

MUNGER
ANNUAL

1917-18



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CONSECRATION OF MOST REV. DR. HALLINAN, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Back Row.—Rev. Canon O'Shea, Rev. Canon Cotter, Rev. C. Mangan, C.C., Rev. R. Ambrose, P.P., Rev. J. Wallace, C.C., Rev. J. O'Connor, P.P., Rev. E. Cahill, S.J.

Front Row.—Most Rev. Dr. Codd, Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Most Rev. Dr. Hackett, Rev. T. Moynihan, C.C.

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(Twenty-first Year).
JULY, 1918.

The MUNGRET ANNUAL.

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MUNGRET COLLEGE

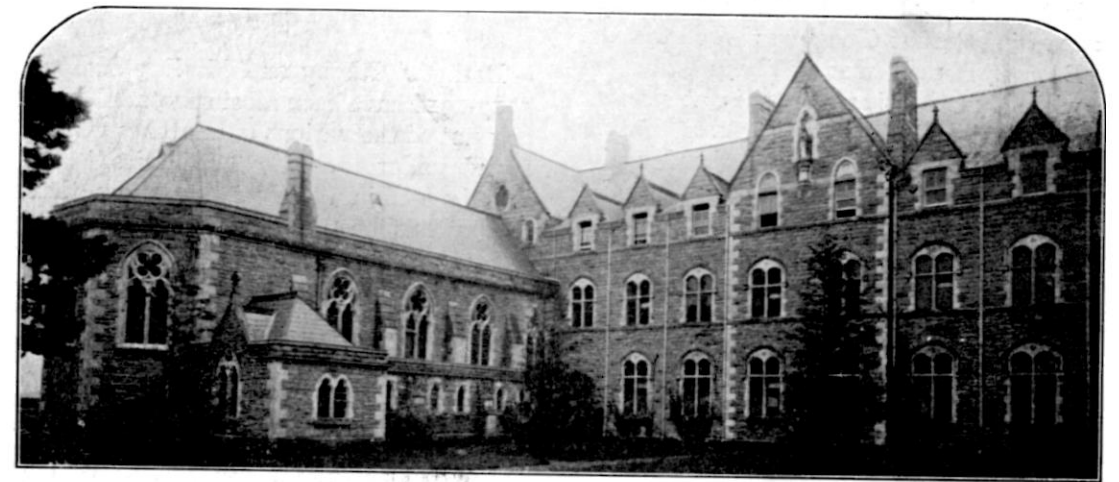
The Mungret Annual.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Prospectuses	ii. & iv.	Our Past	31
Editorial	3	O Lá go Lá	37
The Tain Bo Chuailigne (Prize Essay) ..	5	Apostolics' Literary Academy	44
My Prayer (Poem)	11	The Mineral Workers	45
The Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan	13	Sodality Notes	48
Charles Joseph Kickham (Vacation Essay) ..	15	The Agricultural School	49
Mungret Monastery and the See of Limerick ..	19	Athletics	50
Loé-Deiḡṡ	23	Reviews	56
Debates	26	Obituary	57
Lectures	29	College Roll	60

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page		Page
Frontispiece: Consecration of Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan	vi.	Mr. J. Stephenson	34
"I see the onrushing of the car!"	6	Past Mungret and Crescent Students at Maynooth College	35
Dundalغان from the West	7	Rev. J. Murphy	36
I. Club	9	"Mungret broke away"	38
J. McKenna	10	"T. Lawless scored"	38
Senior Apostolics	12	"4.40 p.m."	39
II. Club	14	Cricket in I. Club	40
Junior Apostolics	18	D. Murphy, J. Mellett, and J. Conway	41
III. Club	22	Lay Philosophers	43
CUAN BEAS ar Loé-Deiḡṡ	24	III. Club Hurling XV.	44
IV. Club	25	The Apostolics' Band	46
Debate	27	House Rugby XV.	51
IV. Club Rugby XV.	28	Hurling XV.	53
III. Club Rugby XV.	29	House Cricket XI.	55
II. Club Rugby XV. and Hurling XV.	30	Father John O'Brien	57
Rev. M. Maher	31	Captain J. P. Pegum, R.A.M.C.	58
Jubilee of Rev. M. Maher	32	Father Bergin	58
Dr. Lee	33	Dr. J. Hartigan	59
Past Mungret Students at Milltown Park, Dublin	34		



Editorial.

OUR first duty is to offer our respectful homage to the Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, the new Bishop of Limerick. Dr. Hallinan was consecrated in St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, on March 10th, 1918. We publish elsewhere an account of His Lordship's career and of the services he has rendered to the Catholic Church during the many years of his missionary work. We pray that God may give him health and strength to support the burdens of his high office, and that the diocese of Limerick may long enjoy the benefits of his zealous activities in the cause of religion and social well-being.



We send our congratulations across the ocean to the Rev. Michael Maher, D.D., V.G., who celebrated his sacerdotal jubilee last June. An account of his missionary

labours will be found in the section devoted to Our Past. The names of the Most Rev. Dr. Curley, the late Father John O'Brien, and Father Michael Maher suffice to indicate the connection that exists between Mungret and the Catholic Church in Florida.



Some notable changes have taken place this year in the College Staff. Father O'Kelly who was Sub-Moderator of the Apostolic School for many years is now Minister at Rathfarnham Castle, County Dublin. Father Casey, owing to ill-health, has been obliged to relinquish the office of Prefect of Studies, which he has held for the past eight years. He has been succeeded by Father Frost. Rev. R. Gallagher is at present studying theology at Milltown Park, Dublin. We here take

the opportunity of offering to him the sympathies of the entire House on the tragic death of his brother, which occurred last April. Rev. J. Gates is on the teaching staff at Clongowes Wood College. Brother Purcell, who has been associated with Mungret since 1903, is at present stationed at Milltown Park. Father Stephenson, Father Frost, Father Murphy, Rev. A. Kelly, Rev. J. Mahony, and Brother Brady have taken the places of those who have left.



We desire to offer our sincere thanks to Mr. Drake, of Devonshire, who has kindly given £2 towards the Debate Medal. The Medal has had the good effect of raising the standard of the annual debates. Medals for Religious Knowledge is a desideratum, and we hope that some generous friends of Mungret will come to our assistance in this matter.



There was the usual keen competition this year for the MUNGRET ANNUAL essay prizes. The articles submitted were in many cases of high literary and historical merit. We should be glad, however, to see more entries for the Irish essay prize, In a College such as Mungret, where practically every boy from Elements to Senior Grade Honours learns Irish, it is strange that comparatively few compete

for the ANNUAL prize. We trust that next year will see a large increase in the number of entries.



Both the Rugby and Hurling Seasons 1917-1918 have been most successful. An account of the various outmatches will be found under the title "Athletics." It is only within the past few years that Rugby has been taken up in Mungret. The two matches with Roscrea are good tests of the mettle of the College team and the results give fair promise for the future. The Mungret Hurlers have fully established their reputation. Nothing short of a County team can snatch from them the laurels of victory. There is good material in II. and III. Clubs for the XV's. of coming years.



The Editor wishes to thank all who have helped in the production of the ANNUAL. He wishes especially to thank Father Kane who undertook the laborious task of compiling the notes on "Our Past." His thanks are also due to the Committee of the County Louth Archaeological Society, who very kindly placed at his disposal the block of Dundalغان Fort. It is to the contributors that we owe any measure of success that the ANNUAL achieves.

June, 1918.

The Tain Bo Chuailgne.

PRIZE ESSAY.

"The man aspires
To link his present with his country's past,
And live anew in knowledge of his sires."

—Sir Samuel Ferguson.

IT has been truly said by one of our most popular Anglo-Irish writers that the ancient history of our country passed unceasingly into the realm of artistic representation, the history of one generation becoming the poetry of the next, until the whole island became illuminated by the poetry of the bards.

This is very clearly demonstrated in connection with the incidents which constitute the one great epic in Ancient Irish Literature—"The Tain Bo Chuailgne," or "The Cattle Raid of Cooley." Amongst the vast collection of ancient Irish Bardic Literature the Tain has always been awarded premier place. To be able to recite the Tain was one of the first qualifications of the Irish bards, and we can well imagine how the mighty achievements of Cuchullain, Ferdia, and the Red Branch Knights roused the animation and enthusiasm of the assembled warriors. It introduces us to "that miraculous world of stupendous passions and aspirations, of bards and heroes, and sublime adventure—the world of Cuchullain the unconquerable, and Laeg, and Queen Maeve; of Noisi, and Fergus, and Conla the harper, and those kindred figures, lovely and greatly tragical, that are like

no other figures in the world's mythologies."—(*Century Magazine*).

The Tain opens with a conversation between Maeve, Queen of Connaught, and her husband Oilíoll, which ends in a dispute as to which of them is the richest. Forth from the storehouses they brought their treasures, they counted their herds of cattle, and swine, but it was finally found that Maeve was as rich as her husband, with one exception. The King possessed a magnificent bull, called "Finnbenach," or "White Horns," and Maeve did not possess his equal, nor could it be found in Connaught. The haughty Queen immediately despatched messengers to all parts of Erin to find a bull that would be equal to "White Horns." She soon received intelligence that Daré, Prince of Cooley, possessed a bull called "The Dond," or Brown bull of Cooley, which was far superior to "Finnbenach." Cooley is that strip of bold mountain land projecting out into the Irish sea between Dundalk and Newry, and washed on either side by Dundalk Bay and Carlingford Lough. Maeve sent her chief herald, Mac Roth, with a splendid retinue to the Ultonian chief, to ask the loan of the Dond for the space of a year, with a promise to

restore him at the end of that period, with fifty heifers and a valuable chariot.

The Queen's embassy was courteously received by Daré, who immediately promised to comply with the Queen's request. The envoys were sumptuously entertained, but towards the end of the banquet one of them took offence at the words of an Ultonian warrior. In his foolish wrath he declared that it was well for Daré and the Red Branch that the Dond had been given, otherwise Maeve and her



"I see the onrushing of the car! I see
There throned the warrior not of mortal mould,
Swathed in the morning!"

army would have overrun the entire province of Ulad. Daré's steward coming in at the moment overheard the boastful assertion, and ran and told his master. Daré became so enraged, that he swore Maeve would never possess the Dond. With indignity the envoys were dismissed, and returned empty-handed, to Maeve's boundless indignation. She in her turn

swore she would possess the Dond in spite of Daré and the Red Branch Knights. Aubrey de Vere thus describes this wonderful queen:—

"The Queen, haughtiest of woman's kind;
A warriress untamed, that made her will
The measure of the world."

An order was immediately issued for the general muster of her forces at the royal palace of Rath Crauchan. Thither came her seven sons, the Seven Mainés, with a troop of chosen warriors. Thither came Ceat MacMagac, the finest slinger in the kingdom, at the head of the best of the Firbolg warriors; Belfu, the champion of Breifne, with his two sons, and the hastily raised levies of his principality. She was able to muster most of the three provinces to march against Ulad, and had in addition Fergus Mac Riog, and the Ultonian exiles, who were all burning for revenge on the slayer of the Sons of Usna.

"Erin that day,
Save Ulad only, stood conjoined with Maeve.
Great kings and warriors, named from chiefs of old,
Sons of Milesius, for King Conor's craft,
And that proud onset of the Red Branch Knights
Year after year had galled their hearts."

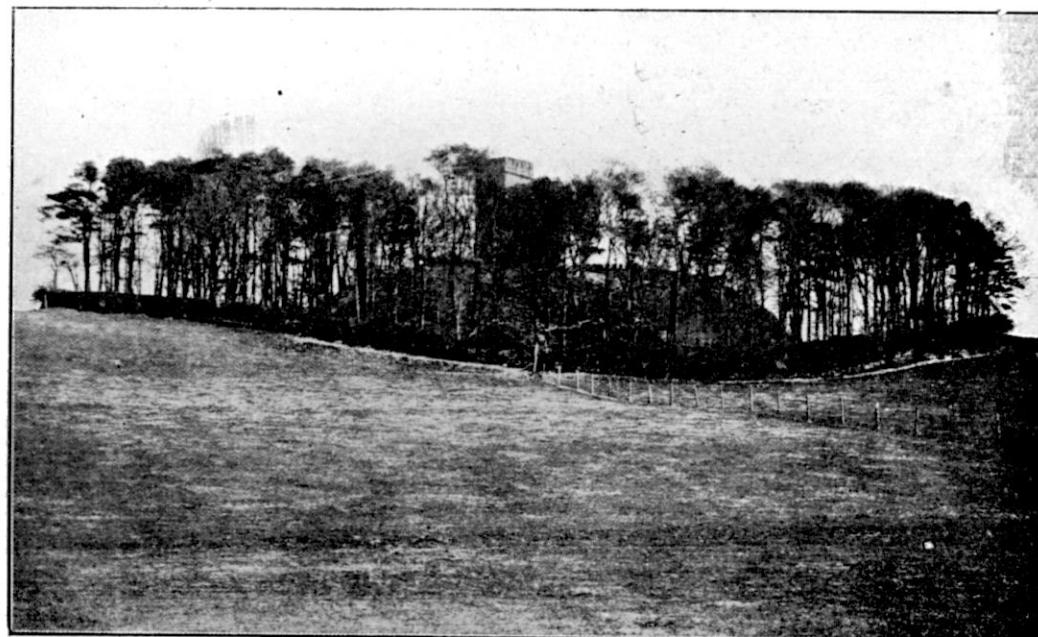
The mighty host of fifty thousand strong, under the leadership of Fergus Mac Riog, crossed the Shannon at Athlone, and encamped on the Ultonian border, at the present town of Kells.

Maeve found Ulster totally unprepared to resist invasion. The Red Branch Knights were no longer to be seen driving in their terrible war chariots across the heights of Emain Macha, or sweeping like a whirlwind through the "Gap of the North" on to the Leinster border. Upon Cuchullain, the greatest of the Red Branch Knights, and the hero of the Tain, devolved the mighty task of resisting Maeve's army. Night after night, he slays numbers of the Connacian warriors till at length he created real terror in the camp.

Maeve, through an envoy, asks for a meeting with him and is astonished to find him a mere boy. She offers him great rewards in the hope of buying him off, but to no purpose. "Never," the hero replies, "will I break my vow or wrong my land or sell my king." However, he consents to stop his mighty raids on condition that the army remains in camp, and the Queen sends a champion each day to meet him in single combat.

The compact was agreed upon, and for ninety days he stood before the bravest

This was the great Firbolg warrior and Cuchullain's bosom friend, Ferdia. Both had learned the arts of war in Scatha's isle, and had mutually pledged life-long friendship. Ferdia is immediately summoned to the Queen's presence, but, divining what she requires, he positively refuses to proceed to her tent. The cunning queen sends her druids and ollavs who threaten "to criticise, satirise and blemish him unless he consents to meet Cuchullain." He at length yields in despair "because he thought it easier to fall by



DUNDALGAN FROM THE WEST.

of the Connacian warriors, and every day a champion was laid low. Maeve at last became alarmed owing to the prolonged delay, and convened a meeting of the confederate kings. The wizard Cailitin is introduced to the Queen's presence, and exclaims:—

"The man
To fight Cuchullain is the man he loves,
His death were death to both."

valour and championship and weapons than to fall by wisdom and reproach." The fight with Ferdia it perhaps the finest episode in the Tain. The morning fixed for the combat arrives, and Ferdia drives:—

"Begirth by stateliest equipage of war
Down to the river's brim. . . .

As onward dashed through woodlands to the ford
Cuchullain's war-car. Nearer soon it rolled;

Crushing the rocks. Above those wondrous steeds
The Great One glittered through low mist of
morn,
Spleen-fair, gloom-veiled. Ferdia's charioteer
Half heard, half saw him. Spirit wrapt, yet awed,
Perforce thus sang he, standing near the marge—
'I hear the onrushing of the car! I see
There throated that warrior not of mortal mould,
Swathed in the morning.'

The ford fight lasted four days. Towards evening on the first day the warriors threw aside their weapons and embraced as in happier days in Scatha's isle. Their former friendship again reasserted itself, and while they mutually condoled over their many wounds, all the enmity and hate which the day's battle produced was entirely forgotten. That night Cuchullain sends the half of every healing herb he possesses to Ferdia, while he in return sends the choicest of foods and drinks. Their charioteers sleep by the same fire and their horses graze in the same paddock. This wonderful example of native chivalry and courtesy is renewed on the second and third day. On each successive day "surpassing deeds of valour each champion wrought, while circled meteor-like their swords, or fell like Heaven's bolt on shield or helm."

The fourth day saw the finish of the strife. The combatants no longer exchange friendly greetings. The combat is no longer for Ulad or Maeve. Each stands forth the champion of his race in that eternal struggle between the Firbolg and the Gael.

"Well they knew,
Both warriors, that the fortunes of that day
Must end the conflict."

"Great was the deed, now, that was performed on that day at the ford—the two heroes, the two warriors, the two champions of Western Europe, the two gift and present and stipend bestowing hands of the north-west of the world; the two beloved pillars of the valour of the Gaels, and the two keys of the bravery of the Gaels to be brought to fight from afar

through the instigation and intermeddling of Oilioll and Maeve." The king and queen and the men of Erin were assembled on the southern bank of the River Neith, now known as the Dee, eager to see the end of the conflict and the overthrow of their powerful enemy. At last the final episode of the famous fight begins:—

"The foes confronted met,
Shivered their spears from point to haft; their
swords
Flashed lightning round them. Fate-compelled,
their feet
Drew near, then reached that stream, which
Backward flew, leaving its channel dry."

Towards evening Ferdia drove his sword into Cuchullain's side, so that the champion's blood reddened the waters of the stream. The battle rage now descended on Cuchullain, and he demanded from his charioteer his famous weapon—the Gae Bulg. Setting it between his feet in the bed of the stream, he cast it at Ferdia's breast. The spear pierced the warrior's shield, penetrated his coat of mail, and lodged in his breast. Ferdia fell dying at the ford, which has since borne the name of Ath-Fherdiah, the ford of Ferdia, Anglicised Ardee. Cuchullain at once rushed towards him, raised him tenderly, and bore him to the bank on the Ultonian side of the stream:—

"He looks into his face,
Then falls in swoon beside him."

The last sounds he heard were the triumphal shouts of the men of Erin as they dashed across the stream, which proclaimed that his heroic defence was all in vain. No! not in vain. The Red Branch were already rallying and clustering around Emain. Ulster was saved, but its glorious defender lay prone and lifeless on the banks of the Neith. His charioteer, Laeg, succeeded in getting him into the chariot and drove furiously to the woods of Muirtheimhne. Here the hero was healed of his stabs and wounds,

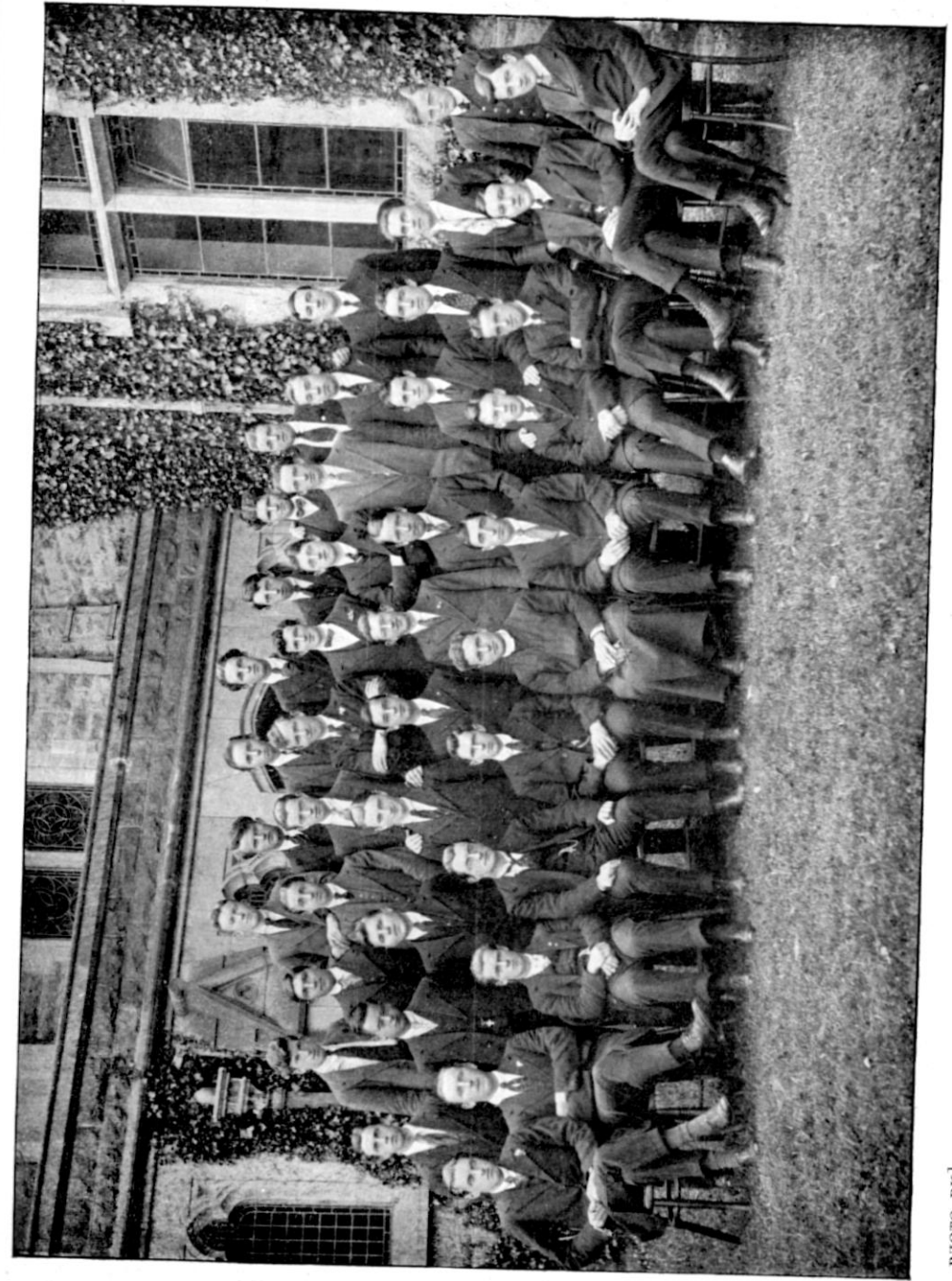


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I. CLUB.

Back Row.—T. Bennett, M. O'Connor, J. Kelly, P. Finn, M. Collins, E. Kissane, T. Pierce, [KEOGH BROS.]
Third Row.—E. Jennings, M. McCarthy, J. Purcell, T. Hogan, T. Lawless, W. Conway, L. Quigley, J. Delany, J. Lawless, J. O'Connell,
Second Row.—F. Fitzgerald, J. Guerin, F. Power, J. MacDonnell, J. Griffin, D. Forde, D. Cahill, M. Hayes, W. O'Connell, J. Fitzgerald, T. Guiry,
Sitting.—C. O'Shaughnessy, T. Kearney, R. Gubbins, J. Devlin, D. Murphy (Captain), Rev. A. Kelly, S.J., R. Fitzpatrick, P. White, M. Ryan, R. Hennessy, P. Harris.

"for the Teutha De Danann sent plants of grace and herbs of healing floating down the streams and rivers of Muirtheimhne, so that the streams were speckled and green with them."

The entire army now advanced and pillaged the plain of Muirtheimhne. "The Dond" of Cooley—the innocent cause of the war—was at last captured and sent with numerous herds to the Royal Palace at Crauchan. Fergus desired Maeve to first strike at Emain, but in a council of the confederate kings it was decided to overrun and pillage the province. The army advanced northwards through Moira's pass and Clannaboy, and through the Glynnns of Ardes.



PHOTO BY]

J. MCKENNA.

[KEOGH BROS.

Winner of Prize Essay.

"Dalraid's fastnesses
She burned with fire, and seized full many a herd
On banks of Bann."

Hostile bands now attacked the men of Erin at all points, and already Cu Ri Mac Daré had retired with the Munster forces to his own territory. Alarmed by this defection and fearing the arrival of Conor and the Red Branch, Maeve at length gave the order for the army to retreat upon the Shannon.

The rallying of the Red Branch, and the subsequent defeat and rout of the men of Erin, forms the concluding chapters of the Tain. The war-goddess Mor Riga is represented as flying over Ulad and rousing the Ultonian warriors:—

"High up the battle goddess, adamant-mailed,
Was drifting over Ulad. Eman's towers
Flashed back her helmet's beam. With lifted
spear,
She smote the brazen centre of her shield
Three times; and thunder triple-bolted rolled
Three times from sea to sea."

From all parts of Ulster troops come pouring in to Emain. The Red Branch Knights had assembled in all their former splendour and power, and at last the entire Ulidian host, headed by King Conor, set forth in pursuit of the men of

Erin. That mighty host descends Emain's heights in their war chariots and sweep like a whirlwind over the plains of Muirtheimhne.

Maeve gave the order to the army to line up in battle array at Garrick, a ridge of hills a little to the south-east of Athlone. Next morning the hosts of Ulad came sweeping down through the hills, and soon the great battle of the Tain began. Pro-

digies of valour are performed on both sides, and Fergus, who after Cuchullain is certainly the hero of the Tain, aided by Oilíoll and Maeve and the Seven Mainés, drives the Ultonians back three times.

The Red Branch surpassed their old renown, yet failed to dislodge the stubborn Connacians. Cuchullain, who had not yet recovered from his wounds, remained in his tent in the rear of Conor's army. Hearing the victorious shouts of the men of Erin as they again drive back the Ultonians, he jumps into the middle of the tent:—

"Full armed for fight, a champion, spear in hand,
Work of some god."

Next moment he was bearing down on the men of Erin in his terrible scythed chariot. Backwards and forwards across the battle plain he hewed his way, wreaking terrible destruction with javelin, sword, and spear. He approached the spot where Maeve sat in her war-car, surrounded by the Seven Mainés. Four of the warriors perished with one sweep of his sword:—

"Then faced the Queen
Westward, and fled amazed."

The household clans of Muirtheimhne and Cooley now close up in his rear, and at last the Red Branch and the remainder of the Ulidian host, reanimated with courage by Cuchullain's feats, charge down on the men of Erin. At all points they gave way before the terrible onset. In that terrible rout the flower of Maeve's army perished, and the vanquished queen with a small remnant reached the royal palace at Crauchan.

In the foregoing sketch no attempt has been made to give a critical description of the principal characters or of the poetic merits of the Tain. The simple narrative of the great epic has been given. Yet it may tend to stimulate national pride and interest in these old Gaelic tales by helping

to bring them forth into the clear light of day and out of that mist of oblivion into which the coming of the foreigners so ruthlessly cast them.

J. MCKENNA.

PHILOSOPHY 1ST YEAR.

—*—

My Prayer.

I ask Thee not, dear Lord, for store of
wealth,
Nor that in talent I the rest outshine;
I do not beg for never-failing health,
Nor yet that boundless length of days
be mine.

I pray Thee not for glory nor for fame,
Nor that my path through life may
pleasant be;
I do not long that honours load my name,
Nor that fair fortune always favour me.

But, one thing, dearest Lord, I ask of
Thee;
One gift I long and pray for night and
day;
One grace I beg that Thou wouldst grant
to me,
Though Thou shouldst take all else
from me away.

This heart of mine, so wayward and so
weak,
So unresponsive to Thy grace divine;
Inflame it with that love no man can
speak—
The all-consuming love that burns in
Thine.

WILLIAM A. LENAGHAN.

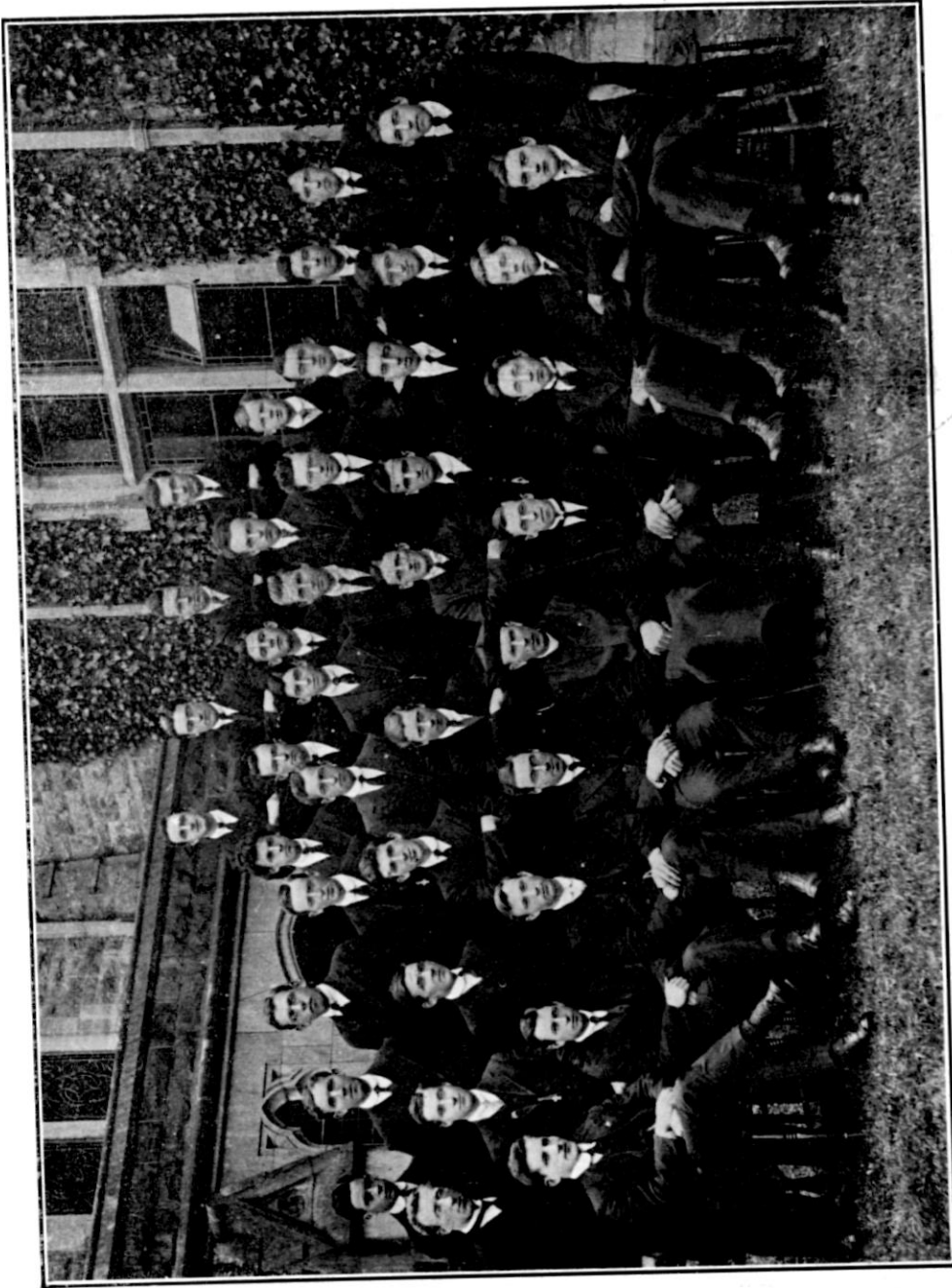


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SENIOR APOSTOLICS.

Back Row.—J. Ryan, J. English, J. MacNamara, T. Kelly.
Fourth Row.—C. Maguire, E. Wynne, M. MacNamara, M. Curran, J. McGoldrick,
 F. Glaney, M. Walsh.
Third Row.—M. MacEveny, J. Maxwell, M. Murray, J. McKenna, J. Daly, P. Halligan, T. Hartnett, H. Boyle, M. O'Sullivan,
 E. Glaney, M. Walsh.
Second Row.—M. O'Carroll, F. Coyle, M. O'Neill, J. Hyland, T. Cullen, T. McGrath, P. O'Donnell, J. Lalor, J. Brady, A. Feeney.
Sitting Row.—J. Hayes, E. Standen, E. Lane, W. Walsh, Rev. J. Tomkin, S.J., L. Lehmann, J. Byrne, M. Fahey, A. Madigan.

[KEOGH BROS.]

The Most Rev. D. Hallinan, D.D.,

BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Born in Cool-Cappa, Co. Limerick, 1849.
 Ordained Priest in the Irish College, Rome, 1874.
 Made Vicar-General of the Diocese, and Parish Priest, Newcastle West, 1893.
 Appointed Domestic Prelate by Pope Leo XIII, 1900.
 Consecrated Bishop of Limerick, March 10th, 1918.

THE distinguished prelate who was lately consecrated Bishop of the historic See of Limerick, the Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, is eminently a churchman. During his years of study under the shadow of St. Peter's he beheld with his own eyes the tragedy of 1870, when the Holy Father was driven from his temporal kingdom and practically confined as a prisoner in the Vatican. Zeal for the triumph and exaltation of the Church, which Dr. Hallinan drank in during those years in Rome, has been the ruling passion of his life. Although the Bishop is no longer young, one is delighted to find in him a very large measure of the cheerful optimism and mental elasticity of youth. He cherishes a firm hope that the Catholic Church, to whose interest he is so devoted, is near the day of her triumph in Europe; and he is equally confident that the day of his beloved country's resurrection is at hand.

His courageous optimism, his gentleness and kindness of disposition, and his deep and genuine love of his people have endeared him to them. Hence it was with unmistakable pleasure that priests and people received the news of his appointment to the See of Limerick.

The Bishop has shown himself to possess all the qualities of an able and successful administrator. Hence one is scarcely prepared to find in him so much of the true idealist. Although he is not a native Irish speaker and never lived amid an Irish-speaking population, he speaks Irish fluently, having acquired the language when a middle-aged man, though burdened at the time with the responsibilities of a large parish and engaged in several other absorbing activities. That such a man quickly appreciated the ideals of the Gaelic revival and gave the movement his powerful support was only to be expected. His efforts in the cause of Irish education are well known. He is a distinguished and gifted writer. And though eminently a man of peace, with an exceptionally gentle disposition, he has more than once shown himself quite fearless in the assertion of principles when he considered that the interests of religion or of his people were at stake.

It is our fervent wish and prayer that the diocese of Limerick may long enjoy the benefit of Dr. Hallinan's strong guiding hand and his gentle and prudent administration.

and his remarkable power of expression bid fair for a brilliant future. But alas! the irony of fate has changed many a happy prospect! When about fifteen years of age Charles met with a terrible accident. The explosion of a powder flask, which he was drying, brought the first great trial to that noble soul, and changed completely his outlook on life. Henceforth he lived for his country, and gave of his best for the advancement of his downtrodden brethren.

Kickham's first conception of Irish public life was that of a nationalism struggling with social and political chaos. The great Liberator was in the field, shaking a continent with the fury of his eloquence. In the same firmament the Young Ireland luminaries were dazzling Europe with the magnificence of their genius. The youthful patriot followed with a keen interest O'Connell's efforts for repeal, but when the great Tribune declared that the liberty of a nation was not worth the shedding of one drop of blood, Kickham abandoned his hero, and henceforth espoused the cause of young Ireland.

These were dark and troubled times in Ireland, enlightened, however, by one of the most brilliant galaxies that ever adorned the country's history. A welcome addition to his enlightened band, Kickham was soon the soul and moving principle of the Young Ireland movement. But famine and calamity, culminating in the fateful insurrection of '48, shattered that organisation and silenced for a time the national aspiration.

The "ethical experiment" of moral force had failed; the stormy heralds of Ireland's troubled life found rest at length on the shores of distant lands, leaving but the noble and gentle youth from Slievenamon to wield a pen as prolific, as patriotic, and as able as theirs. When the storm had blown over, Kickham again

entered the field; but failure seemed to dog his steps. Disgusted with the Sadleir-Keogh intrigue, and the greedy bartering which ultimately destroyed the "Tenant Right" organisation, he abandoned forever the ideals of Parliamentarianism and turned his thoughts once more to the people and the sword.

Kickham was now in the prime of a chequered manhood. His halting step and defective eyesight formed a picture at once impressive and pathetic, but the spirit of the poet, like a ray of sunshine on a wreck, shed lustre and nobility on that shattered frame. Thrown in upon his own reflections from his boyhood, his power of expression was remarkable and unique, and when he pleaded the cause of his beloved people a whole nation hung on his words.

On the disruption of the "Tenant League" he gave much of his time to literature, and many brilliant articles from his pen appeared in the *Celt*, a contemporary journal of remarkable ability. The pages of this journal were in every way congenial to his racy productions, and here some of his finest works appeared.

In 1860 John O'Mahony, Kickham's maternal uncle, arrived in Ireland from America, heralding an intensely national but ill-fated movement; and from him Charles took the Fenian oath. Whatever may be said of Fenianism as a working system, it was certainly a great national reawakening inspired by the genius and disinterested love of many able men, and the few fateful incidents connected with it are too often taken as the standard by which to judge it.

On the departure of O'Mahony, Kickham became one of the leading men in the movement, and many trenchant articles from his pen appeared from week to week in the *Irish People*, an organ of uncompromising nationalism. And indeed, so

closely connected had he been with this journal, that on its suppression he was arrested, identified with its views, and condemned to fourteen years' penal servitude. Owing to failing health, however, he was released in his fourth year and allowed once more "to feel the breath of the Munster breeze." Broken in health, he returned to his native Tipperary, and survived only a few years his "felon scholarship." In 1882, "true to faith and home and freedom to the last," that noble spirit passed away. He was laid to rest with every mark of a nation's sorrow,

"... beside the Anner,
At the foot of Slievenamon,"

in the stream and mountain so dear to his romantic soul.

As a writer Kickham is best known, and his stories of Irish life are a worthy monument to his cherished memory. The greatest portrayer of peasant life the world has ever seen, he has contributed to our country's magnificent library a volume which is original and unique. In *Knocknagow* the Irish peasant of troubled landlord days is faithfully reproduced. The indomitable faith, the childlike simplicity and unbounded hospitality—all the admirable qualities which we are

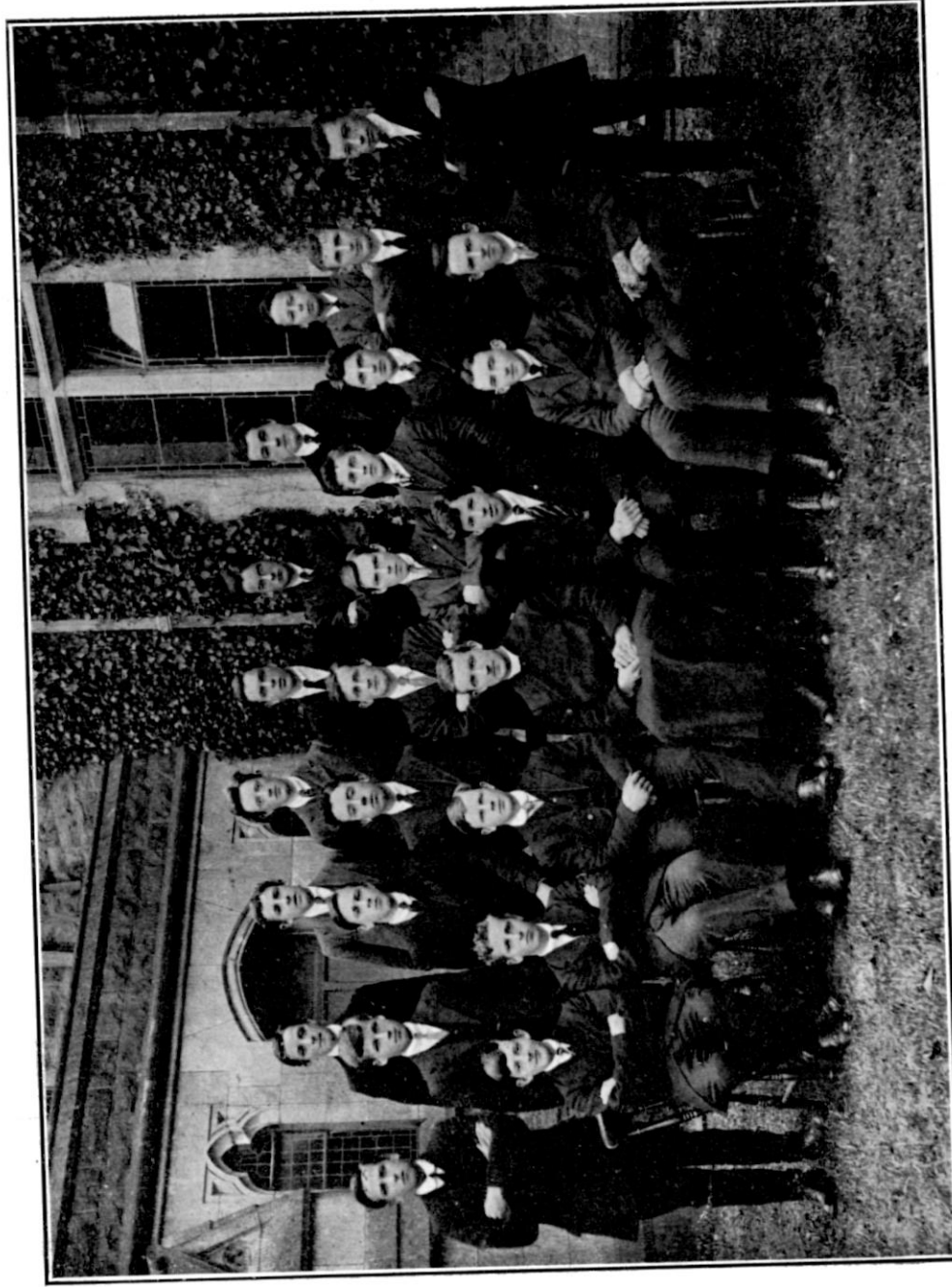
accustomed to associate with Irish country life are here portrayed with a skilful hand. And so it is with all his works. Even to-day, after the changes and vicissitudes of half a century, we may still meet a Matt Donovan, a Rody Flynn, or even a wattletoes in the "Homes of Tipperary." His poetry, too, is racy of the soil, and "Rory of the Hill" and "The Irish Peasant Girl" vibrate with the spirit of their generation. Throughout his works the union of joy and sadness, of love and determination, all bear traces of a master mind. Detailed, yet never tedious; humorous, yet full of pathos, we never forget a character of his, no matter how deeply we may wade in the pools of fiction.

Though sad in its every phase, Kickham's life is a true exemplar of manliness and character—his name an heirloom of the scattered Irish race. Always and everywhere the fearless protagonist of a deserted cause, the words inscribed on his monument epitomise a grand career—"Charles Joseph Kickham, Poet, Novelist, and above all—Patriot."

T. ENGLISH.

Philosophy, 2nd Year.





[KEOGH BROS.]

JUNIOR APOSTOLICS:

PHOTO BY] *Back Row*.—D. O'Leary, J. Fisher, L. MacEver, A. Flynn, R. Ahern, J. O'Loughlin, F. Fanning, F. Deignan, G. Connell, J. Dore.
Second Row.—L. Cunningham, P. Sheehan, T. Toal, E. Kennedy, M. Casey, M. Keely, T. Pathe, F. Deignan, G. Connell, J. Dore.
Sitting.—A. Conway, P. Walsh, J. McGoldrick, Rev. W. Stephenson, S.J., D. Somers, C. McGrath, A. Naughton.

Mungret Monastery and the See of Limerick.

WHILE reverently offering our homage and sincere welcome to our new Bishop, we are reminded of the many associations that the Bishops and See of Limerick had with ancient Mungret.

Mungret was the first Christian establishment in Hy-fidhghente (Co. Limerick). St. Patrick founded a church there in the fifth century, and a great monastery gradually grew up around it. It was the monks of the Monastery of Mungret that first converted the people of Hy Cairbre (the eastern half of Hy-fidhghente) to the true faith. St. Munchin, one of the first abbots of Mungret, is the patron of the diocese of Limerick. From the sixth to the end of the eleventh century (covering the whole period of Ireland's golden age) the spiritual needs of the people of the greater portion of the present diocese of Limerick were served by the Mungret monks. These monks, according to the contemporary authority of Cormac Uí Cuillenan, King-Bishop of Cashel, numbered 1,500 in the tenth century. The abbot of Mungret was the spiritual head of the whole territory of Hy Cairbre. Where he was not himself a bishop, he had among the monks subject to him one or more with bishop's orders, who ordained the priests and performed the ecclesiastical functions requiring episcopal powers. Such was the ordinary custom in the old monastic church of Ireland. All this was before the city or episcopal See of Limerick was yet founded.

Limerick began as a Danish fortress in the ninth century. Most probably it was to the preaching and zeal of the Mungret monks that the Danes of Limerick owed their conversion to Christianity—a conversion which probably began in the tenth century. Limerick was erected into an episcopal see, probably about the middle of the eleventh century, and St. Munchin, one of the first abbots of Mungret, was adopted by the Danes of Limerick as their patron. But although the Danes were Christians, there was little mutual love between them and the native Irish among whom they lived. The Danes were still a more or less hostile colony. Hence they never acknowledged any spiritual jurisdiction of the abbots of Mungret. The Bishops of Limerick were, during the eleventh century, consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and acknowledged allegiance to him.

Gilbert, the first Limerick bishop of whose career we have authentic record, succeeded to the see of Limerick before 1100 A.D. He was probably a Dane, although educated at the great Irish school of Bangor. At any rate it appears that he did not much admire or appreciate the monastic and tribal organisation of the Irish Church; and there is reason to believe that he was not friendly to the Monastery of Mungret. Mungret, like so many of the old Irish monasteries was then in its decline; and Gilbert was of opinion that the time had come for re-organising

the Church of Ireland—and that of Hy-fidhghente to begin with—so as to bring the Irish system of church government in line with the rest of Europe. Hence he wished to make the whole territory of Hy-fidhghente subject to the jurisdiction of the see of Limerick. In other words, he would include in the diocese of Limerick not only Hy Ciarbre the district east of the Maigue hitherto administered by the Monastery of Mungret, but also Hy Conail, the western half, which up to that time was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the monastery of Iniscathy (Scattery Island). But though Gilbert's policy was probably the best under the circumstances we may well suppose that the good monks of Mungret did not approve of such a change, interfering as it did with their immemorial rights and privileges, any more than did the abbot-bishop and monks of Inniscathy, who were equally affected by it. Gilbert's opinion, however, prevailed. He had been appointed Papal Nuncio for Ireland; and his policy had the full support and approval of the Holy See. He was assisted besides in the execution of his ideas by Muertagh O'Brien, King of Munster and titular King of Ireland.

Whether it was that Gilbert found the monks of Mungret obstinately opposed to the realisation of his projects of diocesan organisation, or that the monastery had become degenerate and relaxed we do not know; but certain it is that the King of Munster, the friend and supporter of Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick, suppressed the monastery in 1107, probably with the approval of the bishop. Eleven years later, at the Synod of Rathbreasil (1118), at which Gilbert presided, the limits of the Irish dioceses, and among others of the diocese of Limerick, were permanently fixed; and decrees were made that all the churches of each diocese should be given

up in full possession to the prelate. Thus the great Monastery of Mungret disappeared after its six centuries of spiritual work among the clansmen of the Munster plain; and the Mungret church, as well as the spiritual ministrations of the whole district of Hy Cairbre became subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Limerick. Eighty-six years later (1194) the lands of the suppressed monastery—about 4,000 acres in extent—corresponding roughly to the present parish of Mungret, were formally granted by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick to Bishop Briccius and his successors in the See of Limerick.

From that date till the sixteenth century Mungret was a bishop's manor. At Castle Mungret, lying less than half a mile distant from Mungret College towards the Shannon, there existed up to recent years the remains of one of the baronial residences of the Bishop of Limerick. In the sixteenth century, when the English marauders plundered and took possession of Desmond, the Mungret lands and manor house and ecclesiastical buildings passed into the possession of the Protestant Church, with which they remained down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century a portion of the old monastic lands of Mungret were recovered by the Catholic Church, and again utilised for purposes almost identical with those for which they were originally granted to the monks by the chieftains of Hy Cairbre more than fourteen hundred years ago. This was brought about mainly by the co-operation and support of the Bishop of Limerick. In 1880 the present Mungret College was opened under the auspices of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick; and in 1882, with his consent and by his good offices, the college passed into the hands of the Jesuit Fathers. The college grounds form portion of the

Termon lands or sacred enclosure of the old Monastery of Mungret. The people of the locality, who were accustomed even before the foundation of Mungret College to quote some supposed prophecy of unknown origin promising the revival of the old Mungret Monastery, believe that they see in the present college the fulfilment of the promise.

From the Norman invasion down to the sixteenth century the bishops of Limerick owned several baronial residences and manors in different parts of the country. They usually lived in princely state; and ranked as great feudal lords. They had a seat among the Lords Spiritual of the Anglo-Irish so-called "Kingdom of Ireland." It appears even that one Bishop of Limerick, Maurice de Rochfort, filled for a while the office of Lord Deputy, viz., the chief representative of the king of England in the government of the English colony in Ireland. During all that time English or Anglo-Norman influence was predominant in the city of Limerick, and the bishops were mostly English or of English descent.

After the Reformation and Tudor Conquest of Ireland, when the temporal

possessions and the temporal power of the Church passed into the hands of the Protestant invaders all was changed. From that time to our own the bishops of Limerick possess no manor lands nor baronial castles; nor is any position of civil dignity or power accorded to them by the rulers who administer the government of the country. But their patrimony is secure, and their power and influence are greater and more far-reaching than it was when backed by English law. They and the Church they rule are now supported by the free contributions of the faithful. Their influence and power rest solely on the dignity of their sacred office and on the love and trust and reverence of a people with whom they are identified by ties of blood, by community of interest, and by the same national aspirations. Hence the people revere and love their Bishop as their spiritual father and ruler, and look to him even in temporal and political matters as their most trusted guide and fearless advocate.

E. CAHILL, S.J.



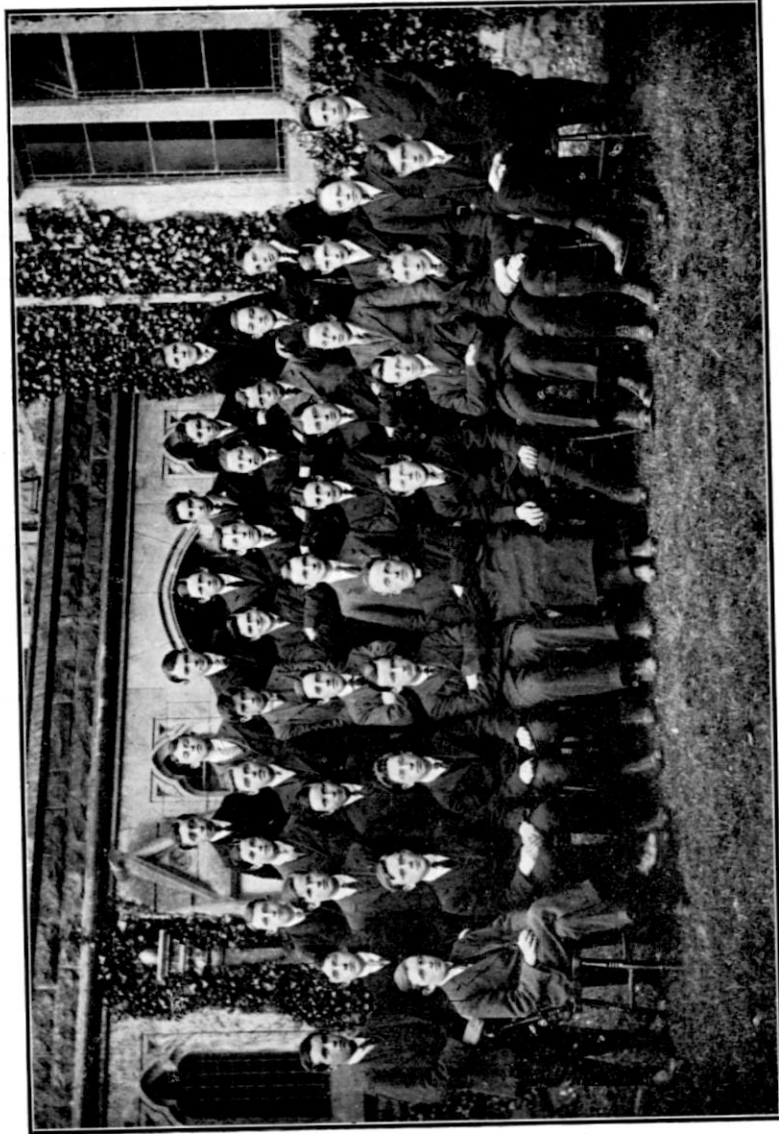


PHOTO BY

III. CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.]

- Back Row.—J. McEniry, P. Quinlan, M. O'Connell, W. Ryan, A. Garry, J. Crowe, M. Colleton.
- Third Row.—J. O'Meara, J. Barry, E. Connolly, J. Noone, J. Ryan, R. Mulcahy, T. O'Meehan, H. Clarke, M. O'Neill, P. Hoelan.
- Second Row.—J. Hayes, E. Slattery, T. Walsh, D. Handy, F. McNamara, T. Widger, D. Ryan, T. Casey, T. Moore, T. O'Meara, T. White, H. MacMahon.
- Front Row.—F. Dooley, J. Power, E. O'Reilly, J. Conway, Rev. F. Cuffe, S.J., R. Nolan, J. Hill, A. O'Reilly, C. O'Neill.

LOC-DEIRG.

Is mó loc áluinn atá agaim i n-Éirinn. Tá oipead ran ann díob zup tugad "Oileán i a loc" mar amm ar an t-éir peo 'ran t-pean-aimpír. Tá ríad éir éir éall agur i bfuil, agur zád don éeann acu níor deire ná a éeile. Is mímie a cloirímíó trídé ar na locaib breááta zeaia atá le feiréim i zCill Áirne, agur ar na locaib riadanta fairrimge atá i zCuan na Marra aét is beaz duine atá i n-a cóimnirde i t-úirceairt nó i n-úirceairt na n-Éiréann a bfuil éir aige zo bfuil loc eom' deap agur eom' do binn le h-aon loc aca-ran éuar i zceairt-lár na n-Éiréann. Loc-Deirg a amm.

Mar is eol dúit a léizíteoir is i an t-Sionna an aca is ría is mó agur is uairle i n-Éirinn. Tá trí loca mnci Loc Álmam, Loc Ríoz agur Loc Deirg. Is é Loc-Deirg an loc is mó agur is breááta díob-ran. Tá ré timéaall oét míle is ríde ar fáro agur ré míle ar leaáa. Tá ré ríúíte tóir Connóae na zailimé agur Connóae Tiobruir-áran.

Is mó raáaric áluinn a bíonn le feiréim ar Loc-Deirg zád don t-am de'n bliadán aét zo móir móir 'ran Éairíac, nuair a bíonn dácaanna breááta deapzga air. Seo mar a éuiteann ran amaé. Bíonn an rpeir lán de rcaalaid ceatáige zeal-zórima zo mímie 'ran Éairíac. Tá zann rólár na zréme tríota agur cuiréann ré zád don raáar dáca ar an uirce. Nil eúr ríor ná mímie rceíl ar a mbreáátaét nó ar a áilneáét. Bíonn ríad deapz corcra agur uairne.

Is beaz duine aca i n-a cóimnirde ar bhuacáib loca Deirg, ní árimzim i n-Éirinn, a bfuil éir aige i zceairt cao é an éur zup tugad Loc Deirg ar an loc. Nil aca le deánam ántac aét na rcan-leabair do léizéam, mar tá ríor fáé an rgeíl ionnca.

Fadó riam nuair a bí Conéubar Mac Neapra i n-a ríiz i n-Éirinn, bí ríle i zCúige Uíad dárb amm áiréirne. Do éuaró ré ar éuaríó móir t-úiméaall na n-Éiréann bliadán. Do caiteadó ré coicéirgear nó m'p r'n i bpálar ríoz, agur annran t' imceóeáó ré zo tci rí éizint eile. O'iarraó ré aécúimge ar zád don ríiz aca agur ní raib ré de mímieac az aomneac aca an t-eitead do tabairt do. Eoéaró mac luéca a bí i n-a ríiz ar Connócaib agur ar an Mumam an

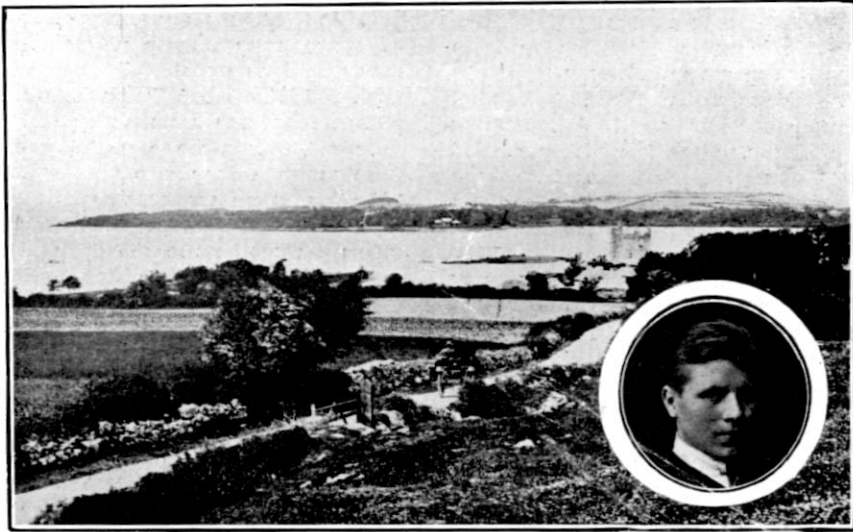
ua r'pín. Bí ré ar leaé-ríil. Nuair a bí áiréirne az iméaét ó ríozáét an ríoz t'iarra ré ar mar aécúimge a ríil do tabairt do. Míor deim an rí aét bpeit ar an t-ríil agur é do rcaáaó amaé ar a éeann agur i do tabairt don ríle. Tar éir rín t'óirúiz an rí t'á feap rpeaircail é réim do tabairt zo tci bhuac an loca, a bí zairíó t'á bpálar. Do deim an feap rpeaircail amlaró agur nuair a ríioiréadar an loc do érom an rí ríor agur do ríiz ré a zairó mpan uirge zeal zlan éun an ríil do baic t'í. Annran do éus an feap rpeaircail fé n-óeara zo raib an ríil tar éir uac deapz a éur ar an uirge agur t'innir fé t'ó'n ríiz connur mar do bí an rgeál "Dap an mbairte" ar r'á rí "bíó loc Deirg Éiré a." Loc na ríil n-óearz mar amm ar an loc feapca.

Is mó oileán deap uairne i Loc-Deirg. Curo aca móir agur curo aca beaz. "Oileán Móir" an amm a tugtar ar an oileán is mó mpan loc. Tá dá fe rmeoir agur a lion-tíge i n-a zcoimnirde ann agur tá deic aca is ríde az zád ceann acu. Tá ríad zo maic ar mar tá ba agur caora acu, agur tá an t-oileán an-tórcamail. Saóérimgeann ríad an talam leir agur dá mbeicéa az zabaic tar an oileán i mbáó feóil lá breáá zréme i mí luznara éiréa eorpa burde áiró agur euirneáét ar uac an óir agur coirce a éuirpeáó ramt agur ocrar ar an zcapall nó ar an aral a éiréaó é. Deiréann munnceap an oileán an éraoó leo mar báóóirí mar nil a leicéirí le raááil i n-Éirinn. Is mó ruo aic a éuiteann amaé tóib. Bí éráim mímie móir ríocmáir aca anuparó a raib doirde na tuáige de feóil uiréi. Do bíó mára az zabaic t'í i zcoimnirde agur ní raib r'p' ná ruamíneap az an amíirde boét. Bí rí éráóte eapca az an mára. Fé deiréad do éim rí ar deiréad do éur le cleapardeáét an mára. Lá áiréte bí an mára az a leanamáim agur é az amárcapáiz agur az rcaamzail mar ba znácaé leir. Do deim an éram mímie ar an uirge eom meap agur do bí 'na coraib, agur an mára ar a pálaib aic. Do ríoz rí ircead ann agur do r'nam rí trarna an loca zo Connóae Tiobruir-áran. Ní feaca aomne az iméaét i, aét ba zairíó zo bhuapáó amaé zo raib rí iméizte. Nuair

a bí rúil abaithe léi mpan trádhnóna ní maib
 pí as ceacé. Cuairtúigeadó an t-oiteán go
 léir acé a cárc ná a tuairc ní fuaradó
 tall ná i bfuir. Coicéigeas i n-a óidid fan
 bí feirmeoir i gConnóae Cúobruo árian 7 bí
 pé as riubal timéall a cúro talmán as
 tuicim na h-oidéce as féadaint an maib gac
 aon ruo 'na óeairc.

Bí pé acra pé eorua aige gairto do bhuac
 an loea asur bí an-éirige-anáirce air dá
 bárr. An trádhnóna a bfuilim as tásairc
 do bí pé as náó leir féim asur é 'na fearam
 ar an gclairde go maib an eorua do b' féárr
 i ceuad mhuim aige, asur go mbeadó pé i
 n-a fearc paróidh nuair a óioiradó pé é. Do
 éonnaic pé an t-amúide mórr fiaóam as

Cúil da lua a bfuil an-baint aige le rcair
 na h-éirceann. Inmrealtca an t-amu
 a tugcar air. Nil pé éom mórr leir an
 Oiteán Mórr mar nil acé dá féiró acra
 talmán ann. Tá trí reana-éampail asur
 cloigéac ann. Tá gaoóluinn ar cúro de
 na leacáib acá of cionn na maró ann. Fadó
 rap ar cúir aon t-Saranaó cor ar éalam
 na h-éirceann acé cor a maib laicir uiréi,
 bí áro-rcóil as na manaócaib i n-Inmrealtca.
 Píri tréiceaca léigeanca ba eadó na manais
 asur do ruaróar bárr na h-ollamircaéca
 leo ar gac ealaóam. Mar rin ní h-aon
 iongnadó go maib rsoil Inmrealtca ar na
 rsoiteannaib do b' féárr asur ba doirce clú
 asur cáil i n-éirinn nó i roinn na hEorpa



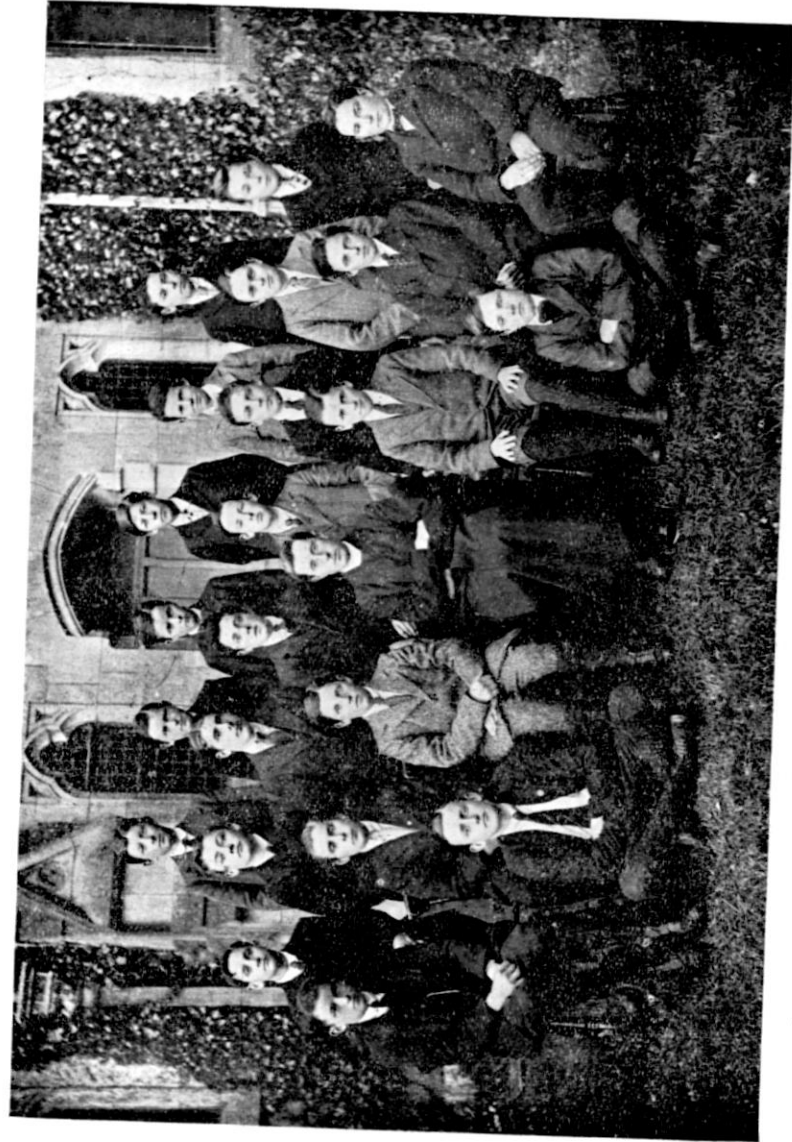
CUAN BEAS AN LOC DEIRG. PR. DE PAOR.

véanaim air ó lár na h-eorpan amac. "Go
 raorató Dia rinn" arra pé "eas dá ann
 i n-aon cor." Do éamig an t-amúide go
 mall féiró amac éirge tré 'n eorua buirde
 aibí. Crám-muice muinntire an Oiteán
 Mórr a bí ann. Do éiomán an feirmeoir
 abaithe i asur do cúir pé rceuta go oí
 muinntir an Oiteán. Do éánaróar fan pé
 n-a véim marom lá ar n-a báraó asur do
 éugaróar leo abaithe i. Pé puróil a bí
 orca nuair a bí pí ar iarrató óiméig pé
 óid nuair a bí pí plán pollán ar an Oiteán
 Mórr arir aca.

Tá oiteán eite i loc Deirg gairto do

dá nrearrann é Do éirgeadó manaóca
 Inmrealtca go oí ciorca iaraéca as múmeadó
 asur as ceasarc an t-Soircéil do na gém-
 ticeac. Do éioiradó rcoláirí ó gac tip cun
 oioeacáir ó' féáilic ó manaócaib Inmrealtca.
 Nil Ceann Coraó, an áit i n-a maib pálar
 bhuam bopuma, acé timéall éirge mile ó
 Inmrealtca. Gairto do Ceann Coraó ba
 eadó do éuaró an Sairréalac trarna na
 Siomnamne an oídece rap ar véim pé
 rmuiróiróide de gunnai móra Rioz Sarana
 as Baite an íce.

PROMNISIAS DE PAOR.



IV. CLUB. PHOTO BY [KROGH BROS.]
 Back Row.—P. Looney, F. Duggan, T. Raher, C. Keran, W. Lane, G. F. McAllister.
 Second Row.—L. Coffey, D. Vaughan, J. O'Hea, R. Sullivan, T. Sheehan, J. Curtin, A. O'Shaughnessy, V. Moylan.
 Front Row.—C. Keran, M. O'Hea, J. Normile, Rev. J. Mahony, S.J., J. Quinlan, J. Breen, M. O'Sullivan, M. Raher.
 On Ground.—A. O'Mahony.

Debates



APOSTOLIC DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first debate of the year was held on Sunday, 17th February, 1918, there being no debate during the Christmas session. The subject from the outset proved very debatable, and quite a number of *ex tempore* speakers took part in the discussion. The subject under consideration was:—"That terms more favourable to the welfare of this country could have been obtained by the Patriotic Party than those secured in the parliament accepted by them in 1782; and hence that their action in not prosecuting their constitutional agitation until such terms were secured is deserving of censure."

The speakers were: For the affirmative:—E. Standen, A. Madigan, M. O'Carroll, J. McKenna.

For the negative:—E. Lane, G. Connell, D. Somers, J. McGoldrick.

For the affirmative it was urged that the parliament accepted in 1782 was only a superficial victory, serving no practical purpose. It was not representative of the nation, since the Catholic population was absolutely excluded from it. Theoretically it was a free parliament, but its practical freedom was hampered by the Castle and by the members themselves. If these two faults

could be remedied, then the parliament in question was a full and perfect one; but there was no remedy possible, mainly through the corruption of the members themselves. Then Grattan could have got anything he asked for at the time, as England was considerably weakened by the disastrous war with America. Likewise the spread of French revolutionary ideals were beginning to affect the country, and the government in consequence would grant any measure of freedom in order to avoid difficulties in Ireland. Besides, with 100,000 volunteers at his back, Grattan's demands should have been listened to if put forward with any degree of sincerity. Hence Grattan deserves our highest censure in not pursuing his constitutional agitation in accordance with Flood's principles until a greater measure of freedom should have been secured.

For the negative it was argued that Grattan used the means at his disposal to the very best advantage. Further concessions were not possible through the corruption existing at the time amongst all public bodies. Sufficient was obtained by the Patriotic Party if properly used, but all the advantages gained were lost through the corruption of the members themselves. It was urged that Grattan deserves the highest praise in securing a parliament theoretically perfect. Its subsequent failure could not be attributed to him. The negative laid great stress all through on the fact that Grattan in the first instance secured a theoretically perfect parliament, which was misused by the members themselves.

The Voting.

For the motion—19.

Against the motion—17.

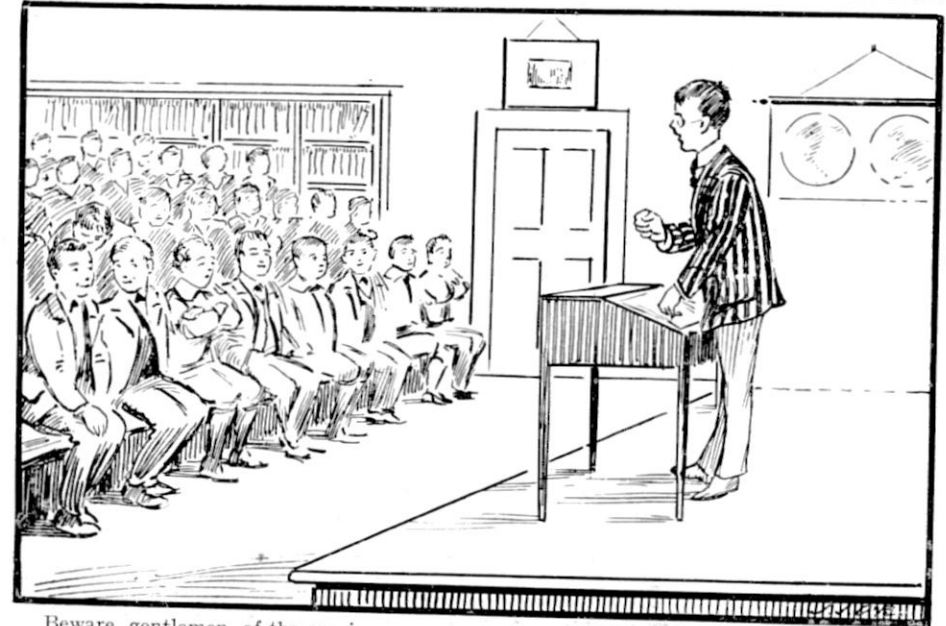
Motion was carried by two votes.

THE second debate of the year opened on Sunday, February 24th. The subject discussed was—"That the action of the 'Wild Geese' in enlisting in the service of France, and their subsequent career on the Continent, supply Irishmen with grounds for national pride, and by no means serve to convict these men of disloyalty to their country and its needs." Much interest was manifested in the subject, as was shown by the number of *ex tempore* speakers who took part.

The speakers were: For the affirmative:—P. Halligan, M. O'Sullivan, E. Kennedy, J. Hayes.

devoid of arms and ammunition, they could not hope for any measure of success against William's army, which was the most effective in Europe at the time. The "Wild Geese" were essentially soldiers, and hence they sought in other lands that glory and fame which were denied them at home. Cowardice has never been attributed to them, their deeds have made Ireland renowned the world over. After the British defeats on the Continent, to which the Irish Brigade materially contributed, there was a marked laxity in the enforcement of the penal laws at home. Despairing of success, Sarsfield had signed the "Treaty of Limerick"; hence in honour he was forced to abandon further hopes of fighting the enemy on Irish soil. The next best thing to be effected was to destroy the enemy's prestige abroad, and thus weaken her hold over Ireland.

For the negative: Ireland was left in such a weakened condition by the departure of the "Wild Geese" that the violation of the treaty and the enforcement of the penal laws followed immediately. Hence their valour could have been better spent



Beware, gentlemen, of the specious arguments of the Opposition.

C. KERAN.

For the negative:—J. McNamara, F. Coyle, E. Glancy, T. McGrath.

The affirmative presented a strong case. It was urged in the defence of the "Wild Geese" that their one ambition was to return with the French aid to strike another blow for Irish freedom on Irish soil. They linked themselves with France, which was England's bitterest enemy at the time, thereby aiming an effective blow at English sovereignty. Every defeat which England suffered at the hands of the Irish Brigade was but a further stroke towards the freedom of the motherland. Their remaining in Ireland could not have any further influence on the welfare of this country as they were weakened by their long struggle; and hence,

in Ireland's cause. It was absurd to think of 20,000 soldiers going over to fight for France while their own country was in chains and absolutely defenceless. If the "Wild Geese" had remained at home we should have a different tale to tell to-day for the subsequent persecutions could never have been effected. The Irishmen in foreign service were gaining glory for every nation's flag but their own, and shedding their blood profusely for lands that cared nothing for Ireland.

The Voting.—For the motion—21.

Against the motion—13.

Motion was carried by eight votes.

T. J. HARTNETT, *Hon. Secretary.*

LAY BOYS' DEBATE.

THE principal debate of the year was held during the first term, Saturday, December 8th. The subject selected was of historical interest, connected with a rather stirring period in the history of our own country. The historical accuracy of the speeches gave evidence of careful preparation; while the oratorical warmth of some was much appreciated. Several members of the Community, including Father Rector (who also addressed the House) were kind enough to attend. The Government, ably led by J. Devlin as Premier, moved:—

"That Ireland acted unwisely in supporting Charles I." The supporters of the Government made a very thorough examination of the character of the Stuart sovereign, with especial reference to his well-known powers of deception. They laid stress on his broken pledges, his callous indifference to Irish protests, his selection and support of the tyrannous Wentworth (the destroyer of our woollen trade); and seemed convinced that Ireland would have been wiser in standing aloof.

The Opposition, however, with Cecil O'Shaughnessy as their strenuous Leader, were naturally of another mind. They parried Governmental thrusts with dexterity, and reminded the House that Ireland had just received the famous

"Graces," that the King must not be identified with Wentworth, that it was not Charles' fault if the Glamorgan Treaty came to nought—that, in fine, Ireland had to choose between Charles and Cromwell.

The arguments on both sides were summed up by the President, Father Murphy. When the division was taken it was found that there voted:—

For the motion—13.

Against the motion—27.

The Opposition thus defeating the Government by 14.

For the Government were:—

Premier and M.P. W. Belfast, J. Devlin.

Chancellor of Exchequer and M.P., Ossory, R. Fitzpatrick.

Minister of Education and M.P. Cork City, T. Bennett.

Minister of Public Works and M.P. N. Tipperary, L. Quigley.

Foreign Secretary and M.P. Hy Félimy, D. Murphy.

M.P. Belfast City, G. Magee; and M.P., Wexford, J. Fitzgerald.

For the Opposition:—

Leader and M.P. Waterford City, C. O'Shaughnessy.

M.P. Limerick, W. H. Conway.

M.P. East Limerick, R. Gubbins.

M.P. W. Wicklow, J. Lawlor.

M.P. S. Dublin, R. Barry.

M.P. S. Offaly, T. Lawless.



PHOTO BY]

IV. CLUB RUGBY XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

Lectures.

The Tyrol.—On November 13th, Rev. Fr. Rector gave us a lecture on the Tyrol. By way of introduction Fr. Rector briefly summarised the history of the Tyrol, making particular reference to the famous Hofer, who was shot at Mantua in 1810. The manners and customs of the Tyrolese people were then described, and many instances were given to show the deep religious feeling of the peasantry. The wayside shrines and statuettes told their own story. Catholicism is the dominant religion, but Liberalism has gained some footing. Fr. Rector then showed us some interesting views of Innsbrück and other towns.

The lecture throughout was most interesting; and the views—particularly those of mountain

see in the beautifully ornamented temple of later days the traces of the crude designs of earlier times. Fr. Murphy traced the development in each of the three great orders—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. He drew our attention to the change from wood to stone columns in early Doric structure. The architectural developments were illustrated throughout by interesting views of the ancient temples, from the simple four-walled shrine to the great Hypæthral temple at Athens. Some splendid remains of Doric architecture and the best specimens of Ionic art are to be seen at Athens. Fr. Murphy distinguished the different kinds of pillars, their shape, mass and ornament, and explained and demonstrated the growth of ornament in the various styles.

We offer Fr. Murphy our sincere thanks for his most interesting and instructive lecture.

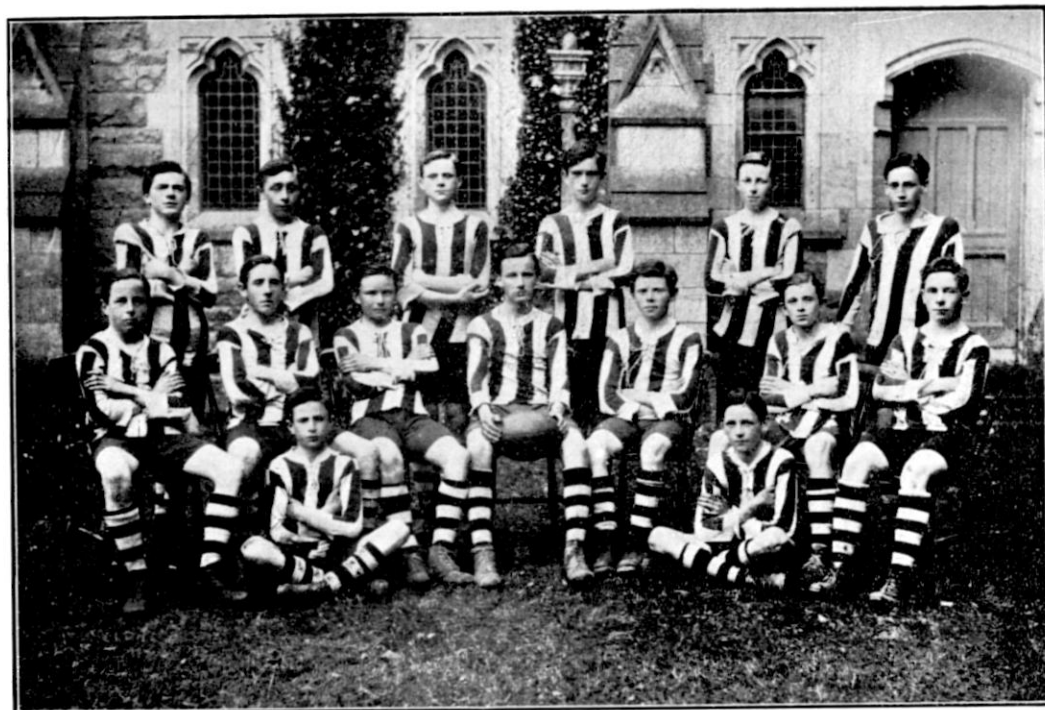


PHOTO BY]

III. CLUB RUGBY XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

scenery—left nothing to be desired. We congratulate Father Rector on his intimate knowledge of the ways and customs of the Tyrolese people, amongst whom he has lived for several years.

Greek Architecture.—This evening, March 5th, Father Murphy delivered an instructive lecture on "The Glories of Greek Architecture." He very clearly traced the growth of Grecian art through the centuries, pointing out, stage by stage, the improvements and developments of each succeeding age. Greek architecture was slowly but gradually developed from very rude beginnings. We could

The Civilization of Ancient Ireland.—Rev. E. Cahill, S.J., a former Rector of Mungret, gave us a lecture on Ancient Ireland, March 11th. Fr. Cahill, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, referred to the lack of knowledge in regard to our ancient history. This, he said, was due not only to the destruction and loss of manuscripts, but also to the assiduous care employed by our conquerors to keep all knowledge of our past from us. He went on to trace the coming of the Gael to Ireland. We first meet the Gaels in central Europe, ruling a large empire. To a splendid physique and warlike prowess they added the higher mental and moral

gifts, love of learning and respect for natural right. But it was in Ireland that what was best in the Gael was brought to its full maturity. Fr. Cahill here gave us a brief resumé of the Brehon Laws, pointing out to us their salient features. But it was Christianity that put the crown upon the civilisation of ancient Eirinn. Fr. Cahill drew a vivid picture of that scene that will for ever delight the hearts of Irishmen, monastic Ireland, the home of religion and the arts. He spoke of the monastic schools, the course of studies, the schoolrooms crowded with students from foreign lands. And then, like a flooded river, Irish culture spreads across Europe. Sanctity and scholarship went forth to conquer the barbarian hordes. The monasteries dotted over the face of the Continent bear witness to the extent of this mighty irruption. Fr.



RUGBY XV.

Cahill gave us many interesting details in connection with Irish civilisation in the different countries of Europe. He concluded a most instructive lecture by exhorting us to the study of our native tongue. In it was treasured that spirit of lofty idealism and high culture which formed the groundwork of the civilisation of mediaeval Europe.

Birds.—This evening (18th March, 1918), Rev. Fr. Kennedy, S.J., of the Crescent, delivered a very entertaining lecture on "Birds." Fr. Kennedy's intimate knowledge of the feathered tribe was a sufficient guarantee that his lecture would prove both novel and pleasing to us all. The slides were particularly good. Many of them were photographs taken by Fr. Kennedy himself.

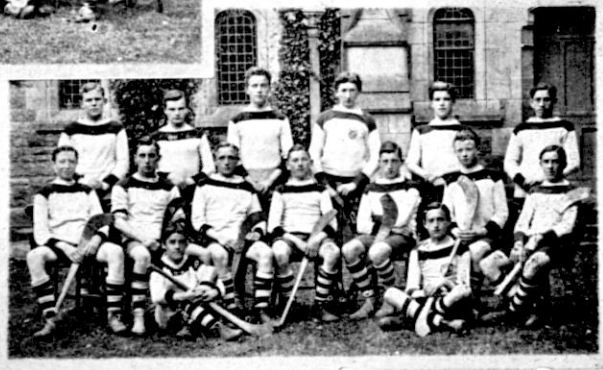
In Ireland there are upwards of three hundred different species of birds. Many of these are but little known, and not a few of them are migratory. We were shown some fine slides of the rarer species. Fr. Kennedy dwelt particularly on that peculiar tribe known as the "Puffin," which inhabits some islands, and especially the Saltee Islands off the coast of Wexford. These puffins dispense largely with nests, and lay their eggs on the bare sands.

A very curious contrivance called the "Nesting Box" is often employed for purposes of observation. Fr. Kennedy himself used it on many occasions to observe some smaller birds. It is merely a

small wooden box with a round hole in the front and a lid on the top. It proves a tempting nesting place when hung on the trunk of a tree and partially covered with bark.

Seldom has a lecture aroused such interest. Not only did it make us better acquainted with the feathered species, but it has shown us how wonderful are the ways of God, Who has given to these little creatures an instinct to live out their lives in a manner so wonderful and surprising to man.

Elocution.—This afternoon (March 20th), Rev. Thos. Murphy, S.J., the well-known preacher, delivered a lecture on elocution to the Apostolics. The lay-boy philosophers also attended. There is no need to dwell on the importance of such a subject as elocution for the ecclesiastical student, and certainly the Rev. Lecturer, by very forcible arguments, impressed on his audience the urgent and pressing necessity of preparing in time for the work of the pulpit. It is by the Word of God that the Faith is kept alive. It is the priest's duty to deliver the message of Christ to the world. Success depends on the preacher. If he can, by his eloquence, power of diction and gesture, move his audience to keep the Commandments of God and obey His holy will, that man is a perfect preacher. The success of a sermon depends not so much on its literary merit



II. CLUB TEAMS.

HURLING XV.

or the matter it contains as on the manner in which it is delivered. A poor sermon well preached is better in its effects than a magnificent sermon badly preached. The Rev. Lecturer gave it as his opinion—an opinion formed after an experience of twenty-five years' mission work—that the young seminarist or priest ought always in the beginning to write his sermons verbatim and commit them well to memory. He also impressed upon us the great necessity of preparing during our Philosophical and Theological course a certain number of sermons which will be sure to stand us in good stead at some future time. A few practical hints on voice production and sermon-building concluded a very interesting and practical lecture. The counsels of so eminent a preacher as Fr. Murphy on such an important subject are not likely to be forgotten by the future missionaries of the Apostolic School. T. D. S.

Our Past.

On June 11th of last year was celebrated the silver jubilee of **Father Michael Maher** (1881-86) V.G., the revered pastor of Jacksonville, Fla., and on the same day at St. Augustine that of **Father John O'Brien** (1882-87), V.G. The latter we regret to say died the following month; and a notice of his career will be found in our obituary column. The two had been several years together at Mungret,

fire which destroyed almost all the church property, he laboured unremittingly at the erection of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is such an adornment to the city. Through his efforts were erected the Church of Our Lady of the Angels and the Chapel of the Rosary. To him also is owing St. Vincent's Hospital, now conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and the Catholic Club. In



REV. M. MAHER.

made their theological studies together at the Propaganda, Rome, where they were ordained on the same day in 1891. Apart from ten years of work at St. Augustine, Father Maher spent almost the whole of his life as a priest in developing the parish of Jacksonville. Coming there at a crisis when it had been devastated by epidemics and by a

the interval the Catholic population has grown from a few hundreds to some seven thousand souls, among whom there is not one but owes and renders to him, under God, a deep debt of love and gratitude. May he still be spared for many years to add to his sheaves of corn—the golden harvest of the Lord.

This year several of our Past have been or are to be ordained to the priesthood. We take this opportunity of tendering to each and all our sincere congratulations together with our earnest prayers for the success of their labours in the Lord's harvest. On April 28th **Henry G. Shaw** received the priesthood at Thurles for the diocese, we understand, of Duluth, U.S.A. At Carlow have been ordained **Patrick Carey** (1909-'14) and **Daniel O'Beirne** both for Natchez, U.S.A., and **John Mills**, for Great Falls, U.S.A. **Thomas Maher S.J.** (1901-02) was ordained in May at Milltown Park. **William Lillis** (1909-10) has been ordained for Dublin and **Thomas Dunphy** for Waterford diocese. There is quite a notable group of past Mungret men at our premier seminary this year, besides some from Crescent College, Limerick, as well (see photo herewith). **Father Lillis** edited the "Colomban Record," "ἱερτεῶν μαγιστῶν," last year with great credit. He is very keen in

maintaining the "Irish batches," and never lost his zest for debating. **Father Dunphy**, who will be remembered by those who knew Mungret from 1907 to '11, came to Maynooth with some other students from Paris at the outbreak of the war. Among the others of the group are **Edward Hartnett** (1908-12), to whom we are indebted for the photograph, and **Patrick Lynch** (1909-10), both in second divinity and for Limerick diocese. They have been promoted to the sub-deaconate. **Patrick Lynch** is a noted athlete, and, though not in his best form during the Easter sports, he maintained his record by winning the mile race. **Richard Deasy** (1910-13) who graduated last year at University College, Cork, is in first divinity for that diocese.



Charles Moriarty (1908-09) for Limerick diocese and **Thomas Mahon** (1911-13) for Elphin are in the



JUBILEE OF REV. M. MAHER.

Top Step.—Fr. Sadlier, O.S.B.; Fr. O'Riordan (Mungret); Fr. Donworth; Fr. Bresnahan (Mungret); Fr. Amant, C.S.V.; Fr. Nachtrale.
Third Step.—Fr. O'Keefe, Fr. Barry, Fr. O'Brien, V.G. (Mungret); Fr. Maher (Mungret); Fr. Kenny, S.J. (Mungret); Fr. Nunan (Mungret); Fr. Bottolaccio, Fr. Schaeler, O.S.B.
Second Step.—Fr. Boyle, Fr. Barry (Mungret); Fr. Hennessy, Fr. McNally, S.J. (Mungret).

B.A. class. The former is Captain of the Class Rugby team; the latter is reading the honours course in Philosophy.

At All Hallows' College on May 5th **Joseph Cullen** was ordained priest for Hobart, Tasmania, a diocese where his two brothers **John** and **Arthur Cullen** have been doing good work for some years past. At the same time **Thomas Hayes** and **John O'Brien**, the former for Natchez diocese, the latter for Wheeling, U.S.A., received the sub-deaconate. **Daniel O'Sullivan**, of Wilcania, Australia, is also there in second divinity. At Carlow **Paul Muleahy**, who belongs to Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A., was ordained sub-deacon.

Two of our former day boys are at Clonliffe College, viz., **Anthony Morrissey**, of Thurles, and **Patrick O'Sullivan** of Mallow.

We have just received news of the ordinations of two other old lay pupils:—**Bart. Donovan** (1902-3) after going through the National University went to Carlow College, where he made very successful studies, and in 1917 was ordained for the diocese of Southwark. **John P. Cotter** (1909-11) entered the seminary at St. Paul's, Minn., U.S.A., and, we hear, was one of the leading students of his year throughout his course.



Rev. James E. Coyle is now Dean of the diocese of Mobile, and stationed at St. Paul's Church, Birmingham, Ala., where **Father Eugene Sands** is under him as one of his curates. We have to thank a friend of Fr. Coyle's, Mr. Joshua Franklin, for a present received this spring of some acorns and seedlings of the Southern Water Oak, the grandest shade tree of Alabama. Mr. Franklin, who is eighty years of age, lived in his youth near Kildimo, where his grandfather was the vicar, and on the best of terms with the then P.P., Father Conery. "I had many friends of my youth, Catholics whom I loved and who loved me. What would I not give for one look at Cratloe and Keeper and Knockfierna, and the verdant plains and holy fanes of Old Erin by the sea." He trusts these trees will flourish at Mungret, "of whose past record every Irishman must feel proud."

We regret to learn that a brother of Vincent Coghlan died last October as the result of an accident with a young horse.

William Harnett of Lemonfield, Limerick, who did portion of his Theology at St. John's College, Wexford, arrived safely in New York last year, where he will complete his studies for that diocese.

William A. Lenaghan, who is still in Seminario de San Rafael, Valparaiso, is, we are glad to hear, in good health, and has had no return of malaria since his last visit home. We direct attention to a poem by him in this number.



Joseph Raftery who is doing very well as assistant surveyor in Co. Galway, was married last year.

Edward Hayes, of Athea, is a National School teacher in Co. Limerick.

Maurice Walsh, of Lixnaw, Kerry, is studying at the Training College, Drumcondra, and expects to be qualified this summer. He has made a name as a hurler.

Frank McGrath is at McMahon and Day's, the chemists, Limerick.

Patrick Kelly who was for some time at Liston's in this city, is now, we hear, studying medicine in Dublin.



Michael Malone Lee, son of our respected fellow citizen, Dr. Lee, took his B.A. Degree in Mental and Moral Science at the Royal from Mungret College in 1895. After getting his medical qualifications in Dublin, he was house surgeon at the Mater Hospital and then attached to Portrane Asylum for over a year. After that he settled in London. He is married, enjoys a good practice, and is loved and respected by all who know him.



DR. LEE.

Christopher Barragry, who was practising as a Doctor in London since 1913, is now settled in the town of Tipperary and is doing well there.

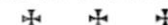
F. Walsh is with one of the leading engineering firms in Cork.



Timothy Liston has passed his final law examination and is practising in Charleville. **Patrick Liston** is studying law in Dublin. **C. McCarthy** is a solicitor in Ballybunion.

Tom O'Brien, of Boru House, Limerick, is a qualified veterinary surgeon, having passed the final in Dublin last December.

In the Munster and Leinster Bank **William Guerin** is in Cork; his brother **Joseph Guerin** has moved from the Rathkeale branch to Bandon. **Edward O'Sullivan** is stationed in Limerick, and keeps up his cricket in his spare hours. **Patrick Walsh** was for a while in the Limerick Infirmary with apendicitis, but we are glad to hear that he is again at work at the Drumcollagher branch.



P. Considine is stationed at Cork. **Val. Egan**, of Partry, who is in the National Bank at Mallow, writes that his brother **Vincent Egan** has been appointed to the Doneraile branch: so they will be able to see a fair amount of each other at times. **George O'Connor** has been transferred to Tralee.



A GROUP OF PAST MUNGRET STUDENTS
AT MILLTOWN PARK, DUBLIN.

Back Row.—Rev. T. Maher, S.J.; Rev. M. Saul, S.J.; Rev. H. Johnston, S.J.
Front Row.—Rev. P. McCartney, S.J.; Rev. J. Croke, S.J.; Rev. J. Delaney, S.J.

George O'Brien, formerly of Patrickswell, Limerick, is stationed at Tallow, Co. Waterford, and **Joubert McDonnell** is, we hear, at Youghal. **Tom Mulcair**, who paid us a visit in May, has moved from Castle-reagh to Roscommon; and **William Murphy** is also in the National Bank.

James Maloney is apprenticed to a chemist at Kingstown. **David Coyle** is working for his father with the firm of Coyle and Co., tea merchants, Dublin.

John Frost is in business in Cork. **Edward Twomey** is an accountant in one of the leading houses in that city. **Edwin Johnson** is in the family provision business in Rathkeale. **Timothy Madigan** is farming at home at Shanagolden. **Jack O'Connor** also is very busy these war times in the cattle trade.

Gerald Macauley is in the family provision business at home; as also is **John Donegan** of Fermoy. **John Liston** is farming at home, and is prominent at the local coursing matches. **John MacNamara** and **Lewis MacNamara** are farming at home in Croom. **Patrick Morrissey** and **John O'Connor** are at home in Charleville at business. **Patrick Normile** is farming in Athea, Co. Limerick. **Aubrey B. Hayes** is at home, as he has not been very well. **William Greene**, of Ballinasloe, has a big farm with his brother near Athlone. **William Galvin** is in business at home at Carrick-on-Suir.

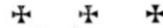


Louis Baker, of Dingle, after studying at the Cahirciveen school, got an appointment as wireless operator. He has been torpedoed once.

We hear that **Edmund O'Neill**, of Kinsale, is engaged to be married to Miss Deasy, who is, we

believe, sister to Richard Deasy, who was here some years ago. Best congratulations. Also to **Tom Cronin** of Waterford, who is engaged to Miss Walsh, a relation of one of our past pupils. Thomas is engaged in the milling business in his native city. Our good wishes also to **Dr. Edward King** on the occasion of his marriage with Miss K. Murphy of Dublin and Dalkey.

We tender our respectful sympathy to Father James Finucane, S.J., on the death of his father, Mr. P. Finucane, of Carrigparson, Co. Limerick, which took place at the beginning of the year. Also with Charles Casey on the death of his father, with Richard Laffan on the death of his father, Dr. Laffan of Cashel. Among our present pupils with R. Ahern on the death of his mother, and with James Neylan and Patrick Walsh respectively on the death of their fathers.



Father William Stephenson, S.J., who was appointed to the College staff last autumn, and who has a growing reputation as a preacher, was at school here from 1895 to 1898. In the National Bank, **Joseph Stephenson** (M. Coll. 1893), who was sub-manager at Clonmel, has been appointed manager of the branch office lately opened at Bagenalstown. **Paul Stephenson** was here from 1893 to 1895, and was the best athlete of his time. He has seen active service in East Africa. In 1916 he was badly wounded, a bullet having lodged too near the spine to be extracted. He is in business in Capetown. Another brother (1905-1911) **Bernard Stephenson**, has travelled a great deal, and is now in Sydney, where he has a government appointment. He contemplates taking up business with a fellow Irishman whom he knew at home. Father Stephenson is bringing out a new edition of the well known prayer book: "The Child of Mary," which should appear in the month of June.

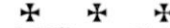


Dan Hayes, who was in the National Bank, Dublin, joined the colours and is now a Lieutenant in the Royal Air Corps. **Dick Fitzgerald** also has a commission in the army. He is attached to a machine gun corps, and has been in Italy for some time. **William A. E. Hickey** is in the Royal Field Artillery, and was in France lately, as also were



MR. J. STEPHENSON.

Fred Hall (Limerick), and **Tom O'Brien** (Buttevant). **J. Cussen** too is in the army. **Jack O'Brien**, of Limerick, who has now a commission went to Abyssinia with his regiment, the Leinsters, last October. **John D'Arcy** is in the army and his elder brother, **James D'Arcy** is practising as a solicitor in Tipperary. **Dr. Matt. Graham** (R.A.M.C.) after a couple of years at the front in France is now in India. His brother **Edward Graham** is practising as a dentist in Limerick since January.



Frank Healy, of Milltown Malbay, who joined the army in the early days of the war and is a sergeant in the Garrison Artillery, has had some thrilling experiences at the front. He was wounded on three separate occasions. During the taking of Thiepval he and three others were in a captured German dug-out when the doorway was blown in by a shell, and they were buried under the debris.

"We had not a candle or even a match. Having neither shovel nor pick, there was nothing for it but to scrape away with our hands, towards a faint glimmer of light, which we did till the blood nearly came through our fingers. Working thus in relays we made a passage out to the world above in two days and a night. I really thought our end had come—we prayed as we never did before—things like this make one think of the other world in earnest. While we were buried the battle raged overhead; we could hear distinctly the guns and traffic above us, and, what added

to our misery, we did not know who would be on top when we got out; but fortunately for us it was our side, and we found that Thiepval had been taken without our aid. More recently at Passchendaele I had been ordered to take some fifty pack horses with ammunition to the firing line. We got there all right, but when coming back we found that the enemy had blown down the bridge over the Steenbecke river. We got the horses across as well as we could, all but the last pair, one of whom broke away. I galloped after the breakaway, caught him and went round another way by a village, Landmarch. Here a shell hit my horse just behind the saddle and striking the ground exploded, blowing the horse to pieces. I was blown about thirty yards away with the horse's head and shoulders, and lay there for about three hours till picked up by some infantry men. I never lost consciousness till operated on. One splinter pierced the lung, and ultimately thirty-one were taken out of the wound. Altogether I have had four horses shot under me, and been wounded three different times in two years and a quarter."



We are glad to hear that **Sergeant Healy** has picked up considerably during his stay at St. John's Hospital, Limerick. His brother, **William Healy**, who was also at Mungret, is in the bank at Ennistymon. Another brother, Edward, who was in the Dublin Fusiliers, was reported missing, having



PHOTO BY]

[KEOGH BROS.

GROUP OF PAST MUNGRET AND CRESCENT STUDENTS AT
MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Back Row.—Rev. C. Moriarty (Crescent), Rev. T. Mahon, Rev. P. Lynch, Rev. R. Deasy.
Front Row.—Rev. E. Hartnett, Rev. J. Kennedy (Crescent), Rev. T. Dunphy, Rev. P. Vaughan, Rev. W. Lillis.

been buried in a trench that was blown in, but was rescued, and finally recovered, so that he is now on active service as a mechanic in the air corps.

* * *

Father James Murphy, C.F., of Christchurch, N.Z., passed here in January on his way home to Kerry. He has been chaplain for some time, first on a hospital ship and recently on a troopship from N.Z., with 300 Catholics out of 1,000 men. He expected to go to the front after a stay in England. He looked well and as fresh as ever.

Louis Covleers paid us a flying visit during a leave of 14 days from the Belgian front. He has been doing Red Cross work, acting as "brancardier," &c.; he contrives to do a certain amount of study meanwhile, and expected to go up for an examination at Havre with some other seminarists.

Eddie Gill, of Nenagh, who did a course of agriculture at the Model Farm, Glasnevin, has gone to Colorado to an uncle of his.



REV. J. MURPHY.

In March **Father Thomas Butler, C.S.S.R.**, paid us a visit. He is stationed at Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick, where another old pupil of Mungret, **Father Patrik Leo**, is Rector. We take this opportunity of congratulating the Holy Fathers on the success of the grand Sodality of the Holy Family, the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of which is to be celebrated in June. In the letter of approbation from the Pope to their Father General we notice that His Holiness in referring to the Irish uses the phrase:—"Whose most splendid praise is to have retained the Catholic Faith with the utmost constancy." **Owen O'Neill**, who was here last year, is in the Redemptorist Noviceship at Dundalk, where he hopes to be professed next September, and after that to join at Esker several of the past Mungret students who are now in that religious house.

Michael McCarthy, of Tipperary, writes that he is helping his father to manage their two places "You would be surprised at the shortage of farm-hands caused by the joining up of men during this war." **William Ryan**, Central Hotel, Cashel, has quite recovered from the severe illness he had last year. We are the more glad to hear this on account of his large family of six children. He mentions that **Joseph Connolly** is numbered among the old married men, and is getting on splendidly. He is engineer to the Urban and District Councils and to the Guardians.

* * *

We have pleasure in congratulating **Austin Clarke** on having been appointed to a Professorship in English at University College, Dublin.

John Burke, T. M. Loftus, and **Michael Sheehan** took the B.A. Degree last year. The last named is now studying at All Hallows. **Joseph Walsh** (1902-1903) took the M.A. with Honours in French last October, and also passed the First Law Examination in the National University. **M. Danaher** also took the M.A. Degree with first class honours last year. At the same time **J. W. Morrin** (of Swinford) took the B.A. with honours, and is now reading for the LL.B. and the Solicitors' Final. **John McCarthy** got the B.A. last year, and is now doing the LL.B.

* * *

R. D. F. Johnson took the LL.B. with first class honours: he is now preparing for the Solicitors' Final, as also is **B. A. Lee**, who passed the Intermediate last year. **Dermot Gleeson, B.A.**, is apprenticed to a solicitor and is reading for the Intermediate. **J. P. McCurtin** passed in Legal and Political Science in the National. **Michael Dwyer**, Solicitor, is practising at Arklow, since Dan. Bergin left that town for Australia owing to weak health.



DIARY.

From Notes supplied by D. MURPHY, J. DEVLIN, P. O'DONNELL and E. HARTNETT.

Aug. 28th.—Apostolics return. We all regret the departure of Fr. O'Kelly. He has been appointed Minister at Rathfarnham. Fr. Stephenson takes his place as Sub-Moderator. Retreat begins.



Sept 2nd.—Business as usual.

Sept. 3rd.—Even holidays must come to an end, and so, albeit reluctantly, we return again to "the old spot." As usual changes are numerous, there being a large influx of newcomers into III. and IV. Clubs.

Sept. 4th.—We make a grand tour of inspection this morning. It would seem that an army of painters had been let loose here during our absence. Even the chapel has not escaped the universal assault of the paint brush. Indeed it looks as if there had been a Zepp raid, for one of the stained glass windows in the chapel is partially broken. Many past Apostolics paid us a visit to-day, including Fr. Nevin, just home from Genoa, and Fr. Murphy, who is C.F. in Mesopotamia.

Sept. 5th.—A set of shower-baths, "operating under the most modern and approved principles," have been recently set up.

Sept. 9th.—Consecration of Studies. Cricket after lunch.

Sept. 12th.—As a result of the elections for officials D. Murphy is Captain of the House, R. Fitzpatrick Secretary, and T. Hogan Committee man. A half-day was granted to celebrate the occasion, and as the weather was fine we had cricket.

Sept. 16th.—Walks after lunch, with the inevitable result that apples are at a discount when we return. We bid farewell to "summer time" to-night.



PHOTO BY [D. MURPHY.]
"MUNGRET BROKE AWAY."

Sept. 18th.—Half-day in honour of Rev. C. Sheehan, M.C., C.F., who visited us a few days ago. Our annual Retreat begins to-night, conducted by Rev. Thomas Murphy, S.J. The good old custom of "keening" during the last few minutes of recreation has completely died out.

Sept. 19th.—A monastic silence reigns everywhere. III. and IV. Clubs play football or go on walks in the interval between the lectures. Nevertheless a few zealous youths insisted on undergoing the full rigour of the Retreat.

Sept. 20th.—The Apostolics had a picnic on Tory Hill to-day. Fr. Stephenson did his utmost to make the outing a success, and we had a most enjoyable day.

Sept. 22nd.—Retreat ends, and everyone's tongue is loosed again. We were all deeply impressed by the lectures. Long walks after breakfast. The Junior Apostolics walked (so they say) to Castle Troy; the Seniors returned weary and footsore after a long tramp to Delmege Glen. The Lay Boys had a delightful Concert in the evening.

Sept. 24th.—Volunteers to help at the threshing were very numerous to-day. Some of the Philosophers distinguished themselves by their herculean efforts.

Sept. 27th.—Fr. A. Flynn, Pat Tobin and John O'Brien visited their Alma Mater.

Sept. 29th.—Feast of St. Michael. As the joke about the geese is almost as ancient as the geese themselves we refrain from inflicting it on a long-suffering public. Sodality elections were held this evening.

Oct. 2nd.—Feast of the Holy Angels. Half-day; I. Club Second XV. beat II. Club XV. after a hotly contested match.

Oct. 11th.—The Second Thursday play-day has been transferred to the Vacation. May we suggest a better plan? Let us have our free day as usual, and then extend the Vac. It seems the obvious thing.

Oct. 14th.—The first outmatch of the season, against the Catholic Institute, was played to-day. The result was a draw. Great room for improvement in the play of our team.

Oct. 15th.—An interesting letter from Rev. Fr. Pierre Martens, S.J., missionary in Teché-li, China, was read in the Apostolics' refectory this evening. It contained much valuable information for our future missionaries to China.

Oct. 18th.—Fr. O'Leary, S.J., is at present here examining the seismological instruments. He has been stationed in Rathfarnham Castle since 1915.



PHOTO BY [D. MURPHY.]
"AFTER A FIERCE STRUGGLE T. LAWLESS SCORED."

Oct. 21st.—The Philosophers, aided by Middle Grade defeated Senior and Junior Grades after a most strenuous game.

Oct. 28th.—An unexpected fall of snow last night. It soon disappeared under a

warm sun. At 12.30 the House team went forth to do battle with a strong past-Crescent team brought out by Fr. Dillon-Kelly, S.J. It was the best match we have had since the season opened, and we won 8 points to nil.

Oct. 30th.—Tercentary of St. Alphonsus Rodriguez. Half-day.

Oct. 31st.—Hallow E'en. The Customs and Excise Departments were kept busily engaged searching for contraband among the incoming parcels and hampers.

Nov. 1st.—Feast of All Saints. High Mass was sung by Fr. Coghlan. The House team travelled to Roscrea this morning to play against that college. Roscrea scored four times in the first fifteen minutes. Then the old Mungret spirit asserted itself,

Nov. 7th.—Brown bread made its appearance this evening in our Refectory. The Censor has suppressed the comments that were made on the article.

Nov. 13th.—Feast of St. Stanislaus Kotska, S.J. Half-day and League matches. After tea Rev. Fr Rector delivered a most interesting lecture on the Tyrol. The lecture was illustrated by a fine selection of slides.

Nov. 18th.—Out match against a team from Tipperary. Michael McCarthy, who was here last year, captained the Visitors' XV. Mungret won 25 points to 3.

Nov. 23rd.—Free day for the Clouanna Coursing. We had a most enjoyable day, and all got back safely—though some members of III. and IV. Clubs took three



PHOTO BY [D. MURPHY.] 4.40 P.M.

and our team got to work, scoring twice before the end. We were entertained most hospitably after the match, and returned well pleased with our day's outing.

The Senior Apostolics went for a long walk towards a certain apple-garden, but missed their way and the apples also. The Juniors had a paper chase, but abandoned the hares when the trail led through an orchard. Motto for the Seniors—Have a paper chase.

Nov. 4th.—Rugby matches. III. Club, amidst much applause, succeeded in lowering the colours of II. Club. In the Seniors, Philosophy and Middle Grade beat the rest 50 points to nil.

or four hours to perform the return journey.

Dec. 2nd.—The first match for the Cannock Cup resulted in a victory for Mungret. A number of aeroplanes were seen passing over the College.

Dec. 3rd.—Feast of St. Francis Xavier. High Mass was sung by Fr. Murphy. Fr. O'Leary preached an eloquent panegyric on the saint. "The Mineral Workers" was acted by the Apostolics in the evening. A notice of the play will be found elsewhere, but we cannot forbear to express our admiration here for the splendid acting of the Apostolics.

Dec. 4th.—Rev. Fr. Henneghan, of the Maynooth Mission to China, gave us an

interesting lecture in the chapel on the aims and ideals of the mission. Fr. Henneghan spoke with much earnestness and effect.

Dec. 6th.—An official communique informs us that we go home on the 20th inst.

Dec. 8th.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Eighteen new members were received into the Sodality B.V.M. this morning. After lunch we played Roscrea College. Mr. O'Sullivan, the well-known Garryowen full-back, was referee. The field was very heavy, with the result that it often became impossible to know whether you were tackling an opponent or your own man. The result of the match was a draw. In the evening the Seniors



PHOTO BY] CRICKET IN I. CLUB. [KEOGH BROS.

discussed the motion, "That Ireland acted unwisely in assisting Charles I." At 9.15 all retired to rest, and "this was the end of a perfect day."

Dec. 9th.—Second performance of the "Mineral Workers." Lord Emly was present, and at the end of the play his lordship obtained two playdays for us.

Dec. 10th.—Lord Emly's free day. Aeroplanes have now become quite a common sight in this vicinity. Some have been heard to express the wish that they may practice bomb throwing over the College.

Dec. 15th.—Christmas exams. begin.

Dec. 17th.—A brilliant Aurora Borealis to-night. The I. Club "night watchers

of the sky" studied the phenomenon from the dormitory windows until their scientific ardour was cooled by the chill night air.

Dec. 19th.—The exams. conclude, and we pack our trunks. At 8 o'clock the annual report and distribution of prizes took place. A few topical songs and orchestral music added enjoyment to the proceedings, and then the term closed with the solemn *Te Deum*.

Dec. 20th.—The breaking up of the happy family. We leave for home accompanied by snow and rain. But the elements cannot damp our spirits, and with many a parting cheer and rousing chorus we speed away home.

Dec. 21st.—Apostolics go home-to-day. A Happy Christmas to all!

Jan. 19th.—Apostolics return. Deep gloom on all faces.

Jan. 21st.—Our month's holiday has ended, and at frequent intervals this evening cargoes of dejected-looking youths are dumped down at the "bunker" door. A new system of numbering everything be'onging to each individual has been introduced; and though it has its merits, one cannot help overhearing references to "convicts," "penal servitude," and such like. We greatly miss the familiar face of Br. Purcell, who has been transferred to Milltown Park. His place here is to be filled by Br. Brady. Heartiest congratulations to Fr. Casey on his complete recovery.

Jan. 22nd.—The black cloud of desolation and home-sickness broods over the college. As we pace the corridors we are conscious that some familiar object is missing. Oh, yes! That great masterpiece, "The Triumph of Hugh O'Neill" has disappeared. The report is current that it was bought at a fabulous price for the Apostolics refectory.

Jan. 25th.—Hurling started this evening amid much enthusiasm. There promises to be good material for a House team this year. Paul Mulcahy and Patrick Moloney paid us a visit this evening. Louis Ceuleers, a Belgian student who was studying here for a short time in 1916, has

Feb. 9th.—The first hurling out-match of the season—Presentation College, Cork. Weather conditions were decidedly unfavourable, but from the start the House team asserted its superiority and won easily. An auspicious beginning!

Feb. 12th.—Half-day for Carnival. Some of our young hopefuls spent the afternoon recreation in formulating Lenten resolutions. We refrain from quoting samples.

Feb. 17th.—Hurling for all. The most interesting match was that between the Philosophers and the House, the Peripatetics winning by a narrow margin. Latterly most terrifying stories and ru-



PHOTOS BY] D. MURPHY, [KEGGH BROS.
J. CONWAY, Captain of House.
J. MELLETT, Captain II. Club.

returned from the front for a short holiday here this week.

Feb. 1st.—Feast of St. Brigid. Early sleeps are granted in honour of the National Patroness.

Feb. 2nd.—Purification B.V.M., and a half-day. Some very vigorous and interesting hurling matches were played.

Feb. 3rd.—The blessing of St. Blaise was given after tea this evening. As a youthful wag observed, "Those who went last got most 'grace.'"

mours have been circulating concerning a ghost in the Third Club Dormitory.

Feb. 17th.—The first Apostolic debate of the term was held this evening after supper. The subject dealt with Grattan's Parliament, and is reported elsewhere. After a lively discussion the motion was carried.

Feb. 23rd.—A half-day has been granted for a match with Cork University. Soon after lunch the teams lined out, and we were treated to a fine display of hurling.

The game from start to finish was closely contested, but ended in a victory for Mungret. E. and G. Lahiff, who were here five or six years ago, both played for the visitors.

Feb. 24th.—Second Apostolic debate. The action of the "Wild Geese" in enlisting in the service of France was critically examined and approved of by the majority of the house.

March 3rd.—This afternoon the College hurlers added to their laurels by defeating the "Young Irelands" team. The visitors included four Limerick county players, so the House team deserves to be congratulated on its victory. The match was played in the Market Fields before an immense crowd.

March 5th.—After tea we were treated to a very brilliant and erudite lecture on "The Architectural Glories of Ancient Greece," by Fr. J. M. Murphy, S.J. He had a splendid and valuable collection of slides.

March 7th.—Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas. The Philosophers' excursion postponed. This is indeed veripathetic!

March 9th.—The House hurling team travelled to Cork to-day, and after a good match again beat the University team. The team got a magnificent reception in "the rebel city," and had a thoroughly enjoyable day. The news of our victory was telegraphed to the College and received with enthusiasm.

March 10th.—Some of the Philosophers went in to St. John's Cathedral this morning to witness the consecration of Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, the new Bishop of Limerick. The Archbishop of Cashel was the consecrating prelate, and the Bishop of Waterford preached. The whole ceremony was most magnificent and impressive.

March 11th.—Fr. Cahill, S.J., our old Rector, who came down from Galway for the consecration ceremony, delivered a very interesting lecture this evening on "Ireland, the oldest Nation in Europe."

March 17th.—Feast of St. Patrick. As there was no study of any kind, type or

description, it was "a perfect playday." In the morning the Second XV. of I. Club defeated the First XV. of II. Club after a most exciting struggle. In the afternoon we went to Limerick to see a hurling match between Claughan and Caherline. After tea we were treated to an excellent concert on the wooden corridor.

March 18th.—Free day. The Senior Apostolics walked to Castle Troy, the Juniors spent theirs amongst the tombs at Crecora. We think that a walk to Crecora is more suitable for retreat time than for a feast day of the national Apostle. I. Club went to Adare, II. Club to Croom, III. and IV. Clubs to Ferrybridge. Solemn Benediction after tea. At 8 o'clock we had a most interesting lecture on Birds by Fr. Kennedy, S.J., of the Crescent.

March 20th.—This evening Fr. Thomas Murphy, S.J., gave an exceedingly instructive talk on "Preaching" to the Apostolics and Lay Philosophers.

March 21st.—Hurling matches for all divisions. In the final of the Billiards tournament P. Hayes beat J. Mulcahy. F. Dooley won the Junior final.

March 23rd.—First presage of approaching holidays—the Easter exams. begin.

March 24th.—Out-match against Boher played at the Market Fields. Our team was led on to the field by two of our pipers. After an exciting match Mungret won. Limerick v. Tipperary county match followed immediately after. The services of our pipers were requested, and Limerick and Tipperary took the field to the martial music of the College pipes.

March 28th.—Lay boys return home. As the Apostolics could not be torn away from their studies they were allowed to remain in the College during the vacation.

March 30th.—Departure of the Philosophers under weeping skies.

April 1st.—Happy Feast to all whom it may concern. The Apostolics went to Adare to see the aeroplanes. Unfortunately an unsuitable day was selected and they were forced to return without seeing the machines.

April 6th.—The Easter vacation has quickly come to an end, and the Lay Boys pour in again this evening.

April 8th.—To-day we celebrate the Feast of the Annunciation. Walks in the afternoon. Rainy weather has set in.

April 14th.—Hurling match with Claughaun, the Senior County Champions. As we were without the services of T. Lawless and E. Wynne, our best forwards, we suffered a reverse, the first of the season. Still it was an honourable defeat.

April 21st.—The Anti-Conscription Pledge, formulated by the Irish Hierarchy, was solemnly administered to the Community and Boys this morning by Rev. Father Rector. After lunch we played the Caherline hurlers and defeated them.

April 23rd.—National Workingmen's Holiday. A holiday was not granted, on the ground that we could not be classified as workers. We appeal to the Prefect of

Studies! In the evening the Pledge was signed by all.

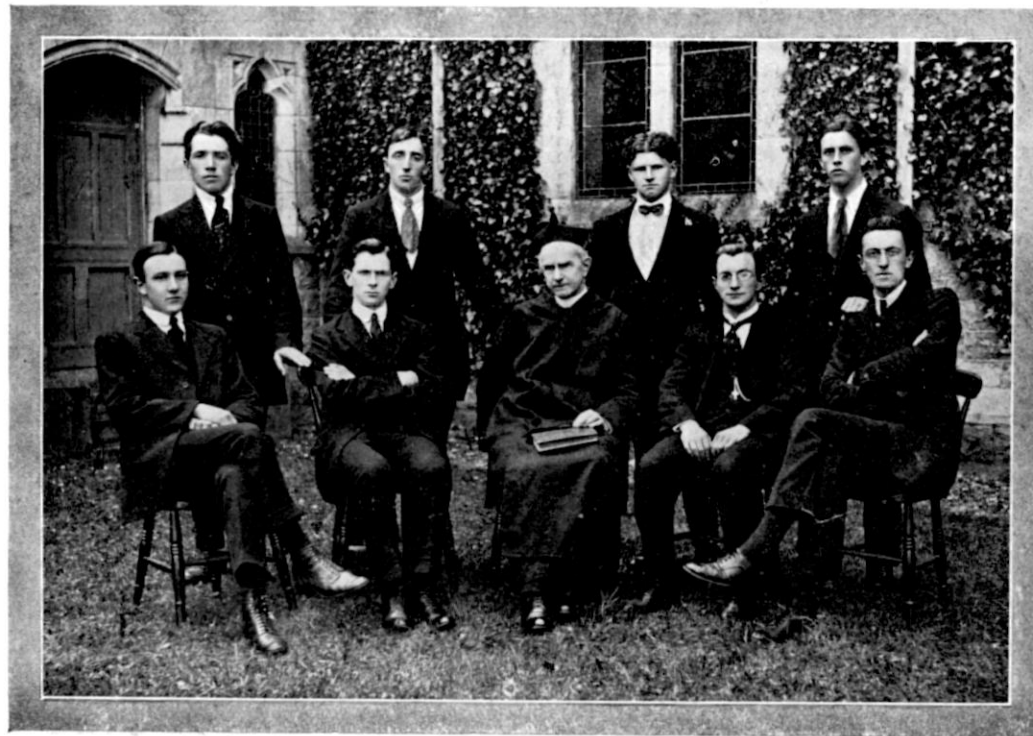
April 28th.—The photographer has come amongst us to-day, and everyone has, of course, arranged his toilette to the last point of perfection. The results will be seen throughout these pages.

May 3rd.—First Friday of the month. The National Novena to Our Lady of Lourdes was commenced to-day.

May 5th.—The Apostolic officials had their annual excursion, and spent an enjoyable day in the Clare glens.

May 6th.—Father Nerney, who has not been in the best of health for some time past, went away to-day to recuperate. We wish him a very speedy recovery.

May 9th.—Ascension Thursday, and a free day. Cricket matches. After tea many of the more energetic youths indulge in the fascinating game of "rounders" on the gravel.



LAY PHILOSOPHERS, 1917-18.

Back Row.—W. O'Connell, R. Fitzpatrick, E. Kissane, F. Fitzgerald.
Front Row.—R. Hennessy, D. Murphy, Rev. W. Kane, S.J., J. Devlin, P. O'Shaughnessy.

May 12th.—First preludes to the approaching holidays—the Religious Knowledge examinations. Comments on the papers have been deleted by a merciless censor. The House XI. played a match in Cricket against the Catholic Institute team. The Institute batting first compiled a total of 78, and then the House secured 27 for 3 wickets, thus leaving the match a very creditable draw.

May 19th.—Whit Sunday. Father P. Carey, who was Senior Apostolic Prefect, 1912-14, and recently ordained at Carlow, said the Boy's Mass. High Mass, commencing at 10.15, was sung by Rev. Father Frost. The Community played the House, and came out best with 149 runs, as against 98 for the House. Father Frost made the highest score with 70. The Tennis Tournament started this morning. There were a large number of entries. The usual open air May devotions were conducted very successfully after tea.

May 20th.—Whit Monday. Some genius hit upon the happy idea of holding impromptu sports. J. Devlin won the 100 yards, T. Lawless the mile, and T. Hogan the high jump. The sack race and such items greatly added to the humorous side of the afternoon's sport. The promoters of the meeting deserve congratulations.

* * *

APOSTOLIC LITERARY ACADEMY.

THE Apostolic Literary Academy held its meetings as usual on Sunday evenings. The following officials were elected for 1917-1918:—President, L. Lehmann; Hon. Sec., P. O'Donnell; Assistant Sec., J. English. The questions of Votes for Women, International Arbitration, the Irish Poor Law System, State Censorship on works of Literature were amongst the subjects discussed. The questions were handled with ability, and the discussions always proved most instructive. During the session papers dealing chiefly with Irish History were read by each of the members in turn. Those studying the Second Year's course of Philosophy preached a short sermon on the vigils of the greater feasts. Both sermons and papers were criticised at the Academy meetings by members appointed for the purpose.

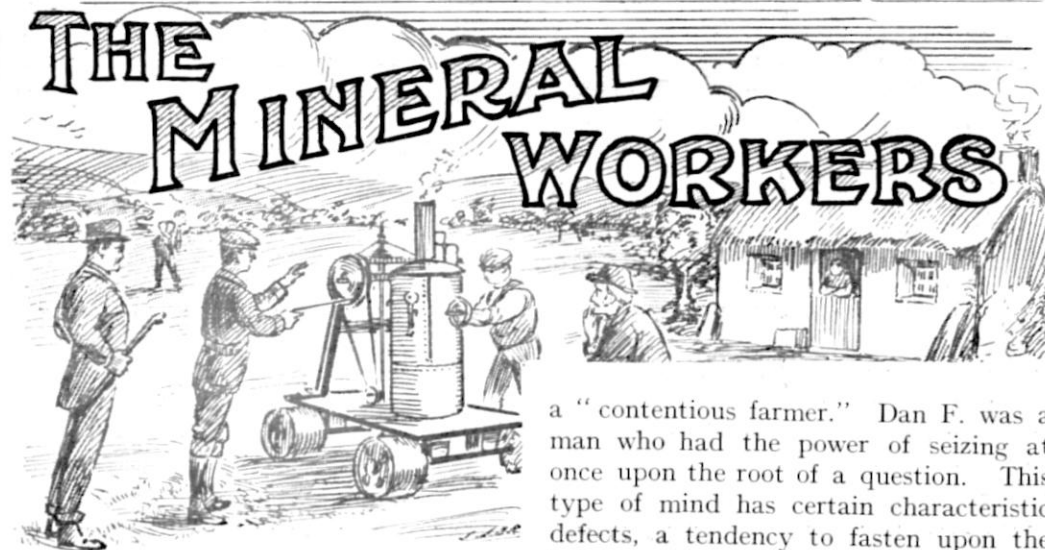
P. M. O'DONNELL, Hon. Sec.



PHOTO BY]

III. CLUB HURLING XV.

[KEOGH BROS.



ON December 3rd the Senior Apostolics produced William Boyle's play, "The Mineral Workers." Our readers are, no doubt, aware of the main outlines of the plot. Stephen J. O'Reilly returns from America with the reputation of a famous inventor and engineer. He is coming back to his native land, to give it the benefit of his genius. He finds, however, that his advanced American ideas cut roughly across the old-world mentality of Ned Mulroy. The hiss and clang of machinery, the fevered search for wealth beneath the green sod were things that harmonised ill with the ideas of one who loved to do "the old things in the old way." But Stephen J. has friends in the citadel. Ned's son Patrick and Ned's old friend Uncle Bartle are keenly enthusiastic about the new inventions and plans.

O'Reilly would doubtless in time have overcome the prejudices of Ned Mulroy, had there not been a more serious rival to cope with in the person of Dan Fogarty,

a "contentious farmer." Dan F. was a man who had the power of seizing at once upon the root of a question. This type of mind has certain characteristic defects, a tendency to fasten upon the inherent deficiencies of things human and to ignore what is of real value. Stephen O'Reilly was an American inventor. Now to Dan's mind an invention, especially if it was an American invention, was simply a piece of machinery that was supposed to do something and did nothing. In support of his judgment he could point to the scrap-heap where the bones of so many an invention bleached in the sun. On the other hand he was utterly blind to the substantial success of inventions and did not for a moment consider the particular merits of Reilly's discoveries. Stephen J. was an American inventor, and therefore a fraud. It was in the nature of the contentious farmer to profit by any opportunity that would make good the correctness of his judgment.

Such an opportunity presented itself in the course of time. The mining operations were not attended with the immediate success that O'Reilly expected. After a year of labour he was threatened with a shortage of water to work the engines. The only means of supplying this de-

iciency was to tap the neighbouring lake by cutting a channel through Fogarty's land. Fogarty, of course, refused to allow this, and ruin stared Stephen J. in the face. A complicated diplomatic warfare ensues, in which Fogarty's creditors are unscrupulously employed. In the end Dan gives in, makes peace with his opponent, and Stephen J. proceeds unhindered with his work.

"The Mineral Workers," as the above summary shows, is an Irish Revival Play, a picture of modern Irish life. As such it lends itself to full and accurate interpretation by an Irish actor. Yet the very fact that it deals with life as we know it makes the audience more keenly critical. The slightest defect becomes magnified by our knowledge of the reality. If then the work of the actor is simplified by his instinctive

knowledge of Irish character, this is counterbalanced by the fact that he must reproduce the Irishman for an Irish audience. The actor in one of William Boyle's comedies stands in a fierce light.

The play was a complete success. The whole house was delighted and eagerly looked forward to the second performance on December 7th. Each player understood his part and reproduced it with those delicate touches that seemed, one would have thought, to be inseparable from the living original. The enthusiasm of Pat Mulroy had all the gushing hopefulness of youth, so different from the practical energy of Uncle Bartle, the old man with the bright intellect and the mind open to new ideas. Dan Fogarty's boisterous dogmatism, in keeping with the cast-iron logic of his mind, stood out in

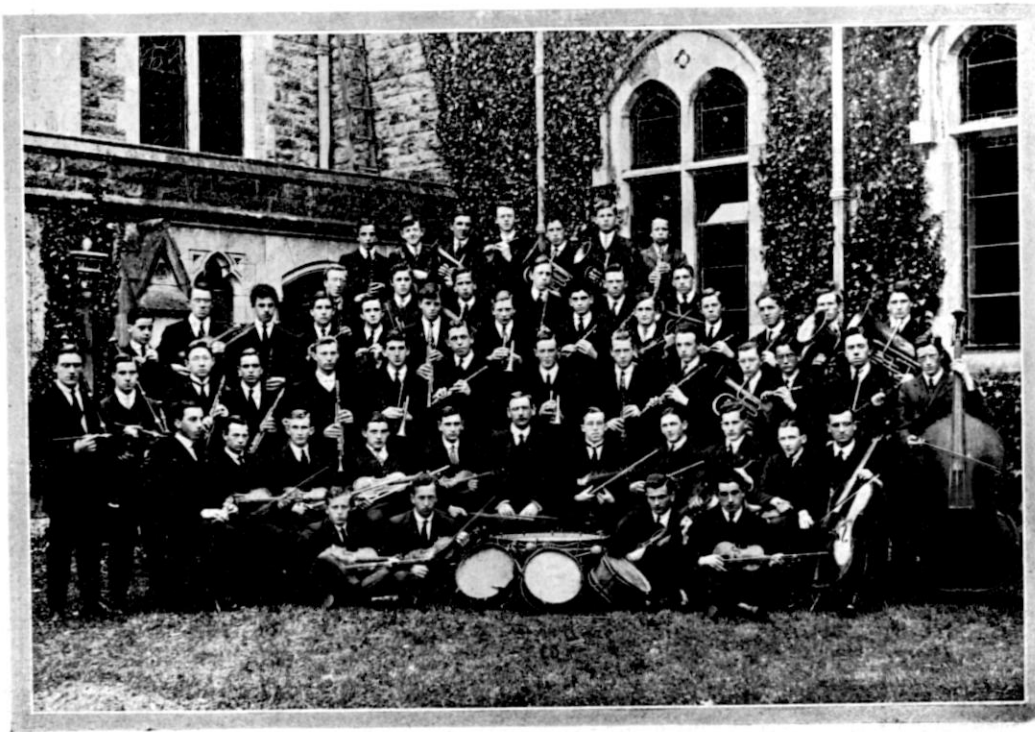


PHOTO BY]

THE APOSTOLICS' BAND.

[KEOGH BRCS

sharp contrast with the refined urbanity of Sir Thomas Musgrove. Stephen J. had picked up with his American accent the more essential traits of the American. The minor characters were well represented, and completed the picture, or we may say the living reality of Irish life as dramatised in the "Mineral Workers."

The chief part, that of Dan Fogarty, was played by Paddy O'Donnell. Dan lived on the stage on the two nights of the play. In acting the part of the loud-voiced contentious farmer there is the danger of tearing a passion to tatters and yet missing the very strong points of character. It is of vital importance for a player to understand that the storm and stress in Dan Fogarty's nature have their origin in a mind keenly sensitive to the logic of things, and not in any choleric disposition as with Douglas Cattermole in "The Private Secretary." Hence, while there must be plenty of violence, the actor must be careful to keep the passion in touch with its true source and to avoid mere anger. Paddy O'Donnell showed a full appreciation of this important aspect of Dan Fogarty's mind, and this, added to his delightful rendering of all the external traits and foibles of the contentious farmer, made his acting a complete success.

Tom Hartnett, in personating Stephen J. O'Reilly gave us the typical American. Conspicuous even above the American accent and drawl is that strange combination of "present day" realism and gloomy intensity that is noticeable in so many Americans. Tom Hartnett did not degenerate into the pessimism of Ned Mulroy, nor had he any of the "quick spirit" of Uncle Bartle. He was the American, with all his earnestness, his lack of sparkling humour, his freedom from the traditions of the past.

Space will not permit of a detailed criticism of each of the individual actors. W. Walshe's rendering of Ned Mulroy was excellent, and drew forth the praise of so judicious a critic as Lord Emlý. J. Hayes, E. Standen, and E. Glancy acquitted themselves well of their difficult roles. M. O'Carroll had all the polish and *bon ton* of the finished gentleman, while J. MacNamara gave us the rough, blustering stump-oratory of Casey, the Poor Law Guardian.

There is a splendid theatrical tradition in Mungret. Those of us who remember P. O'Shaughnessy and D. Gleeson in "The Private Secretary," or John Morris in "Macbeth," or T. Johnston in "Redemption"—not to go back to more distant years—will know what that standard is. The Senior Apostolics of this year have fully maintained the traditions of the past and kept alight the torch that has been handed down to them.

The training of the actors and the staging of the play were the joint work of Rev. A. Kelly, S.J., and Mr. Moore. Our best thanks are due to them for all the trouble they took in the tedious work of rehearsing and preparation. They have received ample recompense for their labour in the complete success of the play.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—

Sir Thomas Musgrove (a resident landlord)	M. O'Carroll.
Stephen S. O'Reilly (a returned American engineer)	T. Hartnett.
Dan Fogarty (a contentious farmer)....	P. O'Donnell.
Ned Mulroy (an old-fashioned farmer)....	W. Walshe.
Patrick (Ned's son; a smart young farmer)	J. English.
Uncle Bartle (a practical romancist)....	J. Maxwell.
Casey (a Poor Law Guardian).....	J. MacNamara.
Dick (an engine driver).....	P. Halligan.
Mrs. Walton (sister to Sir Thomas).....	J. Hayes.
Mary (Ned's wife).....	E. Glancy.
Kitty (Ned's daughter).....	E. Standen.

Sodality Notes.

Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.

Director :

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

Prefect.—D. P. Murphy.

Assistant.—J. O'Connell.

The Sodality of Our Lady has, during the past year, exercised a potent influence for good in the Collège, and has fully sustained its reputation in the task of promoting and fostering among the boys a true spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Mother of God. This was especially remarkable during the month of May.

As usual, the Sodality has been fertile in vocations. Three of last year's sodalists—A. Morrissey, R. Riordan, and O. O'Neill—are studying elsewhere for the priesthood, and six have returned to Mungret to follow the preliminary course in Philosophy.

Fr. Director, unfortunately, had to leave early in May owing to ill health, and since then his place has been filled by Fr. Tomkin. We wish Fr. Nerney a speedy recovery of health and vigour. We have much pleasure in recording that the great success of the Holy Childhood collections during the past two years has been wholly due to him.

The first reception of new members during the current year took place on December 8th, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, when eighteen candidates were admitted by Fr. Rector. They were:—P. Finn, D. Forde, J. F. Griffin, J. Guerin, P. Harris, J. McDonnell, F. Power, J. Brady, F. Coyle, P. Halligan, T. Hartnett, J. Hayes, J. J. Hennessy,

Secretary.—E. Kissane.

Sacristan.—R. Fitzpatrick.

E. Kennedy, A. Madigan, T. McGrath, A. Naughton, M. O'Carroll.

At the next reception, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, the following new members were received:—T. Bennett, W. Conway, G. Connell, B. Gubbins, J. Hyland, A. McAllister, A. Murphy, M. O'Connor, J. O'Loughlin, J. Purcell, J. Rafferty, P. Sheedy.

The following is a complete list of the Sodality for 1917-18:—

Lay Boys.—D. P. Murphy, E. Kissane, J. O'Connell, T. Garry, P. O'Shaughnessy, J. Devlin, R. Hennessy, T. Lawless, J. Lawless, T. Hogan, P. White, M. Ryan, M. Hayes, F. Power, J. Griffin, J. Guerin, P. Harris, L. Quigley, J. McDonnell, D. Forde, P. Finn, T. Bennett, W. Conway, B. Gubbins, A. McAllister, A. Murphy, M. O'Connor, J. Purcell, J. Rafferty, P. Sheedy.

Apostolics.—W. Walsh, J. McKenna, E. Wynne, J. Maxwell, E. Lane, M. McNamara, L. Lehmann, E. Standen, J. English, P. O'Donnell, H. Boyle, E. Glancy, J. McNamara, J. McGoldrick, M. Murray, R. Ahern, J. Brady, F. Coyle, P. Halligan, T. Hartnett, J. Hayes, E. Kennedy, T. McGrath, A. Madigan, A. Naughton, M. O'Carroll, G. Connell, J. Hyland, J. O'Loughlin.

DENIS P. MURPHY,

Prefect.

Sodality of the Holy Angels.

Director :

REV. FR. SPILLANE, S.J.

Prejec.—A. O'Reilly.

Assistant.—J. Hill.

Sacristan.—E. O'Reilly.

OUR Sodality has flourished during the past year, and the members have made good progress under the directorship of Fr. Spillane.

During the Christmas term while Fr. Spillane was away, the lectures were given by Fr. Minister. Early in October the sad news reached us of the early and unexpected death of Maurice O'Connell, who was our Prefect two years ago. The Stations of the Cross were publicly made by the Members of the Sodality for the repose of his soul.

The first reception of new members was held on December 16th, and the

following were admitted as members:—J. Conway, J. Noone, J. Power, T. O'Meara.

As a result of the second yearly elections D. Regan, P. Looney, D. Vaughan, C. Keran, M. O'Hea, J. Curtin, J. O'Meara, were admitted.

The Sodality now comprises the following members:—J. Hill, E. O'Reilly, A. O'Reilly, J. Conway, T. Widger, J. Noone, F. Dooley, J. Power, T. O'Meara, D. Regan, P. Looney, D. Vaughan, C. Keran, M. O'Hea, J. Curtin, J. O'Meara.

A. O'REILLY (*Prefect*).

* * *

The Agricultural School.

THE usual course of theoretic and practical agriculture was followed by the boys during the year, under the direction of Mr. Doolan, the Land Steward. The matter treated embraced the following subjects:—

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.

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 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.

The attendance at the Agricultural School is good, and the boys show great interest in the work. The threshing season gives full occupation to all, and much useful work was done. It is superfluous in these present times to speak upon the vital importance of education for the land.

Athletics.

FOOTBALL.

Captain.—Denis Murphy.
Vice-Captain.—R. Fitzpatrick.
1st Committee.—T. Hogan.

The Football Season this year was in many ways one of the most successful ever recorded in Mungret. Although but the second season of Rugby, we may, nevertheless, congratulate all on the prowess shown, not only in the "out matches" but also in the half-day games and the Inter-Club Matches.

From the very commencement of the season great earnestness and vigour was displayed by all the clubs. Few of the players had ever seen a Rugby Match outside their own grounds, yet very soon they grasped the fundamental principles of the game, and, by the close of the season, if perhaps they did not bring out the finer points of play, yet they could give as plucky and determined a display of a loose, dashing Rugby as could be desired.

The outstanding feature of the team's play was the grit and pluck shown in the sustained effort to "win at all costs," even when the chances looked black indeed. This was especially shown in the match against Roscrea—played away; at half-time the score against Mungret was 16 points to nil; yet, far from losing heart, the second half was fiercely contested, Mungret gaining six points and Roscrea failing to add a single score. And this against a much heavier team, highly-trained, and with a long tradition of success to uphold them. It is hard to single out the individuals to whom the highest praise is due in such an even team; but if dash and pluck are to be specially honoured, then we are bound to mention the names of Denis Murphy (*Captain*), Tom Lawless, and Dick Fitzpatrick, among the forwards, and Tom Hogan, J. Devlin and Frank Power among the backs.

Great promise was given among the Junior Clubs of coming players. Third Club especially showed "tip-top" form. Next year great things are expected from such fine footballers as Robbie Nolan, John Power, Conal O'Neill, Walter Ryan, and Tom Moore.

The House XV. played six "out matches" during the season, which resulted in 4 wins, 1 draw, and 1 defeat.

MUNGRET v. CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, Oct. 14th.

The first match of the season was played against the Catholic Institute. The visitors won the toss, and playing towards the House goal soon brought the ball into our territory. A series of scrums eased the pressure and brought the game to midfield. After a pretty bout of passing Garry got possession and, after some clever feinting, sent out to Delaney. Delaney, eluding the full, outstripped all the backs in a race down the field for a good try. After some smart midfield tussles play was again transferred to the home "25." A scrum near the line resulted in a try for the Institute. The kick went wide. On resuming play after half-time, Mungret took the offensive and kept it up to the end, but failed to add to the score. The Institute backs broke away several times, but were well tackled by our men. Our forwards were weak in the loose, but in the scrums they had matters pretty much their own way. Our best players were Hogan, Delaney and Lee; while for the visitors Quade, Harris and O'Donoghue were conspicuous. Fr. J. M. Murphy, S.J., refereed. The final score was:—

Mungret College—1 try (3 points).
Catholic Institute—1 try (3 points).

MUNGRET v. ROSCREA, November 1st.

All looked forward eagerly to this match with the famous Roscrea College XV. The match was played at Mount St. Joseph's. The Roscrea team pressed from the kick-off, and for some ten minutes had our backs on the defensive. O'Connor, the out-half, got possession at length and slipped over for the first try, which he also converted. The tackling of our backs was on the whole very weak and their passing defective. Intercepting a pass, Meade, the Roscrea left wing, flashed along the line, and had no difficulty in scoring. Roche converted from what seemed an impossible angle, and the Mungret backs now seemed, for a time at least, utterly demoralised. O'Connor got over for the third try, though an appeal was made on the ground of a throw forward. Soon after Roscrea scored again. Our forwards employed the ten minutes before half-time in attacking vigorously, while the home team made several dangerous rushes, which broke down before Hogan's splendid defensive play. In the beginning of the second half Roscrea attacked, but were driven back and kept pinned to their "25" for practically the rest of the game. Mungret made a

wonderful recovery, the forwards in particular playing with grim determination. McCarthy, our half, got the ball from a loose scrum, and bursting through touched down for a try. The kick at goal went low. After a series of hot scrums the home threequarter line got into motion and threatened our defences. But Hogan, as usual, was equal to the occasion. He found touch far down the field, and from the throw-in McCarthy cross-kicked. Quigley picked up and made a fine run, but was brought down near the line. Garry, however, took the pass and touched down. Hogan failed to convert, just grazing the upright. Mungret kept up the pressure to the end, but did not add to their score. The victory of the heavier and more experienced Roscrea team did not come as a surprise to us. Result:—

Roscrea College—2 goals 2 tries (16 points).
Mungret College—2 tries (6 points).

MUNGRET v. ROSCREA, December 8th.

The return match with Roscrea College was played on our own grounds. Mr. Frank O'Sullivan, the famous Garryowen full, kindly refereed, and notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions the game was well contested, and could not possibly

have been more exciting. Mungret won the toss, but from the kick off Roscrea rushed, and within five minutes McGowan, the half, had got over the line from a scrum in the home "25." The try was not converted, and then the Mungret forwards forced the play into their opponents' territory. It raged up and down for some ten minutes, scrums being fairly frequent. Soon after a penalty was awarded against the visitors for offside. Hogan took the kick and for a moment there was dead silence. Then as the ball was seen sailing beautifully over the bar there was a terrific outburst of applause. For the remainder of this half play was fairly even, but both sides were kept hard at work. The touch kicking of Piere, the House full back, was faultless, and the Mungret forwards, though on the whole much lighter than their opponents, proved quite equal to their work. The backs as a whole marked and tackled in splendid fashion. At half-time the score stood:—

Mungret—3 points.
Roscrea—3 points.

Rain fell soon after the resumption of play, and then the field became very heavy. After fifteen minutes' hard work neither side had secured any advantage until the visitors, pressing hard, forced



PHOTO BY]

HOUSE RUGBY XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

Back Row.—F. Fitzgerald, L. Quigley, J. Delaney, T. Lawless, R. Hennessy, J. Lawless.
Front Row.—G. O'Hara, J. Devlin, R. Fitzpatrick, D. Murphy (*Captain*), T. Hogan, E. Kissane, T. Piere.
On Ground.—D. McCarthy, F. Power.

a free near the line. The ball was kicked towards the goal and, a couple of scrums following, the Mungret forwards succeeded in relieving the pressure. For the remainder of the time the game was exclusively with the forwards and was a veritable battle of giants. It was surprising to see how the Mungret forwards packed together and carried the ball with them as the contest raged up and down the line. Touches were frequent, but neither side got an opening until O'Connor at length almost slipped through in the home "25." He was tackled magnificently on the very line by Devlin and carried bodily into touch. The situation was relieved from the throw-in, and then the Mungret backs and forwards combining splendidly carried the ball right to the Roscrea goal, where a scrum took place. The ball was then unfortunately kicked too hard and crossed the line, to be touched down by the defence. Shortly afterwards the final whistle went, bringing to a close the best Rugby match ever played by a Mungret team.

Mungret—1 goal (penalty) 3 points.

Roscrea—1 try 3 points.

CANNOCK CUP MATCHES (RUGBY).

MUNGRET v. CRESCENT COLLEGE (Under 15)

The above match was played on the Third Club ground on Sunday, December 2nd, and resulted in a good win for the Mungret juniors. For the greater part of the first half play was fairly even, but the Mungret combination did not seem to be at its best. It improved, however, as the players warmed to their work. Shortly before half-time a penalty was awarded against Crescent just on their "25," and C. O'Neill dropped a fine goal against the wind. Stimulated by this success, the Mungret halves set their backs going repeatedly, but the Crescent maintained a good defence, and no further score resulted before half-time. Shortly after the interval Power burst over near the corner for a try for Mungret. It was not converted, and after some good passing MacMahon got over for another unconverted try. Following another rush, O'Neill again dropped a goal from a free. Crescent forwards got away then from the centre kick, and almost succeeded in penetrating the defence, but their rush was stopped near the line. After a series of touches the Mungret backs got away again, and MacMahon scored near the posts. C. O'Neill converted and just before the end got over for the last try, which he failed to convert. The full-time score was:—

Mungret—3 goals (2 penalty) 3 tries 20 pts.
Crescent—Nil.

HURLING.

The national pastime was started this year immediately after the Christmas vacation. On account of the number of last year's players still with us, we expected to have a strong house team. Nor were we disappointed, as the following account of our matches will serve to show.

Captain.—Denis Murphy.

Vice-Captain.—R. Fitzpatrick.

Committee.—T. Hogan, T. Lawless.

There can be no doubt that at Mungret the most popular and the most successful game is Hurling. This year we beat all records. Seven "out matches" were played by the House Team, which resulted in six wins and only one defeat; and this latter at the hands of the Limerick County Champions, Claughaun. The victory that raised the enthusiasm of the school to the highest pitch was that won at Cork over the University 1st XV. Having previously defeated the University at home, Mungret travelled to meet the strongest combination that Cork could muster on their own grounds, and won by 7 goals and 2 points to 2 goals and 1 point. Right throughout the season Hurling was played with great keenness on the ordinary half-days. The presence of Father Rector, Father Frost, Mr. Gubbins and Mr. Kelly among the players was undoubtedly of the greatest assistance in making the "picked" matches so complete a success. The House XV. included four Apostolics, and to them we must give our heartiest praise—Eddie Wynne, Jack Hayes, Jack English and Jack McNamara could always be relied on to play a dashing, hardy game. It would not be fair to single out too sharply any individuals out of Mungret's "crack" team, yet whenever we speak of Mungret Hurling we cannot help thinking of our great full forward, Tom Lawless, and of Dick Fitzpatrick and Jack Hayes in the centre of the field.

MUNGRET v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK.

We travelled to Cork on Saturday, March 7th, to play the University, and, contrary to our expectations, were even more successful than in a previous encounter with this team. Mr. T. Blake (Sec.) and the other members of the University Club did all in their power to make our visit pleasant, and we thank them heartily for their kindness and hospitality. We quote extracts from the account of the match which appeared in the *Evening Echo*:—

"At the Mardyke grounds, Cork, the Mungret College hurlers continued their victorious career by beating the senior fifteen of University College on the score of 7 goals 2 points to 2 goals 1 point. Owing to the recent rain the ground was very heavy, and hence play was not of a very high standard, but still the Limerick team, who were superior in practically every department, well deserved their victory. Early in the game the Mungret forwards assumed the offensive, and after some good combination Ryan annexed a goal. Soon afterwards he again received the ball and centered to Lawless, who succeeded in raising the white flag for a minor. University next had their turn, and sent in a couple of hard shots, which Hogan saved in splendid style. Again attacking, Lucy sent across to McCarthy, who got in a good point at close range. University scored a goal from a free, and from this until half-time play was fast and furious, but no further score resulted. When the sides changed over the Corkmen at once pressed hard, but were repulsed after some terrific struggles in front of the Mungret goal. Lawless, getting the ball from Fitzpatrick, beat the full back and had no difficulty in scoring. Wynne quickly followed with another goal. Again on their

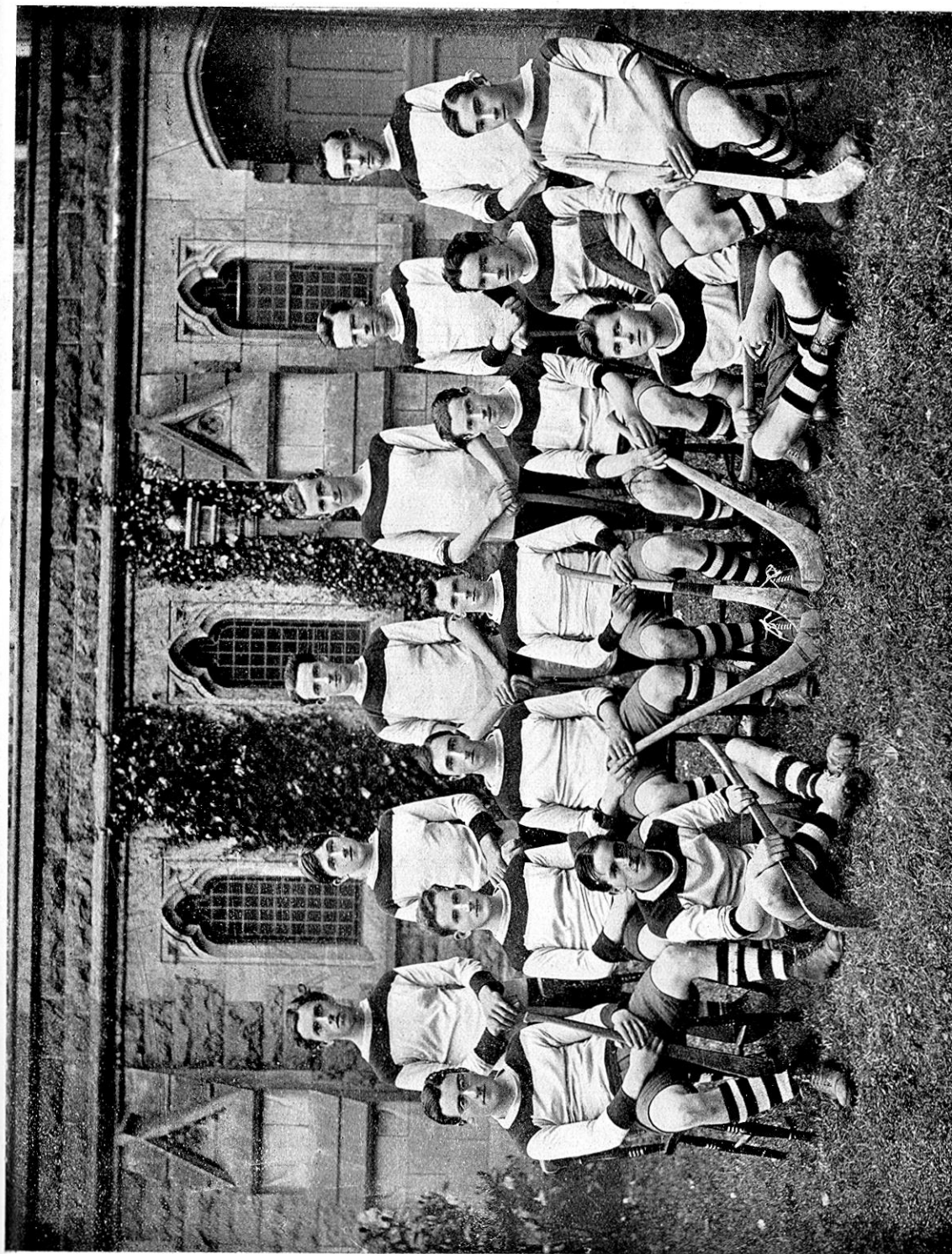


PHOTO BY

HURLING XV.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Back Row.—F. Fitzgerald, L. Quigley, J. Delany, T. Lawless, J. McNamara, E. Wynne.
Sitting.—J. English, J. Hayes, R. Fitzpatrick, D. Murphy (Captain), T. Hogan, W. O'Connell, J. Lawless.
On Ground.—M. Ryan, F. Power.

mettle, University strained themselves to the utmost, and Lucy, receiving from Lahiff, passed to McCarthy, who sent in an unplayable shot. The Mungret players returned to the attack, and Lawless got two goals in quick succession. Another dangerous attack by University was frustrated, and Hayes sent the leather across to Wynne. The latter player was fouled, and from the ensuing free Lawless got possession and again sent in a hot shot which completely beat the goalkeeper. Soon after the whistle blew, leaving the score:—

Mungret College—7 goals 2 points.
University College—2 goals 1 point.

MUNGRET v. BOHER.

We are indebted to *Sport* for extracts from the account of this match, which was played in Limerick before three thousand spectators:—

At the Markets Field, Limerick, on Sunday, 24th March, a very interesting hurling contest was witnessed between Mungret College and Boher. The students again upheld their reputation by winning comfortably. The result came as a surprise, for the Boher Club had fielded what was regarded as practically a county selection. The College team gave a delightful exhibition, and seemed perfectly trained. Mr. James Ryan, Secretary, County Board, refereed. The Collegians started well, and after the first couple of rushes Fitzpatrick got an opening and registered a minor from midfield. Boher then had their turn in attacking, and though the first rush was repulsed they came on again, and Ryan secured a goal. Mungret again attacked, but sent wide, and, play returning to the other end, Boher added on two further goals. Mungret attacked repeatedly, but failed to score. At the interval Boher led by 3 goals to a point. On resuming, Mungret got away at once, and some smart combination resulted in a goal by Lawless. The superior training of the College team now became manifest. Their defence was absolutely faultless throughout this half. Hayes sent up to Power, who with a long shot succeeded in raising the green flag. Excitement among the spectators was now intense, and it was heightened when Hogan scored the equalizing point for Mungret. The Boher combination was now obviously distressed, but was still dangerous. The Mungret defence, however, was invulnerable, and their forwards again got away. Ryan from a free scored another goal. Before the end the Collegians added two further points to their score, so that they emerged good winners. A noticeable feature of the game in the second half was that the Mungret forwards never once sent wide, while at the other end the ball only crossed the line once, thus testifying to the accuracy and splendid quality of the play. The final score was:—

Mungret College—3 goals 5 points.
Boher—3 goals.

MUNGRET v. CLAUGHAUN.

We eagerly looked forward to this match with the County champions, but when the day came we were forced to play without T. Lawless, E. Wynne and F. Fitzgerald, our three best forwards. The match was played Sunday, April 24th.

Soon after the game commenced Claughaun secured a goal, and an attack by our forwards failing, the visitors again scored. The play now ranged swiftly up and down the field until Ryan, with a long shot from the wing, scored the first goal for Mungret. Claughaun once more attacked vigorously, and despite the brilliant defence of the College backs succeeded in scoring twice before half-time. On the resumption of play Hayes got possession and sent well up towards the Claughaun goal. Kelly returned, and for a time the play remained in midfield. Another brilliant attack by the visitors resulted in two goals, scored in quick succession. Then J. Lawless with a long drive notched a good point for Mungret. McGrath now retaliated with a minor for Claughaun, and Penny scored another from a free. The Mungret forwards put forth their best efforts, and English taking advantage of an opening shot a goal. Shortly before the whistle blew Harrington scored again for Claughaun. Result:—

Claughaun—7 goals 2 points.
Mungret—2 goals 1 point.

Space prevents us from publishing accounts of other matches played this season. We must, therefore, be satisfied with stating the results:—

MUNGRET v. PRESENTATION COLLEGE, CORK.

Mungret—19 goals 2 points.
Presentation College—5 goals.

MUNGRET v. CORK UNIVERSITY.

Mungret—7 goals 2 points.
University—4 goals 1 point.

MUNGRET v. YOUNG IRELANDERS.

Mungret—8 goals 2 points.
Young Irelanders—2 goals 2 points.

MUNGRET v. CAHERLINE.

Mungret—9 goals 5 points.
Caherline—6 goals.

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(Captain an Colaire).

CRICKET.

At the beginning of the present season the material for a Cricket XI. did not look very promising, but by dint of steady training we were able to get together a fairly strong team. The change for the better is, to a great extent, due to Father Frost, who manifested a great interest in the game. Father Rector also played regularly with us.

Our first important match was played on May 12th against the Catholic Institute. The visitors fielded an unusually strong team, so that we were extremely fortunate in disposing of them so cheaply. Linger, O'Sullivan and Spain were the principal scorers, while Father Frost, Magee and Hogan bowled well for us. When we went in to bat the pitch was very greasy owing to a shower of rain, and O'Shaughnessy and Hogan were dismissed before a single run had been scored. Murphy then joined Father Frost, and they kept together for some dozen overs, when the former was caught

off Lalor's bowling. Nolan then came on and had just got set when stumps had to be drawn. The following is the score:—

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE XI.

A. S. Linger, hit wicket, b. Father Frost	16
A. O'G. Lalor, c. Delany, b. Magee	2
E. M. O'Sullivan, b. Father Frost	15
J. Harris, c. Lawless, b. Magee	6
P. Hurley, b. Hogan	2
J. Buckley, b. Hogan	0
J. Spain, c. O'Shaughnessy, b. Father Frost	21
J. Lynch, b. Hogan	0
H. Nestor, not out	9
J. McNamara, b. Magee	0
C. Walshe, b. Magee	0
Extras	7
Total	78

HOUSE XI.

Father Frost, c. Lynch, b. Lalor	14
P. O'Shaughnessy, b. Nestor	0
T. Hogan, b. Nestor	0
D. Murphy, not out	1
M. Nolan, not out	2
Mr. Gubbins	} Did not bat
T. Lawless	
L. Quigley	
J. Delany	
F. Power	
G. Magee	} ..
Extras	
Total (for 3 wickets)	27

THE COMMUNITY MATCH.

On Whit Sunday the House XI. came off second best in a match with the Community. The latter

were aided by P. O'Shaughnessy, one of the mainstays of the XI. The match was interesting, and some good scores were put up, notably by Father Frost, Father Rector, Mr. Gubbins, J. Lawless, and T. Hogan. The Community fielding was good, but the House gave a very weak display. Details:—

COMMUNITY XI.

Father Rector, b. Hogan	24
Father Frost, l.b.w., b. Magee	85
Father Kane, run out	2
Father Casey, b. Nolan	0
Mr. Gubbins, b. Hogan	25
Mr. Kelly, l.b.w., b. Hogan	3
P. O'Shaughnessy, c. Murphy, b. Nolan	6
Father Stephenson, b. Magee	5
Mr. Mahony, b. Nolan	10
E. Wynne, run out	0
E. Kissane, not out	3
Extras	11
Total	174

HOUSE XI.

D. Murphy, c. Father Kane, b. Father Frost	1
J. Lawless, c. Wynne, b. Father Stephenson	35
T. Hogan, c. Mr. Kelly, b. Father Frost	35
F. Power, c. Father Frost, b. Father Stephenson	5
L. Quigley, c. and b. Father Frost	4
T. Lawless, c. Mr. Kelly, b. Father Rector	10
M. Nolan, c. O'Shaughnessy, b. Mr. Kelly	11
J. Delany, c. Mr. Mahony, b. Father Frost	5
G. Magee, st. O'Shaughnessy, b. Mr. Kelly	0
R. Barry, c. Father Frost, b. Mr. Kelly	0
W. Conway, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	116

DENIS P. MURPHY.



PHOTO BY] HOUSE CRICKET XI. [KEOGH BROS.
Back Row.—M. Nolan, L. Quigley, J. Delany, T. Lawless, J. Lawless.
Front Row.—R. Barry, T. Hogan, P. O'Shaughnessy, D. Murphy (Captain), G. Magee, F. Power.

Reviews.

"VLADIMIR SOLOVIEV," a Russian Newman (1853-1900). By Michel d'Herbigny. Translated by A. M. Buchanan, M.A. London, R. and T. Washbourne, Ltd., 1918 5s. net.

This is a serious study of a striking personality, an original thinker, one aptly described as "an idea clothed in flesh." It appeals to those interested in Psychology, in Religion, in Ethics, and in the current of contemporary thought. Soloviev, a native of Moscow and a Slav of the Slavs, was naturally imbued with prepossessions in favour of the National Russian Orthodox Church. The memoir traces the steps by which this candid mind became convinced of the necessity of a visible head to the world-wide Kingdom which Christ founded and of an infallible authority in matters of doctrine. It is the story of one who fought his way to truth and to unity with the Holy See against the forces of traditional prejudice through the reverent study of a wider tradition. The book should be useful to any Protestant who is honestly inquiring as to his position, as he will find the same general problem worked out through analogous difficulties, but in a medium where his own special prejudices will not be so likely to come into play.

The life of a writer at once studious and virtuous is not apt to be of an exciting nature: but the subject of the memoir was evidently of an attractive character, and we fancy more might have been made of the human as contrasted with the literary features. Also the book would, we think, have gained if the bibliographical details had been gathered in an appendix.

The parallel between Soloviev and Newman is both striking and instructive, but we cannot do more than allude to it here. K.

"ST. BERNARD," ABBOT OF CLAIRVAUX A.D. 1090-1153. "Notre Dame" Series of Lives of the Saints. London, 1916. Price 3s. 6d.

The life of St. Bernard is an epoch in European history. The leader of the second Crusade, religious reformer, Doctor of the Church, preacher, guide of souls, he has stamped his personality on the first half of the 12th century. The varied aspects of his life are treated in the volume that lies before us. The author has judiciously selected his materials, and has succeeded in making St. Bernard a living reality. The fervid glow of the saint's enthusiasm, the poignant agony of his sorrows, his ready repartee, his zealous anger, come before us with striking vividness. The book is illustrated with plates of great historic interest. The author has not, perhaps, entirely succeeded in presenting St. Bernard as a leading figure in European history. A special chapter dealing with the writings of the saint would have added to the value of the book. We have great pleasure in recommending this "Life of the Abbot of Clairvaux" to all who wish to become acquainted with the mind of a great man and a great saint. J. J. M.

"CONFISCATION IN IRISH HISTORY." By W. F. T. Butler, M.A., M.R.I.A. The Talbot Press, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net. Second Edition, 1918.

We shall not attempt a detailed review of this important work. Those who have studied Mr.

Butler's work on the Lombard Communes will expect accuracy, scholarship, and thoroughness in research. We are glad to find these investigations into our own history carried out with similar conscientiousness, while their value is further added to by a useful index. These papers (some of which, if we remember aright, appeared in "Studies") deal with the Tudor Confiscations, the Plantations of Ulster and Leinster, the Confiscations of Connaught and Ormond, and of Cromwell, the Settlement under Charles II., the Jacobites and Williamites, concluding with a useful survey of the "Results of Confiscation." Mr. Butler, possibly, sacrifices some charms of style to a zeal for facts. In Irish historical investigation facts are so rare that we welcome such a self-denying ordinance. Assuredly these confiscation investigations do not make pleasant reading for an Irishman: yet they make one feel that Irish History is *not* for Irishmen to forget—whoever else may choose to remember it.

J. M. M.

"WHAT LUTHER TAUGHT." By Joseph Husslein, S.J., and John C. Reville, S.J., Associate Editors of "America." With an Introductory Appreciation by Father Thurston, S.J. London R. and T. Washbourne, Ltd., 1918. Price 8d.

This little book is a masterpiece. The authors have made a careful study of Luther's writings, carefully consulted the standard works of Janssen-Pastor, Denifle, Grisar, &c., and summarised the results of their reading in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The doctrine of Luther is presented under various headings, such as "Luther and Freedom of Thought," "Luther and the State," "Luther and Social Life," &c. On all vital points the exact words of the Reformer are given. The book contains all that an educated man desires to know on the subject, while for the student of the Reformation it will serve as a most valuable "Einleitung" to the "Sämtliche Werke" and the monumental biography by Father Grisar, S.J.

J. J. M.

"THE CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO AND YEAR BOOK, 1918." Founded by Sir F. C. Burnand. London, Burns and Oates, 1918. 3s. 6d. net.

"The Catholic Who's Who" for 1918 fully maintains its reputation for completeness, interest and accuracy of information. The printing and paper are excellent and help to make the book pleasant reading. We miss the illustrations which in previous numbers were liberally interspersed through the work. We trust that when the stress of war economy has been relieved, this welcome feature will re-appear. Very many of the names in the "Who's Who" are household words, and, as Addison says, people are always curious to know the personal appearance of those who are the subject of their thoughts and conversation. But this is a pre-war luxury. We are amply satisfied in the possession of a volume which keeps clearly before the mind the vigorous and unflinching energies of the Catholic world.

J. J. M.

Obituary.

REV. JOHN O'BRIEN.

FATHER O'BRIEN was born near Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, in 1867, and entered Mungret as Apostolic student in 1882. Having completed his University course at the College, he went to Rome to make his theological studies, and was ordained priest in 1892. After a brief stay in Ireland, he set out for the fields of his missionary labours, and took up work in the diocese of Florida. He was first appointed to St. Monica's Church, Palakta. His genial spirit and his devotion to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock endeared him to everyone. He built the present church in Palakta, and took an active interest in the question of Catholic education. In 1902 he was transferred to Fernandina, and in 1911 was made Rector of the Cathedral of St. Augustine. On the death



FATHER JOHN O'BRIEN,

of Bishop Kenny in 1913 he was appointed administrator of the diocese, and in 1914 was made vicar-general by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Curley. For the last two years of his life Father O'Brien suffered from serious ill-health, but gave up work only a short time before his death. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, on July 11th, 1917.

The whole City of St. Augustine went into mourning, all the principal establishments being closed on the day of the burial. After the solemn Requiem Mass the coffin was carried to the grave by members of the Knights of Columbus.

The numerous testimonies from his fellow-priests, his parishoners, and the non-Catholics of Florida are evidence of the zeal, charity, and abilities of Father O'Brien. As the Most Rev. Dr. Curley writes:—"He was a splendid character, a man of brilliant attainments and a noble priest. He was a credit to Mungret."—R.I.P.

FATHER RENÉ JEANNIÈRE, S.J.

RENE JEANNIÈRE was born in Vendée in 1873. He was a nephew of Father J. B. René, S.J., the first director of the Apostolic School now at Mungret, and made his elementary studies here, 1885-88. He entered the Society in 1889, was ordained in 1903. He taught philosophy in the Jesuit Scholasticate at Jersey. One fruit of his work there was a book "Criteriologia," or "Critica Cognitionis Certæ," published in 1912 (Beauchesne), a review of which may be found in the *Mungret Annual*, 1913, p. 151. In that year he went to China, where he was chiefly engaged in teaching theology.

Among other work he found time to found and direct an educational review called "l'Ecole en Chine," designed to serve as a bond of union between Catholic educators in China. It was started in 1915. Letters received from missionaries in all quarters of China showed how much they appreciated the service it rendered.

On the 13th of August Father Jeannièr had gone to a Christian settlement to help the local missionary with the confessions of some hundreds of fishermen whose boats were drawn together for the Feast of the Assumption. In the excessive heat he fell ill and had to be brought back to Shang-hai. Here, on the 23rd, after receiving the last Sacraments with full consciousness, the father passed away. The last number of "l'Ecole," from which our information is in part derived contained a vigorous and hopeful article from his pen with the title "Avançons-nous": not an unfitting motto for one of an earnest and joyful spirit who at the early age of forty-four gladly laid down his life for his Divine Leader.—R.I.P.

REV. CHARLES T. CARRICK.

It was with great regret that on the 3rd of November last we learned of the death of FATHER CHARLES CARRICK, which took place at Plainfield, N.Y., U.S.A., after an operation for appendicitis. He was only twenty-five years of age, and a most promising career has thus been cut short.

He was the son of the late Mr. T. Carrick of Limerick City, and received his first tuition at St. Munchin's College, whence he proceeded to the Redemptorist Juvenate. Owing to health he was advised to seek a change and came to Mungret, where he spent two years, 1908-10. He made his

clerical studies at Louvain until the war broke out, when he went to the United States and was ordained there in 1915. He was given a Post-graduate course at Washington University, where he obtained the degree of S.T.L. for a dissertation on the morality of offensive warfare. He was preparing a book on the "Ethics of Militarism," and hoped to present himself for the Doctorate this year. He was well known in Trim, Co. Meath, where his aunt, Mrs. O'Regan, resides, with whom, and with his other relatives and friends, we beg to express our deep sympathy.—R.I.P.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH PEGUM, R.A.M.C.



PHOTO BY

[KEOGH BROS

CAPTAIN J. P. PEGUM, R.A.M.C.
Attached King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Killed in Action, September 20, 1917.

Of those of the Past who visited the College on Whit Sunday, 1917, no one was in brighter spirits or more interesting in his account of his experiences than CAPTAIN JOSEPH PEGUM who was at school here in 1908-09. Having joined the Army Medical he had been at the front and was soon to return there. We regret to say that he was killed at Zonnebeke on September 26th last.

The Colonel commanding the battalion with which he was serving says he was a splendid officer and to me a personal friend. His divisional commander tells how they all admired the thoroughness with which he invariably carried out his work,

even under circumstances of great danger, adding that the worst of a war of this magnitude and duration is that it is the bravest and best of the nation who are killed. The Chaplain, Father R. Devas, O.P., after mentioning that Captain Pegum had received the Holy Sacraments again just before going into action, writes it is a great matter to know he made the heroic and final sacrifice of his life in such good dispositions—in a case like this it is the bereaved relatives who are the losers—not our dear dead who died so well.

We tender our most sincere sympathy to Thomas Pegum of Cahara House, Glin, and to his other brothers, John, James, and Stephen.—R.I.P.

FATHER MICHAEL BERGIN, S.J.

It is with the greatest regret we have to record the death of FATHER M. BERGIN, S.J., which occurred in France late in October last. After working in Syria for some years he was in Egypt at the outbreak of the war and volunteered as a chaplain. He saw service in Gallipoli and on the



FATHER BERGIN.

French front. The officer commanding the battalion to which he was attached writes:—I am sure no man was, nor could be, more popular and loved, not only by members of his own flock, but by all others. In a report made in, July, 1916, by the then commanding officer of the battalion giving the names of those who had shown qualities of conspicuous merit, the following entry is made opposite the name of our late Padre:—"For ready attention to wounded, indomitable energy, and pervading all ranks with cheerfulness." The subsequent months proved that those words only modestly express what we all owe to him, and those of us who had the privilege of knowing him longest find it difficult to believe that he really has left us for good and will not some day appear again with his usual smile and cheery words. He was killed instantly by a fragment of a large shell which fell close to a party of officers belonging to the Brigade headquarters.

Our deepest sympathy to his brother, Mr. John Bergin of Fancroft, Roscrea, and to his other relatives.—R.I.P.

ANTHONY CAHILL.

ANTHONY CAHILL (1915) who was in the Apostolic School here up till Easter, 1917, died, we regret to say, on the 18th of July last at the Mater Hospital, Dublin. He was a son of Mr. Michael Cahill of Nenagh. He intended to go when ordained on the Irish Mission to China. No doubt he will be rewarded according to that good intention, since it failed not through any fault of his. This will be a consolation to his sorrowing parents and friends at his loss at the early age of nineteen.—R.I.P.

MAURICE O'CONNELL.

In the ANNUAL of last year we noticed the promising career of MAURICE O'CONNELL, of Listowel, especially as an Irish scholar, and mentioned that he was recovering from an operation. Unfortunately the malady proved more deep-seated than was thought. The wound failed to heal and he suffered for some months without a murmur. In the words of one who knew him well, he was resigned, unafraid, strong in the Faith, and he passed away like a true soldier of the Cross. Much sympathy is felt for his parents in this heavy trial.—R.I.P.

CORLIS McCARTHY.

CORLIS McCARTHY, only son of Mr. P. J. McCarthy, Solicitor, of Bandon, who was at Mungret about 1905, was called to the bar and practised for about two years. He then joined the army, and got a commission in the Dublin Fusiliers. He saw service in Flanders, whence he was invalid home. Having recovered he was on his way to Salonica when his ship was torpedoed off the African coast, and only a few sailors were saved. He was a promising young man and exceedingly popular. Better still he was a good practical Catholic and most attentive to his religious duties.

We tender our respectful sympathy to his parents and to his uncle, the Rev. M. McCarthy, P.P., of Donoughmore, Limerick.—R.I.P.

MARTIN V. COFFEY.

The death of MARTIN COFFEY, who was at Mungret 1913-14, took place on December 3rd, 1917. On leaving Mungret he took up farming with his father at Emly. In November last his health began to fail. Little hope of recovery was held out, and on the 3rd of December he peacefully passed away. He was just twenty-two years of age. We beg to express our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement. R.I.P.

DR. JOSEPH HARTIGAN, R.N.M.C.

As we go to press the sad news reaches us of the death of DR. JOSEPH HARTIGAN. On leaving Mungret he took up the study of medicine, and when he had taken out his final degrees, he settled down in Croom, where he practised for many years. Some time before the outbreak of the present war he gave up his medical career, and interested himself in the training of horses at the Curragh. He joined the Navy Medical Service in the early stages of the war, and in 1914 was appointed Medical Superintendent at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff. He afterwards saw service with the Navy on the coast of East Africa,



DR. J. HARTIGAN.

and was engaged in professional duties in this quarter of the world until a short time previous to his death. The news of his death, which took place at Port Said as the result of pneumonia, reached us in Ireland in the first days of the month of June. We offer our sincere sympathies to his afflicted family in their loss. We need scarcely remind our readers that DR. JOSEPH HARTIGAN is the second member of his family who has been killed in the present war, his brother, REV. AUGUSTINE HARTIGAN, S.J., having died in Mesopotamia in July, 1916. R.I.P.

Mungret College, Near Limerick,

1917-1918.

RECTOR : REV. JAMES CORBOY, S.J.

COLLEGE STAFF:

REV. JAMES FINUCANE, S.J., Minister.	REV. JEREMIAH MURPHY, S.J.
REV. EDMOND FROST, S.J., Prefect of Studies.	REV. AUGUSTINE KELLY, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. JAMES TOMKIN, S.J., Mod. of Apostolic School.	REV. FREDERICK CUFFE, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. JOHN NERNEY, S.J., Director of Sodality, B.V.M.	REV. JAMES GUBBINS, S.J.
REV. ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J., Director of Sodality, H.A.	REV. JEROME MAHONY, S.J., Director of Observatory.
REV. JOHN CASEY, S.J.	WILLIAM O'KEEFE, Esq.
REV. WILLIAM KANE, S.J.	JOHN HAUGH, Esq.
REV. BARTHOLOMEW COGHLAN, S.J.	MICHAEL MOORE, Esq.
REV. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, S.J., Asst. Moderator.	FRANCIS MOANE, Esq.
	DANIEL DOOLAN, Esq.

LAY BROTHERS :

BR. BRADY, S.J. BR. CASEY, S.J. BR. McCABE, S.J. BR. POWER, S.J.

Medical Adviser :—M. J. Malone, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Dental Surgeon :—George Hartigan, Esq., L.D.S.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS, 1917-1918.

Second Year.

LAY BOYS.	APOSTOLICS.
Devlin, John.	English, John.
Murphy, Denis (Captain of House, Prefect, Sodality, B.V.M.).	Hayes, John.
	Lane, Edmond (Prefect, 4th Club).
	Lehmann, Leo.
	MacNamara, John.
	O'Donnell, Patrick.
	Standen, Edward (1st Sacristan).
	Wynne, Edward (Prefect, 1st Club).

First Year.

LAY BOYS.	APOSTOLICS.
Fitzgerald, Francis.	Coyle, Francis.
Fitzpatrick, Richard (Sec. House).	Glaney, Ernest.
Hennessy, Richard.	Halligan, Patrick.
Kissane, Edward.	Hartnett, Thomas (Prefect, Small Study).
O'Connell, William.	Hyland, James.
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick.	Maguire, Charles.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS, 1917-1918—Continued.

First Year—Continued.

LAY BOYS	APOSTOLICS—Continued.
	MacNamara, Michael (Prefect, 3rd Club).
	Maxwell, James.
	McGrath, Timothy.
	McKenna, James (Prefect, Sen. Study).
	Murray, Martin.
	O'Neill, Michael.
	Walshe, William (Sen. Apostolic Prefect).

RHETORIC AND MATRICULATION.

Division I.

LAY BOYS.	APOSTOLICS.
Bennett, Thomas.	Ahern, Richard.
Conway, William.	Casey, Michael.
Coughlin, Vincent.	Fisher, James.
Delany, John.	Flynn, Augustine.
Griffin, Joseph.	Madigan, Anthony.

RHETORIC AND MATRICULATION—Con.

LAY BOYS.—Continued. APOSTOLICS.—Con.

Gubbins, Robert.	Somers, Denis.
Harris, Patrick.	
Lawler, John.	
Lawless, Thomas.	
O'Connell, James.	
O'Shaughnessy, Cecil.	
Power, Francis.	
Quigley, Luke.	
Ryan, Maurice.	
Scanlan, Martin.	

RHETORIC AND MATRICULATION.

Division II.

LAY BOYS.

Guerin, John.
Hayes, Matthew.
Healy, Maurice.
Lawless, John.
Lee, Alfred.
O'Dowd, John.
O'Neill, Alphonsus.
White, Patrick.

APOSTOLICS.

Boyle, Hugh (Prefect, 2nd Club).
Brady, John.
Byrne, Joseph.
Daly, Joseph.
Fahy, Michael.
Lalor, John.
McGoldrick, James.
O'Carroll, Michael.
Ryan, John.

POETRY.

LAY BOYS.

Barry, Raymond.
Egan, James.
Fitzgerald, Edward.
Fitzgerald, Joseph.
Harris, Richard.
Hayes, Patrick.
Hickey, Matthew.
Hill, Joseph.
Hogan, Thomas.
Jennings, Eamonn.
Magee, Gerald.
McAllister, Anthony.
Mellett, John (Captain II. Club).
Mulcahy, John (Sec. II. Club).
Murphy, Arthur.
Murphy, Bartholomew.
Nealon, James.
O'Connor, Michael.
O'Meehan, Thomas.
Pierse, Thomas.
Power, Adam.
Purcell, John.
Rafferty, John.
Ryan, Daniel.
Sheedy, Patrick.

APOSTOLICS.

Curran, Martin.
Deignan, Francis.
Dore, John.
Kennedy, Edward.
McEver, Lawrence.
McGrath, Cornelius.
O'Loughlin, Joseph.
O'Sullivan, Michael.
Pathe, Timothy.
Toal, Martin.
Toal, Timothy.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

LAY BOYS.

Cahill, David.
Coll, John.
Collins, Michael.
Connolly, Edward.
Curtin, John.
Graham, Patrick.
Kearney, Timothy.
Madden, William.
McCarthy, Michael.
McNamara, Bertram.
McEniry, John.
Mahony, Alfred.
Mellett, Thomas.
Moylean, Vincent.
O'Connell, Michael.
O'Meara, Joseph.
Power, Patrick.
Quinlan, Patrick.
Slattery, Edward.
Walsh, Thomas.
Windle, John.

I. JUNIOR HONOURS.

LAY BOYS.

Conway, John (Captain, III. Club).
Garry, Augustine.
Mulcahy, Richard.
Noone, John.
O'Reilly, Andrew (Prefect, Sodality H.A.).
O'Reilly, Edward.

APOSTOLICS.

Walsh, Patrick B.

I. GRAMMAR.

LAY BOYS.

Clarke, Henry.
Dooley, Francis.
Forde, Dominick.
Kelly, Francis.
McCarthy, James.
McDonnell, John.
McMahon, Hugh.
Moore, Thomas.
Nolan, Maurice.
Normile, Joseph (Captain, IV. Club).
O'Hara, Gerald.
O'Hea, James.
O'Hea, Michael.
O'Meara, Thomas.
O'Neill, Michael.
Power, John.
Quinlan, Jerome (Sec. IV. Club).
Rvan, John.
White, Thomas.

APOSTOLICS.

Fanning, Francis K.
Feeney, Andrew.

II. GRAMMAR.

LAY BOYS.

Behan, James.
Breen, John.
Cahill, Thomas.
Casey, Thomas.
Coffey, Leo.
Donworth, Maurice.
Finn, Patrick.
Guiry, Thomas.
Hanly, Denis.
Heelan, Patrick.
Kelly, John.
McDonnell, William.
Nolan, Robert (Sec., III.
Club).
O'Neill, Conal.
O'Regan, James.
Power, Patrick.
Ryan, Denis.
Ryan, Walter.
Vaughan, Denis.
Widger, Thomas.

APOSTOLICS.

Cullen, Thomas.
Kelly, Thomas.
Walsh, Michael.

PREPARATORY.

LAY BOYS.

Bentley, James.
Colloton, Nicholas.
Harrington, Thaddeus.
Hayes, Thomas.
Heelan, John.
Keran, Charles.
Keran, Christopher.

APOSTOLICS.

Conway, Arthur.
Keely, Michael.
O'Leary, Denis.
Sheehan, Patrick.

PREPARATORY—Continued.

LAY BOYS—Continued.

Moloney, Michael.
McNamara, Francis.
Sheehan, William.
Sullivan, Raymond.
Sullivan, Bartholomew.

ELEMENTS.

LAY BOYS.

Barry, James.
Barry, John.
Colloton, Michael.
Crowe, John W.
Duggan, Frank.
Fox, John.
Fox, Timothy.
Hayes, James.
Lane, Wilfrid.
Looney, Patrick J.
Madden, William.
MacAllister, Frank.
McCarthy, Michael.
O'Brien, Patrick.
O'Shaughnessy, Arthur.
O'Sullivan, Mortimer.
Power, Richard.
Purser, John.
Quinlan, Patrick.
Ralet, Michael.
Raher, Thomas.
Sheehan, Thomas J.

APOSTOLICS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

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

FULL COURSES FOR DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN

Arts
Celtic Studies
Science
Medicine
Dentistry
Engineering

Commerce
Agriculture
Law
Education
Journalism
Music



Full particulars as to the Conditions and Cost of obtaining these Degrees and Diplomas, with all other information as to the College, its facilities and Scholarships, may be obtained on application to THE REGISTRAR.

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. Apply to THE SECRETARY.

When ordering please mention this Journal.



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.

V.—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.

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

There are three vacations in the year, one of about nine weeks in summer, one of three weeks at Christmas, and one of ten days at Easter. 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 also be 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, an overcoat, flannel shirts and underclothing, eight pairs of stockings, eight pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, six serviettes, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, three pairs of pyjamas, three pairs of strong boots, two pairs of house shoes, caps, two laundry bags, and a dressing-case.

TERMS.

The Pension is twenty-five guineas (inclusive) half-yearly.

(For brothers twenty-five pounds).

Music (optional)—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 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.