marom r'o g'luair an g'ealac r'iar agus bí r'í ag r'aitneam go h-iomlán r'iró an b'ruinneois agus ag cur r'ac a'igro ar bárr na g'enoc r'a g'comu'p'anaeet agus ar na r'annairib móra u'timceall an r'ige. Ni r'oirir a cur i n-iúil a b'eadg'aeet a bí an r-uirge r'e'n r'olur r'an. Da r'oirir gac oileán beag u'feircint go r'ol'air go mór-mór, an r-oileán ar a r'ustar oileán g'airir. An r'uir acá i lár an oileán r'im r'o r'ear r'é amac go g'lemeac. Da r'oirir Stiab "Su'gar loaf" agus "Lady Bantry's View" u'feircint ó'n áit r'eo agus níor r'ia r'iar an r'obair éiréa Stiab "Hungry." L'abrann áilnead agus b'eadg'aeet na h-áite u'í r'ém. Ni g'ábae aet iad u'feircint cun a r'uirgint, cao air go r'uib Ua Connaitl ag r'nuameam nuair a l'abair r'é ar énoairib agus g'leanncaib a r'ipe r'ém.

R'agaimro anoir go r'oi Daingean U'áilne. Cuireann na pléibte r'ailte r'omaim r'air. Tá an baile r'ior i r'gleann agus go r'eimim ir an-r'ear an baile é. Tá na pléibte in a timceall, r'á r'ion ar an r'gaoit agus ar an b'earéam agus ar an r'uarim. Ar an lám éle ag r'oul r'iteac r'uit tá an r'airrige mór, aet ni r'asann r'é lán r'ipeac ar an mbaile. Tá cun b'eadg ann agus r'eimeann r'é r'im r'ornam ar an b'airrige r'o'n baile. Tá na u'aoime go r'ior-g'aebealac ann.

Ir r'ear r'oul ar r'obair ó'n mbaile go ceann pléibe. Ar an lám u'air téigeann na pléibte in áirce uair, agus ar an lám éle r'ineann an r'airrige amac. Deannuigeann na u'aoime r'uit ar g'aeólig agus cuirtear r'ailte r'omac i r'gae áit, agus timceall na r'uaige r'eo caiteann na buacailli beaga éarac cailin agus caiteann na mná r'arca an r'ean g'una agus an Clóca Mór. Cuirpead r'é r'olár r'o' éiróce an r'angca binn g'aeólige r'o éuiréant ó gac doimne r'oir bean, agus r'ear, agus r'airce.

Ir mó r'ean r'eampull acá le r'feircint r'an r'uaige r'im agus an r'igim i n-ar éomnuig r'iam b'p'eoám agus an áit i n-ar léigead r'é an r-áirionn.

Ó ceann pléibe ir r'oirir na "Blaskets" u'feircint. Ni'lto aet r'í mile ó'n tír agus r'aró na u'aoime i b'aró níor g'aeóalrige ná na u'aoime ar an r'oirir r'ém. Ag lean-
amant r'o'n r'obair r'an r'asann "Cnoc U'eanndann" agus "na T'ri U'airb'rae'ra'ca" i r'adairc. Da r'ois leac go r'uib nullac Cnoc U'eanndann ag cimitc l'air an r'p'air. Níor r'ia r'or uair ir r'oirir cun "Smerwick" u'feircint. R'airg mór, r'aró b'eadg. Cuir-
eann r'é i g'eimne r'óim an "Spanish Armada" agus an r'ear calma r'o Ó Ruairc a r'uarir bárr i Sarana, mar éug r'é r'ognam r'o náimr'ib na Saranae.

Mar acáimro ag r'raeet ar áilnead na h-áite agus an r'air, ni r'oirir é r'o cur r'é élo g'an bl'air ann mar g'eall ar na b'ara. Cionnar mar ba g'nac leo 'ra r'ean a'irir, na r'omarranna r'oul go r'oi r'ig 'na mb'ead doimne r'ar éir báir, agus u'panmamt ann go r'oi an r-aebealac, níor cail r'iao an b'ear r'an, aet téigeann na u'aoime go l'air, agus r'anaró r'iao l'air an g'orpp ar r'ead lá agus r'oróce.

Ir b'ear aca r'feirean r'oul timceall g'an b'roga nó r'ocairce r'p'ra. Bíonn na mná ag r'it timceall an r'ige com r'ear le huirceog ag u'eanam a h-oirce, agus ir ann g'eorra bean an r'ige i r'uan ar gac r'uo a

u'eanam. Ni h-éigim u'í beir ag g'abailc go r'oi an r'ear ag r'asail amac r'onnur a u'irpead r'í an r'uo r'eo agus an r'uo r'im. Da mb'ead r'ú ag r'uibal nó ag r'iomaint éiréa na r'ir agus iad ag r'obair ar an b'ear r'a r'amparó g'an b'roga r'p'ra r'feirean. Ir g'nac l'air na mnáib r'eaia r'o caiteam r'or agus mar a éile r'o na u'aoime r'oea. 'Sa éuro ir mó r'e'n tír r'eo bíonn an C'oróim Muirce ag na u'aoimib gac r'oróce, agus ni'l son r'uo com b'eadg ir r'o beir ag éircead l'air an r'ean r'ear 'ra r'abairc amac.

Tá a lán r'air ag baint le CIARRAIGE agus r'o r'eimead a lán de r'air na h-Éireann ann. Nac ann a r'uaró l'air U'ear Muman nuair a bí r'í i b'olac? Nac ann a g'abao an r'uirce, Ruairi Mac Éarumun nuair a cuirpead an báro 'na r'uib r'é bun ó'r cionn r'an uirge? Sin é an r'air ir u'irean-
naige a r'eimead r'or ann.

g'aróeac r'é r'iceall cunrar iomlán r'o r'abairc ar an g'onnDAE áluinn r'eo. Ni'l agac le u'eanam aet r'oul r'ior go r'oi an áit agus r'anmamt i r'earé muntir na r'ipe r'im. U'uirim leac níor buail r'ú ar g'arrao u'aoime r'iam com macánta, com g'aebealac, com r'laiteamail, ir com munncearóa r'é g'rim. G'an r'ocal a cur l'air nó ceann r'o baint r'e' r'é an áit ir g'aeóalrige in Éirinn é.

Go Muiré ar n'gaeóluinn Stán.

Ó Lám Liam de érep.



Sodality Notes.

Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.

Director :

REV. J. J. NERNEY, S.J.

Prefect—D. P. Murphy.

Secretary—J. J. Hanly.

Assistant—W. Galvin.

Sacristan—R. Riordan.

AT the elections held in September, the officers were appointed as above. Of last year's sodalists, Tom Perrott has entered the Jesuit Novitiate at Tullabeg, Michael Guiry is at St. John's College, Waterford, and some others also are studying for the priesthood.

The spirit of the holy season of Lent was entered into thoroughly by the members of the Sodality this year; and, as usual, during the month of May very special devotion was paid to Our Blessed Lady.

Two elections for new members were held during the year, with the result that on December 10th the following were received into the Sodality:—H. Boyle, E. Glancy, J. Harris, M. Hayes, E. Lyons, J. Maxwell, M. McCarthy, J. McGoldrick, M. Murray, J. O'Connell, P. White.

Ten others were received on Ascension Thursday. They were:—R. Ahern, T. Browne, J. Devlin, M. Geehan, T. Hogan, J. Lawless, O. O'Neill, L. Quigley, M. Ryan, W. Walsh.

The Sodality at present consists of fifty-four members, which is one of the highest numbers yet recorded.

Lay Boys.—D. P. Murphy, J. J. Hanly, W. Galvin, R. Riordan, T. Lawless, R. Fitzpatrick, T. Garry, P. O'Shaughnessy, A. Morrissy, D. Harrington, R. Hennessy, D. O'Brien, T. Ryan, M. O'Callaghan, E. Kissane, P. White, M. Hayes, J. Harris, J. O'Connell, M. McCarthy, T. Browne, T. Hogan, O. P. O'Neill, J. J. Devlin, J. Lawless, L. Quigley, M. Ryan.

Apostolics.—J. Hickie, T. Lawless, P. Magill, J. Rourke, P. Nolan, J. McNamara, E. Lane, P. O'Donnell, P. Tobin, J. Rafferty, E. Standen, J. English, J. McKenna, M. Clune, E. Wynne, I. Lehmann, M. McNamara, J. Maxwell, H. Boyle, E. Lyons, E. Glancy, J. McGoldrick, M. Murray, R. Ahern, M. Geehan, W. Walsh, C. Greene.

DENIS P. MURPHY,

Prefect.

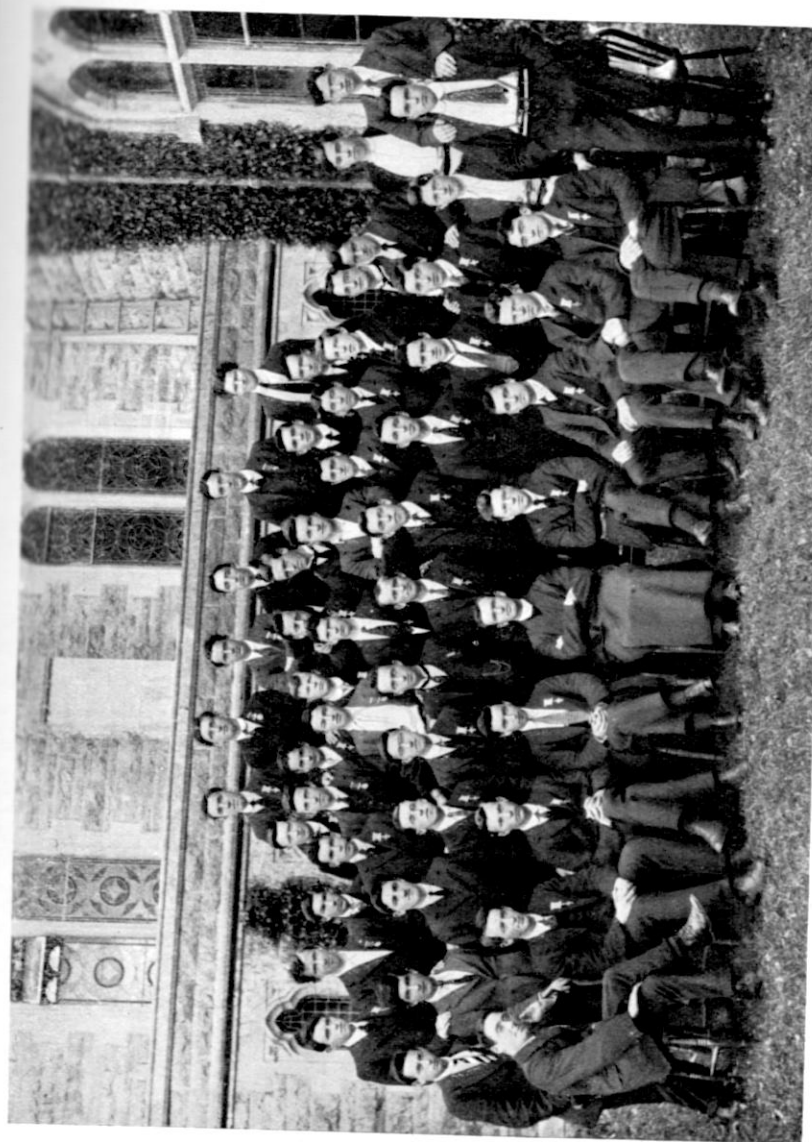


PHOTO BY]

SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

[KEOGH BROS.
 Top.—J. Maxwell, D. O'Brien, A. Morrissy, R. Fitzpatrick, R. Hennessy, E. Kissane,
 2.—O. O'Neill, P. Halligan, J. McGoldrick, P. Tobin, M. Geehan, M. McNamara, E. Wynne,
 3.—M. Hayes, T. Lawless, T. Ryan, P. White, R. Riordan, J. Hanly, D. Murphy, W. Galvin, J. Rafferty, E. Glancy,
 P. Nolan, J. Devlin, M. Ryan, J. Lawless, T. Hogan,
 4.—E. Standen, J. Harris, J. O'Connell, L. Lehmann, J. Hickie, M. Clune, T. Lawless, M. Murray, P. Magill,
 E. Lyons, C. Greene, J. Quigley, M. McCarthy,
 5.—W. Walsh, J. McKenna, E. Lane, J. Rourke, Rev. J. Nerney, S.J., H. Boyle, P. O'Donnell, J. McNamara, J. English.

Sodality of the Holy Angels.

Director :

REV. FR. SPILLANE, S.J.

Prefect—J. Griffin.

Second Assistant—J. O'Meara.

First Assistant—J. Guerin.

Sacristan—A. Lee.

AT the beginning of the school year in September, 1916, the Sodality was represented as follows:—J. Griffin, J. Guerin, J. O'Meara, A. Lee, T. Widger, E. O'Reilly, A. O'Reilly, J. Harney and P. Graham. On Whit Sunday, 27th May, 1917, the second reception of the year added to our number the following boys:—P. Hayes, J. Griffin, J. Guerin, J. O'Meara, A. Lee, T. Widger, E. O'Reilly, A. O'Reilly, J. Harney and P. Graham.

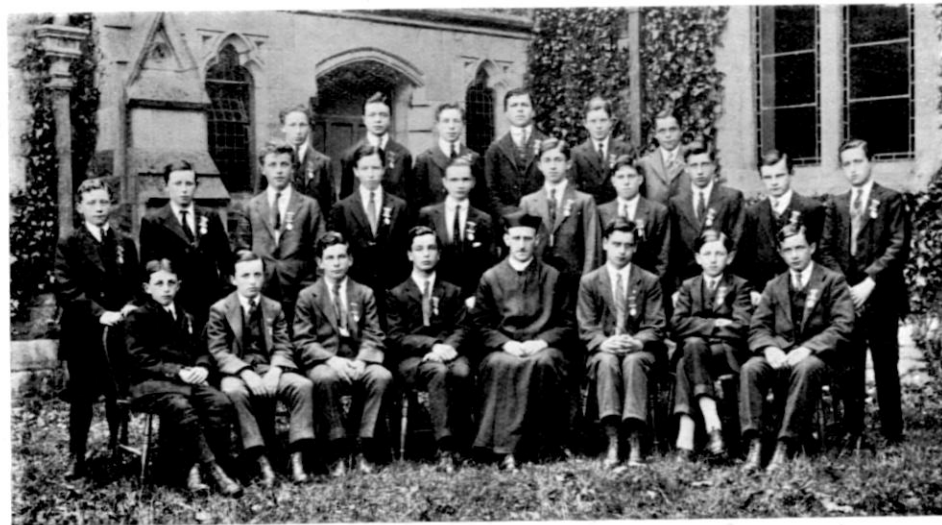


PHOTO BY] SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS. [KEOGH BROS.
 Top Row.—J. Harney, J. Butler, E. O'Reilly, P. M'Inerney, F. Dooley, H. Clarke.
 2.—A. O'Reilly, J. Hill, G. O'Hara, G. Magee, T. Widger, J. Purcell, P. Graham, J. Mulcahy, B. Murphy, F. Kelly.
 3.—J. O'Meara, M. Dooley, P. Hayes, J. Griffin (Prefect), Rev. E. Spillane, S.J., J. Guerin, J. Mellett, A. Murphy.

Guerin, J. O'Meara, A. Lee, T. Widger, E. O'Reilly, A. O'Reilly, J. Harney and P. Graham.

On the 16th December, the following aspirants were received by Rev. Father Rector:—G. Magee, J. Mulcahy, A. Murphy, F. Kelly, G. O'Hara, B. Murphy, J. Mellett, and M. Dooley.

P. MacInerney, F. Dooley, J. Purcell, H. Clarke, J. Hill, J. Butler.

The Sodalists have, under the zealous guidance of Rev. Father Director, displayed great energy in putting into practice the good advice given them.

J. GRIFFIN, Prefect.

Debates



1916-17.

APOSTOLICS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first debate of the school year was held on Sunday, 15th October, 1916, under the chairmanship of Rev. Fr. Tomkin, S.J. The subject though at first thought to offer little scope for debate, proved to be very interesting, and a lively discussion ensued, in which quite a number of *ex tempore* speakers took part. The subject before the House was:—"That secondary schools should teach each pupil the technique of a trade."

The speakers were: For the affirmative:—P. McGill, J. Hayes, J. McKenna, P. Halligan.

For the negative:—M. Geehan, M. McNamara, R. Ahern, P. O'Donnell.

For the motion it was urged that the introduction of technical instruction into secondary schools would give a larger choice to pupils about to choose a means of livelihood, and in many cases the boy would find that his vocation was to one of the several trades, rather than to a profession or an office. Technical instruction would be of great value first as an educational factor, secondly as providing a comfortable means of livelihood and finally as a useful hobby for such as should enter the professions or other spheres of life. It would do away with the foolish, though prevalent idea, that trades were not respectable. It would be a means of supplying an army of thoroughly educated, intelligent, and skilled workmen, who could build

up the industries and develop the resources of the country. It would not interfere with the rest of the curriculum, or lower the literary standard of the nation. Germany, a nation of mechanics and inventors, is second to none in arts and literature. The scheme was not impracticable since it had already been worked with great success in Germany.

For the negative it was argued that if parents wish their boys to become tradesmen, they surely would not send them to a secondary school, there to be taught Latin and Greek. Again it would be absurd and unjust to make a student who was preparing for a profession, study and pay for a subject that would never be of any use to him. The scheme would be practicable in reformatories, industrial schools and such like institutions, but in secondary schools, never. Not being in a position to devote more than two or three hours weekly to the giving of technical instruction, the secondary school could not give an adequate course of training to its pupils. A boy serving his time as an apprentice would learn more in six months than the student in a secondary school would in five years. If boys want to get technical instruction there are special schools for that purpose. It was denied the technical training was given in the secondary schools of Germany. It was certainly given in technical schools as in this country, but not in secondary schools.

The Voting.

For the motion—17.

Against the motion—19.

Hence motion was lost by two votes.

The second debate of the year was held on Sunday, 11th March. Rev. Father Tomkin, S.J., was in the chair, and Rev. Father Rector was also present. The

subject for discussion was Prohibition *v.* Inculcation of Restraint as the more effective means to combat the Drink Evil.

The speakers were: For Prohibition:—E. Lyons, J. Rourke, E. Wynne, H. Boyle.

Against Prohibition:—M. Geehan, P. Tobin, J. Rafferty, W. Walshe.

In favour of the motion it was stated that the method advocated by the negative had been tried for the past nineteen hundred years but with no appreciable decrease in intemperance. Between 1900 and 1910 the number of sermons on temperance if preached consecutively would take three years to deliver. The brochures and books written on the same subject, if placed page by page alongside one another, would form a line stretching one and a half times round the circumference of the earth. Nevertheless the amount of money spent on drink during that period had increased by millions. What was the use of preaching to a man to abstain from drink if on all sides saloons and bars have open doors to entice him to drink? By closing all the public houses and stopping the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, drunkenness would become a physical impossibility. If a man cannot procure drink he is bound to keep sober, but no matter how much preaching he hears, if he is addicted to drink, it will not keep him temperate. Of course, the publicans would suffer; but had they any compassion on the wife and starving family of the man whose hard-earned wages they were taking into their tills?

For the negative—The root of all intemperance lies in man himself. Drink, as such, is good in itself, and it is only the immoderate use of it that constitutes the vice of intemperance. The affirmative demand the abolition of the manufacture of drink, but this would be impracticable. Private stills would spring up, and then the only remedy would be to do away with all the ingredients. The growth of barley and grapes would have to be prohibited, but this would be absurd. The object of the affirmative is to remove the source of temptation. If this were consistently applied to all vices then our very surroundings would have to be abolished. But, lo! even when this is effected I find I am a temptation to myself. If I am a man of principle I must adhere to my method of abolishing all temptations, and the result should be—suicide!

The effects of preaching on temperance are slow, but still the cause is advancing. If such preaching were stopped, intemperance would increase by leaps and bounds. Speakers for the affirmative have said that preaching had produced very little result, but experience has proved that the prohibition law has effected even less, in those places where such a law has been in force. In Maine, U.S.A., where the sale of drink is prohibited, out of 1,000 arrests in one year about 800 were on the charge of drunkenness. This does not speak well for the prohibition law, which as we have been told would cause drunkenness to become a physical impossibility.

The Voting.

For the motion—20.

Against the motion—16.

Motion carried by four votes.

Owing to various causes only one debate could be held in each term. However, the speeches were of a very high standard while a feature of the session was the number of *ex tempore* speakers, which showed that the subjects aroused much interest. Our best thanks are due to our Rev. Chairman, who did not spare himself to make the debates a success, and by whose genial tact more than one ruffled speaker was appeased.

P. NOLAN,

Hon. Sec.

LAY BOYS' DEBATE.

OUR Debates this year were carried out with all the pomp and circumstance of parliamentary procedure. The debating power evinced by the majority of the speakers was of a high standard and some of the maiden speeches, especially that of the Member for Ormond, were loudly applauded from the visitors' benches. The Gold Medal offered by Rev. Fr. Rector to the best speaker fell to the Member for Hy Félimy (D. P. Murphy).

The first Debate opened on Sunday, Nov. 12th, before a crowded house. The following resolution was passed:—“*That the sympathy of all present be extended to our Prefect, Rev. M. Dodd, S.J., on the sad bereavement he had sustained in the death of his father.*”—R.I.P.

At 5.30 p.m. the following motion was moved by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government:—“*That Ireland was in a more satisfactory and promising*

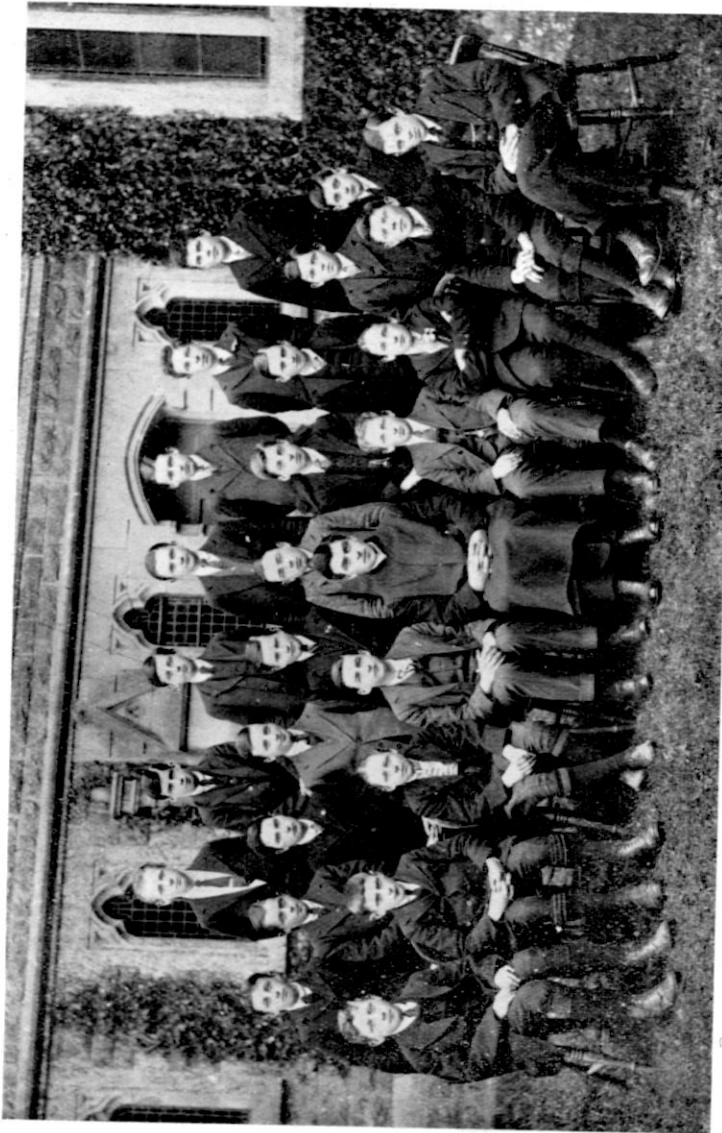


PHOTO BY]

FOURTH CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

- Top.—F. O'Dwyer, J. Noone, J. Bentley, T. Widger, J. Conway, E. O'Reilly, J. Hayes.
 2.—J. O'Meara, H. Clarke, M. O'Sullivan, M. Dooley, J. Egan, T. Casey, R. Mulcahy, D. Hanly, J. Normile, L. Coffey.
 3.—A. O'Reilly, T. O'Meara, T. White, J. Behan (Capt.), Rev. T. Corboy, S.J., J. Harney, J. Timoney, R. Nolan, F. Dooley.

condition during the period of the Confederation of Kilkenny (1641-1652) than during the period of Legislative Independence (1782-1800)."

The following members were in their places on the Government benches :—

J. J. Devlin, Prime Minister.
M. Healy, Minister of Public Works.
O. P. O'Neill, M.P., Tyrone.
H. Nealon, M.P., Sligo.
M. Darcy, M.P. for N. Tipperary.
R. Riordan, M.P. for E. Tipperary.
F. Power, M.P. for Decies.
J. Carney, M.P. for Wicklow.

On the Opposition Benches :—

W. Galvin, Leader of the Opposition.
C. M. O'Shaughnessy, Sergeant-at-Arms.
R. Hennessy, M.P. for Cork City.
M. O'Callaghan, M.P. for West Limerick.
L. Loughran, M.P. for Derry.
J. Guerin, M.P. for Dublin City.
A. Morrissey, M.P. for N. Westmeath.
C. Burke, M.P. for Ormond.
D. Murphy, M.P. for Hy Félimy.

On behalf of the motion it was argued that during the Confederation of Kilkenny the national spirit was independent and self-reliant; patriotic zeal was at its highest; and material prosperity increased *pari passu* with the sense of national responsibility. By it, the people (viz., the Catholics) were united. In it they were represented and became articulate. Whereas during the period of Legislative Independence, the people had no voice. The composition of that body was almost exclusively Protestant, and it was moreover, packed with venal place-hunters, who went to the Lobby obsequiously at the crack of the Party whip.

The Opposition presented a strong case. The Government benches wore a decidedly uncomfortable appearance; for the fates and portfolios of their tenants were palpably trembling in the balance.

During the period of Legislative Independence Ireland was possessed of an Irish Parliament with unrestricted powers. She had a national civilian army to protect her from invasion and to safeguard her national rights. Her trade and manufactures, no longer shackled by alien gyves, flourished.

Catholics slowly, but surely, were coming into their own. A broad spirit of toleration was apparent. The people ground to dust rose from their ashes, and from the embers of a dying nation there sprang forth the flames of a vigorous and sturdy patriotism.

M. McCarthy, J. Carney, and the Prime Minister defended the tottering cause of the Government with considerable ability, while D. Murphy, C. O'Shaughnessy, and C. Burke, were mainly instrumental in sending the Government to the cold shades of opposition.

Voting :

For the motion—27.
Against—38.

The Spring Session opened on April 2nd. W. Galvin had been asked to form a Cabinet. The late Prime Minister must have thrown a handsome political somersault, for we find him serving in the new Ministry. The Cabinet was a strong one; but its programme was unpopular and it failed to carry the country. Small Cabinets are fashionable nowadays, hence the paucity of numbers does not call for further explanation.

W. J. Galvin, Prime Minister.
J. J. Devlin, Lord Chancellor.
J. B. Guerin, Public Worship.
L. Loughran, Admiralty.
J. Carney, War.

Leader of the Opposition—M. McCarthy.

Leading Supporters :—

C. Burke, M.P. for Ormond.
O. O'Neill, M.P. for Tyrone.
M. Healy, M.P. for Muskerry.
R. Hennessy, M.P. for Carberry.
D. Murphy, M.P. for Hy Félimy.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, moved :—" *That the responsibility for the decay of Native Irish Culture (Language, Literature, Art, &c.), is to be imputed chiefly to the Irish people themselves.*"

The Irish people, in the teeth of callous persecution, had, for centuries, battled for their faith and emerged victorious. If the same determined attitude were shown in their struggle for the maintenance of their old Irish culture, their efforts must have been similarly successful. Ireland must be anglicised, and the best and most effective weapon at the enemy's disposal was to ridicule Gaelic civilisation; to dub it barbarous and uncouth; good enough indeed for savages, but not of a nature to blend with the "Kultur" of a mighty Empire. This policy of mud-slinging was entirely successful. But what did the Leaders of the Irish people do to counteract this insidious campaign? Nothing. They played the enemy's game, and, in consequence, the Irish Language (Irish Music, etc.) was a badge of disgrace, a hallmark of ignorance and vulgarity. And yet the Irish Language, Irish Art and Literature were shot through and through with a National and Catholic Spirit. They were clean, spiritual and ennobling, while much of the foreign import is tainted with grossness and materialism.

The Opposition denied that there was a parallel in the struggles for Religion and Art. Art, Language, and Literature, are more dependent on external means than Religion. Hence Religion may survive where Art will starve. If the House would know the reason for the decline of Irish Culture, they need but read Irish History. The soul-destroying and nation-killing policy consistently pursued by England was the true cause. Persecution, confiscation and landlordism had broken the spirit of the country. When a nation is struggling for mere existence, Literature and Art

become luxuries and must go by the board. To maintain that the Irish people could under such circumstances retain its old Culture, argues a complete misunderstanding of human nature. Irishmen are only men, not supermen, and our gratitude should go out to the past for having saved, at least, much of the national spirit from the general wreck. A knowledge of our history will enable us to bring home the guilt to unsympathetic vandals.

A division was challenged and resulted in a crushing defeat for the Government.

For the motion—4.

Against—68.

For the Government J. Carney and L. Loughran, spoke well. D. Murphy, and C. Burke galvanised the gallery into something like enthusiasm. They were the ablest speakers on the Opposition benches.

JOHN J. DEVLIN (1st Year Phil.),
Hon. Secretary.

The Medal for the Lay Boys' Debate was awarded to D. P. Murphy, and an additional Medal to C. Burke, while M. McCarthy was highly commended.—ED.

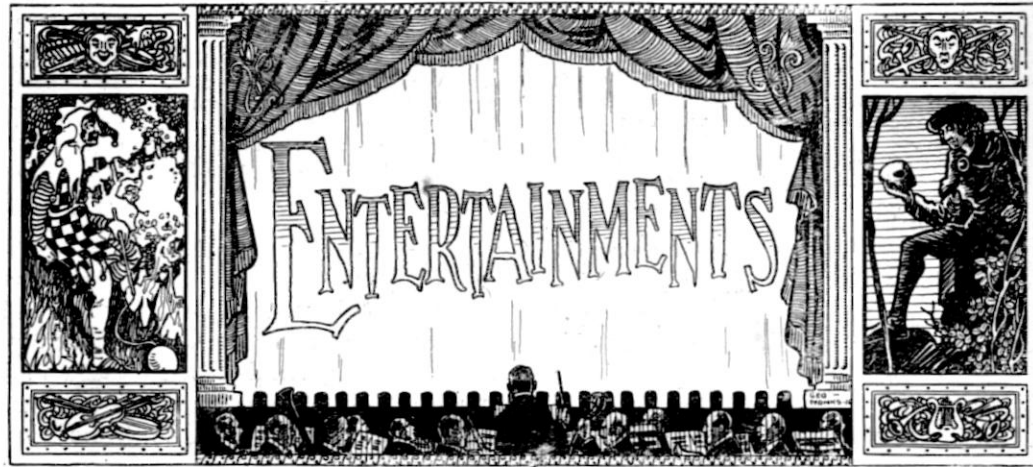


PHOTO BY]

HOUSE HURLING TEAM,

[KEOGH BROS.

Top.—T. Hogan, J. Lawless, J. Delaney, D. O'Brien, F. Fitzgerald, W. O'Connell.
2.—T. Ryan, D. Murphy, T. Lawless, W. Galvin (Capt.), R. Fitzpatrick, J. Delaney, M. Ryan.
On ground.—E. Wynne, F. Power.



First Entertainment.—On the 3rd of December last the Apostolics made a new departure in the production of a piece called *A Night at Donovan's*. The preparation, scenery, and stage arrangements were done by the Apostolics themselves. The raising of the curtain disclosed a very realistic view of an Irish farmer's kitchen, with Donovan—the good man of the house—his family, and a friend, Tom Dolan, who has just returned after many years in America. Soon there enter the neighbours to give Dolan a hearty caed mile failte. This gives occasion for each one to contribute his quota of song, music, or dance, of story, or repartee to the general good humour. Such gay scenes were more common before the famine of 1847 than now-a-days.

The performance showed much originality, a wide acquaintance with Irish life and customs and plenty of wit—the little boys were the picture of coy Irish childhood. When at the end Dolan rose to thank them all for the kindly greeting, the general feeling in the hall was that the *Night at Donovan's* was all too short.

CASTE.

Phil Donovan (peap & éise).....P. Nolan.
Mrs. Donovan (bean & éise).....W. Walshe.
Willie (little son).....W. Carroll.
Mick (servant boy).....J. Maxwell.
Tom Dolan (just back from America).....P. Tobin.
Mick Dolan (his brother).....M. Clune.
Tim Murphy (a neighbour).....W. Mulvihill.
Mick Fogarty (ballad singer).....P. O'Donnell.
Pat (fiddler).....L. Lehmann.
Neighbours.—J. Rafferty, E. Lyons, J. English, A. Madigan, J. McNamara.
Gossoons.—T. Toal, P. Walshe, L. Barrett, T. Pathe.

Second Entertainment.—On December 8th the Lay Boys treated the house to a most enjoyable performance. Their own orchestra aided by Mr. V. Moane and Mr. Hinchey from Limerick, and conducted by Mr. F. P. Moane, supplied the music, which was classical and was well rendered. The theatrical pieces were *The Workhouse Ward* and *The Rising of the Moon*. The boys were trained by Mr. Moore from Limerick, whose acting we admired so much when he took the leading part in the Gaelic League play some years ago. *The Workhouse Ward* was a fine specimen of difficult acting, but some of its best passages were lost in the laughter that followed the amusing parts.

The Rising of the Moon was also very well acted. The audience was delighted all through and the dramatic ending particularly pleased them. We congratulate the theatrical group and thank them heartily for the evening we so much enjoyed.

Our *Third Entertainment* was a production of the combined talent of the Lay Boys and Apostolics, and took place on March 17th. On this occasion St. Patrick's (the Apostolics') Band reached its due perfection. The Lay Boys' orchestra also contributed to the concert.



THE CHOIR.

- Top.—O. O'Neill, R. Hennessy, J. Devlin.
2.—A. Power, M. McCarthy, W. Conway, L. Loughran, L. Cleggett, A. O'Reilly.
3.—L. Coffey, H. Clarke, F. O'Dwyer, T. Widger, A. O'Neill, J. Bentley, E. O'Reilly, T. O'Meehan, J. Noone, R. Nolan, R. Mulcahy.
4.—T. O'Meara, J. Hill, G. Magee, Rev. T. Corboy, S.J., Rev. R. W. Gallagher, S.J., L. Lehmann, F. Dooley, J. Harney.

THE WORKHOUSE WARD.

Matron.....J. Devlin.
Country Woman.....J. Carney.
Colum.....L. Loughran.
Paudeen.....W. Conway.
Doorkeeper.....W. Gubbins.

THE RISING OF THE MOON.

Sergeant.....M. McCarthy.
Policeman "B".....R. Hennessy.
Ballad Singer.....C. O'Shaughnessy.

Every song, dance, and instrumental piece was Irish or Anglo-Irish, and all the artistes seemed to be at their best.

We offer our congratulations to all who took part in making St. Patrick's Night an event worthy of our National Apostle.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

1. Opening March... "Dear Home of Youth,"
St. Patrick's Band.
2. Recitation..... "Fontenoy"..... P. Magill.
3. Song..... "So maithé ar nSceoilge Slán"
M. Clune.
4. Dance..... Four Hand Reel... Jun. Apostolics
5. String Orchestra..... Lay Boys.
6. Song..... "She is far from the Land" M. Duggan.

PART II.

1. Selection..... Irish Fantasia.. St. Patrick's Band.
2. Recitation... "Óipe mo thuinín Slán leac
so bpáé" P. Nolan.
3. Instrumental Trio..... J. Rafferty, C. Greene, J. McNamara.
4. Dance..... Hornpipe..... I. English.
5. String Orchestra..... Lay Boys.
6. Song..... "Dear Little Shamrock"..... J. Brady.
7. Recitation... "After the Battle"..... D. Murphy.
8. Dance..... Eight Hand Reel..... Apostolics.
9. Finale..... "St. Patrick's Day"..... St. Patrick's Band.

On March the 25th, the Catholic Institute Dramatic Class staged *Uncle Pat* and *Naboclish*. We believe this is the first time the class has appeared on the stage, and their instructor deserves great credit for the efficiency with which they played their parts. All seemed suited for the rôle they assumed and even the most fastidious Irishman could find nothing further to desire in those who played the Irish parts. This was the first time the Catholic Institute entertained us in Mungret, but we hope it will not be the last, and that in years to come we may still experience the kindness of Mr. Locke, a past pupil of the school, and his thoroughly Irish company.

M. A. G.



PHOTO BY]

HOUSE RUGBY FIFTEEN.

[KEOGH BROS.

- Top.—D. O'Brien, T. O'Sullivan, T. Hogan, R. Riordan, M. Healy, E. Kissane.
 2.—T. Ryan, J. Devlin, T. Lawless, W. Galvin (Capt.), R. Fitzpatrick, J. Delaney, M. M'Carthy.
 On ground.—J. Egan, F. Power.

Our Past.



Rev. J. McArdle, B.A., David Ryan, and Michael Sheehan are at All Hallow's College. The first-named is preparing for the higher Diploma in Education in the National University. M. Sheehan is getting ready for the B.A. (Honours) next autumn, and D. Ryan for the First Examination in Arts. **Patrick O'Sullivan** is at Clonliffe College.

Paul Muleahy is studying for the priesthood at Carlow College, **Morgan Walsh** at the Seminary, Kilkenny; and **Lewis Nally** at St. Peter's, Wexford. **Wm. Harnett** has done part of his course there and intends to return to the States to finish his Theology as soon as the submarines give him a chance.

Austin Clarke, who took his B.A. in 1915, with First Class Honours, went one better last year by getting the M.A., with similar honours. Some fine poems have appeared from his pen.

Maurice Danagher got his B.A. last September, with First Class Honours, taking first place in his group, i.e., Legal and Political Science. He is now studying at University College, Dublin, for the M.A. and the LL.B.

R. D. F. Johnson is as energetic as ever. Having got his B.A. with Honours in September, 1915, he took his second Law and Solicitors' Intermediate last summer, and is this year doing his LL.B.

Dermot Gleeson and **J. Walsh** both took the B.A. Degree with Honours last September, and are preparing for the solicitors' profession.

Tom Loftus, John McCurtin, and J. W. Morrin are reading for the B.A. in September, and **B. A. Lee** for Second Arts. **J. W. Morrin** passed the Solicitors' Intermediate last year. **B. A. Lee**, too, is studying to be a solicitor, and **J. McCurtin** is also reading Law. **B. Bourke** (1911-12) is preparing for his Final in Arts.

Joe Byrne is doing Engineering in U.C.D.; as also is **T. Duignan**, while **Emmett Skinner** is similarly engaged with the G. S. and W. Railway, at Inchicore.

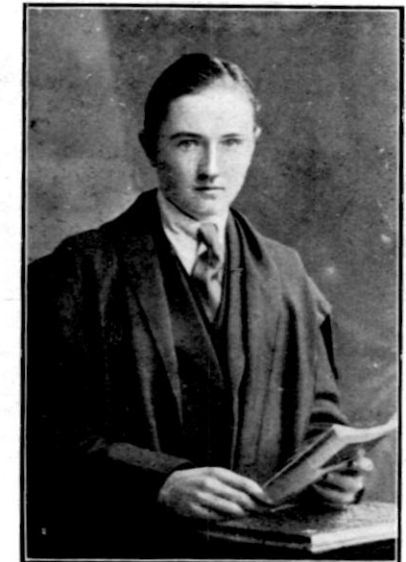
As to the Medical Profession, **F. Daly** is house surgeon in Jervis Street Hospital; **George Duggan** is preparing for his Final in the National University, Dublin; as also is **Hubert Kelly**; while **F. X. Hayes** is carrying on his studies in Scotland, and we hear was recently qualified.

Patrick Duffy (Captain, 1914) is taking out his Third Year Lectures; as also are **Charles** and **Maurice Jennings, Joseph Neylon, Eugene O'Sullivan, P. J. Byrne, and Michael O'Flaherty** (1909-10).

Anthony O'Regan passed his First with Honours in Part II., and is now attending Second Year Lectures, as also are **Wm. H. E. Hickey, James Phelan, J. J. Morrin, Arthur O'Malley**, as well as **Frank**

Quigley, who passed his First in Cork last year. **H. McEntee** and **M. McInerney** are in the first year.

In the Royal College of Surgeons, **James Danaher** is getting ready for the final; **Michael O'Brien** has got part of his Third Examination; **P. McDermott** is taking Third Year Lectures. **Fred. O'Connor**, who has had some experience as a wireless operator, has taken up Medicine, and is going in for part of his Second Examination shortly. **Michael B. Devane**, and **P. V. Breen** are in the First Year. **R. J. Keating** and **J. O'Reilly** (1911) are working at Dentistry in the College of Surgeons. **Eddie Graham** is doing Dentistry (Third Year) in Surgeons, and Medicine in Trinity, where also are **Gerard Holmes**, and **Vincent Duke** for Medicine, and **Michael Dunphy** for Dentistry. **G. Holmes** has passed the Third Examination in Medicine, and **M. Dunphy** the Second in Dental Science and in Medicine.



MAURICE O'CONNELL.

Maurice O'Connell, of Listowel, who, when at Mungret, got first place in Irish in the Junior Grade, entered for a Sizarship in Irish in T.C.D. in

October, 1916. Out of five competitors he secured the second Sizarship with a score of seventy per cent. (the first place also going to a Kerry man). For an entrance prize in Irish, Maurice won first place. He intends to go in for Engineering. At present he is recovering from an operation. We wish him a complete and speedy cure.

In Cork, **Richard Deasy** is preparing for his B.A. in University College. **Denis V. Murphy** (1909-10) passed his M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O., there last summer, with Second Class Honours. He has now got a commission in the R.A.M.C. **William Roche**, **George Riordan**, **Michael Murphy**, and **Joseph**



DR. D. MORRIS.

Coakley have all passed the Second Examination in Medicine, Roche getting Second Class Honours. Riordan entered for the "Charles Gold Medal" in Anatomy, and secured a very high place, and also passed his First Science Examination. **Christie P. Lucey**, **E. Seanlan**, **John Lahiff**, and **Gerard Lahiff** are also doing Medicine in Cork. John is a fine singer, and appears at all concerts in U.C.C., and sometimes at big events in the city. His brother, Gerard, is a great hurler. He got his place on the U.C.C. team and played in Dublin in February last against U.C.D. for the "Fitzgibbon Cup." **Edward Lahiff** took his First Arts Examination with Second Class Honours all round in Cork. He is now in Clonliffe College, Dublin, as

is also **Jerome Keating**. The latter was on the U.C.C. football team for the "Sigerson Cup."

J. Walsh is an electric and motor engineer. **Edward Murphy** did his first Engineering Examination in Cork last year, and is finishing his course in University College, Galway.

In Galway College, **M. Whelan** is also studying Engineering. On the 5th of May an inter-collegiate debate was held at University College, Galway. The subject was—"That Ireland has a right to Independent Representation at the coming Peace Conference." **R. D. F. Johnson** was one of the two delegates sent by the Literary and Historical Society of U.C.D. to take part in the debate. U. C., Cork, was also represented.

Reggie Connolly is in charge of the Munition Works recently established near Galway. His brothers **Leo** (1901-2) and **Christie** are in the merchant service.

Dr. James Gannon resides at Oranmore where he is in charge of the dispensary.

Dr. Denis V. Morris, of Galway, has obtained the Degree of M.A.O. in the National University.

Edward King (1909-10) of Limerick, took his qualifications, M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O., in the N.U.I., in 1915. He then spent part of a year as house physician and surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. After some time, as post-graduate, in the National Maternity Hospital, he went as assistant surgeon to Kynoch's Explosive Factory in Co. Wicklow. He is now in private practice in Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

Dr. Joseph Cremin (1906-10) is medical officer at the Hospital, Newcastle West. **Dr. John Pegum** is also practising in that town. They are right good friends, and get on well together as old Mungret men should.

George Hartigan (1910-11), L.D.S., has joined our staff as college dentist, in the place of Mr. O'Meehan whose lamented death we record elsewhere. **G. Hartigan** studied at College of Surgeons, and the Incorporated Dental Hospital, Dublin. He is now practising in Limerick, and is consulting dental surgeon on the staff of St. John's Hospital.

Dr. Maurice Hayes (1893-94) is a lecturer on Pharmacy in the N.U.I. He is also an X-Ray Specialist, and is attached to the staff of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Patrick Slattery, L.D.S., qualified as a Dentist sometime ago, and has built up a very good practice in his native place, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary. We express our

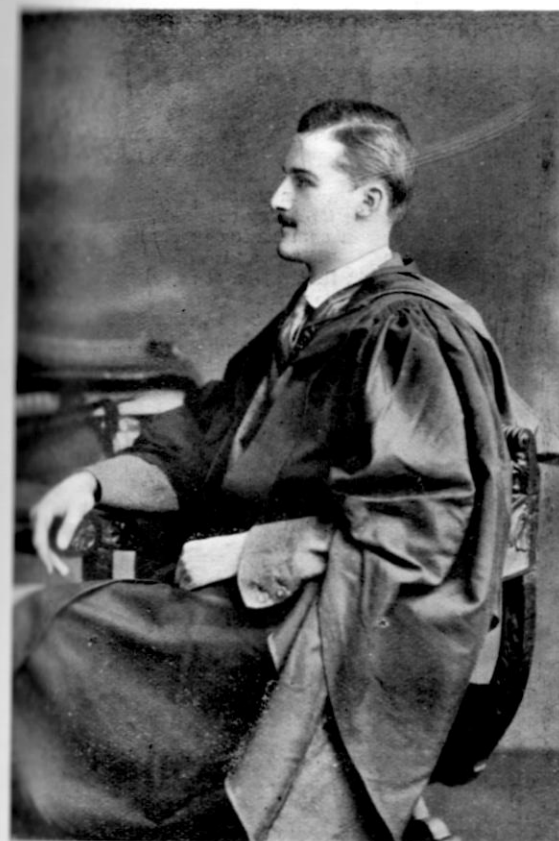
sympathy with him on the recent death of his father.

Frank Dowling is practising as a Dentist in Ennis.

Dr. F. X. Doolittle took his full qualifications last year.

Michael J. Cleary is working at the Cable Station, Valentia. **Patrick Cleary**, of Borrisokane, is a wireless operator on board ship. We condole with him on the death of his father last January.

Michael Kelly got a First Class Certificate in Wireless Telegraphy. His first voyage on a transport, brought him to Halifax, N.S., where he was when Count Von Bernsdorf passed there on



DR. E. KING.

his way from the U.S.A. He since returned to Ireland safe and sound.

Donald Jennings is a D.I. in the R.I.C., and is now stationed at Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.

P. Beirne is in the Excise at Kingstown. We congratulate him on his recent marriage.

Likewise, we congratulate **John Bergin** who was married about Easter of 1915. He is farming at Ballinakelly.

Dan Bergin was doing very well as a solicitor in Arklow, but had to go to Australia last January, owing to his health. He likes the climate very well and is already much stronger. We hear he makes a very good impression on everybody, as indeed might be expected. When recognized as a fully qualified solicitor of N.S.W., which should be after a brief interval, he may either settle at Sydney, or go up the country if he sees a good opening.

Father Christopher Sheehan (1903-4) has been acting as chaplain to the forces. Being ordained for the diocese of Cloyne in 1914 he spent some time on the mission in Plymouth and was Dean of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, for six months. In July, 1915, he volunteered and was attached to the Bantam Regiment, and later to the Highland Light

Infantry. He has now attained the rank of Major. He was awarded the Military Cross, which in the opinion of his regiment, we are informed, should have been the V.C. By officers and men he is regarded as one of the most fearless of soldiers or priests at the front.

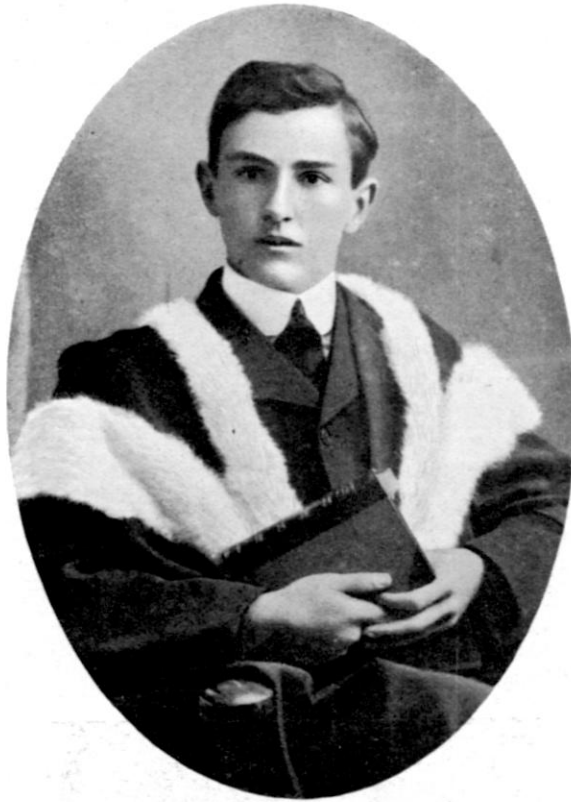
Dr. Michael McMahon is in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and at present in France. **Dr. Joseph P. Pegum** is also in the R.A.M.C., and has had some thrilling experiences at the front, which made him a centre of interest here on the occasion of his visit on Whit Sunday. He is to return to France before long. **P. Clune** is in the same service.

Captain William A. Harris, of the East Lancashire Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished conduct in Mesopotamia, and had been previously mentioned in despatches. He is the only surviving officer of those who went over the parapet at the last charge for the (first) relief of Kut, in which engagement he was five times wounded. He also served in the Dardanelles and has been for over two years on continuous service. He is the eldest son of Mr. Richard Harris, of Overdale, Limerick.

The McCarthys of Sligo have been very consistently active, as the following particulars will show:—**Gerald F. McCarthy, B.A.**, Barrister-at-Law, joined in December, 1914, as 2nd Lieutenant, A.S.C., attached to the 10th Irish Division. After training at the Curragh and in England, he went to Gallipoli in June, 1915, then to Salonika in December, 1915, where he has since been on active service. He was appointed Lieutenant, 1915, and in October,



GEORGE HARTIGAN, L.D.S.



REV. CHRISTOPHER SHEEHAN, M.C.
(Taken from an early photograph).

1916, promoted Captain. **Thomas Paul McCarthy**, solicitor, in June, 1915, entered the A.S.C. as 2nd Lieutenant attached to the 16th Irish Division. In December, 1915, he went to the front in France, and has been there since. **Charles Leo McCarthy** was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for five years. Returning home he obtained a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Connaught Rangers in August, 1915. After going through a machine gun course, he was appointed bombing officer in his battalion, and in September, 1916, was sent to the front in France, where he has since been on active service. He has been awarded the certificate of the 16th Irish Division for gallant conduct and constant attention to duty.

Stephen Pegum of Glyn, Co. Limerick, has a commission in the Munsters. He was twice wounded at the front, once severely. His health is improving and he is now able for light work at the Curragh.

George Malone, son of Dr. M. T. Malone, the esteemed medical adviser of our College, has a commission in the Royal Irish Regiment. Unfortunately, he was dangerously wounded in Dublin in April, 1916, and a leg had to be amputated. We congratulate him and his parents on the fact that

his health is now re-established, and that he is able for work at the War Office, in decoding cables.

Fred Hall, son of Mr. Ambrose Hall, of Limerick, has also a commission in the Royal Irish Regiment. After seeing fighting in France, he was home for a while last winter, and is now at the front again.

Michael Creegan got a commission and was severely wounded at the Western front. He was convalescent about Easter.

We regret to announce that **Frank Kenny** and **H. de Courcy** were killed in action. Notices of them will be found in the Obituary column.

P. McGlade has a commission in the Connaught Rangers. **John Goulding** and **John Walsh** (of Bonniconlon) are in that regiment as privates.

B. Culhane has a commission in the South Irish Horse. **Con Kelly** is a private in the same, and was in France when we heard of him.

Tom Coffey has a commission. He was wounded, and was recently at Berehaven. **Desmond Carrick** is also in the army.

Dicho Fitzgerald is in the Officer's Training Corps, T.C.D.; and **E. Hurley** is a cadet, training at the Curragh.

Tom O'Brien, of Buttevant, is in a Veterinary Corps and has been on service in Egypt.

Nat. Ryan is a wireless operator in the service of the Navy.

Father Jerome O'Mahony, S.J., who was for several years Prefect of Discipline at Mungret, has been acting as military chaplain, and was stationed for a considerable time at Salonika. In a letter from there he mentions that **Edward Guilfoyle** (Mungret, about 1895) had been wounded, but not seriously.



CAPTAIN W. HARRIS, M.C.

Besides **Father W. Kennedy**, of Uitenhage, South Africa, mentioned in last year's ANNUAL, page 389, the following are also acting as military chaplains:—**Rev. Wm. Gallagher**, of Wilcannia, N.S.W., and **Rev. James Murphy**, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Last September we had a visit from **Joe Cussen** (1913). He was with the Munsters at the Dardanelles, and in some very heavy fighting at Loos. He was soon to return to the front. About the same time **Leo Neary** paid us a visit. He had lately come back from the Argentine.

Father R. S. Devane, C.C., attached to St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, has shown a great deal of interest in social work. He is Vice-President of St. Michael's Temperance Society for Men. During the past winter he has been actively connected with the establishment of a series of economic conferences, under the auspices of the Limerick United Trades' Council and Federated Labour Council,

the two last named, **H. Nestor**, **J. A. Fogarty**, and **J. Harris**. **E. O'Sullivan** is in the Munster and Leinster Bank; **J. A. Fogarty** in the National. **H. Nestor**, **P. Hurley**, **J. Harris**, **R.** and **W. Hartigan**, **Joe McCarthy**, **T. Gough**, **Jas. Locke**, and **S. Flynn** are in business in our city.

P. J. Walshe, of the Munster and Leinster Bank, has been transferred on promotion to the Drumcollogher branch, and **M. O'Donnell** of the same bank to Dundalk.

James Spain has engaged in the motor business in Limerick. His brother **Michael**, has also added motor hiring to his business in Roches Street. **William Spain** is in the army, having joined in Canada, was in the trenches in France, and was home some time ago.

J. P. McNamara is director of the Carnegie Free Library, Limerick.

We congratulate **Hugh O'B. Moran**, solicitor, on his marriage, which took place last October. In



LIEUT. PAUL MCCARTHY. CAPT. GERALD MCCARTHY. LIEUT. CHARLES MCCARTHY.

and by arrangement with University College, Cork, four interesting lectures were delivered by Professors A. J. Rahilly and Smiddy, of Cork, and if the series be continued next winter, as is hoped, it is probable they may lead up to properly organised University Extension Lectures, and to University Tutorial Classes, under the direction of U.C.C.

In connection with the cricket match played on May 17th by the College against the Athletic Club of the Catholic Institute, it may be of interest to note that the President of that club—**Rev. J. A. O'Connor, Adm.**, its Hon. Secretary—**R. Hartigan**, as well as the Captain and Hon. Secretary of the cricket section thereof—**E. M. O'Sullivan** and **P. Hurley**, are past Mungret men; and that the team on that occasion comprised five of our old pupils,

January he was prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act for refusing to disclose the source from which a certain document, relied on by him in defending a client, had been obtained. Mr. Moran relied on his privilege as a solicitor. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, the G.O.C. remitting 112 days of the period. Our readers will remember that the case was much discussed in the Press as well as in Parliament. To many it would seem that the document in question had nothing to do with the war, and that the Act was applied to a case not intended to fall within its scope. In April, Mr. Moran was appointed solicitor to Co. Limerick (No. 2) Rural District Council.

Frank Dowling has qualified in Dentistry, and is practising in Ennis. **Bertie Dowling** is in business

in San Francisco, and **Dr. Alphonsus Dowling** is now a captain in the R.A.M.C., and on service in France.

John O'Neill is farming at Solohead, Co. Tipperary, and **J. J. Sheehan** is in business in Fermoy.

Philip O'Neill (1900-05) has been spending some time at Lourdes and at Lisieux at the shrine of the Little Flower. We are sorry to learn that he has not been well and has suffered much. All his old friends will pray that he may be speedily restored to health. While at Lourdes he met Fr. Richard Judge, C.M., and these two representatives of the Lay and Apostolic schools had a pleasant day together.

We are very glad to learn that **William Ryan**, of Cashel, has quite recovered from the rather serious illness he had during the spring.

Florence Crowley, of Loughrea, is in Australia in charge of a large ranche. His brother, **Dan Crowley**, had, last year, passed in all his medical subjects except surgery which he expected to take soon.

We congratulate **John P. McAvin**, T.C., Dublin, on his marriage, which took place last February.

Tom Mulcair is in the National Bank, Castlereagh; **Perey McGarry** in the Hibernian, Ballaghaderreen; **John J. Harty** in the Munster and Leinster, Drogheda; **W. Guerin** in Cork; **Joe Duhig**, we hear, is stationed at Dingle and is doing well. **W. Murphy** is at Macroom. **P. Considine** in Cork. **Loman O'Regan** is in the National Bank, and now stationed at Belfast. In a letter to a friend, he mentions that he is now well into his work and likes it exceedingly. Also that the St. Vincent de Paul Society is doing great work there. He is a member of the Clonard Conference, and got a great reception on account of the good Mungret did last year in connection with social work. The Rector of the Clonard Monastery (C.S.S.R.) is **Rev. F. D. Turner**, who was educated at Mungret.

The following are studying for the civil service or for banks:—**C. Jennings** (1916), of Thurles, **V. O'Connor**, **Maurice Walsh**, and **Joe Kennedy**.

E. Hayes and **J. Curtin** are engaged in teaching at the Training College, Drumcondra.

J. J. Ryan is a national teacher, his school being at Knockainy, Co. Limerick.

James Maloney is serving his apprenticeship to a pharmaceutical chemist in Kingstown; **P. Malony** in Tipperary; and **Frank McGrath** is at McMahon and Day's, in Limerick.

John Liston is farming in Castlemahon, Co. Limerick. The following are also engaged in doing the extra 10% of tillage to keep up the food supply in the general interest:—**Martin Coffey**, **J. P. Collins**, **John Conheady**, **Thos. Frawley**, **Joseph Hickey**, **Jerome McCormack**, **M. Mulqueen**, **Corless O'Brien**, **Morgan O'Brien**, **Herbert O'Connor**, **Charles O'Grady**, and **Pierce Rice**.

The last, however, may follow his brother, **John Rice**, who is in business at Spaight's of Limerick. **Ed. Magrath** is also in business, as is **Robt. Lenehan** at home in Buttevant, **C. McCartin** in Nenagh, and **E. Johnson** in Rathkeale. **Charles F. Cashin** is also in business, with his headquarters in Dublin. **D. Coyle** is working there with his uncle, in the firm of Coyle & Co. **P. Hurley** is in business in Limerick.

Myles O'Reilly is at the Seminary, Armagh; **M. Guiry** is at St. John's, Waterford; **Thomas Perrott** at the Jesuit Novitiate, Tullabeg; and

Matt Hickey is with the Cistercians at Mount Melleray.

Father C. Carrick has been given two years for his post-graduate course at the Catholic University, Washington. Last year he obtained the degree of S.T.L. for a dissertation on the Morality of Offensive Warfare, and is now preparing a book dealing with the Ethics of Militarism. He hopes to present himself for the Doctorate in Theology next year. He spent last summer in California, where he met another Mungret priest in the person of **Father James Cantwell**, the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of California. By the way we have to thank Father J. Cantwell for his generous donations to the College during the year.

There are several old Mungret men at Maynooth College at present. **Michael O'Farrell** is to be ordained this year for Waterford, and intends going temporarily to Brooklyn diocese. **Thomas Dunphy**, also of Waterford diocese, is in Third Divinity. He is one of those whom the chances of war transferred from Paris. **Patrick Lynch** and **Edward Hartnett**, of Limerick diocese, are in First Divinity. The former is keeping up his reputation as an athlete, winning this year the mile, the half-mile and 440 yards—a record which



FATHER McEVOY, O.P.

is unprecedented in Maynooth. He is one of the most ardent supporters of our native language in the College. The latter is an enthusiastic student of Social Science. At meetings of the Social Science Society he throws a flood of light on many of the big problems. **Charles Moriarty** is studying First Philosophy for Limerick diocese. **Thomas Mahon**, Elphin, is in First Arts. **Michael Quinn**, Killaloe, is also in First Arts. After spending a few years in U.S.A., he decided to follow the higher calling and entered St. Flannan's College, Ennis, for two years before going to Maynooth.

W. Lillis studied for three years at Cloniffe College and got his B.A. degree. That same year (1914) he began his Theological studies at Maynooth. In 1915 he got second prize in his class in Canon Law. He is now in Third Divinity, and holds the position of Treasurer of the "Columban Record." He takes a leading part in debating circles and is keen on the Irish Language Revival. He expects to be ordained for the Dublin diocese in 1918.

We are glad to learn that **Father (William) Vincent M'Evoy's** health has very much improved since he went to Australia. He is working very hard at St. Laurence's, Adelaide, South Australia. He has written two booklets for the Australian Catholic Truth Society—"The Riches of the Rosary," and "Some Heroic Soldier-Priests."

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the following, who have been or will be ordained this summer:—

James M'Ardle at All Hallows' College, Dublin.

Philip Cullen at the Propaganda College, Rome.

Frank Morrissy and **John Nevin** at the Collegio Brignole Sale, Genoa.

James Whiteat St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

James P. Hennessy and **Michael Guiry** are studying Philosophy, and **Patrick M'Grath**, Theology, at St. John's College, Waterford.

The following degrees were conferred in Rome:—**Frank Greenan** and **John Bulman, B.D.**; **Philip Cullen, S.T.L.**, and **S.T.D.** Dr. Cullen will leave Rome for Mobile, Ala., without returning to Ireland.

Mr. Richard Cashen, O.M.I., is in the Apostolic School, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

Father Bernard O'Reilly, O.M.I., was ordained at Christmas in Turin, Italy. Since then he has been finishing his studies at Belmont, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. He was to have sailed for Ceylon in May, but owing to the danger of making a sea-voyage his departure is postponed. Since his return to Ireland Fr. O'Reilly's father died. We offer him our sincere sympathy in his bereavement.

Fr. Peter M'Cartney, S.J. (1898-'03) was ordained last July at Ore Place, Hastings. He is now in the Tertianship at St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore.

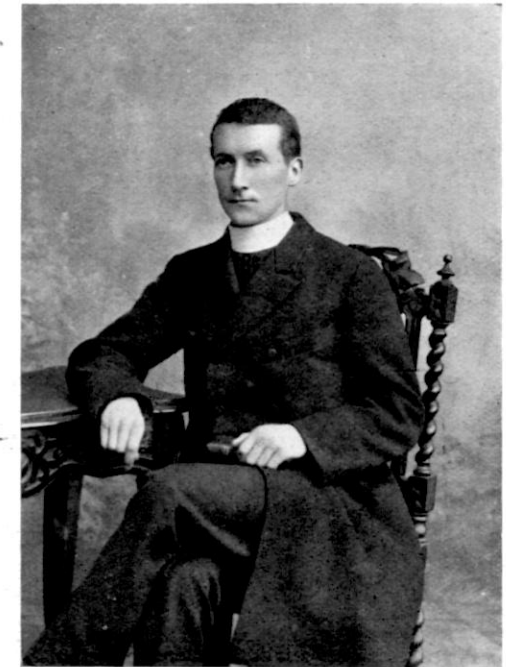
Fr. James Feely, C.M., was ordained on the 16th July, 1916, at Panningen, Holland. He paid a short visit to Ireland. On the following 8th September he left for Paris, where he spent some time before starting for his distant mission of Kianfu, Kiangsi, China.

Michael Kelly had to return from Rome to Ireland owing to ill health.

Edward Barry is at St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny.

There are no less than five Mungret Apostolic priests to be found at Capetown, on occasions at least, as may be seen from the interesting photograph sent to us somewhat mysteriously, and which we publish herewith. They are the **Rev. Fathers F. Hartin, W. Griffin, J. Colgan, D.D., Jas. Byrne**, and **J. Morris**. The occasion of this reunion was no doubt when Father John Egan, S.J. (who was on our College staff from 1901 to 1905, and the Rev. Jeremiah Kelly, S.J. (1907-10), passed through Capetown on their way to Australia where they now are, the former at St. Aloysius' College, N. Sydney, the latter at Kew College, Melbourne. We regret to learn that **Father Joseph Carroll**, of Wilcannia diocese, N.S.W., was in a motor accident before last Christmas, in which he got a bad shaking, and from which he had not fully recovered up to March, being then under treatment in Sydney.

Rev. J. Croke, S.J., who was a student in Mungret from 1899-1904, **Rev. J. McSheehan, S.J.**, and **Rev. P. O'Donoghue, S.J.**, who were both on the Mungret Staff, will be ordained on July 31st. We tender all three our heartiest congratulations.



FATHER JAMES FEELY, C.M.

APOSTOLIC STUDENTS OF LAST YEAR.

Timothy Muleahy is in St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore.

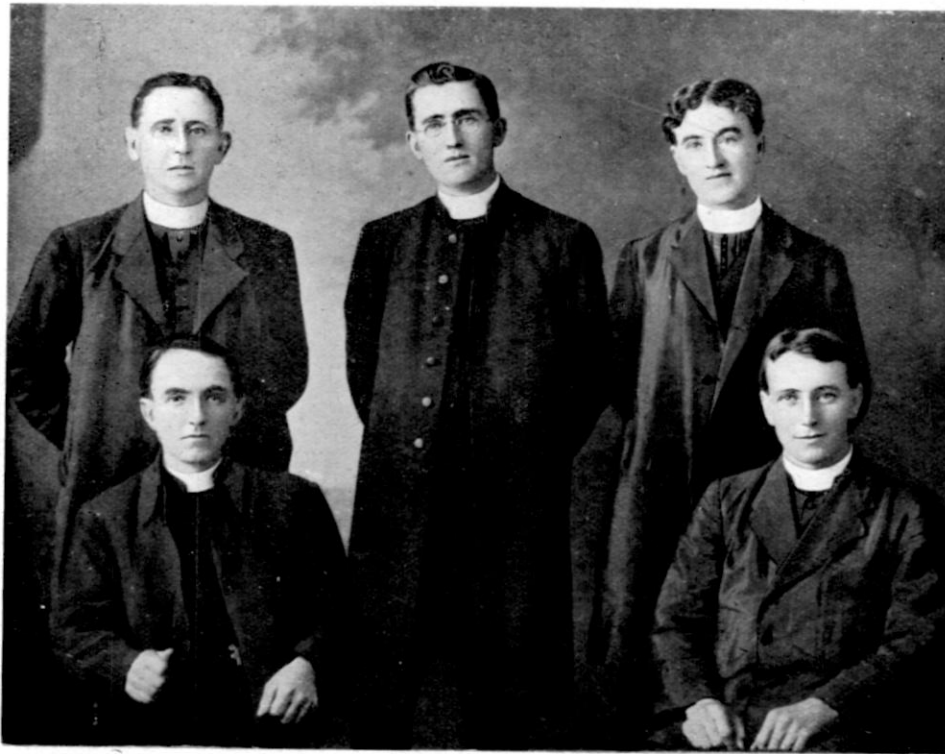
* **James Croker** is in the Franciscan Novitiate, Killarney.

Stephen Conneely and **James Reynolds** are in the Redemptorist Novitiate, Dundalk.

Daniel Carey, Thomas Hayes, Daniel O'Sullivan and **J. O'Brien** are in All Hallows' College.

Louis Ceulers, a Belgian seminarist, who was with us last year and was then called up for active service, writes on May 16th from Lourdes, where

apologise for not acknowledging the receipt of the 'Mungret Annual' more promptly, but when you learn that at the time we were busy preparing to leave France for the East, you will, I hope, condone my apparent neglect. I need not tell you that I enjoyed the perusal of your Magazine thoroughly and I regretted that you had great difficulty in getting copies sent to the old pupils overseas. I hope the embargo is removed, as its continuance would entail great loss to you and very keen disappointment to the very many old pupils to whom its arrival would give a real pleasure. My work here is much more difficult than in France, as the distances to be covered are much greater



MUNGRET PRIESTS IN CAPETOWN.

Rev. F. Hartin.

Rev. J. Colgan, D.D.

Rev. W. Griffin.

Rev. John Morris.

Rev. James Byrne.

he was sent to recuperate. He expected soon to be sent to a camp to receive instruction in Red Cross work. Meanwhile he was happy in being able to pay his respectful salutations to our Mother at her shrine.

W. Depla, also a Belgian, paid us a visit in the spring while on leave, and had much interesting information.

Fr. William Kennedy (of Uitenhage, S. Africa), who is acting as military chaplain, writes under date Jan. 26th, '17, from Salonika:—"I must

and the country very mountainous and roadless. I am living in a tent, and . . . I feel very well, thank God. The eagerness of the officers and men to hear Holy Mass and receive the Sacraments makes the work very consoling. I failed to meet Fr. O'Mahony, S.J., about a month ago and I am very sorry indeed, as a similar opportunity is not likely to occur soon again."

Fr. Thomas O'Leary, B.A. (1889-94), is now Vicar-General of the diocese of Manchester, N.H., U.S.A.



DIARY.

(Notes supplied by D. P. Murphy, L. Quigley and J. Hickey.)

1916-17.

August 26th.—Apostolics return. Many newcomers in the ranks. Some old familiar faces missing. Many changes in the community. Fr. Cahill, who has been connected with Mungret for the last twenty years, has been transferred to Galway. Fr. Corboy succeeds.

August 28th.—The Retreat opened this evening, conducted by Rev. Fr. Hackett, S.J.

September 2nd.—Back to our *Alma Mater*. Comparatively few new faces have turned up. As usual, the pictures on the corridor present many attractive features to the newcomers, but we—the *patres conscripti*—fail to see anything of interest in them. Perhaps it is because we are too busy recounting to each other our adventures and hairbreadth escapes during the vac. Vast changes of officials for coming year.

September 3rd.—*Lectio Brevis* and consecration of studies. An increasing gloom is evident on the features of most of the newcomers, but they are soon made to feel quite at home. Practice at the nets after lunch does wonders to cheer us up.

September 6th.—Rev. Frs. Flynn, Feeney, Gilbert and Gallagher visit their *Alma Mater*.

September 7th.—Cricket matches for all clubs.

September 11th.—W. Galvin, our popular captain of last year, was re-elected to that responsible position, amidst general rejoicing. T. Lawless is secretary, and S. Cahill committeeman.

September 12th.—Half-day granted in honour of our new officials. Walks for all, and everybody seemed bent on going somewhere in the vicinity of an orchard.

September 13th.—W. Nesdale called on his way to Rome, where he is to complete his Theological Studies.

September 14th.—Free day in honour of our new Rector—Fr. Corboy. First and Second Clubs had a walk to Adare, "the soft retreat of sylvan splendour."

September 16th.—Election of officials of B.V.M. Sodality. D. Murphy re-elected Prefect, with J. Hanly, W. Galvin and R. Riordan as the other members of the Council.

September 17th.—Our first outmatch of the year took place to-day in cricket against a team from the Catholic Institute, captained by E. O'Sullivan. The Institute batted first, and ran up 76 for 8 wickets, when stumps had to be drawn on account of heavy rain. The House team fielded well, and Mr. Dodd especially is to be complimented on his fine bowling.

September 21st.—A most exciting cricket match between II. Club and I. Club Second XI. Second Club had a new demon bowler—T. Hogan—who quite took the First Club players' breath (and wickets) away, and consequently they won rather easily. The Second Club players this evening elected M. Ryan as their captain, with A. Lee as his secretary.

September 24th.—In the afternoon we went to Limerick to see the hurling matches between Dublin v. Tipperary and Limerick v. Leix. Owing to the new military regulations, Dublin and Leix were unable to travel, so in order not to disappoint the spectators Limerick played Tipperary, and after a good match the home team won.

September 25th.—Retreat commenced this evening, being conducted by Rev. Fr. Rector in the unavoidable absence of Fr. MacWilliams, S.J. A familiar custom passed into oblivion this evening. We refer to the pandemonium which used to reign when the first bell rang for the commencement of the Retreat. Perhaps it is not altogether to be regretted.

September 26-28th.—Retreat in full swing. Weather very disagreeable. The "Holy Hour" on the third day was a new departure, and eminently successful. We hope it will soon become a recognised feature in our College life.

September 29th.—At last the Retreat is over and a profound monastic silence is again replaced by the loud buzz of conversation. Walks for all. First and Second Clubs betake themselves to Castleconnell. The juniors visit Adare, but some of them have almost to be brought home on stretchers. They held out manfully, however, and arrived back without any casualties. Mr.



PHOTO BY]

HURLING ON THE ICE, LOUGHMORE.

[REV. T. CORBOY, S.J.]

Dodd delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture (with slides) on the War, after tea.

September 30th.—"Soccer" started this evening. There is plenty of good material in all divisions. Mr. Gallagher still retains command of the "second-seconds," and does not despair of having a team to play the House before the end of the year.

October 1st.—The game of Rugby started in Mungret to-day for the first time (if we except the practices held last year). First Club should be able to get together a first-class team. "Summer Time" died a natural death at midnight last night, but we only recovered half of the hour out of which we were swindled last May, as we now have to keep Greenwich instead of Irish time. *O Tempora!*

October 6th.—Fr. Cahill, our popular Rector for the past three years, arrived this evening to spend a few days with us before proceeding to Galway. He has, we are glad to say, quite recovered from his recent illness.

October 8th.—Fr. Cahill said the Boys' Mass and preached a most touching sermon on Charity. In the evening a concert was held in his honour by the Apostolics. After Fr. Moderator had spoken in glowing terms of Fr. Cahill, the Apostolics presented him with an illuminated address. Fr. Cahill suitably replied. Rugby again to-day. Mr. Frank O'Sullivan, the well-known Garryowen "full," kindly came out and acted as coach to the First Club.

October 10th.—Free day for Fr. Cahill. Unfortunately the fates were not propitious and it rained heavily. After tea an impromptu concert was held in No. 1. Some new artistes covered themselves with glory. "The Last Election Day" especially, was a huge success.

October 12th.—This should have been a free day, as it is the "second Thursday," but we are getting it next Thursday instead.

October 15th.—The House Rugby XV. played its first match against a team from the Catholic

Institute, Limerick, to-day. After a well-contested match they came off the victors by two tries to nil. An auspicious beginning! The Mungret tackling was in itself a feature of the game. First Apostolic debate of the year. "That the secondary schools should teach each pupil the technique of a trade." The motion was lost by two votes.

October 19th.—Free day. Paper chases for all clubs. After tea we were given an exceedingly interesting lecture on "The Heavens" by Mr. Gallagher.

October 24th.—At last we get a fine day, and a half-holiday to make up for recent enforced periods of "All In."

October 31st.—"Hallowe'en." Sundry mysterious-looking hampers have begun to arrive during the past few days, but were all stopped at the "custom-house." An official proclamation declared nuts as contraband and a strict blockade is enforced. Nevertheless they are seemingly

ubiquitous, as we know to our cost from the number of shells (principally shrapnel) thrown at us. Rev. Wm. Gallagher (ordained last May) visited his *Alma Mater* to-day. He looked very well in his army chaplain's uniform.

November 1st.—All Saints. High Mass sung by Fr. Spillane. After lunch the House XV. played a team from Cork composed of past "Christians" and 'Varsity men. In a most exciting match neither side succeeded in scoring. It was reported that the visitor's team included ten Interprovincials, but we are unable to verify this statement. After tea we got up a scratch concert in the billiard room, and it proved an unqualified success. By a strange irony of fate, however, the Apostolic had ones upstairs at the same time, with the result that when the Lay Boys were performing below the Apostolics were applauding to the echo above, and (so we are told) *vice versa*.

November 4th.—Our sympathies to Mr. Dodd, whose father died this evening. R.I.P.

November 6th.—A rumour is steadily gaining ground to the effect that we are to get no more free days this term, as they are to be added on the Christmas holidays. *Dii immortales!* What next?

November 7th.—Rumour officially confirmed.

November 9th.—Should be a free day, but—? Mid-term exams. in full swing. We are glad to welcome Mr. Dodd back again.

November 12th.—Second Club played the Crescent in Rugby and secured an easy victory. The first session of the Lay Boys' Debating Society opened amid scenes of great enthusiasm this evening. Some private motions were first passed, and then the Premier (J. Devlin) introduced the Government motion. Some very vigorous speeches were made, but time was too limited for the large number of speakers and the House had to be adjourned to next Sunday.

November 13th.—Feast of St. Stanislaus. Owing to the new regulations, this is only a half-holiday. As it also happens to be the first anniversary of the attempted assassination of one of the domestic felines, an illuminated address of congratulation was with much pomp and ceremony presented to the fortunate owner. As a result "Fluffy's" cranium is suffering from a bad attack of cerebral expansion. At solemn benediction this evening the new Lay Boys' Choir made a most successful debut. Rev. Mr. Gallagher deserves to be congratulated for his success in organising it.

November 16th.—Rockwell travelled here to play the House in Rugby. The match was very fast and keenly contested to the end, but was somewhat marred by the high wind which rendered kicking and passing erratic. The visitors' clever combination stood them well, and they won by 8 points to nil. M'Glade's fine kicking was a treat to look at. Devlin, on our side, tacked magnificently and brought down his *vis-a-vis* time and again.

November 18th.—Junior Soccer League started this evening. There are five teams participating, and each is determined to win.

November 19th.—Fourth Club "Midgets" defeated the Crescent "Bantams" in Rugby by 18 points to nil after one of the most interesting matches of the season. The debate was resumed

this evening, and things promised to become exciting when the member for Cork City and the member for N. Tipperary started saying polite things about each other. Mr. Speaker, however, succeeded in restoring order. On the motion being put and a division taken, the Government were defeated by a majority of ten!

November 20th.—"And all day long the noise of battle rolled." Any comment on this would necessarily entail the communication of useful knowledge to the enemy, so, actuated by the loftiest motives, we refrain.

November 21st.—Senior Football League (Soccer) started this evening. Six teams are competing.

November 26th.—A most successful inaugural meeting of the Social Study Club was held this evening. The Hon. Sec. read a very interesting paper on "The Ideal of Frederick Ozanam." Rev. Fr. Rector, Fr. Hackett, S.J., Mr. Cuffe, and some others also spoke.

December 3rd.—Feast of St. Francis Xavier transferred to to-morrow, as this happens to be a Sunday.

December 4th.—Free Day. High Mass sung by Fr. Coghlan. Fr. Stevenson, of the Crescent College, preached a most eloquent panegyric of St. Francis. The Apostolics presented a novel but eminently successful entertainment: "A Night at Donovan's." Everybody was pleased with it. "Mrs. Donovan" made a great hit, and the "good man" ought to be proud of his success in organizing it.

December 8th.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception and — full class day!

December 10th.—The Lay Boys' Dramatic Society presented "The Workhouse Ward" and the "Rising of the Moon" to a packed house this evening. The latter piece especially was a huge success.

December 12th.—An official despatch issued this morning from headquarters intimated that we are to leave for home on Saturday next on account of the railway strike, which it is threatened will start at midnight on Saturday. At a debate held here some years ago it was decided that strikes were unjustifiable. We venture to state that if the same debate were held now the result would turn out quite differently.

December 13th.—The Finals of the Senior League were decided this evening, T. Lawless' team winning on points.

December 14th.—Last classes. The house officials were treated to a much-appreciated feast by Rev. Mr. Dodd.

December 15th.—Short exams. for all. No prize distribution to-night as the usual long exams. could not be held. A delightful impromptu concert in the billiard room after tea.

December 16th.—"Home, Sweet Home!"

1917.

January 15th.—Apostolics back again, hale and hearty, after a good vacation of four weeks.

January 17th.—Practically all the "old brigade" are back, and there are plenty of newcomers also. To our surprise and gratification we find a new billiard table installed, while the old one has been presented to the third club. And still they say a world war is on, and that these are the days of "Save, O Save."

January 18th.—In the afternoon we adjourned to Lough More, which is in splendid condition. Many were able to skate well, but were rather shy about "breaking the ice." They ultimately did so, however, in more senses than one. There was one most dramatic life-saving incident, and rumour hath it that Fr. C— is to be recommended for the medal of the R.H.S.

January 19th-20th.—To Lough More again. Casualties are numerous, and one individual in particular seems to have a peculiar attachment to cold baths.

January 21st.—The national pastime was ushered in to-day amidst much rejoicing, and we had a magnificent game. There seems to be unusually fine material for a house team this year.

January 23rd.—Paul Mulcahy came on a visit to his *Alma Mater*.

January 25th.—Dinner at 1 o'clock, and then the members of the two senior clubs were allowed in to Limerick to see a piece produced by the O'Meara Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal. A first-class performance.

January 27th.—"Jack Frost" is back with renewed vigour.

January 29th.—Skating for all. Many new recruits try their hands, or rather their feet at it, with varying results.

January 30th.—Half-day granted for skating. Ice-hockey was much indulged in both by our "stars" and players from Limerick.

February 2nd.—Feast of Purification B.V.M.—Congratulations to Fr. Nerney and Br. Casey who made their Last Vows this morning. We got a half-day in honour of the event, and spent it on Lough More. Many in their endeavour to cut fancy figures, cut very sorry ones indeed.

February 4th.—We spent almost six hours on the ice to-day—from 12 to 6 p.m., with an interval for dinner. Huge crowds came out from Limerick also; and before we left, the surface was one animated mass of cheerful humanity gliding to and fro—a splendid antidote for war worries.

February 5th.—Snow fell heavily last night.

February 8th.—Seventeen degrees of frost last night!

February 11th.—"Lough More for all." As we glide over its glassy surface, "a thousand different ways and circling-poise," we are supremely happy. "If there be an Elysium on earth, it is this."

February 15th.—Dinner at 1 o'clock. Then the "Senior and Matrics" went in to Limerick to see "Macbeth" at the "Tivoli." The ice is beginning to show signs of thawing.

February 16th.—Skating after dinner. Casualties numerous, and in one instance a fine exhibition of high diving.

February 17th.—The ice has gone at last.

"For see, dense clouds arise, the frost is o'er.
And zephyrs liquefy our own Lough More!"
These past days were some of the happiest we have spent in Mungret.

February 18th.—Rugby the order of the day. An interesting lecture was delivered after tea on "War at Sea," by Rev. Mr. Dodd. Some of the slides shown were very instructive.

February 19th.—Quite a sensation was caused to-day by the first appearance of the "Weekly Vindicator," a M.S. journal of advanced views,

edited by a "budding" literary genius among the Lay Boys. The number of copies was very limited, and the entire edition was exhausted almost "before the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry."

February 20th.—Half-day for Carnival. The usual free days are to be added on to the Easter holidays.

February 23rd.—"There are murmurs on the playground, there are whispers in the air" all day, and after tea the cause became apparent. First and Second Clubs filed into No. 6, and at a very spirited meeting decided practically unanimously to reorganize the Volunteer Corps of last year. A committee was elected and officers appointed, and it was decided to hold the first parade on Sunday morning.

February 25th.—Vast excitement. The parade was peremptorily suspended, and our military ardour checked by a proclamation from headquarters. Another very successful meeting of the Social Study Club was held this evening.

February 27th.—Half-day for hurling, and the Leagues are started amidst glorious weather. There are four teams competing. The Senior Billiard Tournament also started this evening. There are twenty competitors.

March 4th.—There was to have been a Rugby match to-day with Garryowen, but the fates were not auspicious. A continual downpour all day.

March 7th.—For some reason or other, another time-honoured custom was broken, and the philosophers did not get their annual free day in honour of St. Thomas Aquinas. Nor were they even offered a consolation prize in the shape of a half-day. The war seems to affect even philosophy. Poor peripatetics!

March 8th.—Roscrea College Rugby XV. travelled here to play the House XV. to-day. The match was very interesting, and the visitors, who were obviously the better trained, finally emerged victorious by 11 points to nil. The stylish but very effective "hand-off" of some of the home players was particularly admired.

March 9th.—Journalistic talent will insist on displaying itself among the Lay Boys—this time in the form of "The Clique," a bulky M.S. fortnightly which claims to deal with everything of interest—grave and gay—in our college life. Pithy paragraphs, melodious flowing rhyme, scathing satire, an Irish department and even a serial thriller—all find a place. We salute it and pass on.

March 11th.—Second Apostolic debate after supper, at which Fr. Rector was present. "Prohibition v. Inculcation of Restraint, as the more effective means to combat the Drink Evil." Prohibition won.

March 12th.—The advent of the "Clique" has occasioned quite a literary renaissance, especially in the poetry line.

March 15th.—We were all agreeably surprised to find patriotic badges in our laundry bags this evening. Gaelic League collection held in the evening, and quite a respectable sum was realized. The familiar $\Delta\eta\ \Sigma\alpha\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\ \Delta\beta\upsilon$ flags were visible everywhere.

March 17th.—Feast of St. Patrick. Free day. High Mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Nerney, S.J., and Rev. Fr. Hackett, S.J., preached a most

eloquent and impressive sermon on the National Apostle. The match with Boher was played to-day. The House finally emerged victorious on the score of 4 goals and 2 points to 2 goals and 1 point. After tea we had a most enjoyable concert.

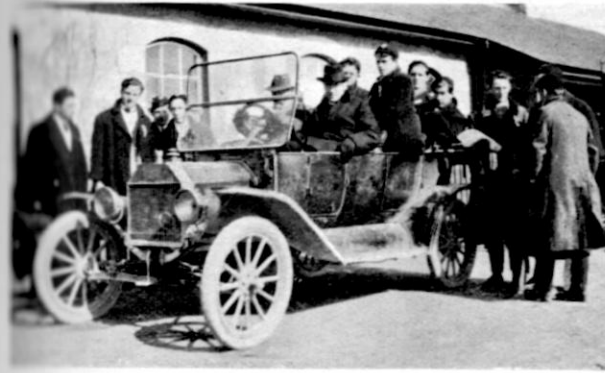


PHOTO BY

AT ROSCREA STATION.

[D. MURPHY.]

March 18th.—We heard things this morning which startled everybody. The "under fifteen" Rugby team upheld the honour of Mungret to-day in the first match for the famous "Cannock" Cup. They won a hard struggle by a try to nil.

March 20th.—A passion for big-game hunting is everywhere apparent. A reward was offered this morning for the body—dead or alive—of any of the extra large-size rodents which are accustomed to perambulate in certain parts of the house. T. O'Sullivan and W. O'Connell got "first blood" after a desperate struggle with a huge monster, and duly received the reward. There is no longer any necessity to visit Africa for excitement.

March 22nd.—A red-letter day in the Annals of Mungret, as for the first time in its history, the House team travelled to play an out-match. The match was a return with Roscrea, but this time it was in hurling, so we felt (to use an apparent paradox) more on our own ground. After supper it was officially announced that our team had secured victory by 6 goals to 1, and thus avenged the defeat in Rugby.

March 25th.—Passion Sunday. Solemn benediction and consecration of Ireland to the Sacred Heart this evening. After tea we were treated to two short comedies: "Naboclish" and "Uncle Pat," by the Catholic Institute players. Jim Locke and Joe O'Sullivan—both old boys of Mungret years—deserve to be congratulated on their brilliant acting.

March 27th.—The Final of the Senior Leagues took place this evening, when the "Harriers" captained by T. Lawless vanquished the "Mile-sians," under the leadership of D. Murphy.

March 29th.—In spite of the frequent showers of rain and hail, St. Colman's hurling team, Fermoy, travelled to play the house team. The match was not very good, as our superiority over the visitors was too manifest, and they got a bad beating. However, to their credit be it said, they stuck to their guns manfully, and kept up a plucky defence right to the very end. In the final of the Billiard Tournament, M. Duggan beat J. M'Carthy.

March 31st.—Short exams. for all classes held to-day.

April 1st.—Birthday congratulations showered around promiscuously, yet nobody seems willing to admit their validity in his own case. Mungret "under seventeens" drew with Crescent ditto in the second match for the "Cannock" Cup.

April 2nd.—Very heavy fall of snow. Some of the drifts were from four to six feet high. The final match for the "Cannock" Cup was to have been played to-day in Limerick, but now —?

April 3rd.—Notwithstanding the showers of hail, rain and snow, we forged our way in to the station, and the nearer we got to home the higher rose our spirits. Farewell, ye ponderous lexicons! Good-bye, ye shades of Livy and Cicero! Apostolics go home for Easter. Some, however, who were from the Black North and other foreign countries, preferred to remain behind.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

April 14th.—This was the date fixed for our return. By a strange irony of fate the weather, which could not possibly have been worse during the vac., has changed at last, and to-day was beautifully fine.



PHOTO BY

WAITING AT BALLYBROPHY.

[D. MURPHY.]

April 15th.—The clocks are all set according to "Summer Time," but everything is an hour later; for example, we did not get up this morning until 8.30 a.m.!

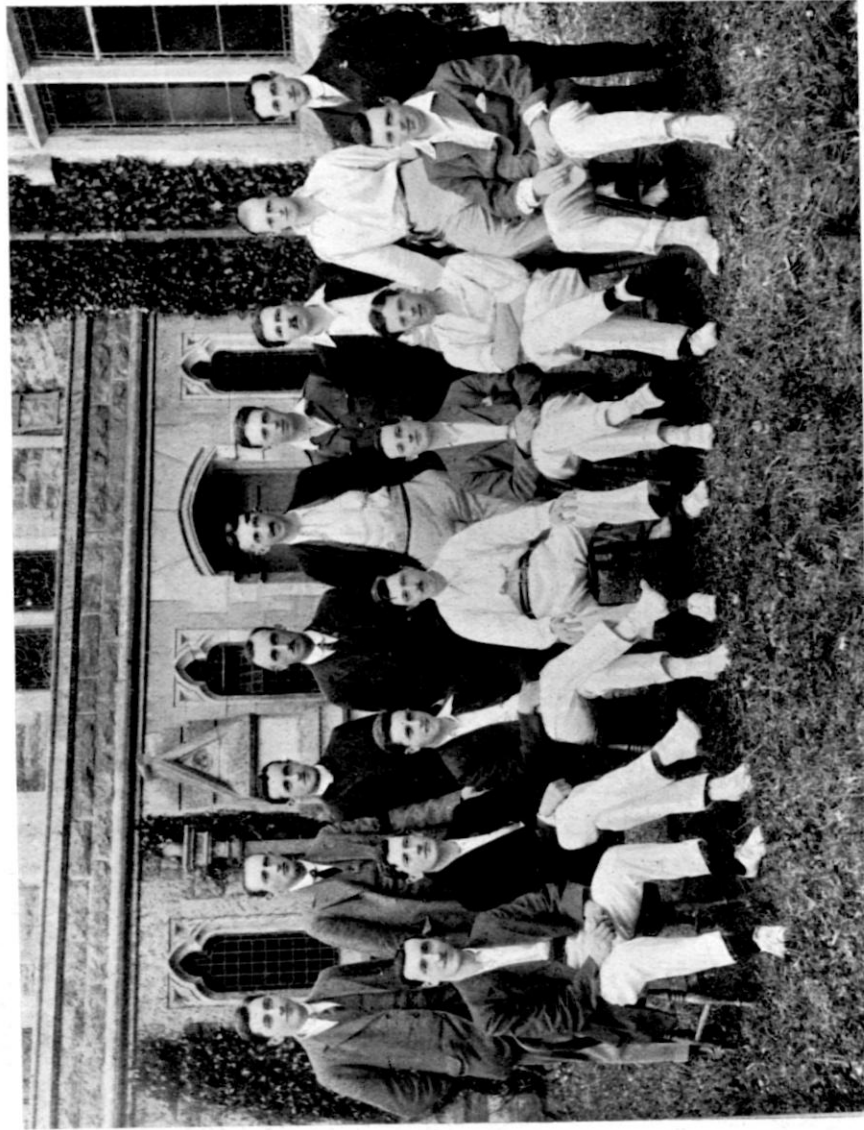


PHOTO BY]

OUR VISITORS ON WHIT SUNDAY.

[KEOGH BROS.

H. Kelly, P. Slattery, Rev. J. Gubbins, S.J., W. Hedderman, J. Pegum, Jos. Pegum, J. Cremin, J. Harris, R. Hartigan, W. Hartigan, W. Harnett, P. Hurley, J. Fogarty, G. Hartigan, M. Quaid, T. Pegum.

April 19th.—A lecture on "Brazil" was given to-night by Fr. Andrieu, S.J., to the Apostolics.

April 22nd.—Tennis has become very popular, so much so, in fact, that if one wishes to get a game or "set" he must have the court "bagged" for at least a week beforehand. Some of the "first clubbers" start a game of "rounders" outside after supper.

April 23rd.—Rev. Jas. Farrell, S.J., an old pupil of Mungret, came back to his Alma Mater and helped in the teaching to the end of the school year.

April 24th.—Cricket started this evening with some practice at the nets, the weather being beautiful.

April 25th.—Patronage of St. Joseph. Half-day granted and First Club had a cricket match.

April 30th.—Photographs taken for the "Annual" to-day during the midday and afternoon recreations, by Mr. Keogh, Dublin.

May 3rd.—Cricket matches in all clubs.

May 6th.—Short exams, for Intermediate classes, Swimming at the Creek after lunch, in water varying in depth from six inches to six feet.

May 17th.—Ascension Day, and full play-day. Seniors went to Castleconnell on walks and the Third and Fourth Clubs visited Adare. The House XI. drove to the Catholic Institute Grounds at Rosbrien. The match resulted in a draw.

May 18th.—*Feir Tuao Muin.*—Several of our Gaelic scholars competed and acquitted themselves very creditably.

May 20th.—Religious Knowledge Exams. Third Club Cricket XI. defeated the Crescent College XI. after an interesting match.

May 22nd.—Fr. Provincial's Free Day. Walks for all—Seniors to Adare and Juniors to Castle Troy.

May 27th.—Whit Sunday. Cricket teams and socialities photographed to-day by Mr. Keogh. The annual cricket match—Past v. Present—played to-day, and the Present won, on a two innings match, by five wickets. The visitors remained for some time after the match, and had a very pleasant evening.

May 31st.—May procession after tea this evening.

June 3rd.—Prefects had their annual Excursion to-day, though it was raining practically all the time. Still they say they enjoyed it.

June 4th.—Final of Tennis Tournament. Some excellent play witnessed all through, and finally Healy and Lawless emerged victorious over Nolan and Dooley.

June 7th.—Corpus Christi. *Missa Cantata* sung by Fr. Nerney; and the choir rendered some excellent pieces. Class till 1.15, then Second Club XI. played Catholic Institute Junior XI., winning comfortably by five wickets and 91 runs. Three tennis matches played with Crescent Past and Present and Mungret easily won all three. Later on Rev. Fr. Hackett delivered an address to the Lay Boys on Temperance and the Pioneer Movement. Procession of the Blessed Sacrament round the grounds after tea, with Benediction in front of the house. Our thanks are due to Lady Emly for sending some beautiful palms and flowers for the decoration of the altar. Everything went off without a hitch, and was an immense success.

EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following school magazines:—"The Clongowman," "The Belvederian," "The Stonyhurst Magazine," "Our Alma Mater" (Riverview, Sydney), "Georgetown College Journal," "The Xaverian" (Kew, Melbourne), "Fleur-de-Lis" (St. Louis University, Mo.), "Salesian School Magazine," "Semper Fidelis," "Castleknock College Chronicle," "The Aloysian" (St. Aloysius College, Galle, Ceylon), "The North Point Annual," "The Champion" (Prairie du Chien, Wis.), "C.I.C. Annual" (St. Mary's College, Port of Spain, Trinidad), "St. Aloysius College Magazine" (Malta), "Gonzaga" (Spokane, Washington), "St. Ursula's Annual," "The Lanthorn," "All Hallow's Annual," "The Xaverian" (St. Francis Xavier College, Calcutta), "The Fordham Monthly," "Veritas," "St. Mary's College Journal" (Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.), "The Springhillian," "St. Peter's Annual," (Wexford), "The Mangalore Magazine," "The Tamrac" (University of Detroit), "Gennazzano" (Convent of F.C.I., Gennazzano, Cotham Road, Kew), "The African Missionary" (Cork).



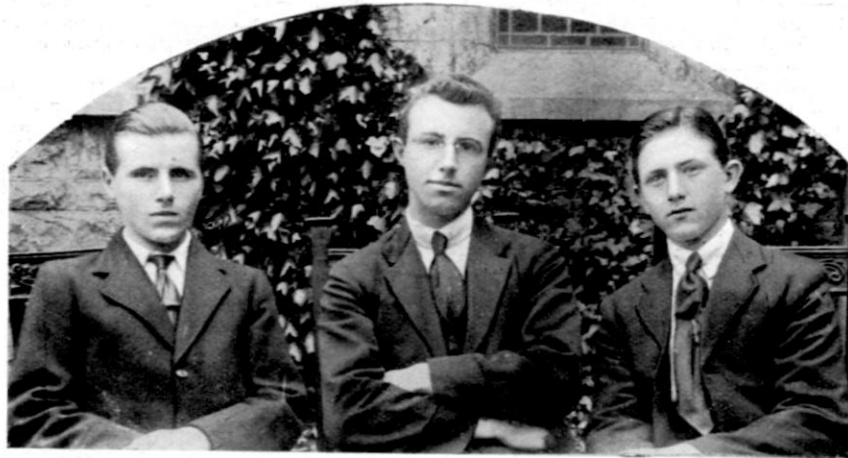


PHOTO BY] — PRIZE-WINNERS AT THOMOND FEIS. [P. NOLAN.
F. Power, W. Krepps, L. Quigley.

EXAMINATIONS, 1916.

Senior Grade and Matriculation—Twenty-five successful candidates.

Total passes in Intermediate—Thirty seven, including a large proportion of Honours in various subjects and amongst other distinctions an exhibition in the Modern Language group, Junior Grade, and medal in Irish in same grade.

THOMOND FEIS, 1917.

The Thomond Feis was held in Limerick on May 18th and 19th. Some of our boys took part in the Competitions, and the following successes were won:—

Essay in Irish.—1st Place (*ex aequo*), Francis Power; 5th Place, William Krepps. Thirty-nine competed.

Irish Diary.—4th Place, James Hyland.

INTERMEDIATE PROGRAMME

Middle Grade.—1st Place, Francis Power; 2nd Place, Luke Quigley. About twenty competed.

Junior Grade.—3rd Place, Joseph O'Loughlin.

HOUSE EXAMINATIONS, SUMMER, 1917.

PRIZE LIST.

Philosophy Class.

Psychology.—II. Year, M. Clune.
" I. Year, J. English.
Ethics.—II. Year, C. Greene.
Logic.—I. Year, J. English.

Religious Knowledge.

Seniors.—1st, C. O'Meehan; 2nd, W. Galvin;
3rd, L. Loughran.
Juniors.—1st, J. Conway; 2nd, B. Murphy;
3rd, J. Mulcahy.



PHOTO BY] [GEARY AND CO.
D. P. MURPHY.

Junior Apostolics.—1st, E. Glancy; 2nd, R. Aherne; 3rd, P. Walshe.

Agricultural Class.

M. Power.

Special Prize.—J. Noone.

Medals for Lay Boys' Debates.—1st, D. P. Murphy; 2nd, Conn Burke.

The Agricultural School.

OWING to the heavy demand on Agricultural Instructors, due to the Tillage Scheme, we had to part with Mr. Molony, Agricultural Instructor for Cork County, at the bidding of the Department. His place was ably filled by Mr. D. Doolan. A comprehensive course embracing theory and practice was gone through during the year. The following ground was covered in the theoretical department:—

Mangel and Turnip and Corn Crops:—Diseases and pests each is subject to, and how to combat them.

Noxious weeds and their eradication were also dealt with, and important points on the laying down of land to grass came under treatment. In the same connection the suitable mixing of clover and grass seeds for different soils, for temporary and permanent pastures, was explained. The course also embraced: suitable rotations; farm calculations; land surveying; feeding stuffs and their value for different classes of stock; suitable rations for stock, and catch crops.

Practical Course:—Draining; estimation of yield of farm crops; ploughing; sowing; use of



PHOTO BY] AGRICULTURAL CLASS. [KEOGH BROS.
J. Delaney, L. Scanlan, J. Shortall, G. Roughan, M. Power, W. Collins, M. Duggan,
M. Dooley, D. Hanly, J. O'Meara, D. C. Doolan, Esq., J. M'Dermott, R. Nolan, P. Meade.

Soils:—Their classification; water and factors of heat in the soil.

Drainage:—Scheming out of drains; method of draining; fall required; results obtainable.

Liming of Land:—Time of application; effect; quantity to apply; advantages.

Plant Life:—Production of seed; how plants obtain their food; elements of plant-food; functions of roots, stems and leaves.

Manures:—Farmyard manure and keeping of same; application for different soils; liquid manure and its value; artificial manures: their composition; mixing manures for different crops; valuation of the different artificial manures.

Potato Growing:—Method of sprouting; advantages; blight, how to prevent it; times to spray; cost of production.

farm machinery; care and feeding of stock; principal diseases met with in stock and their treatment; weighing and current prices of cattle; dairying; milk records, &c.

Agricultural Chemistry:—Mr. Gallagher, S.J., who taught with success in this Department last year, continued the course.

The boys evinced exceptional interest in their work this year, especially in the practical working of the farm. The results achieved furnish a splendid object lesson for imitation later on when the time comes to carve out their own careers on the ancestral farm.

The Mungret Social Study Club.

A GREAT deal of interest was manifested in the working of the Mungret Social Study Club from the beginning of the year, but, unfortunately, we did not have as many opportunities for practical work as we should wish. Next year we hope to improve matters in this direction.

A new departure was made, however, in another way, as two general meetings were held, to which all members of the First and Second Clubs were invited. They attended in large numbers, and several members of the Community were present. At the first meeting, held on Sunday evening, November 26th, the Secretary read a paper on: *The Ideal of Frederick Ozanam*. He showed how the movement started by Ozanam and his few comrades at the office of the *Tribune Catholique*, in May, 1833, has spread practically all over the civilized world, and what a powerful influence for good, both moral and material, it has proved in the lives of the poor everywhere. Father Rector, Father Hackett, and some of the community also spoke, and urged on the boys the necessity of generous and unselfish participation in the charitable work of helping to alleviate the lot of God's poor. By joining the Society of St. Vincent de Paul when they go out into the world later on, they will be setting a noble ideal before them; by

helping on the Social Study Club here they will get a taste for the work, and become fitted to enter upon it at once, as several of our past members have already done when they leave school.

The second meeting was held on February 25th, when the Treasurer, John Devlin, read a paper setting forth in a most interesting fashion his experiences with the St. Vincent de Paul Society among the poor of Cork during the Christmas holidays. This first-hand record of the miserable condition in which the poor have to eke out an existence should inspire any one who has a human heart with a desire to help them and to do something to brighten the sordid atmosphere in which they manage somehow to struggle along; and it obviously had a profound effect on the boys. If the enthusiasm which was stirred up among the boys for social work remains when they begin their careers outside, our efforts here shall not have been wholly in vain.

Members.—D. P. Murphy (Secretary), J. J. Devlin (Treasurer), W. Galvin, A. Morrissy, R. Fitzpatrick, P. O'Shaughnessy, J. Hanly, S. Cahill, M. Healy, W. O'Connell, L. Loughran, R. Hennessy, O. O'Neill, T. O'Sullivan, M. Darcy.

DENIS P. MURPHY,

Secretary.

Athletics.

FOOTBALL. EARLY in October we started football, and while the novelty lasted things went along well. When the evening games threatened to become monotonous, Mr. Dodd started the League matches after dinner. They lasted nearly six weeks, and were well contested to the end. T. Lawless leading his "Shamrocks," won the Senior, with Tice O'Sullivan, the capt. of the "Gael's" a good second. Jack Mellet, and his merry men, "the Celts," won a well deserved victory in the Junior League. Paddy Graham's team also fought splendidly, in spite of heavy odds, as at one time they were playing five men short.

RUGBY. RUGBY was re-started this year, and we feel satisfied with the result. The game was new to practically all of us yet in spite of this we did well against such well-known teams as Rockwell and Roscrea. We have plenty of good material, and it needs only practice and determination to make the College XV. a first-class team.

The following matches were played:—
Oct. 15.—Mungret v. Catholic Institute. College won by 8 points to nil.

Nov. 1.—Mungret v. Mr. Woodward's team (Cork). A draw, no score.

Nov. 12.—II. Club v. Team from the Crescent. II. Club won by 19 points to nil.

Nov. 16.—Mungret v. Rockwell College. Rockwell won by 2 goals (1 penalty), *i.e.*, 8 points to nil. The splendid tackling of the Rockwell backs and half-backs was a great feature of the game. For the visitors, P. Breen, Ryan, McGlade, and Walsh played very finely. On the home side, T. O'Sullivan, T. Lawless, F. Power, and W. Galvin (at half), were among the best, and the fine tackling of J. Devlin saved several scores.

Nov. 19.—Mungret Midgets v. Crescent Bantams. Mungret won by 18 points to nil. Our reporter says the score does not at all do credit to the play as there were times when nothing but ill-luck prevented the visitors from scoring.

Dec. 3.—III. Club v. Team from the Crescent III. Club won by 14 points to 7.

Feb. 8.—Mungret v. Roscrea College. Roscrea won by a goal and 2 tries to nil. Roscrea were a far more experienced team than ours. Perhaps the score hardly represents the play, and we were worth a score on two occasions; however, the visitors well deserved their victory as both in the loose and

tight they were splendid. Our boys showed a marked improvement in this as compared with any previous match, the passing of the backs being decidedly good.

Towards the end of the season the "Cannock Cup" matches were revived. The "underfifteen" match against the Crescent went to us by a try to nil, the "underseventeen" was a draw; and the match between our House team and the Crescent Past had to be abandoned owing to heavy snow.

HURLING. THE HURLING TEAM this year was expected to be an unusually good one. Our expectations were justified. As many as ten of last year's team were back, and some excellent new blood was introduced.

FIRST MATCH.—BOHER V. MUNGRET COLLEGE.

The first match took place on St. Patrick's Day against Boher, our old opponents of last year. They are this year in the running for the Senior County Championship, so we were not very sanguine as to our chances of victory. The match started at one o'clock, with Mr. Tom Corboy as referee, and from the first it was evident that the match would be one of unusual interest. Swift and sure hitting was the order of the day, and the result was that the match was universally regarded as perhaps the fastest and best exposition of the national pastime ever witnessed on the College grounds. Early in the game the ball was carried with a splendid rush into the visitor's territory, and Fitzpatrick, with one of his magnificent "drops," succeeded in raising the white flag for a minor. Play was then for a long time up and down the centre of the field, neither side gaining much advantage, until at length Galvin sent the ball well up to his forwards. It was secured by Fitzpatrick and promptly passed to Lawless, who sent it between the posts with a magnificent double. From the puck-out the ball was sent far down the field and after some minutes hard play the visitors got a fine goal. Soon afterwards they equalized matters, getting an easy point from a "free," and from this onwards excitement reigned at fever heat. After some more centre play Galvin sent the ball right to the Boher goal, and, our forwards quickly following up, an exciting scrimmage ensued. The full-back got it away on the ground, but, just on the "21," Murphy met it with a fine drive, and sent it through for another

goal. The half-time whistle went soon afterwards, and found the House leading on the score :—

Mungret—2 goals 1 point.
Boher—1 goal 1 point.

After the interval the house forwards got going again, and kept the pressure up fairly continuously but the defence was very solid and they were unable to get through. Play was again transferred to midfield, and, for a time, the house goal looked in danger. English, however, as centre, and O'Connell as full-back, proved towers of strength, and soon got the ball away again. It went up the wing to Wynne, who scored a neat point, and soon afterwards Lawless got another goal. Some very fast play followed, and the leather passed up and down the centre of the field continuously. Notwithstanding the brilliant defence of English, Delany, and O'Connell, the Boher forwards managed to break through with a fine rush, and secured another goal. Up to the very end, every man exerted himself to the utmost, and there could be no doubt as to the heartiness of the cheers which followed the final whistle. The full-time score was :—

Mungret—4 goals 2 points.
Boher—2 goals 1 point.

SECOND MATCH.—MUNGRET COLLEGE V. ROSCREA COLLEGE.

Thursday, March 22nd, was a red-letter day in the annals of Mungret, as on that day the College team (for we believe the first time in the history of the College) travelled to play an outmatch. The venue was Roscrea and we were determined to do our utmost to secure the laurels on our first (but let us hope, not out last) outmatch. We were also spurred on by the memory of the defeat sustained at the hands of the Roscrea players in Rugby a fortnight before. Play began at 2 o'clock sharp. At the throw in Mungret secured possession and kept the play in the home territory for several minutes. After some sharp tussles play was transferred to the other end, but the Mungret backs soon returned the leather to mid-field and their forwards had hard luck in not scoring. The Roscrea backs, however, saved well, Daly, especially doing very useful work. After some further play in mid-field, Galvin sent the ball to his left wing, where it was secured by Ryan who opened the scoring with a neat goal. From the puck out the home forwards got going but were kept out by the stout defence of Delany and O'Connell. Some dangerous rushes were made on the Roscrea goal by Lawless and Fitzpatrick, but they sent wide, and when the half-time whistle went the score stood :—

Mungret—1 goal.
Roscrea—nil.

Soon after resuming our forwards got going, and Lawless, after some smart play, succeeded in raising the green flag for a beautiful goal. From the puck out Galvin got the ball and returned to his forwards, but Daly, for the Roscrea defence, kept it out for a long time, until, after some clever passing, Fitzgerald got possession and added a major to the score. Play was again transferred to the Mungret area, and for some time matters looked dangerous, but Hogan, in goal, saved well, and the

backs maintained a solid and consistent defence. Galvin then did some brilliant work in mid-field and sent the ball flying towards the home goal. After some sharp struggles in front of the parallelogram, Lawless intercepted a pass and dodging the full-back, secured another goal. Play was then confined to mid-field for some time. The combination of our side, however, proved too much for the home defence, and the ball was again sent to their twenty-one, when Fitzpatrick, getting possession, missed the post by inches. From the puck-out the ball was soon returned to the Roscrea area, and Lawless got in another rattling shot which completely beat the custodian. The Roscrea forwards then secured the leather and after some hard cross-play in the Mungret twenty-one, Riordan sent in a long dribbling ground shot which completely deceived Hogan. This was the only score secured during the match by the home players, though shortly after they had bad luck in not scoring again; as Sullivan got in a hard shot which rebounded off the upright, and was saved by Murphy who sent to touch. Play was again transferred to the other side, and some smart passing was witnessed between the Mungret forwards. Lawless again succeeded in securing the ball, and from a difficult angle got in another grand shot which proved too much for the goalie. When the final whistle blew, the full score was :—

Mungret—6 goals.
Roscrea—1 goal.

We got a splendid reception at the College, and from our point of view, at least, our first out match was an unqualified success. We venture to express the hope that this match may become a recognized annual fixture.

THIRD MATCH.—MUNGRET COLLEGE V. ST. COLMAN'S COLLEGE.

We had been anxiously looking forward to a match with the St. Colman's College hurling team, who have a big reputation as a school team, and, consequently, we were gratified to learn that a match had been arranged for March 29th. On that day the weather was anything but promising, but, fortunately, the period during the match was comparatively fine. Mr. Halvey was in charge of the whistle. From the very first it was evident that the House possessed a superiority over the visitors, both in speed and general combination, and a goal was soon registered per Lawless. Soon afterwards another rush was made by our forwards, and Ryan succeeded in again raising the green flag. A few tussles in midfield followed, and our forwards got off on one of their meteoric rushes, and Fitzgerald shot a third goal. A point was shortly afterwards got by Wynne; and then the St. Colmanites had their innings. Barry got the ball, and easily beat Hogan with a hard shot at a few yards range. Soon after St. Colman's got another goal from a puck-out, which fell short. At this juncture one of the Fermoy players got hurt, but soon recovered sufficiently to be able to play on. Mungret then got away again and scored two goals in rapid succession, so that at half-time they were leading on the score :—

Mungret—5 goals 1 point.
St. Colman's—2 goals.

In the second half the House players had matters much their own way, though, to their credit be it said, the visitors kept up a plucky defence, and fought resolutely to the last moment. Their efforts were unavailing, however, and when full-time was called, the House were victors on the score :—

Mungret—10 goals 3 points.
St. Colman's—2 goals.

Mungret has reason to be proud this year of her unbroken record of victories, in the national game. The hurling leagues, which were played in the evenings, were an innovation, and were an unqualified success. The Senior League was won by T. Lawless's "Harriers," and the "Volunteers," captained by G. Magee, secured premier place in the Junior League.

We hope the Mungret hurlers of future years will keep up the tradition we pass on to them, and make the name of their *Alma Mater* second to none in the world of school hurling.

D. P. M.

BILLIARDS. THIS GAME was even more popular than usual as during the Christmas vacation a new full-size table had been installed for the seniors. M. Duggan won the senior tournament, having worked his way to the final with Jerry McCarthy. J. M'Donnell and Joe Walsh also played well. Among the juniors it was clear that Barry and Magee would be left in for first place, and Barry finally won.

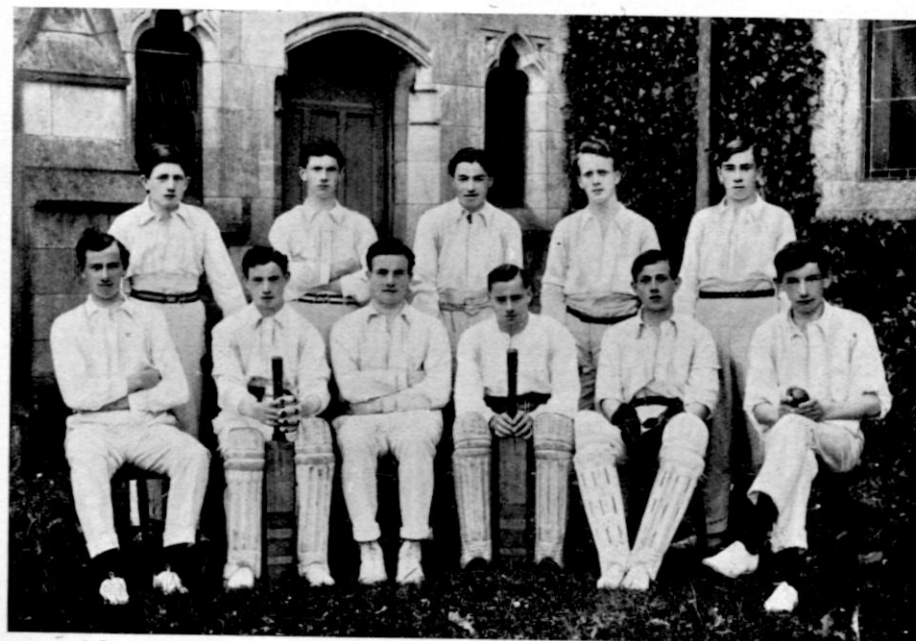


PHOTO BY] CRICKET ELEVEN. [KEOGH BROS.

L. Quigley, D. Murphy, J. Hanly, A. O'Neill, J. Lawless, T. Lawless, T. Hogan, W. Galvin (Capt.), Rev. E. Dodd, S. J., S. Cahill, M. Healy.

CRICKET. THE space at our disposal does not enable us to do more than to give the scores for the chief matches played.

MAY 17th.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE V. MUNGRET.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE XI.

1ST INNINGS.

E. M. O'Sullivan, c. O'Neill, b. Healy ...	14
W. Harnett, b. Mr. Dodd ...	0
H. Nestor, c. Cahill, b. Healy ...	0
J. R. Dundon, c. Cahill, b. Healy ...	3
P. Hurly, b. Healy ...	9
J. Harris, b. Mr. Dodd ...	14
V. Dowling, b. Mr. Dodd ...	0
J. Buckley, c. Cahill, b. Healy ...	5

C. Walshe, not out ...	...	8
W. O'Flynn, b. Mr. Dodd ...	...	0
J. Fogarty, c. Cahill, b. Mr. Dodd ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	7
Total ...	...	60

2ND INNINGS.

E. M. O'Sullivan, b. Healy ...	...	11
W. Harnett, run out ...	...	7
H. Nestor, b. Mr. Dodd ...	...	6
J. R. Dundon, c. Lawless, b. Mr. Dodd ...	...	12
P. Hurley, l.b.w., b. Hogan ...	...	14
J. Harris, l.b.w., b. Hogan ...	...	11
V. Dowling, b. Mr. Dodd ...	...	2
J. Buckley, c. Quigley, b. Hogan ...	...	2
C. Walshe, c. and b. Hogan ...	...	19

W. O'Flynn, not out	...	4
J. Fogarty, b. Mr. Dodd	...	5
Extras	...	7
Total	...	91

HOUSE XI.

1ST INNINGS.

Rev. Mr. Dodd, S.J., b. Dundon	...	12
S. Cahill, b. Nestor	...	7
T. Hogan, b. Nestor	...	2
T. Lawless, b. Dundon	...	2
D. Murphy, c. Nestor, b. Dundon	...	0
J. Hanly, b. Nestor	...	3
W. Galvin, b. Nestor	...	3
J. Lawless, c. Nestor, b. Dundon	...	1
M. Healy, b. Dundon	...	11
L. Quigley, c. O'Flynn, b. Dundon	...	4
A. O'Neill, not out	...	0
Extras	...	8
Total	...	53

2ND INNINGS.

Rev. Mr. Dodd, S.J., c. and b. Nestor	...	0
S. Cahill, b. Hurley	...	29
T. Hogan, c. Harris, b. Dundon	...	11
T. Lawless, not out	...	3
D. Murphy, c. Hurley, b. Dundon	...	3
J. Hanly, b. Dundon	...	0
W. Galvin, b. Dundon	...	0
J. Lawless, not out	...	1
M. Healy, did not bat.	...	
L. Quigley, did not bat.	...	
A. O'Neill, did not bat.	...	
Extras	...	3
Total (for 6 wickets)	...	50

Result a draw.

MAY 27th.

PAST V. PRESENT.

PAST XI.

1ST INNINGS.

Dr. Pegum, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
P. Hurley, c. Mr. Dodd, b. Healy	...	1
W. Harnett, c. Hogan, b. Mr. Dodd	...	2
Dr. J. Pegum, c. Murphy, b. Mr. Dodd	...	4
T. Pegum, b. Mr. Dodd	...	4
G. Hartigan, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
Dr. Hedderman, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
J. Harris, c. Galvin, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
M. Quaid, not out	...	3
J. Fogarty, c. Cahill, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
Dr. Cremin, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
Extras	...	2
Total	...	16

2ND INNINGS.

Dr. Pegum, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
P. Hurley, l.b.w., b. Healy	...	1
W. Harnett, not out	...	7
Dr. J. Pegum, b. Hogan	...	5
T. Pegum, c. Lawless, b. Healy	...	0
G. Hartigan, b. Hogan	...	0
Dr. Hedderman, st. Cahill, b. Mr. Dodd	...	0
J. Harris, c. Hanly, b. Hogan	...	7
M. Quaid, b. Healy	...	3
J. Fogarty, c. Hurley, b. Healy	...	0
Dr. Cremin, b. Hogan	...	0
Extras	...	1
Total	...	24

HOUSE XI.

1ST INNINGS.

Rev. Mr. Dodd, S.J., c. Dr. Pegum, b. Harnett	...	10
S. Cahill, b. Dr. J. Pegum	...	9
T. Hogan, c. Hurley, b. Dr. Pegum	...	7
T. Lawless, c. Harnett, b. Dr. Pegum	...	2
J. Hanly, c. Fogarty, b. Dr. Pegum	...	0
D. Murphy, b. Harnett	...	0
J. Lawless, c. Hartigan, b. Dr. Pegum	...	4
L. Quigley, b. Harnett	...	0
M. Healy, b. Dr. Pegum	...	6
W. Galvin, not out	...	0
A. O'Neill, b. Harnett	...	0
Extras	...	0
Total	...	38

2ND INNINGS.

Rev. Mr. Dodd, S.J., did not bat.	...	0
S. Cahill, not out	...	0
T. Hogan, did not bat.	...	0
T. Lawless, not out	...	0
J. Hanly, b. Hurley	...	0
D. Murphy, b. Hurley	...	2
J. Lawless, did not bat.	...	0
L. Quigley, b. Hurley	...	0
M. Healy, did not bat.	...	0
W. Galvin, b. Hurley	...	0
A. O'Neill, b. Hurley	...	0
Extras	...	1
Total (for 5 wickets)	...	3

Result.—The College won by five wickets.

Besides the old boys who so kindly took part in the match, the following also favoured us with their presence, during the day and evening:—P. Slattery, Hubert Kelly, Richard and William Hartigan.

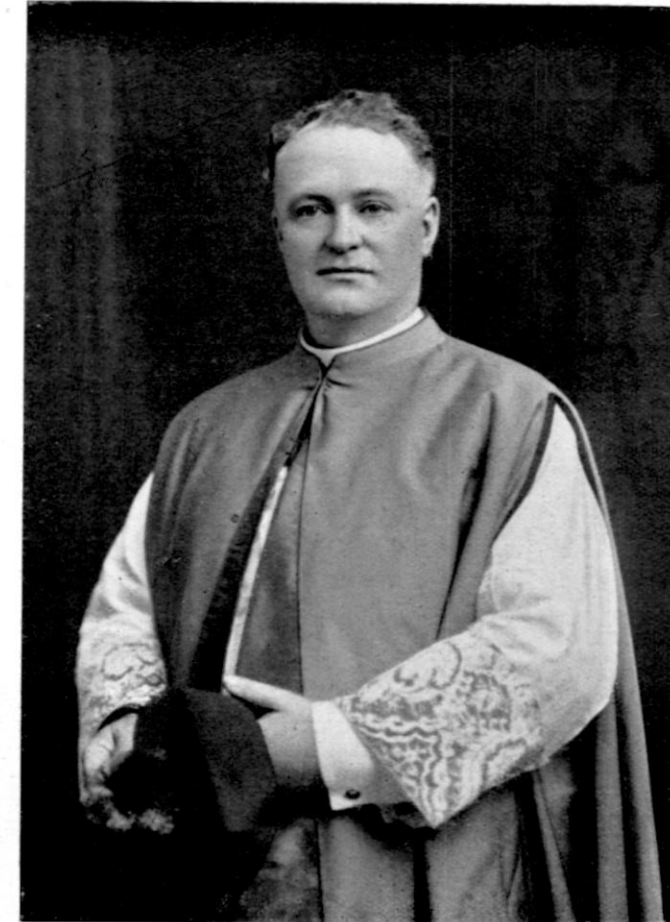
Obituary.

VERY REV. MONSIGNOR P. ENRIGHT.

IT is with much regret that we record the death of MONSIGNOR PATRICK ENRIGHT, the President of the Mungret Alumni Association of

but also removes one of the brightest names from the roll of the Mungret Apostolic priests.

Monsignor Enright was born in 1867 at Abbeyfeale, in Co. Limerick, a town which has furnished several alumni to our Apostolic school, including



VERY REV. MONSIGNOR P. ENRIGHT

America. His death took place at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 12th of April. At Little Rock, which for fifteen years had been his home and the scene of his priestly labours, the grief for his loss was especially deep and widespread. His unexpected death not only takes away a much beloved pastor,

those other honoured names of Cronin and Moynihan. He spent the years 1884-88 at Mungret College, and took the degree of B.A. in the Royal University of Ireland. His theological studies he made at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmetsbury, Md. Having been ordained in 1891 at Mobile, he worked in Ala-

bama for about a year, when he was recalled to Little Rock, for which diocese he was ordained. In 1899 he was made rector of the Cathedral, and in 1890 when Bishop Fitzgerald was stricken down, Father Enright was appointed administrator of the diocese. After eleven years as pastor of the Cathedral, he was named Vicar-General, in 1914 was made pastor of Pine Bluff, and in the following year the Pope conferred on him the dignity of domestic prelate.

Of Monsignor Enright the Rt. Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Little Rock, says—"His was a rare character, for whilst the trials of life make most men sour betimes, yet he in his twenty-five years in the priesthood was never known to have hurt the feelings of any one."

To his brothers, the Rev. M. J. Enright, of Texarkana, Ark., the Rev. J. Enright, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and to his other brothers and sisters, we send the expression of our deepest sympathy, as a token of the esteem and reverence we feel for one of Mungret's first prelates.—R.I.P.

FATHER JAMES P. SHERIDAN.

Mungret students of the nineties will hear with regret of the death of FATHER JAMES P. SHERIDAN, which took place on March 28th, in New York, after an illness of about two months. He was a student at Mungret from 1890-96, when he took the degree of B.A. From here he passed to St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N.Y., and he made his post-graduate studies at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C. He was ordained in 1899 in New York City. On the completion of his course he was assigned to the parish of Our Lady of Lourdes, and until his death he remained closely identified with all its interests and activities.

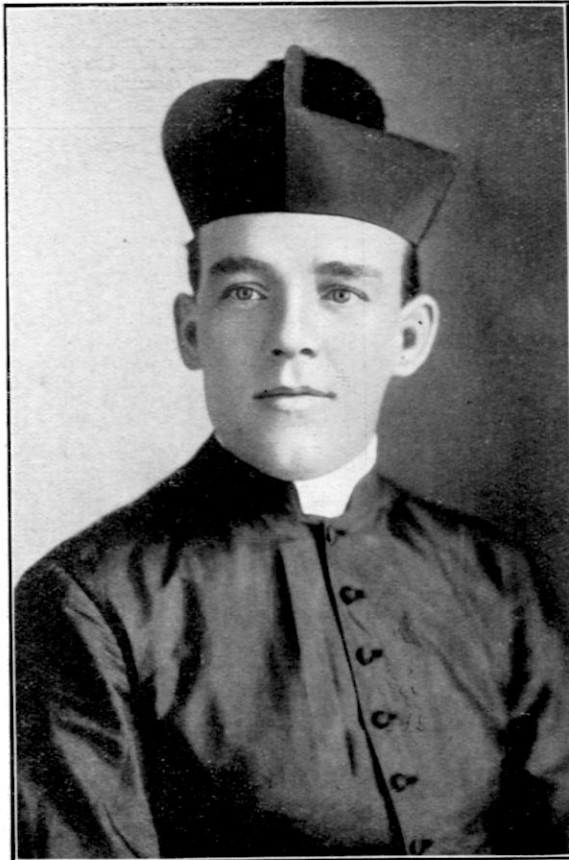
The *Evening Post* says of him:—"He was universally beloved by the congregation and appreciated for the kindness of his manner and his devotion to duty. Intellectually he was one of the most cultured priests of the United States, his tastes being those of a student, his acquaintance with philosophical and religious contemporary literature being comprehensive." For many years Father Sheridan contributed book reviews to the *New World* of Chicago. His articles always showed a wide culture and a catholic taste of extraordinary range.

Father Sheridan had been in rather delicate health for some time back, but two years ago his physicians thought they had effected a cure. In apparent good health he was stricken with internal cancer and so malignant was the attack that he survived but a few weeks.

His obsequies were most impressive. Bishop Hayes, Auxiliary to the Cardinal Archbishop, presided. The clergy also did unusual honour to Father Sheridan, more than one hundred priests being present.

The parishioners are taking steps to erect a memorial to Father Sheridan, which is to take the form of an altar in the church where he served with so much devotion for sixteen years.

He was forty-three years of age at the time of his death; and was the eldest son of the late E. J. Sheridan, formerly manager in the Hibernian Bank, and Mrs. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.—R.I.P.



FATHER JAMES P. SHERIDAN.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANK J. L. KENNY.

FRANK KENNY was the eldest son of Dr. J. S. Kenny, of Granard, Co. Longford. He was in Mungret in 1905-1907, and after leaving he distinguished himself in football circles in Dublin. He then went to India, where he was engaged in a rubber plantation. He afterwards went to Canada, whence he came back in the Canadian contingent. Being recommended for a commission he was gazetted to the Connaught Rangers, but was actually attached to the Inniskilling Fusiliers when killed in action in August, 1916. We offer our sincere sympathy to his parents and friends.—R.I.P.

JOHN FRANCIS CLANDILLON.

JOHN FRANCIS CLANDILLON, whose death took place on the 7th of September, 1916, was at Mungret College for a couple of years, 1906-8. He followed the study of pharmaceutical chemistry at Galway, and became qualified. He seemed to have a great turn for his profession; but, unfortunately, his health became enfeebled. After a lingering illness, borne with much patience and fortitude, he died at home at Gort, Co. Galway. His mother had died a few months previously, and we beg to express our very deep sympathy with his father in this double bereavement.—R.I.P.



LIEUT. H. DE COURCY.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY DE COURCY.

H. DE COURCY was the youngest son of Mr. M. de Courcy, J.P., Painstown House, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, formerly of Tarbert, Co. Kerry. He was at school here 1911-14. In August, 1915, he was gazetted to the Leinster Regiment, and in July, 1916, went to the front in France. Attached to the Royal Irish Regiment, he was in the great battle of Guillemont, 3rd Sept., and was wounded by gas and shell shock on the 8th of that month. After

some time in hospital, he was home for two months leave. On returning to the front he was with his own regiment, the Leinsters, arriving in the trenches on Christmas Eve. On the 18th of January, 1917, he fell in action, aged 20 years. In trying to save a private soldier who was in a dangerous position, he exposed himself and was killed by a shell from a trench mortar.

A brother officer wrote that he had seen a priest some three hours before his death. The captain of his company says that to the end he kept the same bright manner he had at home and abroad on all occasions, and that he was a loss to the army as well as to his friends. We tender our sincere sympathy to his parents in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

PATRICK O'MEEHAN, Esq., L.D.S.

MR. P. O'MEEHAN had been for so many years past connected with the College as Dental Surgeon, that we cannot refer to his death without adding some lines to our obituary columns, which are usually concerned only with past students of Mungret.

He occupied the position mentioned since the school year 1905-06. He had for many years held a place in the front rank of his profession. His treatment was notable both for skill and for the desire to avoid inflicting any unnecessary pain. A man of intelligence and of wide interests he was a good conversationalist and his genial presence will be missed from the reunions for our concerts and plays.

P. O'Meehan was son of the late Mr. Thomas O'Meehan of Ennis, and nephew of Father O'Meehan, P.P. of Kilbaha, famous for "The Little Ark." An ardent yachtsman, angler, and motorist, he also showed much taste in art, and was a favourite amongst a wide circle of friends.

His death took place on the 10th of April, after a brief illness; and the remains were interred in the family vault at Quin Abbey, Co. Clare.—R.I.P.

RICHARD COLLINS.

After the Easter vacation Richard Collins, of the Apostolic School, who had been somewhat unwell previously, did not return, and he died at home at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, on Monday, May the 21st. The Moderator of the Apostolic School, Father James Tomkins, attended the funeral, saying the Requiem Mass. Though only 16 years of age Richard was quite reconciled to death, and even asked his friends not to pray for his recovery. A day or two before his death he seemed to regret that his Mother had not taken him away on Saturday—"her own day." His end was a model of peace. We may be sure he will be mindful of the interests of Mungret College before the throne of God.

We beg to express our heartfelt sympathy with his parents and family at his early loss.—R.I.P.

CAPTAIN JOHN McCORMACK.

CAPTAIN JOHN McCORMACK, of Nenagh, who was officially reported missing since the 28th of April last has since been announced as killed in a letter received by his family from a brother officer.

After leaving Mungret College, where he was in the years 1904-06, John McCormack was in business with his father in Nenagh. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he joined the Royal Irish Regiment,

Although his death has not been officially confirmed, several of his brother officers and an orderly who was quite close to him in the engagement at the end of April, are certain he was killed. As he was leading his company into the attack he must have been somewhat in advance of the others. The Chaplain wrote saying that Captain McCormack had received the holy sacraments before going into the attack. He was mentioned in despatches for gallantry.



CAPTAIN J. McCORMACK

was quickly promoted to sergeant, and in April, 1915, got his commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish). He went to France with them in December of that year and was promoted Captain in the following March. He was all through the battle of the Somme, but never got the slightest wound, though he had some marvellous escapes.

He appears to have been a great favourite with his brother officers and particularly with his men, as his family have received some beautiful letters to this effect, but none holding out any hope that he may be a prisoner as was thought at first.

He was in his twenty-seventh year. Our sympathy goes out to his parents and friends in this sad loss.—R.I.P.

Reviews.

ΘΥΑΝΑΙΡΕ ΔΑΪΔΙΟ ΟΪ ΒΡΥΑΔΑΙΡ.
The Poems of David O Bruadair, Part III., containing poems from the year 1682 till the poet's death in 1698, edited with introduction, translation and notes, also with glossary and index to the three parts, by Rev. John C. MacErlean, S.J. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Kent & Co., 1917.

Vol. XVIII. of the Irish Text's Society brings the third and last part of the poems of O Bruadair. They range over the period extending from 1682 to 1698. The mind and feelings of the poet are inflamed by the great events then passing. The coming to the throne of James II.:

“Ríge don Scoirfuit éiríochais éireanaí
“Dáois ní thórfuit veoranta
“Dóc rreab don feolfuit i gclannab Eogain
“I rreara rór don rór uile”

fills him with hope, and he sees the beginning of the realisation of this hope in the appointment of Catholics to the Judicial bench, and the re-establishment of the army under Catholic officers. Tadg and Diarmuid can now have their case pleaded without fear of injustice, and when they approach the guardhouse they hear no longer the noisy turmoil of the surly boors, but the pleasant voice of the storyteller, ες μιαναιγεαεε. Then, too, the new army is something that Tadg (i.e., the Catholics) can depend on, for

Δ θυρε με οια αταρο τριατα Καρραταε
Clanna tair 7 aiparō Zeparatae
Clanna Néill ir Céim ir Capotuir
I scoir an thoirce maon ó Dearbuid.

The war, however, soon follows and the poet is full of anxious feelings for his country:—

“Δ Rí na Cruinne do jin ir
rtae ní uirce aca tēanta
Fuarcait foata a suair an gleo ra
Ir fuais a rōirne i ngrāō a céite.”

In this part is a very fine poem, Κατε-
pém rāōraiz Sairpēal—

“An thrasan tana taca taitceae
éteaeat rāl a gnāccēite.”

All Sarsfield's services to his country till after the blowing up of the siege train at Ballineety are touched on, while the affair at Ballineety itself is sung in some detail:—

“Níor fās búmba ná báo umā
Nā bānbonn tā bprāzrēirētib
I mDairē an fāoiris Zan a rcaoirēō
Mar gal comnte i noail rreirē.”

At the same time he is careful that the reader should know that these praises of Sarsfield are given not with the spirit of faction or from motives of self-interest, but “mar éirēō fir Sāxam me n-a ainn i tōtāimēasab,” and because he is the best and most deserving of the time:—

"Ní h-íomáó ní fála ní básar ní báro b'éige
Ní cumá ní carádar ceangail car áro-áoláib
Tug cumáó ná h-áirce rí ár m' áiré ná áráó
éin níé
Áéé curleam ná peapran náé péaca áéé á
réáic-á'éine."

Finally comes the treaty, and with it the blasting of all the hopes of the poet. His friends leave the country, and all is gloom and sorrow to the end of the volume.

The last stanza of the last poems, shows the gloom of this latter portion of the poet's life.

"Níé éíreáéé éom í ácumáó áíáéé mó nuár
Ó'éir ná éromáéé éúle í áéian éóóúáíó
Mó léán ánuáíó ná éíre ár íárráíó uáim
Náé éémeáó áúé mó áúé éá éíreáéé
áúáir."

Such are the contents of this third volume of O Bruadair. Giving, as they do, the expression of feeling of a contemporary poet, well above the average in poetic ability, on the men and events of one of the most important periods in the history of our country, the poems are of intense interest. To appreciate them fully the reader requires knowledge of merely the main features of the history of that time, for the learned Editor has enriched the volume with an abundance of annotations which leave nothing to be desired, whether of explanation or detail.

In the second poem given in this volume the poet complains:—

"Ó'áíéle ná éíreáéé éár íomáíur éíre ír íúí
Ír máíre éó éonnáíre áh éíneáíáim é'éíre
éúim
Á léááíre áé áúéíéim í léimé 'r í léíéé í áúúí
'Sáé Mácaíó ná éromáéé áh íúúle éá
réáóáíé rún."

It is now over two centuries since these lines were written, and many a réóó of our old literature has since perished. So,

learned men like Father MacErlean, who show such enduring industry and patient care in the rescuing of what still remains of our past literature, deserve the best appreciation and warm gratitude of their country.

B.C.

"THE CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO, 1917." Burns and Oates, 3/6 Net.

This terrible year, like all other years that have passed and gone, has taken with it, in its flight, many who can ill be spared. The Catholic world has had its fair share of sorrow and mourns the loss of several of its children. Happily many have come forward to fill the gaps left in the ranks, and to carry on the work of the Church Militant. What those losses were, and what the gains "The Catholic Who's Who," for 1917 tells us in its usual lucid and interesting manner. As we read through its pages we notice that many of the old familiar names are no longer there, but that new ones have come to keep us in touch with the position of the Catholic Church as it is to-day.

It is no light task to select names which are representative and at the same time avoid overcrowding; it requires no mean skill and judgment to know what to put in and what to eliminate, where to prune and where to leave untouched. Difficult as these requirements are "The Catholic Who's Who" has boldly faced them, and has drawn up its lists with remarkable tact, showing great care and attention to detail. Unable, for obvious reasons, to include the names of all who are playing allotted parts on the stage of the Catholic world, while keeping the volume within a reasonable size, it yet touches every phase of activity and furnishes biographies which are an earnest of the work done.

The method adopted in treating the various lives is clear and well-defined, and yet not so cut and dried as to be in any way devoid of interest. The abbreviations used allow the insertion of many articles which would otherwise have been impossible. One very "Happy Thought," though in many respects the saddest of all, is the "Roll of Honour." It brings home to the reader's mind more forcibly than anything else the number of those who at ambition's call, "having passed through their awful baptism of fire, rest in the perfect peace of God."

One misses the photographs which were a feature of other years and which broke the monotony of closely printed pages. That, however, is a matter of secondary importance. The book is essentially one of reference. The short but beautiful preface gives to the whole volume a tone which makes it in every sense of the term a Catholic Who's Who.

The letterpress and general production of the book are worthy of the best traditions of the publishers, Messrs. Burns and Oates.

Mungret College, Near Limerick, 1916-1917.

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- | | |
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| REV. JOHN CASEY, S.J., Prefect of Studies. | REV. RICHARD W. GALLAGHER, S.J., Director of Observatory. |
| REV. JAMES TOMKIN, S.J., Mod. of Apostolic School. | REV. JAMES GUBBINS, S.J. |
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| GEORGE HARTIGAN, Esq., L.D.S., Dental Surgery. | P. F. MALONEY, Esq., A.R.C.Sc.I., Professor of Agricultural Science. |

PHILOSOPHY CLASS, 1916-1917. Second Year.

APOSTOLICS.

- Clune, Michael.
- Geehan, Michael.
- Greene, Charles.
- Hickey, James (Prefect, Sen. Aps.).
- Lawless, Thomas (Prefect, Sen. Study).
- Lyons, Edward.
- McGill, Patrick (Prefect I. Club).
- Mulvihill, William.
- Nolan, Patrick.
- Rafferty, John (Prefect III. Club).
- Rourke, John.
- Tobin, Patrick (Prefect, Small study).

First Year.

LAY BOYS.

- Devlin, John
- Morrissy, Anthony.
- Murphy, Denis (Prefect, B.V.M. Sodality).
- O'Connell, William.

APOSTOLICS.

- English, John.
- Hayes, John.
- Lane, Edmond.
- McNamara, John.
- O'Donnell, Patrick.
- Standen, Edward (Sacriscian).
- Wynne, Edward, (Prefect, II. Club).
- Lehmann, Leo.

RHETORIC AND MATRICULATION.

LAY BOYS.

- Brown, Thomas.
- Cahill, Stanislaus.
- Carney, Anthony.
- Darcy, Matthew.
- Egan, Vincent.

APOSTOLICS.

- Cahill, Anthony.
- Connell, Geoffrey.
- Coyle, Francis.
- Glancy, Earnest.
- Halligan, Patrick.

RHETORIC AND MATRICULATION—Con.

LAY BOYS.

- Egan, John.
- Fitzgerald, Francis.
- Fitzpatrick, Richard.
- Galvin, William (Capt. of House).
- Garry, Thomas.
- Hanly, John.
- Healy, Michael.
- Hennessy, Richard.
- Kelly, William.
- Kissane, Edward.
- Loughran, Laurence.
- Nealon, Hugh.
- O'Brien, Denis.
- O'Callaghan, Michael.
- O'Neill, Owen.
- O'Neill, Alphonsus.
- O'Shaughnessy, Patrick.
- O'Sullivan, Thaddeus.
- Riordan, Roger.

APOSTOLICS.

- Hartnett, Thomas (Pref. Jun. Aps.).
- Hennessy, John.
- Hyland, James.
- Maguire, Charles.
- Maxwell, James.
- McGrath, Timothy.
- McKenna, James.
- McNamara, Michael.
- Murray, Martin.
- O'Neill, Michael.

MIDDLE GRADE HONOURS.

LAY BOYS.

- Butler, James.
- Power, Francis.
- Quigley, Luke.

APOSTOLICS.

- Ahern, Richard.
- Somers, Denis.

POETRY.

LAY BOYS.

- Burke, Cornelius.
- Bennett, Thomas.
- Conway, William.

APOSTOLICS.

- Barrett, Leo.
- Boyle, Hugh.
- Carmody, John.
- Casey, Michael.
- Ceulers, Louis.

POETRY—Continued.

LAY BOYS.

Coghlan, Vincent.
 Cremin, Maurice.
 Delaney, John.
 Duke, Augustine.
 Fitzgerald, Maurice.
 Griffin, Joseph (Prof.,
 H.A. Sodality).
 Gubbins, Robert.
 Guerin, John.
 Harrington, Donald.
 Harris, James.
 Hayes, Matthew.
 Hogan, Thomas.
 Jennings, Edmond.
 Lawless, Thomas (Sec. of
 House).
 Lawless, John.
 Lawlor, John.
 McCarthy, Charles.
 McCarthy, Jeremiah.
 McCarthy, Michael.
 Mellett, John.
 O'Connell, James.
 O'Meehan, Cyril.
 O'Shaughnessy, Cecil.
 Ryan, Maurice (Capt. of
 H. Club).
 Ryan, Thomas.
 Walsh, James.
 Walsh, James.
 Walsh, Joseph.
 White, Patrick.

JUNIOR HONOURS.

LAY BOYS.

Egan, James.
 Hayes, Patrick.
 Herriot, Thomas.
 Magee, Gerald (Capt.,
 III. Club).
 Mulcahy, John.
 Power, Adam.

APOSTOLICS.

O'Loughlin, Joseph.
 Toal, Timothy.
 Walsh, Patrick.

GRAMMAR I.

Barry, Raymond.
 Clune, Augustine.
 Crowley, Michael.
 Duggan, Michael.
 Fitzgerald, Joseph.
 Foley, Michael.
 Harney, Joseph.
 Harris, Richard (Sec.,
 III. Club).
 Lane, Daniel.
 McDonnell, Joubert.
 Murphy, Arthur.
 Nealon, James.
 O'Brien, Christopher.
 O'Dwyer, Francis.
 O'Meehan, Thomas.
 O'Reilly, Edmond.
 O'Reilly, Andrew.
 Rice, Pierce.
 Ryan, Daniel.
 Windle, John.

GRAMMAR II.

LAY BOYS.

Cadogan, Patrick.
 Cleggett, Leopold.
 Collins, William.
 Kelly, Francis.
 Lee, Alfred (Sec. II. Club).
 McDonnell, John.
 McInerney, Patrick.
 Murphy, Batt.
 O'Hara, Gerald.
 O'Meara, Joseph.
 O'Meara, Thomas.
 O'Shaughnessy, John.
 Power, Michael.
 Power, Patrick.
 Scanlan, Laurence.
 Timony, John.
 Widger, Thomas.

GRAMMAR III.

Division I.

LAY BOYS.

Behan, James.
 Clarke, Harold.
 Conway, John.
 Dooley, Michael.
 Finn, Patrick.
 Graham, Patrick.
 Hanly, Denis.
 Hill, Joseph.
 McCarthy, Charles.
 Mulcahy, Richard.
 Nolan, Maurice.
 Normile, Michael.
 O'Regan, James.
 Purcell, John.
 Roughan, Gerald.

APOSTOLICS.

Pathe, Timothy.

GRAMMAR III.

Division II.

LAY BOYS.

Bentley, James.
 Casey, Thomas.
 Coffey, Leo.
 Colloton, Nicholas.
 Collins, Michael.
 Devane, John.
 Delaney, James.
 Dooley, Francis.
 Forde, Dominick.
 Hayes, Thomas.
 Hayes, James.
 Hanly, Daniel.
 Haymer, Clive.
 Keating, Denis.
 McDermott, James.
 Meade, Patrick.
 Mellett, Thomas.
 Nolan, Robert.
 Noone, John.
 Normile, Joseph.
 O'Connell, Michael.
 O'Neill, Conal.
 O'Sullivan, Mortimer.
 Power, John.
 Shortall, John.
 White, Thomas.

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(A Constituent College of the National University of Ireland).

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The College has a number of valuable **SCHOLARSHIPS**, full particulars as to which can be obtained gratis on application to THE REGISTRAR at the College.

The College has playing grounds 15 acres in extent, available for all kinds of games.

The **HONAN HOSTEL** provides comfortable accommodation for Catholic Men Students at a very moderate charge. Chapel and Resident Chaplain. For full particulars apply to THE WARDEN.

A List of recognised Lodgings, approved by the President and the Deans of Residence, is available for the use of parents and guardians.

When ordering please mention this Journal.

Apostolic School of the Sacred Heart.

MUNGRET COLLEGE, LIMERICK.

PROSPECTUS.

Nature and Object of the School.—The Apostolic School of Mungret is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its object is to train boys for the Priesthood, in order to increase the number of English-speaking Missionaries throughout the world.

By reason of its special system of training, and the comprehensiveness of its scope, the Mungret Apostolic School is quite unique in the English-speaking countries.

The course extends over a period of six or seven years. It begins with Grammar, and ends with Philosophy. Thus the Mungret student is ready at the end of his course to enter upon the higher ecclesiastical studies.

II. Qualities required for Admission.—The usual age of admission is from 14 to 18 years, although, in the case of very promising boys with a decided vocation, exceptions to this rule are sometimes allowed. The qualities required in a candidate are :—good health, good appearance and address, mental abilities above the average, sincere piety, a solid vocation to the Priesthood, and an earnest desire of the Missionary life.

III. Missions.—The student is left free to join either the secular Priesthood in the foreign missions, or to enter a religious order ; and in the latter case they may choose any duly authorised religious order in the Church, provided only it sends subjects on the foreign mission.

The Superiors, taking into account the individual characters, qualities, and inclination of each student, decide before the end of his course the mission or diocese to which he is to attach himself. No student is asked, or allowed, to go on for missions of exceptional difficulty, except at his own earnest and persevering wish, and except, besides, he has given evidence of the possession of the qualities which make him peculiarly suitable for such work.

Candidates are sometimes, however, received for particular missions in virtue of a special arrangement made when they are first received.

IV. Consent of Parents.—Parents are required to guarantee not to interfere with the son's vocation, nor to make any difficulty in taking him back immediately to his family if he should be judged unfit for the apostolic life.

Should any serious fault on the part of the pupil call for his immediate removal, the Rector may dismiss him on giving notice to his parents or guardian.

When a boy presents himself for admission it is taken for granted that his parents or guardians agree to all these conditions ; and before a student is put on a College bursary his father or guardian must sign a printed form expressing agreement to them.

V. Time of Probation.—A period of six months is allowed a boy, from his first entrance into the school, to think over his vocation, and to understand its nature and the duties of the College life. If, at the end of that time, he is determined to persevere, and if the Superior considers that he gives sufficient promise of an Apostolic vocation, he becomes a pupil of the Apostolic School. The pension for these six months of probation is £17, which is paid at the student's first entry into the College. The student will at the same time lodge with the Superior money sufficient to pay his travelling expenses to his home. This latter is in no case returned except the student is dismissed from the College.

VI. Pension.—The pension for Apostolic students is £34 a year. There is at the disposal of the College a **number of burses**, founded for the training of students for the foreign missions. By this means a limited number of students can be maintained each year on considerably reduced pensions, and preference is given to the most promising candidates. As a rule, however, no students can be received under £10 a year, at least for the first four years of his course. His parents or guardians must besides pay a fee of thirty shillings at the student's first entrance into the College, and find him in clothes and small incidental expenses during all the time of his course. In no case is the entrance fee returned. Thirty shillings yearly is charged for laundry ; and all travelling expenses are to be defrayed by the parents or guardians.

VII. Entrance Examination.—The usual time for entering the Apostolic School is the last week in August, although in exceptional cases boys are received at other times of the year.

Examinations of candidates are held at an earlier date in the same month. The examination is meant as a test of vocation and ability, as well as of acquired knowledge. A good grounding in English and Mathematics is expected of all, and preference is given to those who have made some progress in the study of Latin. This programme of the entrance examination will be furnished immediately on application.

Except in individual cases the Superior decides otherwise, students go home on vacation in summer.

VIII. Necessary Documents.—An application for admittance to the Apostolic School should be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the Parish Priest, or from one of the parochial clergy. The candidate should, besides, send to the Superior a letter of his own composition, expressing his desire to be a missionary priest, and telling of his progress in his studies.

A pupil must bring with him, or send beforehand, his baptismal certificate, and his certificate of birth from the public registry.

A certificate of health is also required—the form to be supplied from the College.

Further particulars may be had on application to :—

THE RECTOR,

Mungret College,

LIMERICK.

Apostolic School of the Sacred Heart.

MUNGRET COLLEGE, LIMERICK.

PROSPECTUS.

Nature and Object of the School.—The Apostolic School of Mungret is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its object is to train boys for the Priesthood, in order to increase the number of English-speaking Missionaries throughout the world.

By reason of its special system of training, and the comprehensiveness of its scope, the Mungret Apostolic School is quite unique in the English-speaking countries.

The course extends over a period of six or seven years. It begins with Grammar, and ends with Philosophy. Thus the Mungret student is ready at the end of his course to enter upon the higher ecclesiastical studies.

II. **Qualities required for Admission.**—The usual age of admission is from 14 to 18 years, although, in the case of very promising boys with a decided vocation, exceptions to this rule are sometimes allowed. The qualities required in a candidate are:—good health, good appearance and address, mental abilities above the average, sincere piety, a solid vocation to the Priesthood, and an earnest desire of the Missionary life.

III. **Missions.**—The student is left free to join either the secular Priesthood in the foreign missions, or to enter a religious order; and in the latter case they may choose any duly authorised religious order in the Church, provided only it sends subjects on the foreign mission.

The Superiors, taking into account the individual characters, qualities, and inclination of each student, decide before the end of his course the mission or diocese to which he is to attach himself. No student is asked, or allowed, to go on for missions of exceptional difficulty, except at his own earnest and persevering wish, and except, besides, he has given evidence of the possession of the qualities which make him peculiarly suitable for such work.

Candidates are sometimes, however, received for particular missions in virtue of a special arrangement made when they are first received.

IV. **Consent of Parents.**—Parents are required to guarantee not to interfere with the son's vocation, nor to make any difficulty in taking him back immediately to his family if he should be judged unfit for the apostolic life.

Should any serious fault on the part of the pupil call for his immediate removal, the Rector may dismiss him on giving notice to his parents or guardian.

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