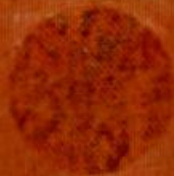


MUNGRET
ANNUAL

1912-13



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 of the City of Limerick. A splendid wing and some other important additions have been erected at the cost of £13,000. 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. The 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, &c. 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 as the first College in Ireland. 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, &c. Special care is given to English, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. As the time for public examinations approaches, a special course of tuition by correspondence will be arranged with the best grinding establishments in Dublin or London.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

Boys in this Department, whilst attending for some hours every day the classes in either the Professional or Commercial Departments, and thus receiving a solid general education, hear special lectures in Agricultural Science, every week from an Instructor from the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and are trained in the practical work of the farm, by the College Farm Steward, who has qualified at the Albert Agricultural College, Dublin.

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

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

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

Two month's 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 opening of schools.

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

The Pension is sixteen guineas half-yearly. Games and Library, 10s. extra.

Music—Two guineas, half-yearly.

Tuition by Correspondence with grinding establishments in Dublin or London from £3 half-yearly.

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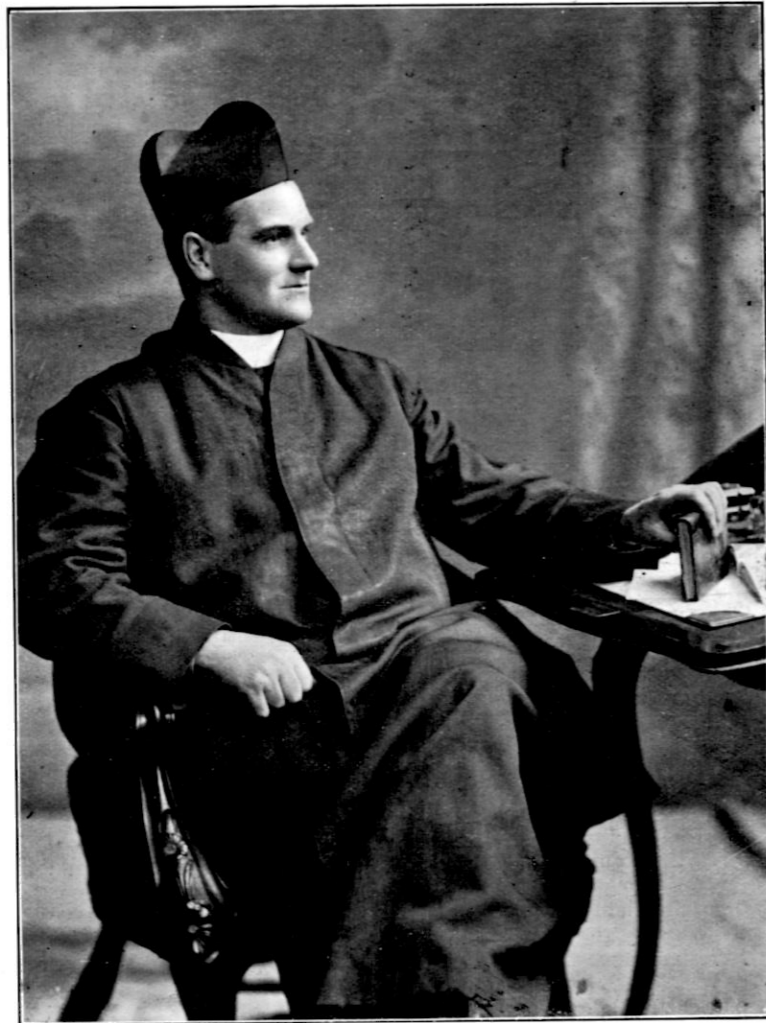
Mungret College,

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N.B.—WANTED Copies of MUNGRET ANNUAL, 1900 or 1904. Each copy sent to the Editor will be accepted in place of two years' subscription.



REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.,
RECTOR (1905-1908),
Appointed Provincial, October, 1912.

The cover of 'The Mungret Annual' is highly decorative, featuring intricate Celtic knotwork borders. At the top left is a shield with the letters 'IHS' and a cross. The text 'VOL. IV. No. 2' and '(SIXTEENTH YEAR)' is at the top right. Below that is 'JUNE, 1913.' The main title 'The MUNGRET ANNUAL.' is written in large, stylized letters, with 'MUNGRET' being the largest. A circular emblem on the right contains an eagle with wings spread, perched on a globe, with the Latin motto 'RENOBITUR UT AQUILAE IUVENTUS TUA'. A banner across the middle reads 'SAC DALTA MAI OILCEAM.' Below the title is a detailed illustration of Mungret College, a large stone building with a courtyard. At the bottom right is a globe with a cross above it. The text 'PRICE ONE SHILLING, OR 1/3 POST FREE.' and 'Orders for more than one copy sent post free. Subscription for five or more years, 1/- per year.' is at the bottom right. The name 'MUNGRET COLLEGE' is at the very bottom.

THE MUNGRET ANNUAL



Editorial

FR. THOMAS V. NOLAN, S.J., was appointed Provincial last October. Fr. Nolan was Rector of Mungret, 1905-1908, and the many improvements carried out under his direction will associate his name with the College. We wish him all health and strength to carry the burden which has been laid upon him.

On the same day that we learned of Fr. Nolan's appointment, the news reached us that Fr. Nicholas Tomkin, S.J., our Rector, was appointed Rector of Clongowes. In Fr. Tomkin we lose a personal friend, and one who like Fr. Nolan, did much for the College. The decoration of the house, and the installation of electric light may be mentioned as some of the improvements which were made during his term of office.

On April 10th, 1913, Rev. Thomas Reddin (Mungret '91-97), on the part of himself and of his brother, Rev. M. Reddin, D.D. (Mungret '93-99), sent to the College a draft for £700 to establish a perpetual bursar in the Apostolic School. Besides being an exercise of charity and of Apostolic zeal, than which nothing can be higher, the gift was the cause of genuine pleasure and consolation to the superiors of the College, proving, as it does in the most practical and incontrovertible fashion, the love and high esteem for their *Alma Mater*, which the College has always inspired into its pupils.

On the part of the College, and of its past and present students, we wish to convey our warm thanks to the Mungret Alumni Association of America for their loyal and generous act in volunteering to undertake the full expense of

erecting a suitable memorial to Fr. Ronan, the founder of the College. Their act again speaks volumes for the affection and loyalty of Our Past students to their *Alma Mater*.

We congratulate most sincerely the members of the same association for their success in establishing, on a solid basis, the Mungret Alumni Association in the teeth of so many difficulties. These difficulties, rooted as they are in the immense distances of the American continent, will become less, year after year, as the Mungret Alumni become more numerous, and it will become possible to establish and affiliate local branches of the Association.

We congratulate Rev. Father J. B. René, S.J., second Rector of the College and first Director of the Apostolic School, on the celebration of his Silver Jubilee. Most sincerely we wish him still many happy years of generous effort and noble work for the Master for Whom he has laboured so devotedly.

Our Past Students of the later eighties and the early nineties will be sorry to hear of the death of Rev. Thomas Taaffe, S.J., whose brilliant talents, and simple, genial character formed so big a factor in the College life during the seven years he worked in Mungret (1887-94). Since his ordination (1901), Fr. Taaffe had been professor of Theology, first at St. Beuno's, N. Wales, later on at Milltown Park, Dublin. His health had been giving way for some time, and on January 8th, 1913, he breathed his last peacefully and happily.

The MUNGRET ANNUAL is again enriched this year by a contribution from Fr. John MacErlean, S.J. "The Flight of the Wild Geese" is preceded by an introduction which serves not only to elucidate the poem itself, but also to lay bare the thoughts of Irish hearts on the fateful day when the Treaty of Limerick was signed. As to the poem itself and the translation, we can perhaps do no better here than quote the criticism which appeared in the ANNUAL of 1911. "O'Bruadair's poetry is extremely beautiful, stately as that of Keating, tender and playful as that of O'Rahilly, while more haunting and heart-seizing than either owing to its simplicity and freedom from conventional allusion. . . . The translation is a very happy blend of faithfulness, good taste, and a certain melodious lilt

faintly suggestive of the music of the Irish." We here offer our thanks to Fr. MacErlean for his valuable contribution.

During the past few years Fr. O'Leary has been making experiments relative to the upper air. This is a branch of Meteorology that has been completely neglected in Ireland up to the present. There are indications that the origin of weather changes is to be sought in the upper layers of the atmosphere, close below the so-called stratosphere. Observations are taken by means of balloons. It is needless to point out the importance of these observations in connection with agriculture.

At various periods in the history of Mungret, a paper, written and published by the boys themselves, was a feature of the year's work. During the past few years the "Electric Spark" has had a precarious existence. This year, however, under the able management of Dermot Gleeson, fresh life and vigour was put into this publication. The articles were type-written, which was a great improvement on the old method of handwriting. The articles were excellent and the jokes and *bons mots* always fresh and crisp. We wish the publication a long and happy life.

We have followed the example of Castleknock in fitting up, here at Mungret, a wireless telegraph receiving station. David Coyle has given us a description of the instruments and the general principles of the science. Since the article was put into the press various changes have been made in the receiving apparatus. Next year, however, we hope to show the instruments in full working order.

The Editor wishes to thank the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland for their kindness in lending him the blocks illustrating the essay on Rinuccini; they are a valuable addition to the Annual, and will be of great interest to our readers.

In the Editorial of last year we drew the attention of our readers to the fact that the issues of the MUNGRET ANNUAL for 1900 and 1904 are exhausted. We here again make the same offer for copies, *i.e.*, each copy we shall accept in lieu of subscription of two years.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Prospectus	ii & iii	College Theatricals	117
Editorial	85	Our Past	124
The Mission of Rinuccini to Ireland— (Prize Essay)	87	Mungret College Alumni Association of America...	129
The Flight of the Wild Geese (Poem—Irish & English)	91	Diary	130
Under Southern Skies	94	The Observatory	136
Κολάπτει να Ρίννε	97	Athletics...	140
Holy Cross Abbey (Vacation Essay)	99	Agricultural Education in Ireland	145
Occasional Lectures	102	Wireless Telegraphy	147
Silver Jubilee of Rev. J. B. René, S.J.	106	Exchanges	148
Sodality Notes	107	In Memoriam	149
Debates	109	Reviews	150
To a Child (Poem—German & English)	114	Obituary	152
Letters from Our Past	115	College Roll	153

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Frontispiece—Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J. (Rector, '05-'08)	iv.	Fr. Jas. Murphy ('02-'08)	124
Archbishop Rinuccini	87	P. Dunne, J.P.	125
Seal of the Confederation	88	Rev. Jas. O'Riordan ('04-'08)	126
Owen Roe O'Neill	89	J. Cremin, Dr. D. Morris	127
Cloughouter Castle, where Owen Roe O'Neill died	90	H. O'Brien Moran	128
Limerick, from the North Strand	91	Off for Dunsinane, via Birnam Wood	131
San Pietro, in Montorio	94	An Apostolic Walk	132
Salviati Palace, Residence of the Earls	95	Irish Play	133
Holy Cross Abbey, Tipperary	100	Officials	134
Interior of Holy Cross	101	Choir	135
First Club	102	Graph II.—Wind Rose	137
Second Club	104	Graph I.—Inset	opposite 138
Fr. J. B. René, S.J.	106	Some of our B.A.'s of Last Year	139
The Shannon at Corbally	108	Football XI.	141
Third Club	110	Hurling	142
Senior Apostolics	111	Hockey XI.	144
Junior Apostolics	113	Wireless Receiving Apparatus	147
Macbeth	118	Dominick Murray	149
Macbeth	121	John A. Barry	152
The Private Secretary	123		

The Mission of Rinuccini to Ireland.
— PRIZE ESSAY. —

THE COMING OF THE NUNCIO.

THE object of Archbishop Rinuccini's mission to Ireland was, as is well known, to unite all Irishmen and to bring them to the assistance of the king of England. It was hoped that the king thus secured on his throne through the intervention of the Pope would, like another Constantine, be converted to the true faith. Through the conversion of the sovereign of England it was hoped that Catholicity which had been driven back across the Alps would, as in the fifth century, re-enter Northern Europe from these far-off islands of the west. With this object in view Innocent X. sent Rinuccini to Ireland to organise a great army and bring victory to the royal cause in England.

Various circumstances in England, Ireland and on the Continent combined to destroy the possibility of carrying out this glorious mission. The result was that this movement, which as conceived in the mind of the Pope, would have profoundly influenced the destinies of Europe, shrunk down to a mere episode of Irish History, a cross-current in the turbid waters of the Civil War in Ireland. Yet if we are to understand the actions of the Nuncio during his political career in this country, it is essential to keep well in view the European policy which it was his duty to carry out. Otherwise many of his actions, such as his estrangement from the Confederation, and his virtual adoption of the nationalist policy of O'Neill must necessarily appear to us as a sacrifice of his principles or the result of rash and headstrong action.

What is most essential to grasp at the very outset is the irreconcilable difference which, under an appearance of similarity of purpose, existed between the policy of Rinuccini and that of Ormond. Both desired the re-establishment of Charles I. in all the fulness of absolute authority. Both aimed at bringing this about

by Irish arms. Both repudiated any notion of separation between Ireland and England. But whilst to Rinuccini the re-instatement of the king was but a preparation for the great Catholic movement that was to follow, to Ormond a



ARCHBISHOP RINUCCINI.

restored monarch fettered by harassing obligations was a contradiction in terms. Hence it was the object of the former to make all political motives subservient to the religious cause, of the latter to put the question on a purely political basis and to keep religion completely out of the discussion. It is clear that two such policies,

whatever may have been their outward likeness, were not only irreconcilable but mutually destructive.

The supremacy of the Ormondist faction in the Confederation of Kilkenny was the line of cleavage between them and the Nuncio which was soon to become a yawning chasm of civil division. The restoration of Catholicity in Ireland to its former splendour was, they knew, an unwelcome word to Ormond. Hence, the nearer they drew to him the farther they receded from the Nuncio. But as Rinuccini began to stand out in opposition to the Assembly, the old Irish whose connection with the Leinster lords had always been artificial and unnatural, came forward to his aid willingly, in the hopes



SEAL OF THE CONFEDERATION.

that he would adopt their policy and crush the servile traitors who were placing the country at the feet of a deceitful and tyrannical king. The history of the Nuncio's political career in Ireland is the history of this party opposition and its culmination in civil war.

THE NUNCIO AND THE CONFEDERATION, 1645-1646.

In the year 1645 Rinuccini landed in Ireland, and was received in state at Kilkenny. To the Confederates he expounded his views and intentions. He said that the restoration of Catholicity in Ireland to its former state was the first great work to be accomplished. The representatives of the old Irish Party in the Confederation heard with gladness the announcement of this bold line of action. To them it was the glorious vision of a new Ireland, for they saw in this religious

restoration the beginning of national freedom, and they were determined to fight against the unjust Government which had tyrannized them so long. It was true that the Nuncio had forbade them to cherish such hopes, but his vigorous policy would create a united Ireland, and it would go hard with them if they did not benefit by this union.

Though the policy of Rinuccini appealed to the Old Irish Catholics, it nevertheless displeased the representatives of the Anglo-Irish in the Confederation. The latter looked for nothing more than peace and the mere toleration of their religion. They did not wish to have Ireland restored to its former prestige and glory; for the attainment of that end would entail sacrifices which they were not prepared to make. Peace was their cry: and the attainment of peace and toleration was, in their opinion, only to be found in a close alliance with Ormond.

The Nuncio, whose clear Italian intellect was quick to grasp the situation, saw that any union with Ormond was ruinous to his plans. He therefore urged that negotiations with the Lord Lieutenant be broken off; but as Ormond was the corner stone of the political edifice that the Anglo-Irish were raising, the division in the Assembly became clearly marked. On the one side were the Ormondists, numbering all the important members of the Council, on the other Rinuccini, supported by the old Irish.

For a moment the negotiations with the hare-brained Glamorgan seemed to hold out promise of united action, but it was a brief moment and soon was passed. In their irreconcilable opposition both parties determined to follow out their own plans. Couriers swiftly passed between Dublin and Kilkenny weaving bonds of union between Anglo-Irish and English. The Nuncio retired to Limerick, determined to carry out a vigorous war policy. His rapid success against Coote in Connaught and the Parliamentarians in the Shannon led to a closer alliance between him and the Old Irish. And when the trophies of Benburb were laid at his feet in the Cathedral of Limerick, it was felt instinctively that a vigorous nationalist policy was to supplant the cringing treason of the Fennells and the Castlehavens.

CIVIL WAR, 1646-1649.

The Confederates, in alarm at the new aspect of affairs, hastened to bring the negotiations with Ormond to a definite conclusion, and peace was made with him ere yet the bells had ceased pealing the triumph of O'Neill. The separation was now complete. It was useless for Rinuccini to drive out the Ormondists from the Assembly, it was useless for Preston and O'Neill, whose

political differences were accentuated by personal hatred, to fling their armies against Ormond in Dublin. The peace of '46 and Benburb were things that could not be reconciled. The civil war had begun.

The flight of Ormond to France left the Confederates without a chief and without a policy. The hopes of the Nuncio brightened. The success of O'Neill in these wonderful campaigns of 1647 and 1648 made him a terror to all. More than this, the eyes of Europe were again fixed on the valiant defender of Arras. Luke Wadding had presented him with the sword of Hugh O'Neill. The rumour was out that he was to be crowned King of Ireland; but this was a momentary flash in the darkness. The Parliamentary forces of England were hovering round the island, and worst of all, Ormond had suddenly returned in the hopes of uniting all against Cromwell. The Confederation gave in their adherence and the Assembly came to an unhonoured end. Inchiquin, the Scotch, and even Monk joined their forces with Ormond's; O'Neill and Jones stood aloof.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE NUNCIO, 1649.

The return of Ormond to Ireland was the death-blow to Rinuccini's plans. The political programme of Ormond replaced completely the religious programme of Rinuccini, which had indeed become impracticable both on account of the victory of the Parliament in England and the settlement of peace in Europe at Westphalia. Again he was forced to suffer all the humiliations and persecutions that ever follow on lost causes. Although, as he himself testifies, the inhabitants of Galway treated him with every consideration, his enemies

were many and powerful. His friend, the Dean of Fermoy, had been arrested, Clanricarde besieged him in the city, and some of the clergy were so opposed to him that they had sent forward messages to Rome to accuse him to the



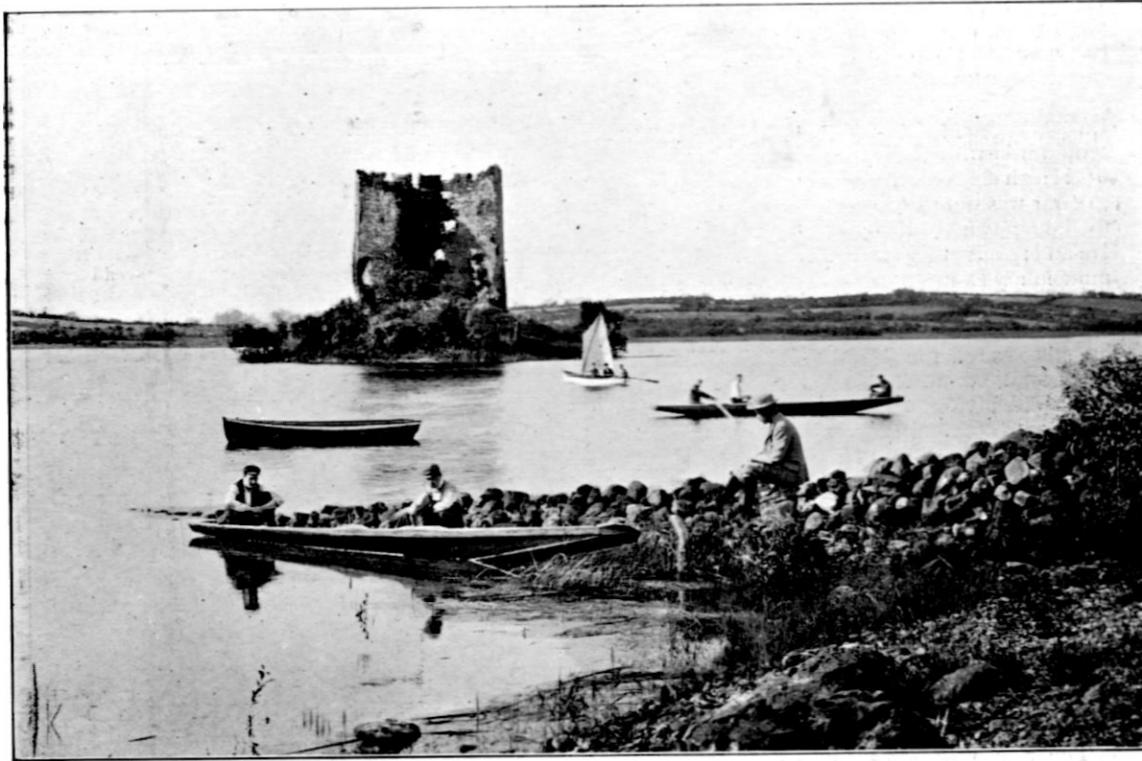
OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

Pope. Owen Roe O'Neill alone was anxious that he should stay, and implored him not to leave Ireland to its fate. But the Nuncio had not come over to fight for Ireland, but for the Church, and, as circumstances had rendered his

mission impossible, he withdrew completely from the political arena. There was nothing more then for the Nuncio to do but to return to Rome, and on the 23rd January, 1649, he embarked at Galway and left the shores of Ireland behind him forever.

There is nothing sadder in the history of Ireland than the sequel to this seven years' war, the beginning of which promised such a bright future for Ireland. During these seven years the Irish had it in their power to win national

is set down the many calamities that afterwards befell the Irish. He has been accused of malversation of money, of favouritism, and above all of a blind zeal that warped his political judgment and made it impossible for men to act in harmony with him. Above all he is held up as the sower of discord in the Confederation. Let us say, once for all, that he was the cause of the schism in the Assembly; but if we add to this that no real union ever existed between the two races in Ireland, and that the Nuncio stood at the head of a party



CLOUGHOUTER CASTLE—Where Owen Roe O'Neill died.

independence. England, torn by civil strife, was unable to offer any opposition. If the Anglo-Irish had but adhered to the principles of the Old Irish, and followed the lead of Rinuccini, they would have at least been able to make terms with England on equal grounds instead of being the victims of fraud and violence for which it is hard to find a parallel in history.

Of Rinuccini it may be said that the good which he did has been interred with his bones, and that the evil, if indeed any may really be attributed to him, has lived after him. To him

representing the majority of Irishmen, is it not fair to conclude that the burden of censure must rest on the shoulders of a minority whose only policy was to make all things work to their personal convenience?

The time is coming when the mission of Rinuccini, though a failure, will be freed from all the censure that ever attends on failure, and will be counted one of those great movements in our history whose ultimate success would have brought liberty and freedom in its train.

R. BRENNAN.

THE FLIGHT OF THE WILD GEESE.

By JOHN MAC ERLEAN, S.J.

The following poetical correspondence between the celebrated Irish poet, David O'Bruadair, and his patron, Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonghlais (now Cleanish, a district in the south-western corner of the County of Limerick), took place in the month of October, 1691, on the occasion of the transhipment of the Irish Royalist troops from Ireland to France after the signing of the Treaty of Limerick (3rd October, 1691). Of the 19,000 men who then left Ireland, about 8,000 sailed from Limerick, while the remainder took ship at Cork. Before setting sail from Limerick, Sir John Fitzgerald, who had been Colonel of a regiment of infantry in the Royal Army during the war, wrote a short letter of four lines of verse in Irish to David O'Bruadair, complaining of none of his followers accompanying him. These verses are prefaced by the following English remarks in the earliest extant MSS., 23 MS. 31, p. 11 (R.I.A.), a MS. written by Eoghan O'Caomh about the year 1706. "Sir John Fitzgerald's complaint of his failing followers, directed to David Bruader from Limerick, just at the said John's going to sea for France in Order to the Capitulation, in which voyage being attended by none of his ancient dependents to their shame and perpetual Infamy." Later MSS. have similar introductions in Irish: v.g. "Sir Seádan mac Seairte .i. tigearna na Claonghlaise cct., .i. an gearán do éirí re cum Dáibirí í Bruadair



Photo by]

LIMERICK, FROM THE NORTH STRAND.

[Laurence, Dublin

náir lean neac dá éirígeir é ar noul tar fáile do, Océimber, 1691." (Murphy MS. Maynooth) i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais *cecinit*, viz., the complaint he sent to David O'Bruadair, that none of his neighbours followed him when he went across the sea, October, 1691; and "Sir Seádan mac Seairte cct. dá éirígeir a luigeas o'gearuib éiríonn do éirígeir von Éiríonn ran 1691" (23 O 39, R.I.A.), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald *cecinit*, complaining of the fewness of the men of Ireland who went with him to France in the year 1691. David O'Bruadair sent a reply consisting of seven stanzas to meet Sir John when the ship on which he was would put in at Carrigafoyle, in the north of the County of Kerry, near the mouth of the Shannon. In the above-mentioned MS. of Eoghan O'Caomh this reply is introduced with these words: "As ro tigearna Dáibirí hí Bruadair ar Sir Seádan et do éirígeir ina dáirígeir é do gearáice an post." i.e. Here is the Reply of David O'Bruadair to Sir John, and he sent it after him to Carrigafoyle.

The defence of Limerick against de Ginkle in 1691 was as feeble and inglorious as the resistance to the Prince of Orange in the previous year had been obstinate and heroic. In 1690 the Irish army, ill-armed, untrained, weak and broken, had been hastily concentrated at Limerick, and there, though its ammunition was almost exhausted and starvation was staring it in the face, it had, in spite of the close investment, defended the city with heroic determination and had successfully repulsed the vigorous assaults of the victorious army of William, which was vastly superior to it in numbers and equipment. In 1691, when the city surrendered to de Ginkle, the close investment had only begun, the city contained abundant supplies of food and ammunition, the garrison, now trained and war-seasoned, was as numerous as the infantry of the investing army; word had already been received that a French fleet laden with provisions and all the necessities of

war would soon arrive in the Shannon, the hostile army was beginning to suffer from starvation and disease, the Irish cavalry, undefeated, were at hand ready to be employed in cutting the Williamite lines of communication, winter was rapidly approaching, and the protraction of the defence for a few weeks would have compelled the enemy to raise the siege and retire into winter quarters, and would thus have given the Royalist army time to recruit its strength, reorganise its forces and make its arrangements at leisure for renewing the campaign in the following Spring. This hurried and inexcusable surrender of a city capable of offering a prolonged resistance was followed by an equally hasty and ill-considered treaty which abandoned to the unrestrained fury of their fanatical enemies three-quarters of the inhabitants of the country, without securing their rights by a single stipulation, in spite of the sacrifices they had made for the Royal cause. Naturally, a surrender in such conditions and the acceptance of such unfavourable terms met with opposition from a considerable section of the Irish army. In these verses and still more in some other poems of David O'Brudair we have an echo of the bitter recriminations to which the dissensions and discussions between the two factions gave rise. To the faction which favoured the acceptance of the terms belonged to the French, English and Scotch officers and most of the Norman-Irish gentry. Of these the French were instigated by the desire of getting away from the hardships of the Irish campaign back to the enjoyment of the comforts of France, while the others, royalist rather than national in sentiment, confidently expected that a victorious campaign on the Continent would lead to the speedy restoration of King James to the English throne. The Rapparees or Irish irregulars, some of the Norman-Irish lords and most of the old Irish or Ulster party were opposed to the surrender and distrusted the treaty. Sir John Fitzgerald, like Sarsfield, belonged to the former faction, and David O'Brudair, as we might naturally expect, shared and approved the sentiments of his patron. The violence with which the poet in this and in other poems attacks the opponents of the treaty enables us to estimate the bitterness of feeling existing between both factions. But the very violence of his language cannot but make us suspect that David O'Brudair was conscious of the weakness of the policy, which loyalty to his patron compelled him to advocate. Indeed, no one, versed as he was in the history of Ireland, could have failed to see how risky it was in the then temper of the victors to hope from the justice of England for the fulfilment of the paper terms, when once the country had been denuded of all its fighting men. Annotations appended by him to some of his poems show us that he did in fact recognise the danger, but he characteristically tried to throw the blame of all possible future evils on those who criticised the policy which his patron approved.

History, however, was not long in proving the prudence of his adversaries and making clear that continued resistance would have been not only a manlier but also a far safer policy. The Treaty of Limerick was signed on the third of October, 1691; by the end of November the Irish army had landed in France; but even before the last Irish soldier had left his native land the English Parliament had revealed its intentions and begun the long series of penal enactments by excluding on the 22nd of October Catholics from both Irish Houses of Parliament, by insisting on their taking the oath of supremacy before admission in direct violation of the treaty signed at Limerick less than three weeks before.

ΣΕΑΡΩΝ
SIR ΣΕΑΞΑΜ ΜΙΣ ΣΕΑΡΑΙΤ.

I.
Ὀν ὄταλῃ ρῖν (1), το ἐλεάταρα ρμο
ρῖνρρεαρ ροῖαμ,
Ρεαρρα ἀοο νῖ λεανανν με νά ὄρρ ὄον ρόρ;
Ταρρρανζαρρεάτ ὄεαρῶε α ὄοζνῖρρε ὄόῖε—
Σο μβιαῶ Σακραναῖς ὄά ὄρρεαρρρεαρ ρῖν
αρῖρ σο ρόῖῖ.

ΡΕΑΞΡΑ ὄΑῖῖῖ ἰ ὄΡΥΑῶΑῖΡ.

I.
Α ἐαῖβῖε ὄαρ ἔαρρρεαα ὄόῖορραῖρ μόρ
ἰρ ἐαρραῶαρ νάρ ἐεατζαῖ ὄ ἐρῖοῖε ζαν ζῶ,
Ζῆαρ νεαμῖτῖρρεαῖ ρε ρεαλαῶ ῖῖβ μο ζῆαοῖ
ἰρ μο ζῖῖρ,
ἰρ μαῖρρς ῖῖομ λεαῶ ἀεαρῶα ὄο ὄρῖμῖν αρ
ὄόρρ.

II.
ἰρ ὄεαρῶεα μο ρεαρῶ ρῖῖ ὄρ ἐρῖῖῖ ὄον
ζῖεο,
Τρῆαρ ῖεαρρα ὄο ὄεῖτ ἐεανναρῶ ρεαμ
ἔαοῖῖ ραν ὄρῶο;
ὄαρ ρραρρῖανῖρρῖ ζομ αῖτε ῖῖομ νά ἐαοῖεαρ
εῖῖ
Να ἡαῖεμῖρ ρα ζεαῖτρεαμνε ὄεῖτ μῖν σο
ρῖῖῖ (2).

(1) .i. An Claoḡlais.
(2) Δζυρ νῖ σο ὄεο.

COMPLAINT OF
SIR JOHN FITZGERALD.

I.
From the land I loved to live in (1), like my
fathers long ago,
There have not been two nor even one man
found to follow me;
Verified shall be for certain what I prophesy to
them:—
That the Saxons soon shall start to hack and
slaughter them again.

REPLY OF DAVID BRUDAIR.

I.
Battle-chief for whom I always have evinced an
ardent zeal
And an undecitful friendship springing from a
heart sincere,
Though thou hast not seen my face nor heard
my voice for some time past,
Sad am I that thou with back turned sailest
from thy fatherland.

II.
I must now be parted from thee, since that war-
fare's end hath come,
Which I fondly hoped would leave thee, ruling
near me on this sod;
Dearer far to me thy frown were than the smooth-
faced looks of those
Unto whom I now must needs be meek and
humble for a while (2).

(1) Claoḡlais, the S.W. corner of the Co. of Limerick.
(2) And not for ever.

III.
Αη εαῖβα ὄά ὄεαῖαῖῖ ὄυτ ῖῖ ρῖζε ἐμ
ρεοῖ
Σοο λεαναῖαῖν ἰ ν-αναεῖμῖν μῖῖῖ ἔρῖῖ α
ὄρρεοῖρ,
ὄον ραζαρρνε ὄο ἐλεαῖταρα ραν ἀοῖρ ὄο
ἔῖῖῖ
Αῖα ἀῖρεαῖταῖν ἰ ν-αῖζεανταῖῖ νά ὄεαοῖνε
ρῖῖρ.

IV.
Σαν ρμαλαραῖε ὄο λεαῖανῖς ῖῖμ ἐρῖῖ αν
ἔεο
Στραρρῖρεαῖτ νῖ ἀβαρῖμῖρ ἀετ ἰοῖῖῖαρ ὄῖ,
Αη ζεαῖλαῖαῖν αρ ῖαῖτῖεαῖαρ ὄο ρῖῖε ῖῖῖ
ὄῖῖῖ
Ρῖῖ ὄεαρα ὄυῖτ ζαν ρεαρρῖρεαῖτ νά ὄυῖῖῖνε
ῖῖ ρῖῖῖ.

V.
ἰρ μαρκαλαῖ αρ μαρζαῖ ὄοῖῖμῖρ αν ἔῖῖρ
λεαρ ἡαρρρεαῖῖ νά Σακραναῖς ζαν ὄῖζε ζαν
ἔῖῖρ
ἰρ αναῖρεαῖ ρε ρεαναῖαρ ὄά ρῖνε Σεον
σο ὄρρῖζε ραρρῖρρε ραν αρρῖοζαῖ νάρ ῖῖοναῖῖ
ρῖῖρ (3).

VI.
ὄ ὄ'εαρρραρ ζαν ἀῖρρεαῖ ζαν ἡνῖῖῖοῖ
ὄῖρ,
Νά ἀρρῖμῖς ὄυτ αρ εαῖτρα ῖε ἐῖοῖεαῖ ἡμ
ὄῖῖῖ,
Αῖεῖμῖςῖμ αρ ἐαρῖαναῖτ αν ἔοῖῖῖῖῖ ἔῖῖρ
ζαν ὄαρραῖῖ αρ ὄῖε σο ὄταζαρρῖρ ὄον ἐρῖῖ
ρῖ ὄεο (4).

ΑΗ ἔΕΑΗΖΑῖ.

VII.
ὄ ἐεαραῶαρ εῖοῖτα ἐῖοῖμνε ἀῖῖῖαῖῖ ἔῖῖμῖν
Ταρρραῖς νά εῖμῖζε ῖρ τρῖμῖε ὄ'ῖῖρ ἰ
ζοῖῖῖ,
ἰρ μαῖρρς νάε ρῖῖῖ ἀς ὄυτ ἰ ὄρῖῖῖῖ ὄαρ
ῖῖῖῖ
Ταρ ραρρρε ῖῖῖ ὄ ὄρῖοῖ αν ὄρῖῖῖα ἔρῖῖῖ.

(3) νάρ ρῖῖζα α μῖῖῖῖῖ ἀετ αν εῖοῖταῖ.
(4) εε νῖ ρῖῖαρ ὄῖῖῖῖῖ αν ζῖῖῖῖῖ ρῖῖ.

III.
As for those who thus have failed to march with
thee unto the ship
And to follow thee through hardships, into
which they might be led,
Their excesses and disorders in the days that
now are past
Have by no means been forgotten by the
memories of men.

IV.
In the wretched rout which lately spread such
gloom o'er all the land
And which I do not call a mauling but a holo-
caust of kine,
The very promises of pardon that thou didst
obtain for them
Are the reason why thou goest on thy way
uncheered by troops.

V.
In the market-place I see that band of self-
sufficient men
Who without regard to justice spoiled the
Saxons lawlessly;
John* however, must be, wholly ignorant of
history
If he rest, before he find a flaw in terms not yet
fulfilled (3).

VI.
Since I have not any riches, silver coin nor
golden store,
And have now no longer strength to go cam-
paigning sword in hand,
I beseech the loving kindness of the Lord of
righteousness
That thou may'st return in vigour to this country
safe and sound (4).

RECAPITULATION.

VII.
Since the crimes of the clans of the mansion of
Conn have caused the removal of all
The noblest and loftiest trees in the forest that
formerly flourished so fair,
Woe be to him whosoever shall fail to accompany
thee o'er the sea
To escape thus, I ween, in good season with
thee from captivity's harrowing rack.

* The Williamites or the English in general.
(3) May no one except a criminal find anything to
blame in them.
(4) And David did not get that prayer.

Under Southern Skies.

READERS of history in Ireland are familiar with the romance and tragedy that hang around Rome's seven hills, but how few they are who know that the Janiculum, above all the others, should awaken a lively, yea, a passionate interest in every Irish heart. On this height there stands a little church, built on the spot where, tradition tells, the Prince of the Apostles met his doom. History, indeed, does not throw San Pietro in Montorio* into bold relief, but the opening decades of the 17th century have rendered it dear to every Irishman, for in its pavement two marble slabs mark where four of Erin's noblest sleep their last sweet sleep.

*Montorio or, as the Latins called it, Mons Aureus, is the name given to the lower formation of the Janiculum on account of its sandy surface.

Let us stroll the groves that deck the hill of Janus, on a bright May morning in the year 1608. Amid the bloom and sunshine of a southern spring a group of gossips, ever at leisure as is Romans' wont, find their curiosity suddenly aroused by a strange figure, in a strange garb, coming from the direction of the Franciscan church. He is of low stature, but of powerful build. His silvered locks and furrowed brow speak of advanced age, but time has not dimmed those nervous, yet penetrating eyes. Yes! they know who it is: the mantle and skirt of heavy broadcloth, the tunic trimmed with gold braid, the great brooches studded with gems, all bespeak the warrior-prince from the north-west, who, a few weeks ago, received such a royal welcome from the pope-king, Paul V. Hugh Roe O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, has lately



SAN PIETRO IN MONTORIO.
The Grave of the Earls is near the bench on the left.

arrived in the Eterna City after a long voyage across Europe, an exile from his native country.

Having left Sir Garret Moore at Mellifont, Tyrone set out for Rathmullen, where with his friends, twenty-nine in number, he went on board ship. "A distinguished crew," say the Four Masters, "for this one ship; for it is certain that the sea never carried, and that the winds never wafted from the Irish shores individuals more illustrious or noble in genealogy, or more renowned for deeds of valour, prowess, and high achievements."

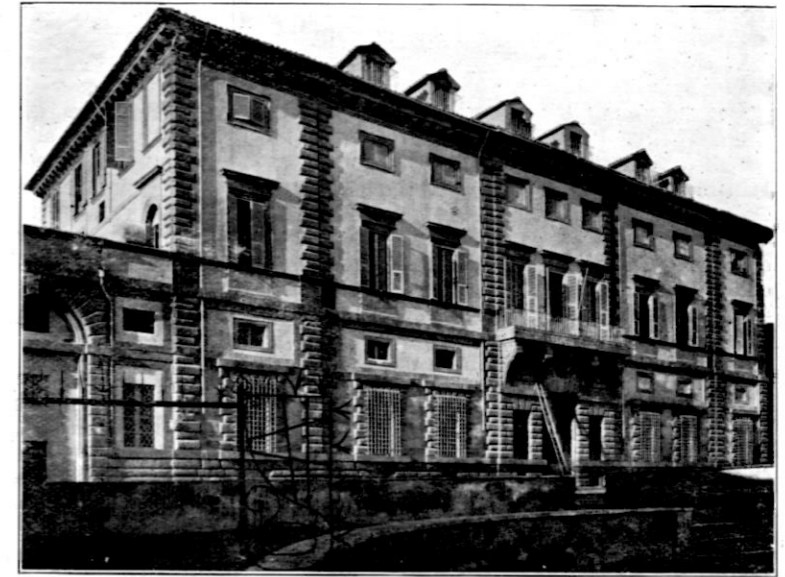
Buffeted by Atlantic gales they found themselves in sight of Croagh Patrick after three weeks sailing. Coasting along they make for Corunna, but contrary winds and short provisions forced them to sail for Brittany. But stormy seas bring them far up the Flemish coast, and fearing English cruisers, they hasten to find some French harbour. They finally land at Quilleboeuf and enter Rouen.

The chivalrous Henry IV. turned a deaf ear to the demands of the English ambassadors for their arrest. The Governor of Normandy in the name of the King of France had promised the Earls a safe conduct, and the king would not go back on his word. And so they pushed on for Flanders, passing through Douay and Arras. There was one in that distinguished band that would know Arras again—a little boy with auburn locks Owen Roe O'Neill, whose name thirty years thence would sound throughout the length and breadth of Europe for the noble defence of this city against two of the ablest marshals of France.

In the beautiful town of Hal, O'Neill clasped in his arms his long-lost son, Colonel Henry O'Neill. With this latter had come Spinola, generalissimo of the Spanish forces, to bid the exiles welcome in the name of the Archduke. On the 9th of November the Earls were presented to the Archdukes at Louvain, and splendid apartments were assigned to O'Neill and O'Donnell.

It was during this period of inaction that

Tyrone and Tyrconnell proceeded to draw up that vindication of their flight, which gives the lie, not only to the base insinuations of England's despicable representatives, but also to the assertions of some historians—that the earls had neither the spirit nor the ability to put forward any justification of their conduct. The perusal of these important documents shows forth the loyalty and uprightness of the Irish chiefs. They lay before us, too, a long list of bitter vexations and injustices for which there was no hope of redress from a king, who had no sense of gratitude, and who knew naught but to heap honours and riches on cringing parasites.



SALVIATI PALACE.--Residence of the Earls.

Paul V. had offered the fugitives shelter in the Eternal City, and so on the 28th February, 1608, leaving his three sons in Louvain as pledges of his affection, O'Neill with a party of some thirty persons set out for his long journey to Rome. At Nancy the Duke of Lorraine entertained them royally at his board. They celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the Nuncio's Palace at Lucerne, and after traversing the rough bridle path that runs across the St. Gothard, they enter the fair plains of Italy.

All the cities through which they passed received them with the highest marks of honour. At Parma they feasted with the reigning Duke; at Bologna they were welcomed by the Papal Legate, then the great Cardinal Barberini, and afterwards Urban VIII.

Passing on through Faenza and Ancona, they

visit the holy house of Loretto. Venice was their next goal but the Doge in deference to James I. expressed his desire that the Irish fugitives should not enter his dominions. Laying aside, therefore, their project of visiting Venice, they proceeded straight to Rome by way of Foligno, Assisi, and Civita Castellana.

At the Milvian Bridge the exiled Archbishop of Armagh and several Cardinals with their numerous following, dressed in robes of state, awaited the refugees and escorted them in gorgeous coaches to their appointed residence in the Old Borgo. Their first act was to proceed to the Tomb of the Apostles, whose magnificent façade was then nearing completion. How rapturous was their devotion as they gazed upon the noblest structure reared by man to his Creator, and at its sacred shrine gave heartfelt thanks for their delivery!

But the weary pilgrims were not to find peace and rest at last. Year by year these princes of a northern land succumbed to the rigours of an Italian climate, and the dread Roman malaria. Prince Rory was the first victim. Some three weeks after his arrival at Rome he was struck down, and was buried in the Franciscan Church of S. Pietro, and ere the grave was sealed, Callibar, his brother, breathed his last on Monte Citorio. Another twelve months, and the Roman idlers see these northern chiefs walking behind the hearse of the Baron of Dungannon.

But ere the great flame flickers out, it leaps for a moment into brightness. News has come that Tir-owen has been parcelled out to the foreigner, that the paternal estates of the O'Neill's have been sold for a paltry sum, and friend and kinsmen turned out or forced to work as slaves. At a conference with two Archbishops he suddenly starts up and exclaims "I will die in Ireland." The poet king thinks me weak—let him come and cross swords with me, and see if that be so! You smile, good Father Florence, a bright day will dawn in Ireland yet.

Two years have proved the futility of such cloud castles. Anxiety, disappointment and melancholy have told on Tyrone's health. Eighty years, even of peaceful existence, suffice to wear out the toughest tissue. What then must we think of that great heart which twenty-five summers and as many winters amid the wiles and snares of a court like Elizabeth's, which forty years in the battlefields against armies the most numerous and best appointed of the day, against commanders surpassing, with one solitary exception, all whom history tells of in rapacity, cruelty, ambition, meanness, and sometimes too in ability; which nine years of exile, the most galling, can relieve of its task only with so much pain?

The morning of the 21st is resplendent with all southern loveliness as a bier, whose trappings display the Red Hand, is borne through the entrance of the Salviati Palace on the shoulders of twelve stalwart Irishmen, while the Spanish Ambassador and three of Rome's chiefest nobility hold the pall. Long lines of religious, holding lighted candles and chanting the prayers for the departed, follow the corpse. As the funeral procession toils slowly up the Janiculan, "the tolling of a hundred bells, the throb of the muffled drum, and the minute guns of San Angelo announce to the Imperial City, the shepherds of the Campagna, and the vine dressers on the Alban hills that an illustrious personage is now about to be laid in his last resting place." Cardinals, princes and representatives of foreign courts attend at the Requiem Mass celebrated in San Pietro in Montorio which is draped for the occasion. The Mass over, the last absolution given, his fellow exiles lay their beloved chieftain by the side of his son, the young Baron of Dungannon.

Over the spot where Hugh O'Neill awaits the Angel's trumpet call they put this epitaph.*

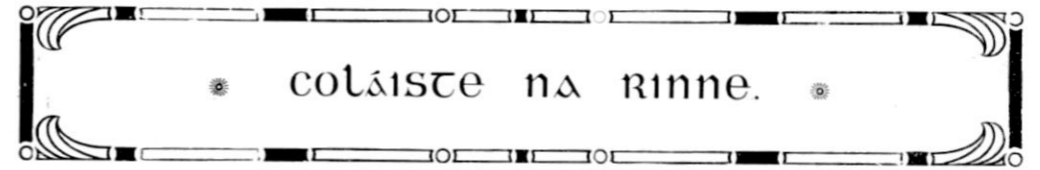
D. O. M.
Hic. Quiescunt,
Ugonis. Principis. O'Neill,
Ossa.

Though the destroyer† came "to rob the relic and deface the shrine," the Irish in Rome found to their great joy that the sacred spot had suffered little injury by his horrible desecration. In still more recent times a grateful municipality has destroyed the magnificent ilex groves to construct a carriage-drive along the crest of the height, in honour of the infamous hero of that luckless 20th of September. Yet for all the buzz of taxicab and motor car, for all the hum of idle gossip, the tombs of the Ulster chiefs retain much of their lonely solitude. Let each pilgrim Gael to the City of the Popes tarry a little on the pavement that guards the dust of the glory of Erin's princehood, and there breathe a prayer for the illustrious but ill-fated who rest below, and for the cause they prized beyond hearth, home, lands, honours, wealth—the one dear hope they languished for in a foreign clime. And in this year of grace when Erin's hopes look brightest, when she is about to come into her own and take her place among the nations, let him pray that her future glory be that of her palmiest days, that her stainless escutcheon remain unsullied, that she be forever the "Isle of Saints."

P. GEEHAN.

*No longer visible, being reversed or removed for that now seen

† Garibaldi stalled his cavalry here in 1848.



"A Nation without a Language is only half a Nation."



B'i a fíor go maíe as Tomár Davis éad a b'i uair nuair a reuib ré na foela úo ac mar rin féin moir éuir doinne ruim 'na éainnt ar fead na mbliadna 7 moir deimead don ruo go dtí sur éornuigeadar as tósbáil ruar coláirte de Sasólaea m' an Sasólaea.

D'eiréadéac an bliadain rin—1906—nuair a táinig an Doctúir Mícheál Ua Siadéan éun Rinne ó gCuanac, paróirte Sasólaea i gConnrae porclaire. Ollam i Muise Nuabáó a b'eab é 7 éonnaic ré mar a b'i an Sasóluinn as iméadé ar an tír 7 muna n-deimead ruo éisint éun i ro fáobruad, go n-iméócaó an teanga ar an gConnrae ran ar fead. Éornuig an pasairt fíor-Sasólaea go cun na Sasóilge d'airébeóaint; ac moir'fupar an obair a b'i moiré mar ní raib don méar ar an Sasóilge as na múinteóirí 7 na ceannuigéóirí in Oun-garbán.

Mar rin féin do lean ré as múinead na Sasóilge 7 ní raib teac ná foil ar don éoraise ar dtúir. Ac an bliadain 'na úair ran do cuiread ruar foil admaro ar leac taoib boéair éinn Eilbic 7 rin mar a b'i Coláirte na Rinne i roparac. Seana-éoláirte an ainm acá ar an teac ran anoir ac ní bíonn foil ar bíé ann fé léair.

Cuiread ruar an coláirte nuad timéall ré bliadna ó foim ar faille áro ór éionn na trága. Tá an coláirte i nsioprac trí míle de Oúngarbán, ac as toul ar an mboéar caíreó tú toul ruar le reaté míle rúige mar téigeann an boéar moir éiméall loea moir uirge. Ir féioir leat ríubal ar an tráig ón gcoláirte go dtí Daite na nGall, dá míle nó mar rin, 7 ir ann ní éluiréad foela ac teanga éinn ár rinnreap.

Go úiréac ar an taoib éar anhrin tá ceann Eilbic féin. Ir breas an ruo beic ro'

féarain i méar an éraois ar múllaé an éinn de lá g'éine 7 ir éluinn an raóare foíac as feudaint amac éar an b-fairrige éioir, 'na mbíonn na tonntaca móra as bhuiread go fíocmoir ar na cairrige toubá nó as éirige go éiun éar mion-éioaib na trága. Féac anonn do'n éairleán poluir ran—Daite na Cúirte ir ead é—7 feicir an Hook éis míle deas ó'n áit ran de lá g'éine. Asur feuc anhró éar do gualainn, Sin é an Mion áro, an cairleán poluir rin, 7 rin é faille na Stacín áit mar a bhuiread an Perí ceirre bliadna ó foim, oirde tóirca ar fead. Tá an baite beas áro Moir Láim le éis míle ar éaob éall de'n Mion-áro 7 bíonn tuirar ann sac bliadain as múntir an éoláirte. Sasóilgeórai ir ead an t-urphóir deir na taoimib ann 7 da mbeicéa ann lá féite Déigleáin b'ionghnaó leat, tá na taoime com éraibteac ran. Tásann sac tuine acu éun áirpinn 7 Cumaoine 7 anhrin ir g'náac leo gúirde ar naoir Déigleáin—naom na h-áite—éun íar 7 a éabairt go flúirreac taoib íscáiteam na bliadna. Táir éir an áirpinn ir g'náac toul fé éluic Déigleáin, éioé moir acá ar an tóiré mar ir maie an páir é do b'igearuad sac don t-pasair galaru do péir mar a veireann taoime na h-áite. An paróirte acá coir taoib de Rinn ó gCuanac, rin é an Seana Róbal 7 ir beas an beapla a g'eapra ann ac Sasóluinn éinn ar sac taoib oíot 7 as sac tuine acu toir feapraib 7 mnáib 7 páirtib beaga.

Dála an Coláirte, bíonn foil ann ó-na veic a éiois ran maíom go dtí a do deas 7 anhrin bíonn foil ann áir ó leac uair t'péir a do deas go dtí a do a éiois. Bíonn ceirre oirde ann, An Doctúir Ua Siocéain, an Doctúir De. Henoeberis, páirpáis Caóla, 7 Séamur Hough (nó an Féar Moir mar a g'laótar

air) 7 bíonn rang as sac domne acú i scaiteam an lae, as múinead na fíor-
 Saeóilge mar atá sí sa labairt 'ra Rinn
 asur na Saeóilge atá as Céatáinn 'na
 rctáir asur na Sean-Saeóilge.

Sin é mar a bíonn an coláirte ipan lá, ac
 ip féoir leat, ma'p maic leat é, toul ar an
 s-coláirte 7 riubal tréir na páirceannaib
 tuit féin, 7 rin é an plige ip feappi cúnlan
 Saeóilz o'fogluim mar ní labairt ar ann ac
 an Saeóilinn 7 caicpíro tú labairt ar Saeó-
 luinn nó toul san labairt ar bit. Nuair a
 bíonn lá bpoctallaé zréine ann, teigean na
 ranga amac ar na peompaib; éppaingeann
 sac tuine amac acácaoir féinannpoin bíonn
 na ranga ar riubal ran élor in aice leir an
 s-coláirte. Asur ní bíonn riad ipciz
 oipead 'r nóimíó ip an lá, muna bfuil
 ré as feapcáinn. Tá daoine ann 7
 veiréann riad ná ceapíro do tuine veit as
 caicteam laete raopie i peompaib as obair 7
 ip fíor é, ní ceapíro ar son éor é ac mar a
 toubairt poimie ro, ní i peompaib a bíonn
 na daoine 'ra Rinn, ac amac pé'n rpeir in áit
 'na mbíonn an fíor-saeóil as péiréad ipceac
 ó'n b-fairpise, 7 an eópna buide as fár ar
 éad an énuic. Asur puo eite, 'de'n pasar
 oibre a bíonn asainn 'ra Rinn? Ip mó
 feap a táimz ann as rmaoinead so
 mbead pé as obair 7o epuaíó ann ac nil
 an rseut mar rin, buideacár le Dia. Cé
 so bfuil na daoine as foqluim na Saeóilge
 ann, nac feappi toul veit as léigean mar
 rin, nó as riubal tréir na páirceannaib as
 eainnt ar Saeóilz ná veit i mbaile móp
 san potpacé san puaimneap? Sé mo

éuairim féin sur feappi do'n pláinte é, 7
 san toubt ip feappi do'n teangsa é.

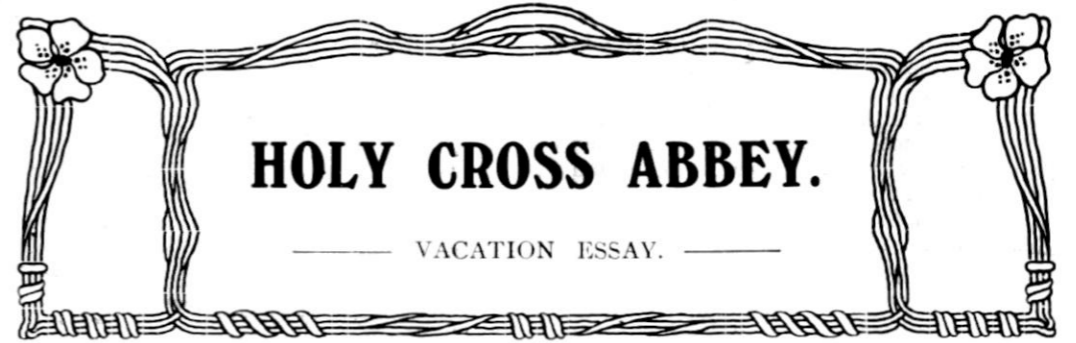
Bíonn an-rpóit ann ran pamrad tar éir
 an peoil. Ní pasá an boéar Cinn Eilbic so
 oti baile na nSall 7 ip ann a éirpeá na
 Saeóilgeópaí féin. Sab ipceac i oiciz
 iarpairé boict 7 feuc timceall an peompa
 beas, an uplár epé, an cat beas na luige
 poim an teine 7 sac son éomárta epáib-
 éacáca 7 boctanair atá ann. 'Sé peo an
 áit in a éoimeácaó an Saeóilinn nuair
 a bí fabar 7 bpead epio an típ 7 an Sapanac
 as baint amac an Saeóilinn ar éirinn
 boict. Nac áit anrseut surab iad na daoine
 boicta a éoimeácaoir an teangsa, nuair a bí
 na daoine mópa as labairt an beupla. Sin
 iad a bfuil anoir de na fíor éiréannaiz
 san a noócaim bit 7 oigie acu 7 epuaí-
 raogal acu ó lá so lá.

Tá coláirte Saeóilge eupca ar bun epio
 an típ, tá ceann nó cúpla acá i sac cúis-
 oep na cúis cúizi 7 san toubt ip móp an náire
 toul san cúpla lá oep na laetantaim
 raopie caicte i sceann oep na coláirtib rin.

Nil an luac ro daop ar son éor 7 tá
 noeunpáó sac tuine a éuro féin oén
 obair, bead an Saeóilinn asainn mar ar
 oteangsa féin; o'fillpéad arir ar náiriú-
 taét 7 bead an Sean-teangsa 'na áiteannaib
 in a paib naom páopais féin 7 Colm Cille.

Ac mo bpoín. Nil an rseut mar rin fóp,
 7 'de'n éur? Duó éoir do sac domne a
 éuro féin do deunam in ainm Dé ar pon
 típe 7 teangsaó ar rinnfeap.

Cacal MacSeašáin.



N the right bank of the River Suir, about
 eight miles from Cashel, a venerable
 pile of ecclesiastical ruins marks the
 site of the ancient Abbey of Holy Cross.

Amid a scene of peaceful solitude, sentinels of
 the past, the weather-beaten tower and ivied
 walls, proclaim that here stood one of those old
 sanctuaries, which during a thousand years were
 the pride and glory of Catholic Ireland, in the
 middle ages, when the land of the Gael was "the
 School of the West."

The site of Holy Cross Abbey was chosen
 with the usual taste of the monks of old, for
 no more retired or peaceful spot could have
 been selected. The country on all sides is a
 beautiful plain, well wooded and fertile, secluded
 from the din and strife of the noisy work-a-day
 world. Here the pious monks might commune
 in peace with Heaven. In the distance rises the
 Devil's Bit, which tradition states to have been
 formed by his satanic majesty, who in a fit of
 hunger bit a large piece out of the land. The
 sandstone of Tipperary proved too hard, even
 for his mighty jaws, and he soon dropped it in
 disgust, forming thereby the Rock of Cashel. The
 "gentle Suir" rolling on its peaceful course to
 the sea almost washes the walls of the Abbey,
 and, no doubt, often lulled to sleep the monks
 weary after the labours of the day. Second only
 in interest to the ruins of Cashel, and almost its
 peer in architectural beauty is this magnificent
 building. It is said to owe its origin as well as
 its name to the possession of a piece of the True
 Cross, the relic being one of the most consider-
 able in Christendom. There are at least two
 stories current as to how this valuable relic came
 to be bestowed on the monks of Holy Cross
 Abbey. The most authentic and widely-believed
 is that which states that the relic was given to
 the monastery by one of the Plantagenet queens
 of England. This she did as a reward for services
 rendered by the Abbot of the time to the remains

of her son who met his death near the Abbey
 whilst on a visit to Ireland, and was interred in
 the Church. The Four Masters record the death
 of an English prince in the neighbourhood about
 1223, and a Cistercian chronicler suggests that
 he can be none other than the son of Eleanor,
 Queen of Henry II.

The abbey was founded in 1169 for the
 Benedictines by Donald O'Brien, King of
 Thomond. The "black monks" lived here
 until 1182, when they were replaced by the
 disciples of St. Bernard, the monks of the re-
 formed order of Citeaux. The abbey was three
 times rebuilt; for the second time in 1214, and
 later on at an unspecified date, in a far finer
 style than that of King Donald. From its very
 foundation Holy Cross seems to have been
 endowed with peculiar privileges, and its Charter
 was confirmed by several of the English kings. In
 1414 the Earl of Ormonde and the Lord-Deputy
 of the time granted their special protection to
 it as the chief glory of their territory. The
 Abbot was a Peer in Parliament, was known by
 the title Earl of Holy Cross, and was usually,
 though not always, Vicar-General of the Cistercian
 Order in Ireland.

For centuries the abbey flourished and was
 visited by all ranks and classes of society, who
 came to view and reverence the Sacred Relic
 which was exposed for public veneration. We
 read that the great O'Neill came in state in 1600
 to visit it, and that when Red Hugh O'Donnell
 was on his way south to join the Spaniards at
 Kinsale he stopped at the monastery gate and
 had the Holy Relic brought out in order to
 venerate it. In 1563 the abbey was suppressed
 and its revenues were conferred on its Abbot,
 William O'Dwyer. This "outburst of generosity"
 on the part of the English was occasioned by his
 surrendering quietly the abbey and lands. Finally
 the building and 450 acres of land were
 conferred on the Earl of Ormonde at a nominal

rent of £15 10s. 4d. per annum. However, we find that Divine Service was still carried on in the church as late as 1633, though the Sacred fragment had been removed in 1632. In 1700 the line of Abbots ended, the last being the Right Rev. Luke Archer. He and his Community were forced to withdraw to Kilkenny city, where they rented a private house, and decided to await the coming of better days. Little they knew that they were fated never more to return to dear Holy Cross. That beautiful

to any monastery or convent that might claim it. Gwynn, in his "Fair Hills of Ireland," gives us the history of the relic after this. He says "the sequel is curious. Lord Walter's great grandson, the second Duke, handed the relic with Lord Walter's original instructions to a Mr. Valentine Smyth in 1691 (when the Catholics had been finally discomfited). Smyth passed it to a Mrs. Butler of Kilcash, she to a Miss Kavanagh of Borris, and she again, in 1809, to the Catholic Bishop of Cork, who deposited



HOLY CROSS ABBEY, TIPPERARY.

building passed through many hands until it was finally abandoned. It then went from bad to worse until it came into the possession of Rev. Dr. Wall, Fellow of Trinity, who preserved it from further injury.

The relic, after leaving its ancient custodians, passed through many hands. In the first place it came into the possession of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde, who, on learning that his grandson was a Protestant, confided it, till his house should once more become Catholic, to one, Dr. Fennel. It was to be given by him to any heir of Ormonde who professed Catholicism, as a sacred trust, to be given up when required

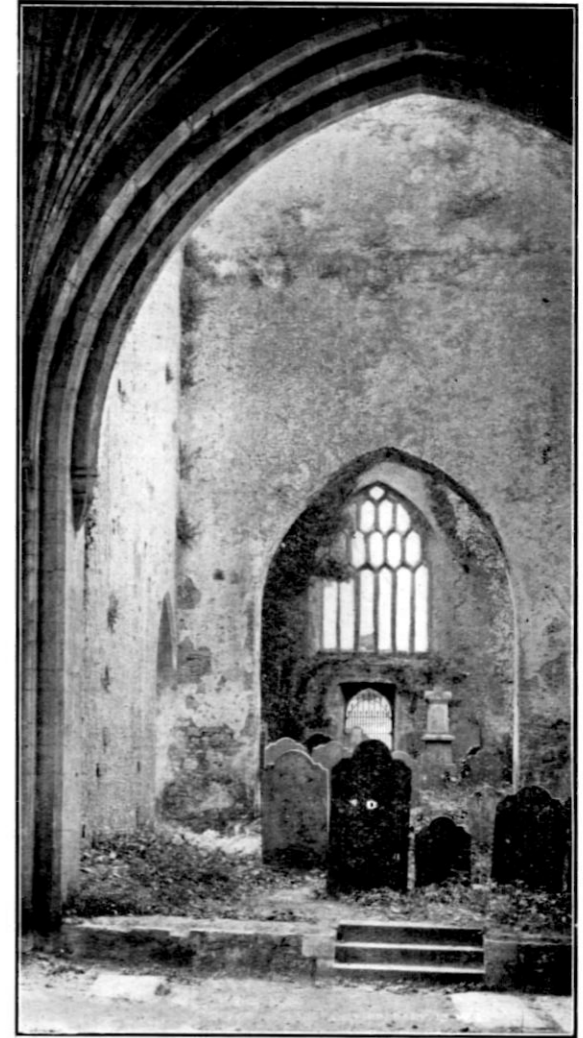
the relic in the Ursuline Convent of Cork."

As a monastic ruin, Petrie, from whom I mainly take the description of the building says "Holy Cross Abbey ranks as one of the first if not the very first ruins in Ireland." Its shape, like that of most monastic buildings of considerable importance, is cruciform, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, with a lofty square tower, but, unlike other buildings of the same kind, it has double side-chapels beautifully groined. Between those two latter still stands the pillared shrine, wherein the holy relic was wont to be kept, when exposed for public veneration. The lofty square tower is of

limestone, and is supported on four beautifully pointed arches opening into the choir and transepts. The roofs of the side chapels are delicately groined, and are mostly composed of white marble. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of four arches, and has a west window of large dimensions, which with all the other windows are of very elegant taste. Nature, as if mourning its departed glory, has, with a lavish hand, dispensed its gifts through the building, and has fondly entwined with wreaths of luxuriant ivy the deserted sanctuary.

There are several family tombs in the building, and for the most part they are of very beautiful workmanship. The most remarkable of them, however, is a finely sculptured cross without any inscription, considered by archaeologists to be one of the most beautiful in Ireland. This cross is ascribed by O'Halloran to the founder of the abbey, by Petrie to the Countess of Desmond, and by local tradition to the "good woman" before mentioned. There is a fourth and more plausible theory, however, that of Sir William Betham, who says "The monument in question is not the tomb of the Countess of Desmond, or any of her family, but that of Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who was the first wife of James, the fourth Earl of Ormonde." Later on he adds "This indeed removes all difficulties; all the escutcheons of arms are in perfect order and position. The Royal Arms of England show the descent of the Butler's from the Plantagenets, the Butler Coat is on the husband's side, the Fitzgerald's is on the wife's. The cross on the first escutcheon may be and possibly was intended to represent that of St. George. This lady to whom I assign this monument died about the year 1400. The architecture is of that period and as above stated the heraldry tells the tale exactly."* This beautiful cross, as well as other portions of the ruin, have been much injured by a party of drunken recruits who passed through the village some years ago, and who, for want of something better to do, battered the monument and pillars with the butts of their muskets. The ruins are now preserved from further injury by the Board of Works.

Such, in brief, is the history of one of Ireland's most famous monasteries. This building, once the seat of holiness and learning is now a crumbling ruin, yet beautiful in its fall. The visitor, wandering amid the stillness of the



INTERIOR OF HOLY CROSS.

tottering cloisters, seems to hear voices floating across the dark abyss of centuries, voices that would fain prolong the sacred anthems that once rolled in solemn cadence from its matin choir.

"And home returning soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair."

L. JOYE.

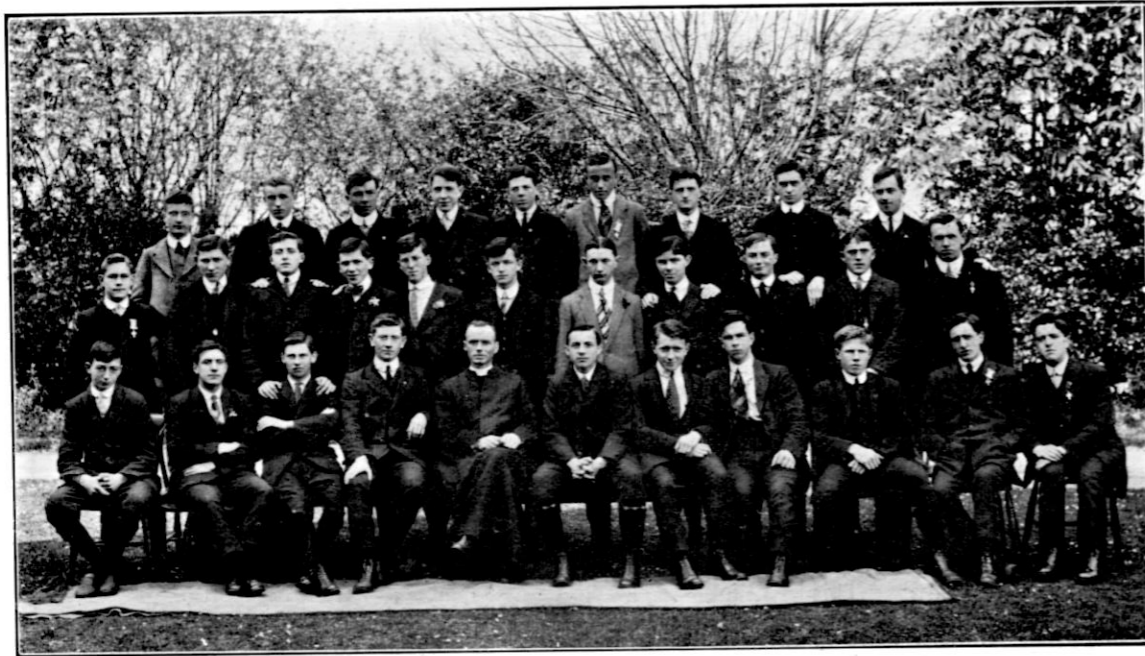
* Queen Eleanor.

Occasional Lectures.

Astronomy.

On November 17th, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, S.J., gave us a lecture on Astronomy. His deep and accurate knowledge of the subject afforded him no lack of matter and information. Gazing up into the starry heavens from this world of ours, we first fixed our attention on the

the system. First, in order, came the sun. The lecturer showed us the various sun-spots, and told us of their probable origin. We then witnessed an eclipse in all its gradual stages. Next, in order, came views of Saturn. This beautiful, heavenly body, with its bright, luminous ring, was seen to advantage by aid of the lantern.



FIRST CLUB.

D. Gleeson, D. O'Connell, L. Nally, P. Duffy, J. McNamara, J. Danagher, J. Morrin, P. O'Connell, A. Canning,
J. Butt, P. Maher, M. Sheehan, M. Quigley, C. Jennings, P. Considine, J. Coakley, M. Power, E. Johnson, J. O'Brien, P. Mulcahy,
M. Jennings, J. Duncan, R. Deasy, W. Harnett (Capt), Rev. E. Dillon, S.J., E. Scanlan, J. McCulloch, J. Lahiff, J. Maloney, M. Hickey, J. Morrin.

solar system. This large division of the subject fell naturally into various sub-headings. First, as was natural, we studied the course of the various planets round the sun. By a series of splendid slides the great complex system was set in motion on the screen. We saw on the outer edge Jupiter and Saturn solemnly racing each other, further in Mars ploughed a lonely furrow, whilst towards the centre Venus and the earth whirled in fierce career, while the blinking moon skimmed round our planet. Now and again Halley's Comet would rush in from space. The slide gave us a most vivid picture of the solar system.

Following this came a study of the various bodies of

Finally, Mr. Gallagher showed us, by the help of a diagram, the data upon which Adams worked in his mathematical discovery of Neptune.

Passing out into wider space we came to study the various constellations. It was not long before we had a clear knowledge of the relative positions of Orion, Arcturus, the Pleiades, the Milky Way, and the signs of the Zodiac. At this point the lecturer discussed the phenomenon of the occultation of stars, and the various theories propounded as to the formation of the great nebulae.

Wandering amid the vast spaces of the heaven, surrounded on all sides by these countless myriads of stars,

how small and puny seems our little world. As our minds open out to grasp the length and breadth of the great Creation, we seem to hear the creative "Fiat" sounding through the realms of space, and we recall the Mighty Maker of these countless worlds and are silent before His name. These were the thoughts with which Mr. Gallagher concluded a most instructive lecture.

A Trip to Canada.

"A Trip to Canada" was the title of Mr. Fell's lecture delivered on October 6th. Mr. Fell, who has lived in many lands has a knowledge of men and countries based on personal experience. Caesar has described the ancient Gauls seizing the traveller from distant countries and compelling them to speak of what they had seen, "uti et viatores etiam invitatos consistere cogant . . . et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstans quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant." This characteristic has not died out with us. Goldsmith knew it when he pictured himself drawing an evening group around the fire to "tell of all I heard and all I saw." So we crowd round the traveller hanging on his words, and "compel" him, as Caesar says, to recount his experiences.

Thus, Mr. Fell had a sympathetic and appreciative audience, and he did not disappoint it. On board a ship we do not meet men but man. Mankind is represented in every step of the social scale, and in all the varying moods of our nature. Hence, on board ship all the tears and laughter of human life are concentrated, and if the traveller meets woe and pain, pain and woe, there are also those reminiscences which feed the source not only of smiling thoughts, but of hearty laughter. Mr. Fell gave us the best of everything. The quaint humour of the seamen, the nervous anxiety of passengers when "the mighty waves of the Atlantic seize them and whirl them aloft," and all those incidents, which at such times lose all the roughness of dull reality and shine as sparkling gems. It was with regret that we heard the cry of "Land," and the coasts of America rose up on the western horizon.

This, however, was but for a brief moment. As we entered the St. Lawrence past pleasure was forgotten in present enjoyment. The exquisite slides of Montreal and Quebec riveted our eyes on this newly discovered land of the West. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Fell, in his anxiety not to weary us—a strange anxiety surely!—did not give us a more detailed account of these great cities of Canada.

The Gauls of old, when the travellers had recounted the experiences conceived mighty thoughts "de summis rebus concilia ineunt." But lest like them, we should be forced—by bitter experience—to repeat them, Mr. Fell spoke strongly against emigration. With all the earnestness of one who knew what he was speaking about, he warned us of its dangers and disappointments, and after his lecture we all felt content that life in Ireland was not to be supplanted by migrating to foreign shores.

"Ancient Greece."

Fr. Henry Browne, S.J., who visited Mungret last Christmas, gave us two lectures on Classical Archaeology. Fr. Browne has lately been to Greece and Sicily, and consequently we were enabled to have our information at first hand.

Space will not permit us to follow the Lecturer to all the places of interest he visited, but we shall select the more important. Needless to say that Attica comes first. Landing at Sunium, we ascend the rocky promontory, and peer into those silver mines where Athens coined her money. Moving northwards we soon catch sight of Salamis, famous for all time in history. Fr. Browne carefully showed us the various strategies of the Greeks,

led by Themistocles, which culminated in the destruction of the Persian fleet. Then turning our backs on the sea we soon arrive at Athens. The Lecturer had many excellent panoramic slides. One slide especially, the restored Acropolis gave Fr. Browne an opportunity of discussing many aspects of Greek life. The Acropolis! Here is matter for many many lectures, and we were forced to tear ourselves away from it and proceed.

We next follow Fr. Browne from Athens to Eleusis along that road which on festive days was formerly thronged by Greeks. Arriving at our destination we examine the ruins of the ancient temple and with eager minds we learn what is to be known of these Elusian mysteries.

We next visit Delphi and Plataea and study the religious and military aspects of ancient life. It is needless to say that as Fr. Browne proceeded we were picking up the main events of Greek history. All these important places recalled the great Persian invasions, and the names of Darius and Xerxes, Miltiades, Themistocles, Leonidas, and others without number.

On the following evening we crossed into the Peloponnese. Naturally enough the first place Fr. Browne led us to was Mycenae and Tiryns. Here we saw the civilisation which has been but lately unearthed, the "cyclopean" masonry, the Lion Gate, the Treasury of Atreus. Proceeding thence we come to Corinth, whose hill we ascended to visit the fortifications and the spring that supplies the city with water as it did thousands of years ago.

Crete and Sicily follow. It is impossible even to enumerate the many exquisite views of Greek temples which we were shown. Fr. Browne pointed out the various styles of Greek architecture, and thus rounded off a most interesting and instructive lecture on ancient times. Addressing the Apostolics, to whom the lectures were delivered, he pointed out the importance of the Classics in their priestly education. Let us hope that his words may not fall on barren soil, and that the number of classical scholars may increase in Mungret.

Patriotism.

It is only a few years ago that Mr. Moran told a surprised and abashed Ireland that Patriotism did not consist either in waving a green flag or plunging into the maelstrom of politics. We are slow to learn this lesson, and constant repetition is necessary. The lecture was, therefore, well-timed and of great practical utility.

By way of introduction Fr. Rector spoke to us of the love of country which God had planted in every human heart. In doing so he did not rest solely on the authority of others, he gave us his own experiences. He had been in many lands; he had seen the sunset in the Bay of Naples; he had witnessed the giddy rush of Paris; he had mixed with Germans in their old imperial cities, yet, neither the fair Italian scenery nor the novelty of strange surroundings could satisfy that yearning for the far-off island of the west, Ireland, his country and his home. This was a most suitable introduction for what was to follow. Patriotism means, as we shall see, hard, plodding work. The air-castles will be well built homes, firm in the soil; the green valleys of Erin must be uprooted to give us the ploughed lands of Ireland, and the sweet songs of our native land must await the day until we have spelt through our Irish grammars, and have mastered the idiom of a difficult language. But all this humdrum work is the true stuff of the most exalted idealism. The mystics of the Thebaid and of Ireland had limbs and muscles hardened by manual labour, and so with ourselves. An agricultural Ireland, a hard-working, calculating people shall not dull their ears to the sweet harmonies that gently breathe across hill and dale, and linger round the raths and duns, summoning up the spirit of the

past. The bright visions of Ireland will no longer be day dreams but tangible facts, none the less ideal, because realized.

Hence, that note of music which Fr. Rector set vibrating in our souls is not to be hushed by the new spirit of Patriotism. Rather it will take a fuller and more silvery sound and by its lovely numbers keep our souls attuned to higher things.

But, to come to the practical matter in hand. In what does true Patriotism consist? Three things Fr. Rector lays down: 1—Temperance, 2—Support of Home Industries, 3—The Gaelic Revival.

1.—Temperance. Intemperance in this country is unquestionably due to the insufficiency of proper nourishment. As the country becomes more prosperous, and the people have a more abundant supply of food, the craving for liquor will be greatly diminished. We have yet far to go before these natural causes will work out their beneficial results. In the meantime we must make

3—The Irish Revival. The English poet writing of his own country trembled when he saw "how ennobling thoughts depart, when men change swords for ledgers." Seeing the material revival of Ireland there are many who say that we shall lose our spiritual sensibilities. But of these unfilial fears we may well be ashamed, for the Irish Language, growing up side by side with the country's prosperity, promises to breathe a spirit into the nation and save us from the demoralising effects of materialism.

If, therefore, we strive to push forward these three causes, Temperance, Irish Industry, the Irish Language, we then deserve the name of patriots. Strike now a hand across the harp of Tara and see that ye bring forth a "joyous strain!"

Napoleon.

On March 22nd Mr. Barrett, S.J., of Clongowes, gave a lecture on Napoleon.



Photo by)

SECOND CLUB.

[Berlin Studio, Limerick

M. Walsh, R. Cussen, D. Hennessy, T. O'Shea, J. Guerin, J. O'Sullivan, M. Devane, J. Forrest, T. Loftus, B. Lee, J. McCormac, J. Neylon, A. O'Regan, N. Rice, T. Mulcair, T. O'Grady, N. Ryan, J. Cussen, M. Hogan, C. Barry, E. Lenihan, M. Walsh, J. Burke, F. O'Connor, J. McCurtin, Rev. W. C'Leary, S.J., R. Fitzgerald, M. Butt, A. O'Malley, D. Hayes, P. O'Shaughnessy, W. Guerin, E. Hartly, P. Breen, G. O'Connor.

headway against this national evil. Total Abstinence is the great weapon at hand. When we consider the appalling ravages made by drink and, on the other hand, the benefits that have followed fast in the train of Temperance, surely, anyone who wishes to be a real Irishman cannot afford to dissociate himself from this movement. "Cold water till death" promises as glorious a daybreak as did ever sunburst of Fin Mac Cumhal.

2—Irish Industries. Fr. Rector did not spare us here. In Ireland we can obtain all that we need in life. Why, therefore, do we not get our goods in Ireland? The only answer seems to be that the imported article, because it is imported, has a charm for our infatuated eyes. It is high time that we see aright.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the life of Napoleon is the most interesting of all biographies. His brilliant career has all the charm that can be derived from the associations of time and place and the combination of all the elements of dramatic effects. Great countries, great kings, great battles, great results crowd the pages of his life. Between Brienne and St. Helena what a kaleidoscope of change! The brilliant achievements in Italy, Castiglione, Arcola, Lodi, the conquest of Venice and Switzerland. Then Egypt and Syria, the fighting at the Pyramids and the battle of Mount Thabor. The scene changes—we toil across the Alps, stealing from Dijon, and soon the guns of Marengo bellow victory to the amazed Austrians. Back again to Paris to witness the

glorious Coronation by Pius VII., then to the coasts of Boulogne to gaze towards perfidious Albion. Again a swift change and the Grand Army has dissolved the coalition of Pitt in the sun of Austerlitz. Now come the wars of liberation, gigantic campaigns, military genius of the highest order, the defeat of kings and emperors, triumphal entries into the great capitals of Europe. The closing scenes are not less dramatic. The blood-stained field of Borodino, the burning of Moscow, the snows of a Russian winter, the battle of the Nations, the agony of 1814, Elba, the Hundred Days, Waterloo, and then the long night of St Helena. Surely such variety and such contrasts are to be found in no other biography. With consummate skill Mr. Barrett gave us the best of everything, and when Fr. Rector at the end complained of the shortness of the lecture, he spoke the mind of the whole audience.

Napoleon, the greatest man of modern times has suffered much in history. The reason is that we know too much of his inner life. Men are willing enough that their great works should be closely studied and that their fame should be voiced by every tongue, but that the curious eye should peer behind the scenes, and see the machinery of greatness is what they cannot tolerate. In reply to our importunate questionings they would fain smile and be still. Men of action resent this curiosity more than others, for their lights shine outwards, often leaving darkness within. And history has been tender with them. The flood of Hellenism that swept behind the victorious armies of Alexander has forever quenched the fires of his insatiable ambition; Julius Caesar moves behind the scenes when in the turmoil of the decaying Republic he gathers into his hands the strings of world-power; an impenetrable veil of spiritualism envelopes the soul of Cromwell, when, with unerring hand, he steered his bark to harbour through a current strewn with rocks.

With Napoleon the case is different. We trace the development of his genius step by step. In those momentous days, when fulfilling the prophecy of Burke, he seized the civil power, the penetrating eye of a Mme. de Stael looked into his soul, and saw nothing there but the lust for dominion. Hence, all his glorious wars against distant nations and mighty monarchs are seen in the light of his ambition and thereby tend to lose their lustre. But mankind, with its true instinct for real greatness, cannot be misled by accidental circumstances. Man to man we are all selfish and self-seeking, and if we win, why then we win and the world bestows its laurels. And, so Napoleon will ever be the hero of Austerlitz and Jena and Wagram, the centuries will still gaze down from the Pyramids to witness the mighty battles, and when the Old Guard see the pointed hat and the long coat of the Petit Corporal moving through the bivouacs and raise their cry, we shall join with them in calling aloud "Vive l'Empereur!"

Social Work in America.

On Sunday, April 13th. Father Emmet, an American Jesuit, gave us a most interesting lecture on "American Catholicism."

Having introduced himself by two very witty anecdotes Fr. Emmet launched at once into the subject-matter of his chat, as he modestly styled it. After a short historical conspectus in which the progress of Catholicism in the States from Lord Baltimore's opening of the Maryland Colony in 1634, through the great struggle for independence which covered the Sixties and Seventies of the 18th Century, to the present day was traced. The lecturer gave a survey of the state and influence of Protestantism in the United States. The varieties are certainly amazing and the strength, though necessarily broken by its heterogeneous composition, is nevertheless a very grave

obstacle to catholic development. Fr. Emmet gave figures showing the percentage of pastors to the sheep of some 152 persuasions—not excluding the "Holy Rollers," or the howling and jumping subspecies of methodism—in some as high as 2% or one for every fifty. And notwithstanding Protestantism is on the decline, its vitality is being sapped and in its place is coming rationalism, the forerunner of absolute Atheism.

The catholic population in the States has in 70 years grown from a mere handful to 15,000,000 ruled and ministered to by three cardinals, 14 archbishops, 95 bishops, 17,000 priests and 50,000 nuns, caring 15,000 churches, 5000 parochial schools and 800 Institutions of Mercy. A truly remarkable growth, due in no small way to the sons of Saint Patrick.

Fr. Emmet recounted at length the part played by Irishmen and Irish women in the propagation of American Catholicism, and his reference to the "lovable young patriot" whose name he did not give, but whom we all at once recognised as:

"Our own Robert Emmet, the darling of Ireland"

who died to win for our dear country that freedom which we to-day are earnestly praying for, and which the citizens of the greater Ireland are so generously striving to make a fact, struck a chord in the hearts of all which made the walls of Mungret re-echo again and again.

The reverend lecturer then recounted the various works done, the success of the Parochial schools, barren of every help beyond the voluntary subscriptions of the catholic population. These schools educate over 1,000,000 children and cost something like \$15,000,000 a year to maintain. In after life the boy from the parochial school is the one to get on, is the one employers want for not only has he that clerical knowledge which is essential for success, but he has learned to obey.

All this is not plain sailing. Fighting and hard fighting has got to be done. Millionaires whose faith in God and in the supernatural has been wrecked on the shoals of material success, must be fought, and that at a terrible disadvantage. One of these Croesuses is able to offer in one lump sum 23,000,000 dollars for education—provided religion is excluded. Where is a struggling middle class to raise that sum? A demoralising, venal press must be combated. That takes time, men and money. A stage degrading and insulting to Catholicism, and very often to Ireland, must be attended to. And it is looked after in a manner that makes one proud of America's catholic children.

Fr. Emmet compared the organisation of American Catholics to a machinery plant, made up of strong driving wheels, rods, pistons, small bolts, springs, pivots, each with its definitely circumscribed work to do, no more, no less. The simile is a happy one. We shall mention but a few of the more important organizations.

Chief amongst them is the Federation of Catholic Societies with its million members, banded together to eschew politics and fight solely and simply for the welfare of the church. Next in order come the Knights of Columbus who number 400,000, the Holy Name Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which guards the interests of Ireland.

Another association looks after the censorship of plays and is a strong factor in the fight for a pure stage. The Anti-socialist Association, under a former socialist leader, Mr. Goldstein does great work in fighting the greatest menace to social order which the last fifty years has produced.

As the peroration to a most eloquent, instructive and interesting lecture Fr. Emmet said: "Don't die for the faith, but live for it; don't merely live for it, but stand up for it, and do not content yourself with standing up for it, but, like good, earnest and sincere Catholic young men, who are determined to practice what they preach, kneel for it.

SILVER JUBILEE OF REV. J. B. RENÉ, S.J.

ON September 28th, 1912, Father René celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus. The celebration took place in Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash., where Fr. René has been living since 1904. On the morning of the jubilee day, the professors and students of the college assem-



FR. J. B. RENÉ, S.J.

Taken on the day he left Mungret by M. l'Abbé l'Heritier.

bled in the great hall to tender him their good wishes. Several members of the staff had formerly been Fr. René's pupils in Mungret, and now the life-story of the venerable jubilarian was fittingly recounted in prose and verse. At the close of the proceedings Fr. René spoke very touchingly, telling the boys that he summed up the success and happiness of his life in the one word, "sacrifice." He then gave the boys the

expected holiday. On the following day, Sunday, Fr. René celebrated the solemn High Mass in the college church, and the Rector of the college paid, in his sermon, a very eloquent tribute to Fr. René's life-work, especially his seven years in Mungret and his nine years in Alaska. At the banquet which was given that evening in his honour a large number of secular priests, who esteem Fr. René very much, were present. A very interesting sketch of Fr. René is given in the Gonzaga College Magazine,* from which we cull the following facts:—

Father John Baptist René is a descendant of those illustrious Vendéans who in the sanguinary days of the French Revolution stood so firm in the defence of their Religion. He was born August 2nd, 1841, at Montrevaux in Anjou, France. After a brilliant course of classical studies at Combrée, and after having obtained a degree in the French University, he entered the Society of Jesus at Angers, September 28th, 1862. He did his ecclesiastical studies at Laval, France, and at St. Beuno's in England where he was ordained to the priesthood, 1876. He passed the third year of his probation under the shadow of the famous shrine of the Sacred Heart at Paray-le-Monial.

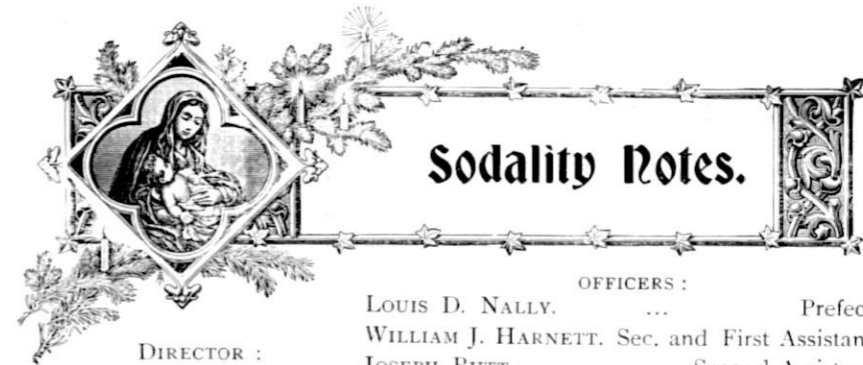
In the Jubilee Number of the Mungret Annual (July, '07), we have already recounted the history of Fr. René's providential call to become the first director of the Mungret Apostolic School. Fr. Ronan, S.J. always asserted that his meeting with Fr. René was an immediate answer to his prayers at the shrine of Blessed Margaret Mary. Fr. René's labours in Mungret extended over seven years (1882-88) during all of which time he was director of the Apostolic School, and during the last three years Rector of the College. In 1888 he was recalled to France by his superiors, and two years later he followed some of his spiritual sons to the Jesuit missions in the Rocky Mountains. Soon after he was appointed Rector of Gonzaga College, Spokane, Washington.

During Fr. René's vigorous administration, Gonzaga College advanced rapidly. There was a general improvement in discipline, and greater proficiency in class-work and studies, and in consequence, so large an increase in the number of students that Fr. René had to add greatly to the College buildings.

In 1895 Fr. René went as a missionary to Juneau in Southern Alaska; and a year-and-a-half later, in March, '97 he was appointed Prefect Apostolic and Superior of the Alaska Mission. In this most difficult mission Fr. René laboured with heroic fortitude and self-sacrifice till, worn out by his incessant labours and cares, he was finally relieved of his onerous duties in May, 1904. Since that time Fr. René had resided at Gonzaga College, Spokane, as professor of Theology for the Jesuit Scholastics, and later on as professor of Hebrew and Spiritual Father.

Fr. René is still in fairly good health; his love for Mungret and his deep interest in everything that concerns her welfare has not diminished during the twenty years of labour and of change that he has lived since he guided her destinies when he imparted a shape and a direction to the spirit of the Apostolic School which it has never lost.

* See "Gonzaga" October, 1912, published at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.



Sodality Notes.

OFFICERS:

	LOUIS D. NALLY. ...	Prefect
	WILLIAM J. HARNETT. Sec. and First Assistant	
DIRECTOR:	JOSEPH BUTT. ...	Second Assistant
REV. FR. O'LEARY, S.J.	PAUL MULCAHY. ...	Sacristan

SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

THE Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary is still doing its good work at Mungret; and there is good reason to expect that it will uphold in the future the high reputation of the past.

"I will never give myself any rest until I acquire a tender affection for my most sweet Mother Mary" says St. John Berchmans, and to gain that true love of Our Lady, has been our aim too throughout the year.

During the month of May, two of the Sodalists in turn recited each morning privately in the Chapel, the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception. Again the May altar was erected in the study hall, and was decorated each day with fresh flowers.

The Sodalists this year showed their fervour and zeal, by their fidelity to Daily Communion, and by their visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and by helping to produce the healthy tone, which was notable in the house during the year.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th—a feast celebrated with special solemnity in the College, twenty new members were admitted into the Sodality.

On the 22nd of May new members were received, so that at the end of the term, the Sodalists numbered 60. They were as follows:

L. Nally, W. Harnett, J. Butt, P. Mulcahy, P. Duffy, M. Butt, J. Coakley, M. Quigley, M. Jennings, C. Jennings, J. McCormac, J. McCurtin, E. Scanlan, D. Coyle, J. Danaher, J. W. Morrin, N. Rice, M. Sheehan, P. Con-sidine, R. Deasy, W. Maloney, D. Gleeson, M. Hickey, J. O'Brien, T. Loftus, D. O'Beirne, R. Brennan, W. Nesdale, J. Morris, P. Carey, F. O'Rourke, T. Long, M. Keyes, J. Bulman, T. Hayes, T. Mahon, C. Devine, G. Canning, E. Hayes, D. O'Sullivan, T. Madigan, J. McArdle, M. Kelly, J. Brazil, O. Lennon, M. Canning, W. Guerin, J. Maloney, J. McCullough, J. Morrin, D. O'Connell, P. Maher, A. O'Regan, D. Hennessy, B. O'Mally, J. O'Brien, R. Cashen, P. Cullen, R. Brockway, D. Carey.

During the year the stations of the Cross were made in public by the Sodalists for the repose of the souls of Rev. Fr. Wight, and John A. Barry, former members of the Sodality. May they be happy with Mary for ever in Heaven!

It will not, perhaps, be out of place in these notes to thank Rev. Fr. Rector for placing such confidence in our Sodality during the year, and for the many privileges he bestowed on the Sodalists. Our earnest wish is that we Sodalists may always show ourselves worthy of the trust he has placed in us. WILLIAM J. HARNETT, Sec.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

DIRECTOR :
REV. P. O'MARA, S.J.

Prefect
First Assistant

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY.
J. O'CONNOR.

OFFICERS :

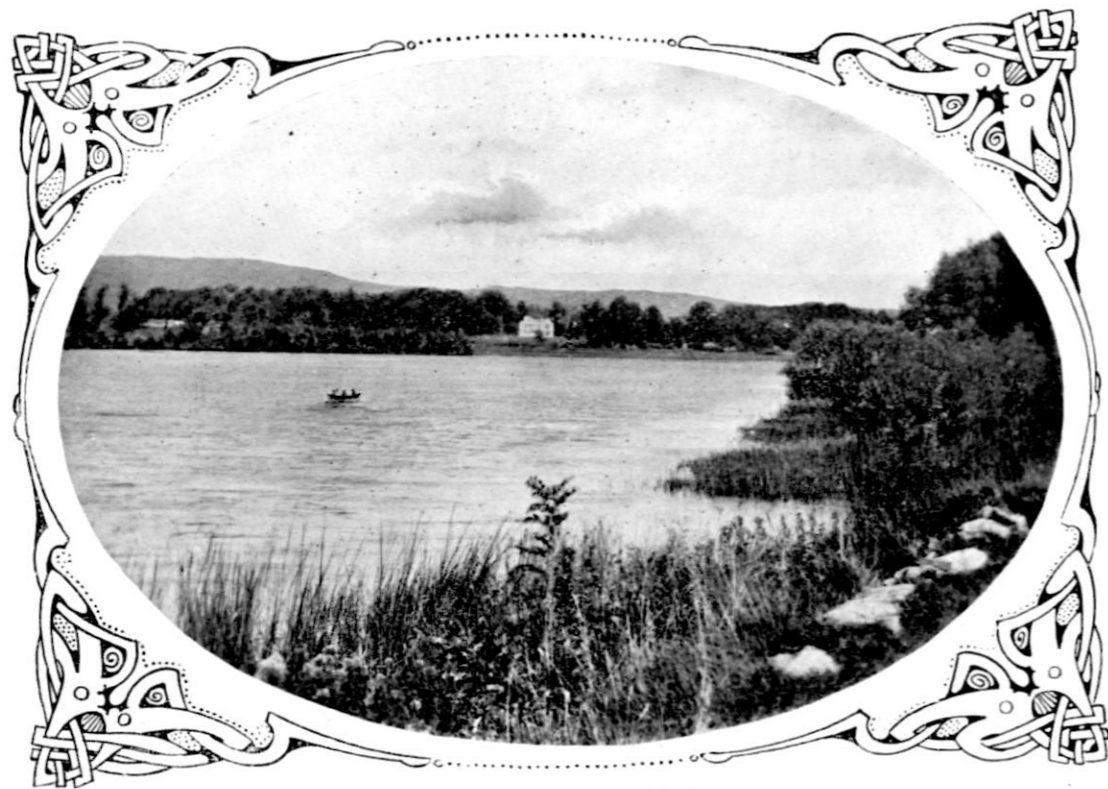
Second Assistant - B. LEE.
Sacristan E. TWOMEY.

The Sodality of the Holy Angels has been extending its influence for good during the past year. The power of example is as great as the power of precept, and if it is not our vocation to teach, the sodality has an obligation imposed upon it to do good by the general conduct of its members. The anxiety of the new boys to become members is always an indication of the spiritual fervour of the sodalists, and the numbers who came up for election this year speaks well for the excellent work that is being done. We publish below a list of the new members.

During the year some of the members of the Community kindly stood. We here take the opportunity of thanking them for their kindness. We must especially thank Rev. Fr. O'Mara, S.J.,

our Director, whose interest in all our doings during the term was unflagging. Finally we have to thank the Holy Angels themselves who ceaselessly watch over and protect us.

The following are members of the Sodality :
H. DeCourcy, T. Delaney, C. Lucey, N. Pomeroy, N. Ryan, M. Walsh. F. O'Connor, R. Sadlier, M. Kelly, F. Quigley, J. Byrne, C. O'Grady, T. O'Grady, T. Keane, L. Dillon, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hession, W. Courtney, T. O'Brien, M. Cleary, H. McEntee, C. McEntee, R. Cousins, J. Linehan, J. O'Keefe, J. Rice, P. Murphy, J. Conheady, V. Coyle, M. Guiry, M. Hogan, A. McCurtin, M. Prendergast, J. Hanley, D. O'Mullane, R. O'Neill, E. Twomey, J. Delaney, J. O'Brien. P. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Prefect.



THE SHANNON AT CORBALLY.



The first debate of the year, which was held on Sunday evening, October the 29th, had for subject "That Priests should take an active part in Politics."

The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. J. Morris, P. Carey, V. O'Connor, T. Johnston; and on the negative were Messrs. J. McArdle, W. Nesdale, D. O'Sullivan and D. Carey.

The most eloquent speech was undoubtedly Mr. Morris', but perhaps the most convincing to those who did not allow themselves to be carried away by rhetoric was Mr. Nesdale's.

The subject was an excellent one for an opening meeting and scarcely any important argument on either side was left unsaid.

For the affirmative the main arguments were :

1. The Historical argument.

Whatever is to be urged in theory against the proposition there remains the great fact that, in all ages and countries, since the founding of Christianity, priests have not merely taken part in politics but have taken the principal part. Nay, for many centuries in European history, they were the only statesmen. During the middle ages the clergy were the only learned men, and the councils of kings were composed of bishops and cardinals. It is significant, too, to notice that Sir Thomas More was probably the first lay Chancellor of England. A list of the great European statesmen up to the 17th century is almost entirely comprised of clergy—Richelieu, Mazarin, Ximenes, Wolsey, Pole.

Then there is the wonderful work done by the Jesuits in the reductions of Paraguay.

2. In Ireland.

But to examine the part priests can play in politics we need not go back many centuries. In Ireland the priest has been for the past century an indefatigable and fearless politician, and he did a work for Ireland which nobody else could do. O'Connell acknowledged that the power behind his movement was the priest. The priest controlled the country. He was the only man who had much close connection with the people, whose education and training fitted him to take a just and broad view of things. He belonged generally to the people, and, as one of themselves, had their interest foremost. Such names as Fr. Murphy, Dr. Doyle, and Dr. McHale will immediately occur to the mind; and this active interest and part in politics the clergy maintain to this day.

3. More General.

But it is not merely as citizens that priests do and should take an active part in politics. Their profession demands this. The Church is a divine institution, but it

is also a human one. It is composed of human members, it owns property, it has rights, it has, in a word, a human existence like other human institutions. It is obvious then that it has rights to guard, and who is to guard its rights if not the priest?

But not merely is the priest a politician on the defensive, he is much more. The Church enters so much into a man's and a nation's life that scarcely any important measure is passed in Parliament or any question carried prominently before the country which does not bear, directly or indirectly, on religion. What are the great questions which are troubling nations now? Are they not questions connected with the relations of capital and labour, socialism, education. Each of these questions touch the Church at a hundred points and, therefore, the priest cannot be indifferent to them.

4. His own or the nation's interest.

The priest who holds aloof from a nation's politics holds aloof from its interest and will soon cease to have any influence. He will be regarded as an alien.

For the Negative the arguments fell under the following heads :—

1. The historical argument rebutted—

To justify the action of the priest who engages in politics to-day, on the ground that the great statesmen of Europe for many centuries were priests, is to be guilty of a serious confusion of ideas. It is to confuse the politician with the statesman. There is no question here of guiding the destinies of the State—of maintaining its honour before the world—of laying down the path on which it is to advance—these are the functions of the statesman. The politician is something altogether different. It is more narrow—less noble—is concerned with petty matters. His function is not to advance his country—but his party; not to fight the enemies of his nation, but the enemies of his views. While the priest may and should, if possible, be a statesman, we hold he should not be a politician. To argue from one set of conditions to another is here quite unwarrantable, and, therefore, the historical argument falls to the ground.

2. The Irish argument rebutted—

That the Irish priest was a politician is true, and that he did immense service to his people in that capacity is also true. But we maintain that he is no longer likely to do the same service. Things have changed very much within the past quarter of a century in Ireland. The priest is no longer the only educated man on whom the people have to rely for guidance. Newspapers are cheap and widely-diffused; the standard of education has gone up enormously. Besides that, there has grown up a professional class of politicians, who make it superfluous and even mischievous for the priest to interfere in politics any longer.

3 Our Lord loved his country, yet he was not a politician.

The priest should be like Our Lord; he should have a heart wide enough to embrace all parties.

The Motion was lost by a small majority.

November 13th, 1912. As Fr. W. Kane took the chair for the Lay Boys' Debate, the floor of the library was verdant with the "Votes for three little (Kate Greenaway) girls in green" handbills by means of which P. Considine sought to "capture" the national sympathies for his side. His opponents sniffed at this as "green-flagger." The question was:—"That the right to vote for the election of Members of Parliament should

be extended to all unmarried women on the same conditions as it is possessed by men."

balanced a bit, but finally lent his weight to the party of resistance.

For the motion it was urged.—
The existing system was a relic from the old pagan world, in which almost universally (Ireland was an honourable exception), woman was no better than a slave. That had been essentially changed by Christianity; but progress is slow and the full effect was not seen yet. Much had been done—the professions had been thrown open, and women were now eligible for Boards of Guardians, as County Councillors, etc. We have an instance at hand in Lady Emily, who is the esteemed Chairman of the Limerick Guardians. Since women have been admitted to such bodies many improvements have been effected through their influence.

It is objected that women lack clear judgment, foresight and determination. This may be answered in



Photo by]

THIRD CLUB.

[Berlin Studio, Limerick

M. Darcy, J. Rice, A. McCurtin, F. Quigley, J. Peacocke, C. Ahern, W. Donegan, J. Byrne, W. Courtney, J. O'Keeffe, J. Golding, H. DeCourcy, L. Baker, M. Guiry, N. Pomeroy, W. Loneragan, T. O'Brien, T. Delaney, M. Kirby, H. McEntee, M. Piendergast, P. Murphy, C. Lucey, E. Skinner, R. Sadlier, C. O'Grady, J. Hanley, N. Sinnott, D. Murphy, D. Mullane, R. Cousins, R. Newland, J. Linchan, M. Kelly, M. Cleary, J. Delaney, T. Keane, J. McDonnell, B. Kirby, J. O'Connor (Capt), Rev. J. Mahony, S.J., E. Twomey, S. Cahill, J. O'Brien, J. Conheady, A. Rodgers, M. Dunphy, V. O'Donnell, B. Cunningham, C. O'Shaughnessy, C. McEntee, V. Coyle, M. O'Donnell, J. Hession, L. Dillon.

be extended to all unmarried women on the same conditions as it is possessed by men."

Jack McCurtin led off for the ladies, and was supported by P. Considine, Jos. Butt and J. McCulloch (the latter speaking with the ardour of a convert from the opposite belief). The opposition was marshalled by the Captain (W. T. Harnett), and comprised D. Gleeson, E. Scanlan and J. Lahiff. The Rev. H. Kelly pleaded for the affirmative, Rev. J. Mahony inclined to the other side, Rev. P. O'Donoghue

various ways. First, by history; there have been many women distinguished for the highest ability in Government, of whom Isabella of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth may stand as examples. Secondly, by experience; their influence has proved beneficial as has been shown.

The opposition argued:—

Eve was a companion to Adam, not a ruler. So Nature has drawn a dividing line between what is suitable for men and what is fitting for women. Her physical nature makes the home woman's sphere and unfit her for competition with man.

If the change were adopted, the admission of women to seats in Parliament could hardly be resisted. Now

all government rests, in the last resort, on force, and would men obey laws made by women? Not alone to seats in Parliament, but to all public offices. Fancy a woman made Minister for War!

"No taxation" is a good principle within proper limits, but one may have too much of a good thing. Any man may be called on to defend his country with his life, and that gives him a claim to vote.

Administration, or the carrying out of laws by local bodies, is of quite a different nature from questions of statesmanship and legislation. The ability or success of woman in the former line is no proof of her fitness for the other and higher function. In legislation the judgment should be as sound and clear as possible. As a rule, women take little or no interest in statesmanship; and

The official speakers were Messrs. R. Brennan, R. Brockway, T. Johnston, F. O'Rourke, for the affirmative; and for the negative, Messrs. T. Long, C. Devine, M. Clasby, J. Brazil.

There were also present many of the Community, of whom four spoke.

The subject was one of great difficulty. The question of Capital and Labour is the greatest question that is agitating the world. It is so vast and complex, so bound up with every public institution and with the rights of individuals, with the prosperity of nations, with religion, with

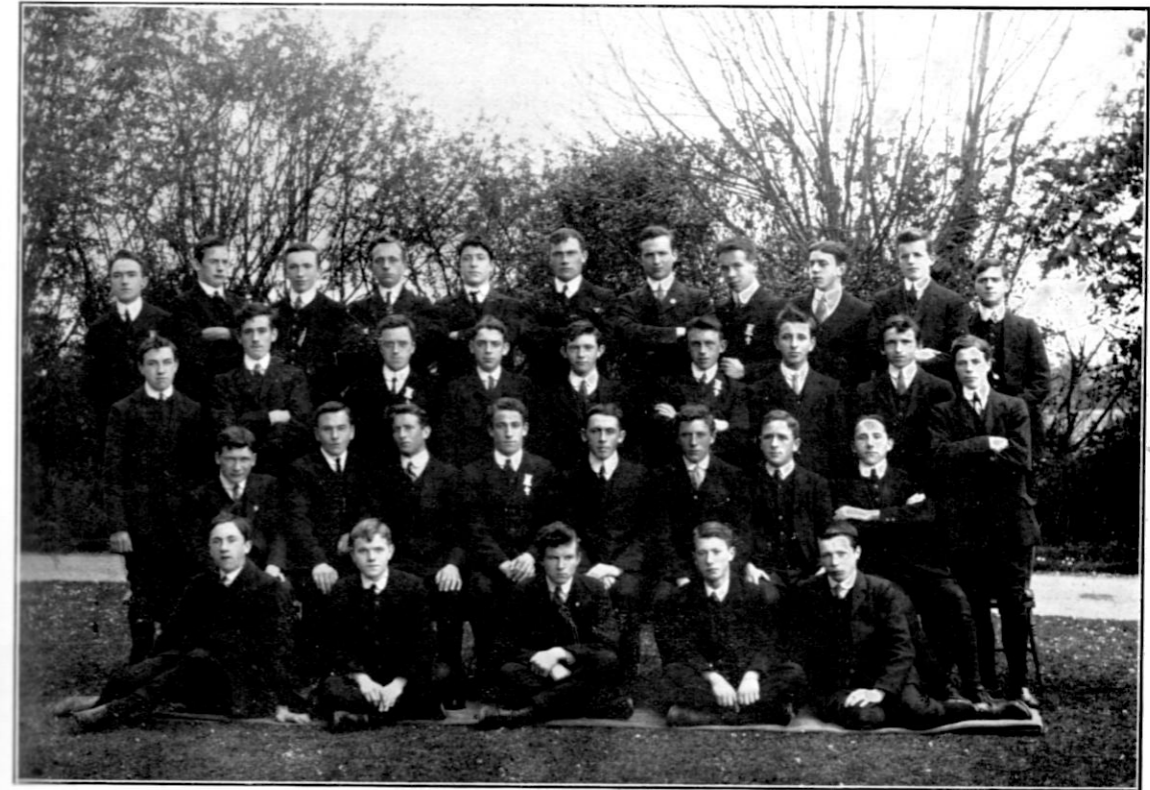


Photo by]

SENIOR APOSTOLICS.

[Berlin Studio, Limerick

J. Morris, P. O'Donoghue, J. Curtin, J. Nevin, D. Murray, (R.I.P.), L. Joye, R. Brockway, T. Long, M. Clasby, J. Bulman, J. Spillane, F. Paye, G. O'Riordan, F. O'Rourke, P. Clancy, J. Mahoney, M. Kelly, P. McGill, V. O'Connor, J. Hennessy, M. Keyes, D. O'Beirne, R. Brennan, P. Carey (Secr. Apos. Pref.), S. Connelly, W. Nesdale, P. Cullen, R. Stack, E. Barry, T. Hayes, L. McDonnell, M. O'Connor, A. Tobin.

even if they did their minds are so emotional that they are liable to be misled by mere sentiment. 'The Suffragettes' are now acting on the false and pernicious principle that the end justifies the means. The Motion was lost.

The Third Debate which was held on November 24th was a most interesting and instructive meeting. The subject was "That a minimum scale of wages for each of the various grades of Labour ought to be established by Parliament."

justice, with morality—that to treat it at all adequately demands a knowledge of a wide range of subjects. It was not to be expected that the question would be fully discussed or that the judgments would be always just and weighty; but this much at least was gained—a subject of great importance was opened up which will always command the interest of those who assisted at the debate.

Considering the difficulty of the subject, the speeches made were very creditable—those of Mr. R. Brockway, and Mr. J. Brazil being perhaps the most convincing, being less theoretic and narrow than the others and showing a first-hand, personal, practical knowledge of the subject.

The main drift of the argument for the affirmative was as follows:—

1. Man has a right to a living wage :

This right is his by Nature and it is confirmed by Divine Precept. Man is to earn his bread in the sweat of his face ; but the question is immediately raised : What is a living wage ? Is it a wage sufficient to supply man with the bare necessities of life ? Is it to include amusements or relaxations ? What of his family ? The answer to this question is : Man is not merely a human being—he is also a social animal—and his wage must be sufficient to enable him to live up to the standard of the rank in society to which he belongs. This of course includes the right to marry, and the living wage must be enough to support the worker, his wife and family in modest comfort. It varies, of course, widely with place and time, as the price of food, clothing, etc. vary.

2. At present the living wage is not given :

The existence of sweated labour proves this. Capitalists urge the keenness of competition as a reason for the smallness of their wages—sometimes only 3/6 per week. Whatever about the excuse for the wage the results of it are clear. These are slum life with all its horrors: its demoralization, its blighting effect on every bodily, mental and spiritual faculty. Then there are the evils of drink, of immorality, of irreligion, of race degeneracy, of crime, all either caused or greatly augmented by the low standard of wages. Church, state, family, the individual, all stand to lose heavily from this state of things.

3. That Parliament has the right to fix a minimum wage is clear.

The interest of the greatest part of the community demands this. But someone must lose if wages are raised? The Capitalist cannot have his gains? This is true, but the interest of one class, and that a small one, cannot predominate over the interests of the great mass of the State. Just as the State has the right to take the life of a citizen so it has the right to curtail the benefits of one class where the interest of the whole body demands it.

The chief arguments for the negative were :

1. Such a scheme impracticable.

The number of trades are too many. The question of wages is so connected with everything else that it is impossible to touch it without causing general disturbance. Consider the number of trades that go to make a pair of boots—these will be found to come up to a score—and if a boot implies twenty trades, how many go to the building of a Dreadnought? How could Parliament meddle with such a complexity? How could it keep its head in such a maze? It is already complaining of over-work.

Besides that, wages are constantly fluctuating. Being determined by articles of food and clothing they will vary not merely with different months and weeks but with different countries and even towns.

2. Such a system of wages tends to take away the incentive to work.

If a man is assured a certain wage by legislation he will generally rest content with that and will not make any endeavour to secure a higher one. There will not be much effort and novelty and thus the work itself will inevitably suffer.

3. There are, especially in Ireland, many small firms which cannot afford to give a full wage.

A minimum wage bill will affect these in one of two ways. It will force them to close their factories altogether or at least to reduce their workmen considerably. Either of these steps would inflict great damage on Ireland and also on other countries. It is better to give a small wage than none at all; better to allow a man to work at insufficient wage than allow him to remain idle.

4. Some immediate results of a minimum wage bill.

The employer who is compelled to give a fixed wage to all his workers will see that all his workers are worth such a wage to him. But in every factory there are large numbers of men who cannot do a full days work, but who are paid for their work proportionately. What will become of these men and women? Thousands will be driven out of work. There will be no such things as an old or young or weak worker.

Moreover, as was said, the question of wages is intimately connected with all economic questions. The raising of wages will mean the raising of the price of goods, so that the benefit to the worker may be very problematical.

The Motion was lost by 17 votes.

APOSTOLICS' LITERARY ACADEMY.

This year the Apostolics' Literary Academy accomplished with greater success than ever its work of former years. The essays read by the members amounted to sixteen. The subjects, varying between religion, history, biography and social questions, were treated in a most interesting and instructive manner, and showed no small degree of literary merit.

The Annual Essays on "St. Francis Xavier," "Mary Immaculate," "St. Patrick," "St. Joseph," and "The Month of Mary" were written by Messrs. P. Carey, J. McArdle, D. O'Beirne, M. Clasby, and T. Hayes respectively. These productions are worthy of special mention, as notwithstanding the peculiar difficulty involved in dealing with very familiar subjects such as these, the authors succeeded admirably in presenting old ideas in a new garb.

The first discussion of the year took place on October 6th, the subject under consideration being: "Should England be supplied with missionaries in preference to America or the Eastern countries?"

This debate, needless to say, proved of very practical interest in a circle such as ours.

For the affirmative it was urged :

Influence exercised by Europe over Asia due in great measure to England. Eastern nations more easily influenced by England than by America. England would have a great catholicising power through her language now spoken so universally. England is spreading

Protestantism through her colonies, which influence, were she Catholic, would be exerted in favour of the Catholic Church.

The principal arguments for the negative were :

An illogical mode of procedure to convert India through England. Why not go to the former country direct? Interest in religion waning in England. Her conversion would be more difficult now than it was formerly. Is it worth while to keep India waiting during the years that we devote to the attempt, perhaps a fruitless one, of converting England? America, owing to her extensive commercial intercourse with China, could very easily achieve the conversion of that vast empire.

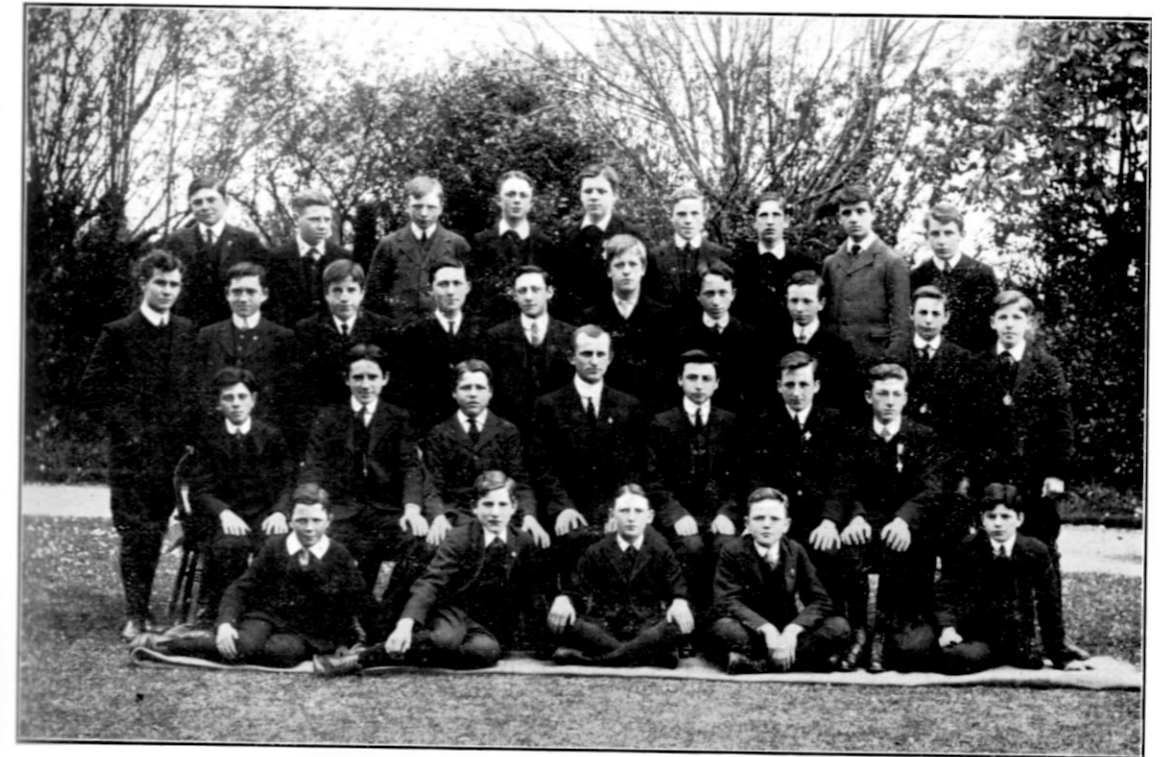


Photo by

JUNIOR APOSTOLICS.

[Berlin Studio, Limerick]

M. Macnamara, J. McNamara, M. Forde, J. O'Connell, G. Canning, E. Hayes, C. Kennedy, P. O'Donnell, P. Comer, J. Moonan, T. Barrett, D. Carey, J. Hickie, R. Cashen, M. Geehan, M. Clune, J. O'Brien, E. Standen, P. Nolan, P. Kenny, E. Lyons, M. Deignan, T. Lawless (Prof. Junr. Apoc.), J. Rorke, C. Devine, T. Mahon, W. Ryan, J. Hayes, T. McGrath, C. Reid, T. Johnston.

The voting decided in favour of the negative view.

At our next meeting the question proposed was: "Are our Athletic sports, demonstrations, meetings, etc. carried to excess?"

Those holding the negative view were in the majority as was shown by the voting at the conclusion.

"Are Colonies a Source of Strength to the mother country?"

In this discussion opinions were pretty evenly divided, the affirmative side winning by a very narrow margin.

The subject of our next discussion "That ill-health improves people's characters" was one on which most of the members were rather reticent in the expression of their views.

"That Temperance is to be advocated in preference to Total Abstinence."

Although this subject was under discussion last year, the committee considered it worthy of repetition, nor did the debate to which it gave

rise belie their hopes. The contest between the affirmative and negative was a pretty close one, resulting in an even voting.

In our next discussion "That Emigration favours the growth of Catholicism" we took a new view of a subject which has been long accustomed to be considered in the light of its disadvantages only.

"That serious reading would be more profitable for ecclesiastical students than novel-reading."

This discussion, dealing as it did with a subject of such very practical interest, gave ample proof that the proposed motion was a well chosen one

The subject of our last debate "That the pursuit of mathematics and of the physical sciences is of more practical value from an educational point of view than that of the classics" appealing as it does in a very special way to students, gave rise to a very interesting and useful discussion, a truly fitting climax to the work of the year. The motion was carried.

FRANK O'ROURKE,
Secretary, Apostolics Literary Academy.

The third Debate of the Session "That the system of Conscription should be adopted in the United Kingdom," was held on Sunday evening March 9th.

The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. D. O'Beirne, J. Curtin, E. Barry, T. Mahon. Those for the negative were J. Bulman, J. Nevin, R. Cashen, J. Mahony.

While a good many interesting things were said on both sides, the debate at times was a little unreal, the reason probably being that nobody who spoke had ever seen the system of conscription in work and had consequently to depend on second-hand knowledge. The speeches therefore lacked conviction. In favour of the motion it was argued—

1. An appeal to History.

The law of Conscription has been in force in all ages. The citizen of Athens and Sparta was always ready to take the field against his city's enemy. Every man in Rome was liable to military service up to the first century B.C. In a crisis, as after Cannae, every man in the State would be under arms. In the middle ages what did the Feudal system mean but Conscription. Again at the French Revolution the system was renewed and brought to an extent never before seen when France had fourteen citizen armies in the field at the one time.

2. Since the French Revolution.

The system has been universally adopted on the Continent, in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, etc. These countries, however, found such a system to be essential. To its hearty adoption of it Germany probably owes its proud position. Is England alone of the nations to close her eyes to the experience; to refuse to profit by an example so striking?

3. Minor Proofs.

If citizenship has its privileges it has also its duties and the most solemn duty it imposes is the duty of going out to fight for the preservation of the state. Then again patriotism demands some such measure. In a great crisis every citizen would inevitably be called on to serve his country, but if the citizens were untrained what aid could they afford? The training given during the years of service tends to build up a strong and athletic race. An important proof, also, is that conscription would tend to decrease war. This seems a paradox but it is true. A citizen-soldier would know too intimately the horrors of war to allow himself to be lightly or wantonly driven into it by his government. In other words his vote would be oftenest for peace.

For the negative the chief arguments were:

1. Conscription is unnecessary for England.

England has always trusted in her fleet and her trust has never been misplaced. There is no reason for departing from her usual policy now—a policy which has been so successful. The British Fleet is still, confessedly, far superior to any other fleet in Europe. While this state of things lasts why call for Conscription?

2. Analogies Dangerous.

Analogies are everywhere dangerous things and must be handled very delicately; but in politics they are especially pernicious. What suits one country will not necessarily suit another. To argue that because France adopts Conscription, therefore England should adopt it, is like arguing that England should become a republic after the example of France.

3. Evils of Conscription

Are many and need only be mentioned; the morality of a country is sure to suffer by such a system. Trade and commerce must be, to some extent, interrupted if all young men have to give up their occupation for several years.

The Conscript, if he is unwilling as he generally is, will not make as good a soldier as the volunteer.

The Voting—

For the Motion	...	17	Votes
Against it	...	17	"

TO A CHILD.

Du bist wie eine Blume,
So hold und schön und rein,
Ich schau' dich an, und wehmüt
Schlecht mir ins Herz hinein.

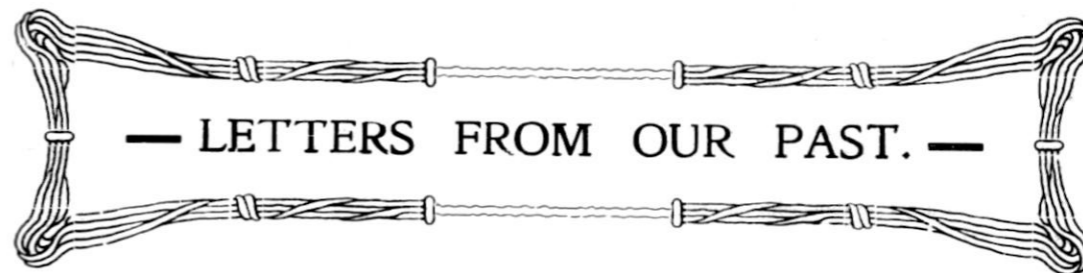
Mir ist, als ob ich die Hände
Aufs Haupt dir legen sollt,
Betend, dass Gott dich erhalte
So rein, und schön, und hold.

H. HEINE.

Winsome, pure and lovely,
Like a flower thou art;
I gaze on thee, and sadness
Creeps nestling round my heart.

I feel that I ought to lay my hand
Upon thy golden hair,
Praying that God might keep thee
So pretty, pure and fair.

R. W. GALLAGHER, S.J.



UNITED STATES.

Rev. Thos. Madigan writes from Everett, Wash. :—

"At a recent State Convention of the A.O.H., I proposed that the State Court offer medals as an inducement to the children to study Irish History. To keep in touch with the men of the parish, especially the young men, a priest has to attend lodge meetings, whether of "Knights of Columbus," or of A.O.H., or C.O.F., and at almost every meeting he has to give a talk on the good of the order, etc. So you see the great necessity of extempore speaking. The first and only question asked about a new priest in a parish here is:—"Can he talk well?" "Is he a good preacher?" If so he can draw the crowd. Irish priests are wanted everywhere. The debates should have a foremost place in the College curriculum, I think. Americans can always talk; they seem to have got the gifts of tongues."

Rev. Jn. Deignan, S.J., speaking of the death of priests in the Southern States writes:—

"Though men are being constantly asked for different places we have none to open new houses, nor even sufficient to attend to the work already on hand, whether in the school or on the missions. Irishmen have been the pioneers of this Jesuit mission, and Irishmen coming here must remember that they are helping thereby to keep hundreds of their own exiled countrymen true to the old faith. Surely these exiles have the first claim on Irish missionaries.

There is nothing here either in the climate or the people to repel an Irishman. All of us, Mungret men, have done splendidly in matters of health; and speaking of myself I have gained considerably by the change of climate, and there are no truer gentlemen, or more pleasant companions than one has to deal with here."

Another past Mungret of the diocese of Galveston writes, April, 1912:—

"Here in Texas there is a great medley of Nationalities, the Irish, Italians, Bohemians and Germans being the most numerous. The bishops therefore try to get priests of each nation to work among their own people. The Mexicans are all seen to by the Oblates in this Diocese."

The same writer gives an account of a visit to a distant mission station in the diocese:—

"The little church is a pretty wooden structure, built by one of the priests, and will seat between seventy and eighty persons.

The children turned up next day and the father and myself gave them little instructions in our turn.

It is pitiful in one way to see how little the poor children know about their religion. Their schools being "public schools" catechism cannot be taught, consequently the children know only what their parents teach them at home."

Another of our past students working in Florida, writes March, 1913:—

"We are very short of priests here. Just think; I at present alone have five churches or chapels to look after, as well as three other missions without chapels. When I came here about two years ago to start a parish we had no parochial residence nor school. Now we have both the one and the other (paid for) and four sisters teaching in the school. So you see we are still doing pioneer work in the South. It is a grand work though difficult. Mungret men seem to make their mark wherever they are."

INDIA.

Reuben Butler writes from Sacred Heart College, Shembaganar, Madura District, India, March 12th, 1913:—

"I am praying that it may be God's will to send some good labourers from their (the apostolics') midst, to Madura. It is a beautiful mission. I do not think that any mission in India has such a history. We have St. Francis Xavier, Blessed John de Britto and Father de Nobili with a host of other apostolic ancestors to urge us on, and to look after us in Heaven.

The mission is extremely well regulated. Every month the missionaries meet at a convenient centre to look after the interest of their souls, and to enjoy a little holiday. The work is rather trying. Their parishes are large and of course the heat is sometimes strong. Their converts are sufficiently numerous but possibly not always fervent, and of course the missionary cannot see them all very often.

There is a crying need for more labourers here. There are villages quite close to us in which there are no Catholics and this want is solely due to want of priests. There is no one who can be spared to go to them. It is the same story all over the mission. The devil reigns supreme in many places and over many hearts. It is heart-rending to see the Sacred Heart deprived of such a beautiful country.

The Protestant missionaries do a good deal to hinder Catholicity, anyone whom they are unable to catch themselves they try to prevent from becoming a Catholic.

Here in Shembaganar the surroundings are very beautiful and extremely interesting. It is well suited to a naturalist's taste. There are all kinds of insects, birds and reptiles and also a good selection of animals. The blackberries are ripe here now, though they are not so plentiful as on the "Blackberry Road." There seems to be no regard for seasons here. Some trees are just in blossom while others of the same kind are bearing ripe fruit. The highest temperature recorded this year has been 26° centigrade, that is, in the shade. The thermometer has fallen to 4° c. during the month of January. We see hoar-frost on the mornings of villa-days, a little higher up in the mountains.

Rev. Joseph Shiel S.J., writes from Shembaganar College, January 3rd, 1912.

I am now over a year in India, and on the whole I find the climate agreeable. I am ever so pleased with my surroundings. The scenery is delightful, with cascades, forests and panoramic views, enough to please the most fastidious. There is a great mixture of nationalities in the College, but the spirit of charity is supreme.

This, or rather last year has been an eventful one for India. The Country is seething with excitement owing to the sweeping changes of Government made after the Durbar. The Anglo Indians are not too well pleased with the change of capital; but of course time only will reveal whether their displeasure is reasonable or not. The Mahommedans are beside themselves with joy to have Delhi as capital again, and the Bengalis are settling down to quiet life again after the re-uniting of the two Bengals. For us Catholics the year was not without interest. St. Francis Xavier's College, Calcutta, celebrated its Golden Jubilee last year, and a very big event it was. The past boys, Catholics, Protestants, Hindus and Mahommedans came together, subscribed generously and made the celebrations a great success. St. Xavier's is an institute of very high repute in India.

The "Catholic Association of Bengal" was inaugurated on November 12th, by His Grace Dr. Meulmans, S.J., Archbishop of Calcutta. Over 10,000 Catholics were present on the grounds of St. Xavier's College, to take part in the proceedings. It was a very great manifestation and everything went off successfully.

Another friend of Mungret College writes from Lahore, January 1st, 1913:—

"There seems to be an extraordinary movement towards Catholicity for the past couple of years, here in the Punjab. The bishop has got out six new fathers this year. The movement is of course among the natives. Hundreds of poor simple country men and villagers have been baptised within the past few months. Even the Anglo-Indian Catholics here (those of English blood, but born in India) are turning up and showing life. The Corpus Christi procession here in Lahore in November was the finest they had yet. The Catholic Association is doing much good.

There is great excitement at present among the Catholics over the new Lieutenant governor. He is an Irishman and a Catholic. Such an event never happened before, although there was one Catholic Viceroy since the English occupation of India. Of course all social life here centres around the Lieutenant Governor and his wife, and to see them with their train coming in State to the Cathedral on Sunday is a condition of things one could hardly imagine a short time ago."

CHINA.

Fr. Frazer writes from the Catholic Mission, Faichowfu, China:—

"When will you be sending your next Missionary to China? I want him to come and help me. My Parish is 80 x 50 miles in extent, and contains about 2,000,000 souls. Conversions are being made so fast that it is difficult to instruct them all. I have hundreds, whilst in another parish not far from here there are 5,000 recent converts. I have three cities and hundreds of towns to evangelize, and only one young Chinese priest to help me.

Rev. D. Nugent, C.M., who is soon to take up his missionary labours in China writes from Pannigen, Holland, December, 1912:—

"The Chinese talk among themselves of a virgin martyr, who before dying in 1500 foretold the Chinese Revolution of to-day, adding that religion would come out

stronger than ever. The words of Tertullian are still true. The blood of martyrs is the seed of Christians. In ten years the Vicariates of the North confided to our Fathers have increased from 73,722 faithful to 259,127, and there are only 180 priests in all to care for this poor flock. If some at Mungret feel drawn towards that part of Our Lord's Vineyard, they should be glad, for out there one can approach really the model of the Apostles themselves.

One of the Vicar Apostolics gave us a fine description of China a few months ago, laying special stress on the fact that the Chinese are capable of the heroism of the Christians of the first centuries, when there is a question of suffering for the Faith. He himself was a witness of many glorious acts during the Boxer rising."

AUSTRALASIA.

Rev. James Murphy writes from Christchurch, New Zealand, April, 1913:—

"On first acquaintance with New Zealand, what strikes one most is its remarkable similarity to Ireland. We have got the same beautiful scenery, the same trees and flowers, the same singing birds, the same mountain and lake scenery, the same temperate and changeable climate (although the New Zealand climate is drier and has more sunshine) and lastly the same good old Irish Catholics or their descendants.

Christchurch is situated in the north of the Canterbury plains, which extend for miles to the South. On one side of the city there is a range of hills something like those which you see from Mungret along the Shannon. Some hundred miles South you can see the Southern Alps, which are covered with snow the whole year round.

The two things that do more mischief here are the Godless State schools, and mixed marriages.

The government of New Zealand is run by what are called out here the "Wowsers," namely Presbyterians, Wesleyans and others. Christchurch is remarkable for the number of its churches. Every possible sect under the sun has its representatives here, in fact it would pay a clever fellow to start a new religion every day. The people are ready to listen to anyone and everyone who presume to be a minister of religion. Our Catholics are very good and attentive to their religious duties. There has not been a Sunday since I came here that I did not spend four or five hours in the confessional."

Willie Lenaghan writes from Valparaiso, Chile, South America:—

"Forget Mungret! After my beloved home in the North endeared to me by all the sweet and sacred recollections that entwine themselves round the spot called Home. Mungret takes next place in my affections revered in my memory and cherished in my thoughts. Neither time nor distance have weakened the links of love formed in days now gone; on the contrary, as the years roll by, the memory of the old spot and of those associated with it grows dearer than ever. What would I not give for a visit to the old land, to see again the loved ones at home—father, mother, brothers and sister—to see again the dear *Alma Mater*, where I spent some of the happiest years of my life!

This is undoubtedly a fine country from some points of view. The climate is splendid and the scenery—mountain, forest and river is I believe unsurpassed in any part of the world. But in spite of all the beauty and the glamour there comes at times to the exile a loneliness of spirit, and there creeps over his soul a longing for the weeping skies and the green hills and vales of holy Ireland.

The trip home however, is not for the present, but please God—"



College Theatricals.

THE pleasant side of school life has this year been amply provided for. Plays, concerts, lectures, have helped us to pass many an enjoyable evening, and our best thanks are due to those who have so given freely their time to make things the success they were. About the lectures, an abler pen than mine has written, but the pleasant task remains of thanking, in the name of all the boys, Fr. O'Leary, Fr. Cahill and Mr. Fell for the plays, and Mr. Gallagher for the many concerts he arranged for us.

FIRST ENTERTAINMENT.

On the second Thursday in October we had our first Concert, which merited the praises of that most reticent of Journals, the "Electric Spark." It proved a great success, and was contributed towards by both Apostolics and Lay Boys. Two members of Signor Gilberto's Opera Company, Joachim Macardello and Maestro Francisco di-Rorka delighted the audience with a duet, in costume, entitled "The Upper Ten and the Lower Five." Mr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Gallagher sang.

The Programme was:—

- 1 Piano Solo "March"
W. Bull.
- 2 Song "A Farewell Song"
J. Lahiff.
- 3 Song "There ain't no Daddy in the world like mine"
J. G. O'Brien.
- 4 Dance "Hornpipe"
P. Nolan.
- 5 Recitation "Ninety-Eight"
E. Scanlan.
- 6 Song "Old Ireland, Boys Hurrah"
L. Dillon.
- 7 Piano Solo "Bohemian Girl"
M. Sheahan.
- 8 Song "An Cúilíníonn"
J. O'Connell.
- 9 Violin Solo "Fantasia"
M. A. Cannon.
- 10 Song "Terence's Farewell"
E. Toomey.
- 11 Duet "The Upper Ten and the Lower Five"
Signor J. Macardello. Maestro F. di-Rorka.
- 12 Recitation "The Alarm"
P. Considine.
- 13 Chorus "A Nation Once Again"
Choir.

SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.

Our next Concert was to have been on November 13th, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang a-glee." Towards the end of October we heard that Fr. N. J. Tomkins was leaving us to become Rector of Clongowes Wood College. Such preparations were made as the time at our disposal would allow to give a fitting send-off to one who had done so much for Mungret. On Sunday, October 28th, we assembled in the Ambulacrum where we found a very enjoyable programme awaiting us. The Apostolic Choir opened with a four part chorus "Let the Hills Resound," which they did very well. After a humorous reading entitled "Brown's Wooden Leg," Mr. Fell gave as an encore in his usual powerful style Thomas Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram." Mr. Gallagher gave with his wonted dash "Clare's Dragoons," and fairly brought down the house with "Father O'Flynn." After listening to an address from W. Harnett, on behalf of the Lay boys, and from J. Morris, for the Apostolics, Fr. Rector thanked the boys, spoke of the happy days he spent in Mungret, and amidst hearty "God-speed" and three ringing cheers, left the Ambulacrum.

The Programme was:—

- 1 Chorus "Let the Hills Resound"
Apostolic Choir.
- 2 Song "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground"
J. O'Connell.
- 3 Recitation "The Shipwreck"
D. Gleeson.
- 4 Song "She is Far from the Land"
J. Lahiff.
- 5 Recitation "Dream of Eugene Aram"
Mr. Fell.
- 6 Song "Clare's Dragoons"
Rev. Mr. Gallagher, S.J.
- 7 W. Harnett's Address.
- 8 J. Morris' Address.
- 9 Fr. Rector's Reply.
- 10 Song "An Irish Song"
J. McArdle, J. O'Connell.
- 11 Chorus "Auld Lang Syne"

THIRD ENTERTAINMENT.

On November 3rd we met again to welcome Very Rev. Fr. P. Tighe, the new Rector. The programme was in two parts, a concert and a farce. During the concert the forwards of the First XI. ably piloted by W. Hartnett, appeared in conventional fighting trim and informed us that though the best combination that ever passed through Mungret, they never scored a goal and never would score a goal the whole season, thanks to the referee—I wonder, by the way, who he may be? P. O'Shaughnessy and F. Quigley sang "The Gipsy Countess" very prettily, and Mr. O'Donoghue, S.J., and Fr. O'Leary, S.J., added much to the evening, the former by singing "The Queen of Connemara," and giving as an *aria* "Dark Rosaleen"; Fr. O'Leary, with a reading entitled "The Giant-child's Toy." After an address by W. Hartnett welcoming Fr. Tighe to Mungret, Fr. Rector said a few words and then to the stirring strains of a march forced out of the piano by "Antonio" Regan (another one of those Italians, I suppose) the curtain rose slowly on "The Bravery of Mr. Chollop." We laughed as the "incurable neurasthenic" was hauled in by the landlord and Job. We laughed at Chollop when alone or battling with equally brave Fitzclarence, and we remained laughing after the curtain went down. Mr. Fell was the cause of our mirth.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

The great event (I had almost abused Hazlitt by calling it the "pièce de resistance") of the Christmas term was "The Private Secretary."

From start to finish everything went smoothly, and the continued ripple of merriment, broken by frequent bursts of laughter, showed that all present really understood, and what's more, appreciated the complications. The acting all round reached a very high standard, and no one stood so pre-eminently above the others as to be the only one on the stage at the time. Everyone did his part well, and consequently the whole was a success.

Cattermole, though a personality in himself, and one calculated to attract attention even in a crowd, always required a Gibson, Stead, Spalding to bring him out. His antics would have been senseless, were they not caused by someone present. This Dermot Gleeson seemed to have grasped very well. The rich uncle, a little cracked, choleric, fussy, gruff, good-natured, with an "unaccountable" antipathy for the "manly" Mr. Spalding was capitally given. His side play was at times very good indeed.

Mr. Fell gave a grand interpretation of Gibson, a tailor, who wished to soar on to the

upper crust of society. This gentleman, who hated vulgarity, appeared in an outfit that was loud, carried nothing less than five pound notes, smoked cigars that might have been Havana's and might not, feared nothing so much as to be thought rude. The character required above all the consciousness of restraint, and the power to stop at the boundary line between the comical and the vulgar. The scenes with old Cattermole after the hunt breakfast, where Gibson has indulged not wisely but too well, and where the tailor of Bond street is imploring the gardener to be brave, while he runs for help, were two of the most laughable episodes of the evening. E. Johnson was every inch a gardener.

The "Private Secretary" is a character altogether different from those just mentioned and we must congratulate P. O'Shaughnessy on his rendering of it. He was the spruce, simple, innocent, gullible, "manly" Mr. Spalding to perfection. In no scene did the holy innocence of the reverend gentleman receive better treatment than where he is recounting his London adventures to two deeply interested 'sympathetic' listeners. The rôle was the most difficult of the entire cast. Everything—removal of gloves, goloshes, and sundry goods and chattels, had to be done slowly and with fastidious care, for in the slow monotonous "do you know"? was the keynote of his success. As an equaliser—if one were needed—came the living electric battery, Professor Storkmarr Von Ojöllingen, charged with ideas of spirits, media-personal magnetism, and an ohm or two of Darwinism. These traits and the various trials and troubles with Frank—here Aust. McCurtin made a very successful debut—the misunderstandings with Meester Battlebole, were given with great gusto by J. Butt, who imitated the thick guttural pronunciation very well.

Of the minor characters J. McCurtin, as Douglas Cattermole, and D. Fitzgerald as Harry Marsland were "manly" after the uncle's own heart and put Gibson many times in his right place. It was a pity that the troubles of life weighed so heavily on Douglas. They gave him quite a stoop. Stead certainly deserved the "treat" Cattermole had in store for him. The Master of the Tetherstone Foxhounds should not have left cigarettes lying about, it is so easy for youngsters of Frank's age to get into bad habits. Knox, John and the gardener rounded off a caste that was really good. The whole performance was a huge success and reflects the greatest credit on Fr. O'Leary, S.J., to whom our heartiest thanks are due. The stage arrangements left nothing to be desired, and everything went off smoothly under the capable direction of Mr. Gallagher, S.J.

MACBETH.

Photo. "Four and Noble Histories, we are your great tonight."



DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Douglas Cattermole, a Young Man in Difficulties	J. McCurtin
Stead, a Lodging-house Keeper	E. Scanlan
Harry Marsland, friend of Douglas, also in Difficulties	D. Fitzgerald
The Rev. Robert Spalding, The Private Secretary	P. O'Shaughnessy
Sidney Gibson, a fashionable Tailor, with Social Ambitions	Mr. Fell
Mr. Cattermole, from India, the eccentric uncle of Douglas	D. Gleeson
Knox, a Writ Server	W. Harnett
Herr Professor Storkmarr, of Göllingen, devoted to Spiritualism	J. Butt
Mr. Marsland, Master of the Tetherstone Foxhounds, Harry's Uncle	J. McCullough
Frank Vernon, Marsland's Nephew	A. McCurtin
John, a Footman	M. Butt
Gardener	E. Johnston

Act I.—Found.
Scene—Douglas Cattermole's Lodgings.
Act II.—Full Cry.
Scene—Marsland's Country Seat.
Act III.—Run to Earth.
Scene—The same as Act II.
Twenty minutes are supposed to have elapsed.

During the intervals there was a very choice selection of vocal and instrumental music. Ch. Devine played "A Fragment from Mendelssohn" with great taste, and E. Twomey and F. Quigley sang a very pretty duet "Life's Dream is O'er." The item of the evening, however, was a violin solo "An Cúitíonn" by Mr. Bernard. One might have heard a fly on the wing so still and silent was the hall. Mungret Boys have an instinctive appreciation of music. One does not realise that fact till one has seen them listening to the touch of a master hand on the instrument of its choice.

"THE SWORD OF HIS GREAT-GRANDFATHER."

On December 8th a Concert and a burlesque, description of German invasion in 1915 helped us to pass a very happy two hours. Mr. Fell as Cyrus Meeke, J.P., drilled, marched and countermarched his "brish" army in fine style.

CHARACTERS.

Ariminta	F. Clune
Constable Diggs	W. Bull
Private Snooks	P. Morrissey
" Binks	J. McNamara
" Grubb	P. O'Shaughnessy
" Kitchener	N. Ryan
Bill Snooks	M. Dunphy
Major Schlaschenhausen	J. Durcan
Captain Bluecher	C. Jennings
Cyrus Meeke, J.P.	Mr. Fell

Scene:—Cyrus Meeke's Residence, Puddleton.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT BY THE GLEE CLUB.

On St. Stephen's night a very enjoyable entertainment was provided by the Apostolics' Glee Club. After a varied programme of dancing and music, both vocal and

instrumental, "An plaoisadó na bútsóroé" ("The Bursting of the Bubble"), a bi-lingual comedy, was performed. It is worthy of note that this was the first attempt of the Glee Club, as a body, in the dramatic line. We sincerely congratulate its members on the brilliant success which, on this occasion, attended their efforts, and we eagerly look forward to their frequent re-appearance on the Mungret stage in times to come. Very special thanks is due to Messrs. J. McArdle and F. O'Rourke, to whose strenuous endeavours and untiring labour the success of the performance is to be mainly attributed.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.		
Instrumental	"Noctúide Strains"	Orchestra
Dance	"Irish Jig"	E. Barry
Flute Solo	"Maritana"	F. Paye
Song	"The Lost Chord"	R. Brockway
Humorous Sketch	"In Starry Realms"	L. T. Joye
Humorous	"Teaching McFadden to Waltz"	A. Glover
A Reading	(From the Ancient Classics) (?)	M. Clasby
Humorous	"The Typical Obstructionist."	L. T. Joye
Variety Chorus	...	The Club
Humorous	"I was always a very Suspicious Young Man"	J. J. McArdle
Duet	"Ireland, I Love You"	F. J. O'Rourke
Song	"Ireland, I Love You"	J. Bulman

PART II.

"An plaoisadó na bútsóroé."

Some Professors of the Bubble College, Trinity, discussing with prejudiced minds the demerits of the Irish language, are intruded upon by an old witch, who puts them under a spell by which they are compelled to speak the language they so much abhor. Presently, to their utter dismay, the Lord Lieutenant visits the College. None of them, of course, can address him in English, and as Dr. McHatkin informs him that they are speaking this "indecent patois" of their own accord, he leaves the College in a state of high indignation, believing it to be a premeditated insult. The old witch returns and removes the spell, and the curtain drops as Dr. Magaffy, realising the hopelessness of his position, faints in the arms of Macdoodeen and Macfinn, for his "bubble is burst."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Prot. Magaffy	Professor of Greek	J. J. McArdle
Prof. Macdoodeen	" " English	M. Clasby
Prof. Macfinn	" " German	F. Paye
Prof. Mactreal	" " Spanish	M. Keyes
Prof. Machatkin	Celebrated Linguist	F. J. O'Rourke
Old Witch	...	E. Barry
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	...	R. Brockway
Aide-de-camp (1)	...	T. Lawless
Aide-de-camp (2)	...	A. Glover
Door-keeper	...	L. T. Joye

Scene—Common Room of Bubble College.
Period—Early Days of the Irish Language Revival.

FINALE:

So máirtú ár nSaeóitis plán.

On January 6th, an adaptation of Wiseman's "Fabiola," dealing with the incidents which centre round Pancratius and Sebastian was performed by the Junior Apostolics. Some members of the Senior Division, though themselves engaged in a more arduous undertaking, helped in the older characters. It was a pretty piece, well acted and tastefully staged. The effect of a concealed choir, which at times sang "sotto voce" harmonised pieces, was very successful.

"MACBETH."

We quote from the *Cork Examiner* of Saturday, February 9th, 1913:—

"On Monday, February 4th, before a large and appreciative audience Macbeth was performed. There is scarcely any other of Shakespeare's plays which makes greater demands on an actor's powers than Macbeth. In none of the other plays are there two characters who stand so far above and apart from the rest of the characters as Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. There are female characters, Portia, Cordelia, Rosalind, which demand more grace, pathos and delicacy than Lady Macbeth, but none that demands more tragic force and fierce intensity of passion.

Macbeth himself is a massive character, a man of huge strength of mind and body and, what is strange enough, of an exceedingly rich and teeming imagination and a wonderful power of deep and solemn observation on life. To play these two parts with anything like respectability would be very creditable for any school; but it is no exaggeration to say that they were played extremely well in Mungret on Monday night. Lady Macbeth (played by Mr. J. Morris) was really admirable. The interpretation of this fierce and forcible character was clear and decided. She was a great bad woman, but here and there, as in her reference to her child and her father, her voice faltered and her glance softened and one felt that the spirits she invoked had not completely unsexed her. The banquet scene was especially well acted: her stinging taunts to the King to rouse his courage, and her attempts to smooth over the awful interruptions by means of her tact and self-possession were sharply contrasted and very effective. The sleep walking scene—that touchstone of good acting, where a hair's breadth divides the sublime from the ridiculous—was the crown of an uncommonly good representation.

Macbeth himself (played by Mr. F. O'Rourke) rose in power as the play went on. The irresolution and hesitation seemed to argue weakness, but the great step once taken, he goes on from crime to crime, and from boldness to boldness. The remorse—the universal operation which seems to crush Lady Macbeth's more delicate organisation—served but to call out fiercer energy and new power in him, and his end, as he battles single-handed against the world and finds the fates playing him false and his assurance slipping through his hands, almost makes us forget his crimes.

To the two young men who played these parts, and especially to Mr. Morris, we offer our heartiest congratulations.

The importance of the secondary characters who come next to the two principal characters were well presented. Macduff (Mr. R. Brennan) showed splendid fire and spirit and was at his best in the scene in which the murder of his wife and children was related to him.

The character of Banquo (Mr. J. McArdle) was done with considerably delicacy. Malcolm and Donalblain, played by Mr. T. Johnson and Mr. J. Hayes respectively,

deserve creditable mention. But it seems invidious to single out any of the secondary characters for special praise because all were excellent. The general standard of acting, of speaking, of gesture, of freedom of movement was very high and reflected great credit on the taste and patience of the Fathers who trained them. There was no ranting, no sawing of the air with the hand, not much mouthing and very little of that undisciplined movement of the limbs and the body which one expects as a matter of course in school theatricals. The servants were grave, quiet and orderly. The soldiers were bold, stern and unmovable.

A special word must be said about the witches, played by Messrs. P. O'Donnell, D. Carey and J. Mahoney.



Lady Mac: Your face, my thane, is as a book where men May read strange matters. To beguile the time Look like the time.

The line between the fantastical and the ludicrous is often very narrow, especially on the stage, and the dress, the "make-up" and the antics, and general movement of the witches might easily have aroused anything but fearful sensations. But they played their parts admirably. A great deal depends upon the witches. The play opens with them, and this first scene is intended to give the atmosphere of the whole play, the note of weirdness, the feeling of the presence of the preternatural forces at work. These impressions were excellently given when one distinguished the eerie swaying motion and the claw-like arms of the witches on the dim stage and heard their harsh quavering voices. They appeared and disappeared amid stout claps of thunder.

The dresses were historically correct and made up with great taste—those of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth being specially dignified. The scenery was impressive and suitable, the best scenes being the banquet and the witches' cave. The latter was very striking. The background showed a full moon struggling with a mass of brightly illumined clouds and overlooking a wild torrent spanned by a wooden bridge, while in front a cauldron blazed, whose glare every now and then lighted up the faces of the witches as they moved round it in a ghastly dance. The lighting in this scene and throughout was excellent."

So far the *Cork Examiner*.
Names however do not appear there which it would never do for us to pass over. In the first place then we must congratulate Fr. Cahill and all others who took part in the training of the actors, particularly Fr. O'Leary and Mr. Fell, on their great success. The dresses and armour has been praised. Bob Brockway, Tim Long and J. Bulman could tell stories of long hours spent on them for months before the event. Mr. Gallagher was responsible for the actual dressing, with the exception of the "make-up" of the witches, which was Mr. O'Donoghue's work. Jack Brazil had charge of the lighting and he did his work well. During the intervals of the play the orchestra rendered a musical programme which added very considerably to the night's enjoyment, and was in itself a treat of rare excellence. The "Cavatina" by Raff, a duet for piano and violin, which was very prettily rendered by the Misses Halpin being particularly pleasing. The orchestra, which was organised by Mr. Richard T. Hartigan, of Limerick, was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen from Limerick:—piano, Mrs. E. W. Clifford; first violins, Mr. D. Tidmarsh, Miss M. O'Brien, Miss C. Halpin; second violins, Messrs. Hubert Spillane, Peter McMahon, J. Tracy; flute, Mr. T. Donovan; clarinet, Mr. H. Long.

The Programme was:—

- Overture.
- "MACBETH."
—*Shakespeare.*

- Act I.—Scene I.—An Open Place.
- Scene II.—A Room in Macbeth's Castle
- Scene III.—Before Macbeth's Castle.
- Scene IV.—A room in Macbeth's Castle.
- Act II.—Scene—Court within Macbeth's Castle.
- Act III.—Scene. Fores—A Hall in the Palace.
- Act IV.—Scene I.—A Dark Cave.
- Scene II. England—A Country Place.
- Act V.—Scene I.—Dunsinane—A Room in the Castle.
- Scene II.—Country near Dunsinane—Binnam Wood in the Distance.
- Scene III.—A Room in the Castle.
- Scene IV.—A Plain before the Castle.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Duncan (King of Scotland)	F. Paye
Malcolm	T. Johnston
Donalbain	His Sons { T. Johnston
Macbeth	Generals in the King's { J. Hayes
Banquo	Army { F. O'Rourke
Lady Macbeth	... { Jas. McArdle
Macduff	... { J. Morris
Rosse	... { R. Brennan
Lennox	Noblemen of Scotland { T. Lawless
Caitness	{ M. Clasby
Menteith	{ A. Glover
Angus	{ D. Murray
	{ J. Moonan

Seyton (an officer attending on Macbeth)	T. Mahon
Siward (General of the English Forces)	R. Stack
Doctor	R. Brockway
Gentlewoman attending on Lady Macbeth	J. O'Brien
First Witch	P. O'Donnell
Second Witch	D. Carey
Third Witch	J. Mahony

Soldiers, Murderers, Pages, etc., etc.

The Scene of the Play is laid in Scotland (except in Act IV., Scene II), about the middle of the eleventh century.

MUSIC.

The Orchestra performed the following musical Programme during the evening.

March	"Old Comrades"	C. Teike
Barcarolle	"Tales of Hoffman"	Offenbach
Solo—Violin and Piano	"Cavatina"	Raff
Irish Fantasia	"Hibernia"	Atkins
Waltz	"Quand l'amour meurt"	Cremieux

NINTH ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday evening, 4th Feb., the Gaelic League (Limerick Branch) produced for us two pieces, one a charming little allegory entitled "Kathleen ni Houlihan," and the second a capital three act comedy entitled "The Eloquent Dempsey." Both were exceedingly well acted and won golden opinions of all sorts of people. It was a most enjoyable entertainment, and we thank them for the pleasure they afforded us.

TENTH ENTERTAINMENT.

With the Concert on St. Patrick's Night the theatrical side of Mungret life ends. The Concert this year was really a fitting close to a very successful year. We had been promised an Irish—or, perhaps, more correctly put—an anglo-Irish Concert—and we had it. Out of a very large programme amounting—"aris" to be counted in, of course—to well over 30 items. There was only one which did not directly or indirectly deal with Ireland, and that was Guonod's "Ave Maria" very tastefully played by F. O'Rourke. The Apostolic Choir and the Special Choir were very prominent during the evening in a number of harmonised pieces, the prettiest of which were "My Land," sung by the Special Choir, and a fantasia of Irish airs by the Apostolics.

J. Hession was hindered by a rather too vigorous austerity during Lent to appear, and his place was taken by Very Rev. Fr. Rector, who gave two very pretty recitations, and who sang two old Irish songs. Fr. O'Leary gave "Fontenoy" in magnificent style and sang as an "aris" "Jean Battiste Pourquoi"? Fr. Cahill gave two fine pieces of declamation, and Mr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Gallagher sang. It was a

huge success, and though long after ten, we were sorry as the strains of "Σο Μαριου δρ ηξαρδουτς ρλιν" informed us that St. Patrick's Day was past, and that another year of happy re-unions in our Ambulacrum was gone, never to return.

The Programme was:—

PART I.	
1 Piano Solo	Fantasia C. Devine.
2 Chorus	"Let Erin Remember" Choir.

10 Διηγήσιν	Selected Rev. Fr. O'Leary, S.J.
11 Διηγήσιν	"Savourneen Dheelish" E. Twomey.
PART II.	
1 Chorus	"My Land" The Choir.
2 Song	"When shall the day break in Erin?" Rev. Mr. Gallagher, S.J.
3 Violin Solo	"An Cúitíonn" M. Canning.
4 Dance	Reel A. Rodgers.



THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

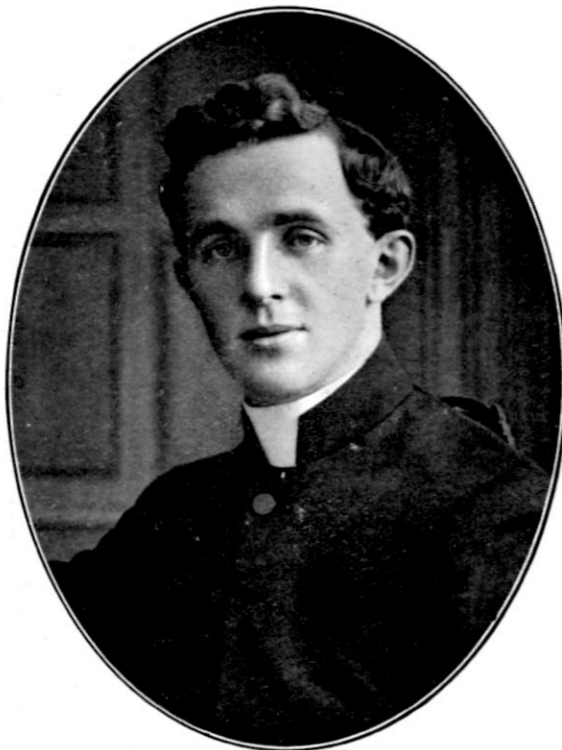
3 Song	"The Men of the West" J. McArdle.
4 Song	"The West's Awake" Rev. Mr. Gallagher, S.J.
5 Violin Solo	"Ave Maria" F. O'Rourke.
6 Recitation	J. Hession.
7 Dance	Hornpipe P. Comber and P. Nolan.
8 Διηγήσιν	"Α Θρησκευτικόν Όσων Όλιγ" Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, S.J.
9 Chorus	"The Last Rose of Summer" Choir.

5 Song	Selected J. Hession.
6 Κυρρά	"Fuinne Saebe Alaca" An Dubhean Ceoil.
7 Recitation	Rev. Fr. Cahill, S.J.
8 Song	"Canadian Boat Song" R. Brockway, M. J. Keyes, F. O'Rourke.
9 Διηγήσιν	"Ο Τά αν λα ες τσαδε" J. O Connell.
10 Κυρρά	"Σο Μαριου δρ ηξαρδουτς ρλιν." Choir.

OUR PAST.

Rev. Wm. Demouey, D.D. ('00-'04), was appointed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Bonzano as his private secretary, immediately after his Grace's arrival in America, to take up the responsible position of Apostolic Delegate in the United States.

The Archbishop had known Dr. Demouey, as a student



FR. JAS. MURPHY ('02-'08).
(Cathedral, Christchurch, New Zealand).

in the Propoganda, where he was ordained priest three years ago; and it is a very high tribute to the excellence of the character Dr. Demouey bore as student, that the Rector of his college chose him as private secretary, when raised to his new position. We regret that ill health has compelled Dr. Demouey to resign his post at the Apostolic Delegation, Washington—at least for the present. He has been for some time in Colorado, where he is regaining his old vigour.

Rev. Thos. Eaton, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Mobile, Ala., writes November, 1912. "At Spring Hill College, to-day, I met Fr. Doherty, S.J. ('92). He

is study prefect and master in the College. Rev. M. Kenny, S.J. ('81-'86) so well known to all Mungret Annual readers and one of the associate editors of the "America" was also there—as large as a house, and as full of wit and knowledge and power as ever.

Fr. M. Henry ('85-'93) is still in charge of St. Patrick's Church, Mobile. He is an ardent worker and is now chaplain to one of the largest councils of the Knights of Columbus in the South.

Fr. Jn. Kelly ('87-'94) looks the picture of health since his return from Ireland. He has worked very hard in Birmingham, clearing his house, school and church from debt and is now contemplating the erection of a larger and more beautiful church in the most fashionable district in the Magic City.

Fr. Pat Turner ('95-'1900) is a giant in size and energy. He is erecting in a new parish—to which he was appointed one year ago—a parochial and high school and convent, at an estimated cost of 150,000 dollars. The building will be one of the greatest educational institutions in the South.

Fr. Coyle ('88-'93) continues pastor of St. Paul's church, Birmingham. Amid the cares of ecclesiastical office, he finds time to write a good deal in prose and verse for the local papers and edits a monthly parish publication for his people.

Rev. James F. Murphy is working in Christchurch, New Zealand. In a letter which is published in this number he describes the life in New Zealand, and the great field awaiting the coming of the labourers. He is doing church work in the Cathedral of the town.

C. G. Smythe is residing in Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, Canada. It is interesting to compare his description of life out west with that of Sir William Butler in 1870. Although the vast silence of this great lone land is still unbroken over wide reaches of meadow and prairie, the busy hum of life is awakening the solitudes, and cities and towns are springing up in every direction. Edmonton "a large five-sided fort" in the early 'sixties is now a prosperous city. Mr. Smythe is doing legal work there. Business he says is very brisk. In fact in all departments there seems more than enough to be done. He speaks in high terms of the future of Edmonton. Amongst other pieces of interesting information he informs us that the Jesuits have bought a large plot of land overlooking the Saskatchewan, on which they will open a new college. We wish Mr. Smythe all success, and hope that the bright future which Canada holds out to him will be soon realised.

J. McGrath and J. Crowley are also in Canada. Unfortunately we do not know at present of their whereabouts. We cannot but suppose that they too have thrown themselves vigorously into the life of this new country.

James Mackay whom so many of the past will remember as one of the most popular boys in Mungret is in the Atlantic Cable service. He is stationed at Valencia.

One of the most prominent public men in New Ross to-day is Mr. Dunne, J.P. whose photograph we have much pleasure in publishing amongst Our Past. He has been lately re-elected on the Urban Council, and has this

year received the additional honour of being appointed its chairman. The high opinion in which he is held by the citizens of New Ross may be gathered from the following extract:—

URBAN COUNCIL CHAIRMANSHIP.

"The election of Mr. P. J. Dunne to the position of chairman of New Ross Urban Council, is a tribute and mark of recognition to that gentleman's interest in municipal affairs. Mr. Dunne, at the recent elections was returned by a big majority, which fact is evidence of the confidence the ratepayers repose in him. For the last three years he acted conscientiously, and gave regular attendance to the business of the Council, and there is no need of assurance from him that he will fulfil the expectations of the Council during his occupancy of the chair." A short time after he was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Dunne takes an active interest in education questions. He is besides a prominent member of the Gaelic League in his native city.

Joe Rafferty is now Assistant County Surveyor for the Tuam district of County Galway, and is giving every satisfaction in that capacity.

The following extract concerning Dr. Wm. Turner ('83-'88) is taken from the "Extension," April, 1913, a Catholic Weekly, published in the diocese of Manchester, N.H. "The 'History of Philosophy,' published in 1903 by Ginn & Co., Boston, has attained renewed prominence by reason of the more recent literary labours of its scholarly author, Rev. William Turner, S.T.D., D.D., Professor of the History of Philosophy, of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

"These labours have had to do with the publication of Webster's New International Dictionary, just issued by the G. & C. Merriam Company, of Springfield, Mass., and although Fr. Turner's collaboration extended only to the revision of all the definitions relating to Catholic subjects, his assistance is sure to add much to the strength and interest of this new and elaborate reference work."

Rev. M. McMahon, S.J. ('81-'87) Rector of Garnet Hill Church, Glasgow, preached a course of sermons last Lent, which attracted much attention. The subject was "The Friends and Enemies of our Lord in His Sacred Passion." Fr. McMahon conducted a retreat in Limerick May, 1913, and visited Mungret.

We hear much from time to time of the work being done by Father T. J. Shealy, S.J. ('82-'86) in New York. The Social Studies and Laymen's Retreats movement in the States of which Fr. Shealy is at present the moving force are too important and too well known to require more than a passing reference here. Father Emmett, S.J. of New York, who delivered a lecture to the Mungret boys in April on the Catholic Church in the United States, spoke at some length of Fr. Shealy's work in connection with these movements.

Rev. J. B. René Jeannié ('85-'88), left Europe for China (Sept. 14th). He is now Professor of Theology in Zikawei, Shanghai. In this number of the MUNGRET ANNUAL we have a review of the excellent handbook of Philosophy which he has written. We regret he was unable to pay a visit to Mungret before starting. He writes:—"It was arranged for Mr. Croke (Rev. John Croke, S.J.) and myself to visit Mungret before going to our Mission, but his departure is deferred for another year; and I was forced to assist at a Congress at Louvain, which took up all my time."

Fr. John Sexton ('03-'08) left Ireland last September (1912) for his distant mission of Wilcannia, Australia. From the high seas on his voyage out, he wrote to his Alma Mater a touching and pathetic letter of farewell.

Rev. J. Cantwell (1900-'07) is engaged in parochial work in San Leandro, a suburban district just outside the limits of Oakland, California, with a large Catholic population.

Rev. A. Carroll ('99-'06) has completed his post-graduate course in the Washington University. He is also labouring in the arch-diocese of San Francisco.

Rev. George Horan S.J. ('94-'1900). He is to be ordained this year (July, 1913), in Zi-Ka-Wei-Shanghai. He writes:—"Peter McCartney, S.J. ('98-'03) is getting on splendidly; his health is excellent, and he is making remarkable progress in the study of the Chinese language."

Rev. P. Bresnihan ('93-'99) of All Saints' Church, Sandford, Fla., was in Ireland last Summer for a well-earned vacation. He has five churches to look after, as well as three other missions, without chapels. During the past two years Fr. Bresnihan has built in Sandford a parochial residence and a school.



P. DUNNE, J.P.

Rev. Thomas Madigan (1900-'06) writes to us from Toppenish, Washington, U.S.A. in the diocese of Seattle. He has already built a parochial residence, and is about to commence the building of parish schools. From Everett, Washington, he wrote Nov. 12th.—"At our conference, last Wednesday, the lot fell on Rev. P. Mahoney, S.J. ('81-'86); he gave a very lucid solution of the case." Again he adds—"At the Convention of the Hibernians, I met W. Fitzgibbon ('98-'03) who had come from China, he will return there again next week; he is very enthusiastic over the Catholic mission in China."

Rev. M. Sheil ('97-'02) is pastor of St. Mary's Church, Aberdeen, not many miles from Fr. Madigan, and in the same diocese—in the "Catholic North-west Progress,"

(Oct. 11th, 1912) published at Seattle, we saw an interesting sketch of present day Japan from Fr. Sheil's pen. Another past Mungret student writes of Frs. Madigan and Sheil, "They entered that diocese viz. Seattle because they wished to go where priests are badly wanted. Since he left Ireland six years ago Fr. Madigan has never taken a vacation except a few days in Canada, last Summer. Fr. Sheil goes to Fr. Madigan once a week, and stays a night with him and so they can help each other along."

We frequently hear from **Rev. M. Saul, S.J.** ('05-'10) who is teaching English and doing the work of prefect of the boys in St. Aloysius' College, Bichicara, Malta.

Three of our past students viz. "Frs. **John Cullen**,



REV. JAS. O'RIORDAN, ('04-'08).

James Barry and **Nicholas McNally** are now working in the archdiocese of Hobart, Tasmania. Fr. J. Barry whose health for the past few months was not good, is, we are glad to say, getting strong again. He has now charge of a parish. We hear very consoling accounts of the work of Fr. John Cullen and Fr. Nicholas McNally.

Fr. George Barry ('97-'02) of Bourke, Wilcannia, is gone to the diocese of Lismore, where there is a scarcity of priests.

A prominent member of the Mungret Alumni Association writes from Mobile—"I should say that **Rev. Bernard Lee** is a great Mungret man, though he never saw Mungret, but from conversation with **Fr. Nicholson**

and others, he has become more Mungretonian than the Mungretians themselves."

A past Mungret student from a Southern diocese writes: "**Fr. Edmond Kelly** ('90-'95) is one of the big men of Galveston—a consultant of the diocese, a church-builder, and debt-payer; notwithstanding, he has lost none of his winning ways."

Jn. Deignan, S.J., and **Thos. O'Loughlin** write to us sometimes from St. Stanislaus' College, S.J., Macon, Ga.; both are very well.

Joe Kelly, C. Sp., ('01-'04) writes us very interesting letters from Chevilly Près L'Hay in Brittany; he is to be ordained priest next October. We hope to hear his mass in Mungret before he starts for his labours as an African missionary.

Willie Lenaghan writes from Valparaiso, Chile, where he is professor of English in the Seminario de San Rafael. His health is now vigorous again, and he is able to do much severe work.

Harry Pathe, C.S.S.R., and **M. Moriarty, C.S.S.R.** write sometimes from Oconomouc, Wis., U.S.A., where they are studying Philosophy.

We hear sometimes from **Fr. E. A. Byrne** (1900-'03), he is doing zealous work in St. Joseph's parish, Longsight, Manchester.

Patt Burke ('99-'07), whose health is now fully regained is reading a very distinguished Theological course in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, U.S. Last year he got first place both in Dogmatic and Moral Theology; second place in Scripture, and first in Patrology.

He writes under date Feb. 4th, 1913. "On Thanksgiving Day—the last Thursday of November, I went out to Woodstock and there had the pleasure of meeting several old friends:—Rev. Messrs. Jn. Murphy, S.J., Jn. Donohoe, S.J., Jn. McAuley, S.J., D. Cronin, S.J., and H. Blackmore, S.J., they are all very well, and we had a very pleasant time, recalling old scenes."

Our Mungret Colony in Rome is doing remarkably well. **Fr. John Colgan** was ordained for the Vicariate of Capetown, Cape Colony, South Africa, on May 17th, 1913. At the December Distribution of Prizes he got a Medal for *Dogma de Re Sacramentaria*, and **Phil Cullen** one for Logic and Metaphysics. They both belong to the Propaganda College. **John Colgan** and **Phil Cullen** got several distinctions, besides, as did also **P. Geehan**, **E. Sandes**, **Jn. O'Mulally**, **Thomas Cassidy** and **V. Cummins**. Last Summer **Fr. Jas. O'Riordan** got the "S.T.B.," and **P. Geehan** "S.I.L."

Fr. Eugene Sandes was ordained Nov. 1st., 1912, having been specially chosen for the privilege of ordination before the usual time. He is returning home to Alabama (probably via Ireland and Mungret) towards the end of June. **Fr. James O'Riordan** was ordained for the Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., on March 22nd, 1913. He came straight to Mungret when he landed in Ireland, and said Mass here in the Boys' chapel on Low-Sunday. He will not leave Ireland for Florida until after the extreme Summer heat of Florida is over.

Willie Burns O.M.I. is finishing his studies in Turin. He also is to be ordained this year. We hope to welcome him to Mungret before he sets out for his distant mission of Colombo, Ceylon.

From La Porte Seminary, Texas, where **Thomas Finn**, with **D. O'Connell** and **Jas. Cotter**, are studying for the Diocese of Galveston, Texas, we hear that T. Finn is to be ordained this year, and to go to Rome for a post-graduate course in theology.

Rev. Denis Nugent, C.M. ('02-'07), is to be ordained in July, 1913, for the Chinese Mission.

We hope to see a reunion this year in Mungret of our past *alumni* recently ordained.

Michael Curtin and **Willie Tobin** are to be ordained in All Hallows College in June, 1913: the latter for the diocese of Charleston, N.C., and the former for the diocese of Madras, India.



J. CREMIN.

One of our Roman students writes, April, 1913: "W. McEvoy, O.P., whom I lately met, is just beginning his First Theology. He is very well, but has not increased in size or weight."

Tom Lyden is resident in Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

J. Fogarty of the National Bank has lately left Galway. He is at present in Waterford.

Dr. John S. Pegum, F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed Senior Assistant Professor of Anatomy, at the Royal College of Surgeons.

John Cremin is studying for his Third Medical. Last October he won a third year scholarship, valued at £30.

George Duggan is studying for his First Medical. He is a prominent forward in the interdivisional Rugby matches in University College, Dublin.

Donal Jennings ('11) is studying in Skerry's College.

Fergus Gleeson is at present in Dublin. He is studying Locomotive Engineering in the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

Thomas Leydon is a Resident Medical in the Richmond Hospital and is studying for his final.

Patrick Slattery is going for Second Dentistry Examination.

Patrick Magner, **Matthew Graham**, **Michael Cregan** and **Frank Daly** are doing Second Medical.

Dr. D. V. Morris whose photo we publish has lately returned from India. He acted as ship's doctor in the P. and O. Company. He is at present doing

locum tenens. We hear that he has got on very well and is most popular with everyone.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to **Willie Malone** who was married on 24th of last April. He is at business in Dublin and doing very well.

George Perry is also at business in Dublin.

Ned Meagher who was married last year is a rising Dublin barrister.

Mr. P. O'Dwyer, S.J., **Mr. C. Cuffe, S.J.**, and **Mr. J. Hannan, S.J.** will be ordained at Milltown Park, next July.

On January 23rd, **Joseph Stephenson** was married to **Miss O'Donnell** of Clonmel. The ceremony was performed in Dublin by **Rev. Vincent Byrne, S.J.** former rector of Mungret.

We have already published the photo of **M. Spain** in the Annual, but the rapid growth of his business in recent years claims mention in the Annual. Mr. Spain is unquestionably one of the very best business men in Limerick. His great success is due to his individual energy and to the talents which he has brought to his work.

Mungret is proud to claim **R. Fitzgerald**, the Captain of the Kerry Gaelic team as one of her first students. Those who saw the great match at Dublin last May singled out for special praise the scientific skill of the Kerry players. Now, this perhaps is just the one thing that a captain of a team can secure. It is pleasant to know that in the revival of the national game the students of Mungret are taking a prominent part. We here take the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Fitzgerald on his success.



DR. D. MORRIS.

Mat Graham of Limerick passed his Second Medical Examination at National University, in March.

Patrick Kelly is studying Pharmacy. He is working in Limerick at Mr. Liston's house.

Michael Cregan and **Stanley Ambrose** are studying Medicine in Dublin.

Stephen Pegum is in the head office of the Munster and Leinster Bank, in Cork, while **Harry Glynn** is working in Dublin in the same Bank.



H. O'BRIEN MORAN.

Michael Garry, whose serious illness a few years ago interfered with his medical studies, holds at present the position of Doctor to the County Clare Tuberculosis Hospital.

Joseph Garry, at Medicine in Dublin.

Cyril Byrne, is in the Hibernian Bank, Dublin.

Patrick O'Connor who was in Mungret in 1899, is now in America. In 1905 he left Ireland for South Africa, and spent seven years as D.I. in the Natal Police. He was through all the Zulu War of 1907. Owing to ill-

health he was obliged to return to Ireland last year. But in the beginning of this year he set out for America. Having first gone to Virginia, he next moved to North Ottawa, Kansas. He is here manager in one of the largest Electrical Engineering Companies.

Denis Murphy, M.D. has lately been appointed in charge of County Limerick Sanatorium.

J. McGrath is Resident Medical Officer of Peamont Sanatorium, Celbridge.

Hugh O'Brien Moran is following the legal profession, and is working with his father in Limerick. He distinguished himself lately by capturing a man who was escaping from the police. On being confronted by Mr. Moran, the fugitive drew a knife and threatened to strike. Nothing daunted—Mr. Moran closed with the ruffian and secured him until the police came on the scene. All Limerick was ringing with the praise of this plucky action, which few would find courage to perform. We are glad to say that he did not receive any injury in the mêlée.

OUR BOYS OF LAST YEAR.

Dick Johnston is in Dublin studying law. He is, we hear, an excellent three-quarter in Rugby. Last year he was one of the best all round athletes in the house and we are glad to see that he can take his place on a Rugby XV.

Willie Roche is in his father's business in Limerick. **Tom O'Brien** is studying in Dublin in the Veterinary College.

T. Coffey has won a County Scholarship. He is an excellent hurler, and plays on the University team.

Dan Hayes is studying at Skerry's College, Dublin.

Joe Quinlan of Croom has passed the entrance examination for the Post Office, and has got a position in Limerick.

Joe Harty passed the examination for the Munster and Leinster Bank and is now in the Limerick Office.

Three of our Apostolics have begun their Theological studies for the diocese of San Antonio, Texas:—**Mat Gilbert, B.A.**, in all Hallows, and **T. Flynn and P. Feeney** in Genoa (Collegio Brignole, Via Fassola, 29).

P. O'Brien, B.A., went to the Propaganda College Rome, for the Diocese of Port Augusta, Australia. **W. Gallagher, B.A.** to St. Patrick's College, Carlow, for the Diocese of Wilcannia, Australia; **R. O'Donoghue** is studying Theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md., for the diocese of Mobile, Ala.

Three have entered the Novitiate of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Belmont House, Stillorgan Park, Dublin) viz. **B. O'Reilly, B.A.** for the Arch-diocese of Colombo, Ceylon; **R. Boyle, B.A.**, and **L. Nerney** for the diocese of Jaffna, Ceylon.

R. Butler, B.A. is in the Novitiate S.J., at Shembaganar, Madura District, India, for the Madura Mission, and **Jas. Farrell** and **C. Scantlebury** are in the Novitiate, S.J. at St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore.

Mungret College Alumni Association of America.

At St. Louis, Mo., January 15th, 1913, was held the fourth* meeting of the Mungret Alumni Association of America. St. Louis was chosen as the place of rendezvous as being most central for the widely scattered past students of America. The following extracts from the minutes of the meeting will be of interest.

The meeting was called to order at the Marquette Hotel, St. Louis, at 10-30 a.m., January 15th, 1913, Rev. Thomas J. Eaton, Vice-President, in the chair.

Prayer.

Roll call showed the following present:—

Rev. Jas. W. Stenson, Omaha, Neb.
Rev. Jas. E. Coyle, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. John T. Nicholson, Houston, Tex.
Rev. Edmond A. Kelly, Waco, Tex.
Rev. Michael Henry, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. W. J. Carroll, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Rev. Patrick Turner, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. William M. Carroll, C.S.S.R., St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Thomas J. Eaton, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. John O'Kelly, Birmingham, Ala.

Letters and communications were received from:—

Rev. W. F. Bradley, Lincoln, Neb.
Rev. P. F. Moran, D.D. Fort Smith, Ark.
Rev. Edward Cahill, S.J., Mungret College, Ireland.
Rev. Thomas P. Moran, Tracy, Cal.
Rev. Michael J. Curley, DeLand, Fla.
Rev. William Demouy, Colorado, Spring., Col.
Rev. Peter P. O'Sullivan, S.J., New Orleans, La.
Rev. Jas. P. Cantwell, San Leandro, Cal.
Rev. M. McNally, S.J., New Orleans, La.
Rev. P. J. McDonough, Dover, N. H.
Rev. John O'Brien, S.J., New Orleans, La.
Rev. Patrick J. Bresnahan, Tallahassee, Fla.
Mr. John F. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

Motion (Fr. Stenson) that hearing with regret of the recent death of Fr. Joe Wright, the Secretary send notice to Mungret men of same, and that members be asked to say a Mass for his repose. Carried.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$63.55 in treasury.

Motion (Fr. Coyle) that \$50.00 be sent from the treasury to the Ronan Memorial, and that the Association undertake the entire expense of the memorial.

Fr. O'Kelly, who had recently visited Mungret, was unable to state what the entire expense of the memorial would be; or that other than the Association money had not already been expended on it. However, a letter from Fr. Cahill, S.J., Moderator of the Apostolic School, read by Chairman (Fr. Eaton), showed the status of the memorial, financially.

Substitute motion (Fr. Henry) that the Association send \$500.00 within a year to include money already sent, and that this amount conclude the obligations of the Association towards the memorial.

* The third meeting, the minutes of which did not reach us in time for publication last year, was held April 15th, 1912, at the S. Heart Parish, Houston, Texas, the Alumni being for the time the guests of the hospitable Rector, Rev. John Nicholson, President of the Association. At this meeting Rev. Bernard Lee was elected Bard of the Association, and accorded all its privileges.

Amendment (Fr. Kelly) that the time, in which the money is to be sent, be three years instead of one year.

The amendment was not accepted by Fr. Henry, but, on discussion, carried.

Fr. Henry's motion, as amended, then carried unanimously.

Fr. Bradley having known Fr. Ronan so well, and being anxious to see the memorial completed was appointed President of the Committee named to carry out the wishes of the Association regarding the Ronan memorial.

Subscriptions to the memorial were then called for from those present on the motion of Fr. Henry. The response was:—

Rev. M. Henry, \$25.00	Rev. E. A. Kelly \$10.00
Rev. T. J. Eaton 10.00	Rev. J. T. Nicholson 10.00
Rev. W. J. Carroll 10.00	Rev. I. E. Coyle 10.00
Rev. J. O'Kelly 10.00	Rev. W. M. Carroll,
Rev. J. W. Stenson 10.00	(C.S.S.R.) 10.00

The Secretary was instructed to send a letter to Mungret men everywhere, showing the use of the funds of the Association; that the funds collected are not used to entertain members at meetings of the Association, but that each member pays his own expenses on these occasions.

A motion of Fr. W. J. Carroll was carried that the Association mark its meetings by some solemn religious observance, and that the present meeting offer a solemn high mass of requiem for Fr. Wright, before leaving St. Louis.

Fr. Wm. M. Carroll, C.S.S.R., on behalf of the Redemptorist Fathers, offered the Association the use of the Rock Church for the Solemn High Mass next morning. This offer the Association gratefully accepted.

In the election of officers, Fr. Bradley was re-elected President unanimously, on the motion of Fr. Stenson.

The following were elected unanimously:—
Rev. William J. Carroll, First Vice-President; Rev. Michael J. Curley, Second Vice-President; Rev. Thomas J. Reddin, Third Vice-President; Rev. B. Lee was unanimously re-elected Bard, on the motion of Fr. Nicholson, and Rev. J. O'Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer, on motion of Fr. Eaton.

St. Louis was re-elected as place of next meeting. The time of the meeting was left to the newly elected officers to decide.

The members of the Association called officially on the Most Rev. Dr. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis. They were most kindly received by his Grace in the evening at the Archbishop's residence. His Grace gave the Association a most hearty welcome to St. Louis, and was pleased to hear that the Association had re-elected St. Louis for its meeting.

The solemn Requiem High Mass for Fr. Joe Wright's repose was offered in the famous Rock Church, C.S.S.R., on Thursday morning, January 16th, at 8-30.

The Alumni enjoyed immensely their stay in St. Louis. Rev. William Carroll ('92-'96) acted as their "guide, philosopher and friend," and pointed out to them all the beauties of the "Rome of the West."

— DIARY. —

August 26th. Return of Apostolics. 17 new boys arrived.

August 28th. The Retreat began to-night, conducted by Father Tomkin.

September 2nd. Distribution of offices to-day. The nominations were in many cases unexpected, and seriously injured the reputation of some of our prophets. The redoubtable P. Carey enters office as Senior Apostolic Prefect. The "brave Eugène" has charge of the Juniors.

September 3rd. Consecration of Studies. *Lectio brevis*, 10-30 a.m. We now see that the pictures on the corridor have some practical utility. They are the subject of critical examination by the new boys.

September 4th. Full class. On account of Fr. Casey's illness, Fr. Rector has taken the office of Prefect of Studies. Christening of new boys goes on apace; and oh! the woes of late study are on us again!

September 6th. Frank Morrissey paid us a visit lately, en route for All Hallows.

September 7th. Père Lahr, S.J., addressed the Apostolics to-day. The Ceylon Mission was the subject of his discourse. He spoke of the great demand for English-speaking missionaries, and hoped that there would be many volunteers from Mungret.

September 8th. Free day. As the weather was unfavourable for games, walks were the order of the day. This meant a supply of apples that evening. A number of them were damaged in a light skirmish which took place between III. Club and Owen Lennon's Juniors. Both sides retired with the fruits of victory.

September 10th. Nets after dinner. Complete New set of cricket requisites. L. Joyce elected Captain of Games. He is most enthusiastic and determines to make the Senior Apostolics really tip-top athletes.

September 11th. Intermediate prize list arrives. Tremendous excitement! Great success! The Junior Special Class carry the burden of honours. To-morrow looks bright.

September 12th. Play-day in honour of Exhibitors. We pick a cricket match and pass the day with bat and ball, or—which is the more general experience—on the deserted boundary.

September 13th. Cricket after dinner. J. Brazil is becoming a great batsman. All the efforts of II. Club to bowl him out by fair means or foul prove unavailing.

September 14th. Nothing extraordinary except that J. Brazil was bowled out at cricket.

September 15th. The result of the Elections—W. Harnett, captain again; W. Maloney, hon. sec.

R. Johnston brought a team from Rathkeale which gave both our bowlers and batsmen a severe punishment. The Summer vacation has wasted our powers and has put us out of practice. R. O'Donoghue visited us to-day.

September 16th, 17th, 18th. Retreat, the memory of which will long remain. Fr. Lockington appealed not

so much to our emotions as to our commonsense. What God wanted, what the world wants is men—real men. This was the point he brought home.

While the Lay Boys were wrapt in meditation, the Apostolics set out for Curragh Chase. When about to return it was found that two of the party were missing. A search was made, but in vain. At eleven o'clock that night the two wanderers arrived weary and footsore. They had lost their way in the woods and had spent a long time in finding it again. Great rejoicings at the return of the lost ones.

September 19. Retreat over. Free day to help us to use our tongues again. Cricket the order of the day.

A concert in the evening. Fr. Murphy, R. Butler and R. Boyle, all past Apostolics, were present. The Glee Club under the able direction of T. Lawless made its *début*.

September 26th. Football begins to-day. The new boys show up very well. It may be that we are prejudiced by the sight of their new togs and boots.

September 29th. Feast of St. Michael. The geese have duly put in an appearance at dinner.

Fr. O'Leary delivered a very interesting lecture this evening on Seismology. He traced its history from the earliest times, mentioning the strange theories of the ancients concerning the cause of earthquakes, and then showing us the scientific development of the subject in modern times. During the lecture an earthquake was recorded in the Observatory.

October 1st. Half day in honour of our Captain. The Apostolics start football.

October 6th. Feast of the Holy Rosary. Fr. Minister preached an excellent sermon on this devotion to Our Lady.

The Junior Apostolics had a most exciting match—Munster v. Rest of Ireland. After a keenly contested game, Munster carried off the victory by 2 goals to nil.

Mr. Fell gave a lecture this evening on a trip to Canada. He was most enthusiastically received as he rose to speak. He described his journey in detail—including his stay at Nenagh *en route*. He finished his lecture by vehemently attacking emigration. The views, especially those of Montreal, were very beautiful.

October 7th. P. O'Brien, P. Feeney, and T. Flynn, called here on their way to Italy. The first is going to Rome, the other two to Genoa. Before departing they took part in a hotly-contested football match, in which they played with their accustomed energy.

Fr. Nevin, recently ordained, paid us a visit.

October 10th. Second Thursday. Marches up country executed on a gigantic scale. The strong men of the Senior Apostolics set out at an early hour for Doonass. I. Club performed the time-honoured feat of walking to Adare and crawling back. In the evening a concert in the theatre to which both Lay Boys and Apostolics contributed each their share of musical talent.

October 22nd. Fr. Casey arrived back to-day after

his long illness. He will not take up his work for the present.

October 24th. The rumour of great changes in the high places was definitely confirmed to-day. Fr. Nolan, our Rector (1905-1908), has been appointed Provincial, and Fr. Tomkin, our present Rector, Rector of Clongowes. Fr. Tighe succeeds Fr. Tomkin.

October 25th. The "Profanum Vulgus" judging that a play-day in honour of Fr. Tomkin was a foregone conclusion, assembled round the bell, and threatened the bellman with all sorts of penalties if he dared to ring them into class. Dick Cashen, however, faithful to his duty, rang a yawning peal, which, however, was followed up a few minutes after by the joy-bells of a free day.

October 27th. A farewell concert for Fr. Tomkin was held in the theatre this evening. Both Lay Boys and Apostolics presented him with an address. In reply, Father Tomkin spoke of the general good spirit that he always found in Mungret, thanking the boys for the public spirit they had shown in return for the confidence he placed in them. Then addressing the Apostolics, he recalled the greatness of their vocation. In conclusion, he asked that all should, no matter how they were separated from him, consider him as their personal friend. We wish Fr. Tomkin all success in his new and responsible office.

October 28th. Fr. Tighe, our new Rector, arrived this evening.

October 29th. Play-day in honour of the new Rector. *Dies Mirabilis!* The Electric Spark "severe in youthful virtue unimproved," has made its appearance. In the evening the Apostolics debated the question—Whether Priests should take a prominent part in Politics? The Opposition won by a large margin.

Numerous hampers arrived to-day to assist at the celebration of the Hallow Eve festivities.

October 31st. Hallow's Eve. Above-mentioned large hampers gradually vanishing.

November 1st. Feast of All Saints. The chief item in to-day's programme was the Football match, Community v Apostolics. After a very even game the Community came off victorious by 2 goals to nil. R. Brennan and J. McCullough who played on the Community XI. did excellent work for their side. The Apostolics had a concert after supper.

November 2nd. All Souls' Day. Requiem Mass.

November 3rd. Concert in honour of Fr. Rector. The Captain presented an address to which Fr. Rector replied by reminding us of the duty that lay upon us of living up to the grand traditions of Mungret. Mr. Fell, with the aid of newly-discovered actors, played one of his numerous farces with his usual success.

November 4th. The mid-term exams. are announced by the sight of masters with blue pencils and sheaves of exam. papers. The results will be published in the corridor.

November 5th. The Balkan question seems to have a certain local interest here. The "Electric Spark" publishes the following official note—"On the recommendation of Mr. Hogan, the Turkish Government has given Mr. Tubridy the contract to supply the army with 'Brown.' It is rumoured in consequence that the sympathies of Mr. Hogan are with the allies."

November 9th. Fr. Provincial arrived this evening on a passing visit.

November 10th. Academy meeting at which John Morris read a paper entitled "A Plea for Social Work." M. Gallagher, S.J., presided. Mr. Morris is making special studies in the great social question of the present century. It is rumoured that he is about to publish a book on the subject.

November 11th. Free day in honour of Fr. Provincial. The Senior Apostolics walked to Fedamore. The "reliable Juniors" reached Tory Hill, but on the return journey M. Geehan's legs began to fail. After "a little repose" he reached the College in an exhausted condition. In the evening Fr. Kane gave us a clear and concise account of the complex Balkan question and the present war.

November 13th. Feast of St. Stanislaus. Fr. Cahill preached an eloquent panegyric at Mass. In the evening the Apostolics held a concert in honour of Fr. Rector. J. Morris presented an address to which Fr. Rector replied. The burden of his speech was zeal for souls.



Off for Dunsinane, via Birnam Wood.

He reminded us of the greatness of this "most divine of all divine works."

The Lay Boys' Debating Society discussed the question of Women's rights. Many eloquent speeches supported the righteous demands of Women, and the old library resounded with oratory, while the banners with the momentous apothegm "Votes for Women" trembled in the electric air. The opponents, however, of Women's Suffrage carried their point, supported by a large majority. No windows were broken.

November 15th. Fr. Cahill dined with the Apostolics to-day in order to be present at F. O'Rourke's essay on "St. Lawrence O'Toole." It was an excellent production.

November 17th. After supper this evening, Mr. Gallagher gave a lecture on Astronomy. He left no corner of the starry heavens unexplored. The slides were excellent, especially those of Saturn. He clearly explained, with the aid of the lantern, the mathematical calculations by which Adams discovered Uranus. When a picture of the sun was thrown on the screen it was found, to the amazement of all, that animal life existed

on this body, for a large fly was seen crawling on the surface and seeming to be quite content with his fiery abode. This certainly, said Mr. Gallagher, was a new discovery. Communication was opened up at once with Lick and Heidelberg.

November 19th. Fr. Casey has now returned for good after his convalescence. The Study Prefects report great diligence.

November 21st. Fr. Cahill took part in the Junior football match to-day.

November 24th. Sunday. A most exciting match between the Senior second XI. and Junior first XI. of the Apostolics. The former won by 3 goals to 2. R. Stack played a brilliant game for the Seniors, and T. Barrett for the Juniors.

M. Kelly read a paper at Dinner on the poetry of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

The Apostolics held a debate after supper. The question before the house was: "Whether a minimum scale of wages should be established by Parliament for the



AN APOSTOLIC WALK.

various grades of Labour." Amongst the speakers was Fr. Pennise, S.J., Sicily, who was visiting the house. The debate was adjourned.

November 27th. We woke this morning to find the ground covered with snow. Both sides of the house instinctively declared war on each other, and the day's fighting was duly chronicled. But the accounts were seriously marred by prejudice and party spirit, and a critical sifting of the materials gives us, with tolerable accuracy, the following results. All seem to agree that the Apostolics were victorious in the after breakfast campaign. After lunch neither party appeared on the field; whether they were held back by the "intolerandis frigoribus" or the "metu" is not stated. After dinner the real fighting commenced. The Lay Boys attacked the Apostolics as the latter were setting out for a walk, but were driven off by the church militant. On their return the battlefield was again deserted. Here again the accounts differ. On one side it is stated that the Apostolics refused to come on the scene; on the other that

the Lay Boys had wisely retired—warned, undoubtedly, by the rumour that J. Brazil had been elected Dictator for the crucial ten minutes, and that the Apostolics were advancing in great force.

November 28th. The prevailing cold weather is attested to by top-coats and rugs which are seen moving about the corridors like shades of a bygone age. Great hopes of skating.

December 1st. The December calendar, on its appearance, was greeted with loud applause. "This day three weeks" is heard on all sides. The rain came in the afternoon to damp our hopes of skating. The Apostolics finished the debate this evening. The Negative won.

December 2nd. P. Carey prepared our souls for to-morrow's Feast by an essay on St. Francis Xavier.

December 3rd. Feast of St. Francis Xavier. Fr. MacCormack celebrated High Mass. Fr. Fottrell, S.J., of Gardiner Street, Dublin, preached an eloquent panegyric on the great missionary saint in which, having traced the life of St. Francis, he applied its practical lessons to our own lives.

"The Private Secretary" was acted this evening before a large number of visitors. Lady Emly kindly honoured us with her presence. An account of the play will be found elsewhere.

December 5th. Second Number of the "Electric Spark." Chief feature is Mr. M. Jennings' Essay on his First Shave. Senior League matches commence under the direction of Mr. Gallagher, S.J.

December 7th. J. McArdle read a paper on the Immaculate Conception.

December 8th. Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Fr. Tomkin, in the absence of Fr. Rector, received the new members into the Sodality. In a few well chosen words he sketched the duties that every Child of Mary was expected to perform.

In the afternoon there was a match between the Community and the Apostolics. The latter had unquestionably the best of the game, and it was only in the last few minutes that the Community succeeded in drawing the match.

Again Mr. Fell came forward with one of his plays to amuse us this evening. The title was "The Sword of My Great Grandfather," and there occurs such thrilling episodes as a great military parade and a German invasion.

December 14th. Everyone "pounding" for the coming exams. The Junior League matches are rapidly approaching the finish, and the winning teams are now pitted against each other to decide the final.

December 16th. M. Curtin, of All Hallows', paid us a visit to-day.

December 18th. Examinations in full swing.

December 20th. The 11-30. bell this morning announced the end of the term. "Hurrah!" After lunch we adjourned to see the "Die Hards" beat the "Rakes of Mallow" and win the League medals. The Distribution of Prizes was carried out with all due solemnity. After Benediction we retire to bed to dream of the joys of the morrow.

XMAS VACATION.

December 21st. Vacation Day. With many a handshake and good wish we depart to enjoy the Xmas vacation. At 12 o'clock the evacuation was complete, and we left the Community and Apostolics in sole possession of the College.

The rough work of the decorations begin.

December 22nd. Decorations of a more gentle type.

December 23rd. The decorations are assuming artistic forms. R. Brennan has decided that Gothic is to predominate in the refectory. Other types of architecture are to be found in the various halls and corridors. All

the decorations have been carried out on the highest recognised principles of aestheticism; the most sensitive critic will have nothing to cavil at.

December 24th. The Community, following the custom, makes an official visit to judge the decorations. The refectory, under the direction of R. Brennan, carries off the first prize with 123 marks out of a possible 140.

December 25th. Father Cahill said the Midnight Mass. In the morning when our devotions were over we assembled in the recreation room to exchange greetings, after which we take possession of our parcels.

December 26th. St. Stephen's Day. In the afternoon we went to see the Rugby match between Garryowen and Clontarf. The Glee Club favour us with a concert in the evening.

December 27th. Fr. Henry Browne, S.J., whose name is so intimately associated with the Apostolic School, came down to pay us a visit. In the evening he gave a lecture on Greek Antiquities. Fr. Browne has been lately in Greece and Sicily and consequently we were enabled to get first-hand information about Greek life.

December 28th. Feast of the Holy Innocents. The chief item of interest to-day was the Juniors' concert at which J. Brazil, at the special invitation of the Juniors presided. After the address from the chair, in Mr. Brazil's Ciceronian style, an excellent concert carried us deep into the night.

December 29th. The Juniors are busy preparing for their play. Fr. Browne continued his lecture this evening; he had some exquisite slides of Greek temples. The view of the restored Acropolis gives us an idea of the artistic genius of the Greeks.

December 31st. The old year passes away quietly.

January 6th. Feast of the Epiphany. This evening "The Christian Martyrs of Rome" was acted, and proved a great success. Bishop Gaughran, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of Kimberley, who was staying here at the time, graced the proceedings with his presence.

January 10th. Paper chase. The hares, M. Kelly and J. Hennessy, gave the hounds a long run via Patrickswell, Creora, Roxborough, and home by Ballinacurra. Fr. Cahill judged it a most successful paper chase. R. Cashen's batch won the prize to the great delight of the juniors. General distribution of prizes for the various tournaments this evening.

January 11th. Apostolics Retreat this evening given by Fr. O'Mara.

EASTER TERM.

January 13th. Back again! Everyone is as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances.

January 15th. Full class day. On account of the cold weather sleeps have been given for the week.

January 21st. We notice Fr. Casey making the tour of the classes with Intermediate forms.

January 25th. As to-day was the first really fine day since we came back, Fr. Rector gave us a half-day. The Senior League matches were played in terrific style. Even the Springboks were exhausted when the whistle blew at 2-30.

January 26th.—"Macbeth" was acted this evening by the Apostolics. The splendid reception it got from the whole house is an ample proof of its success. A description of the play will be found under "Theatricals."

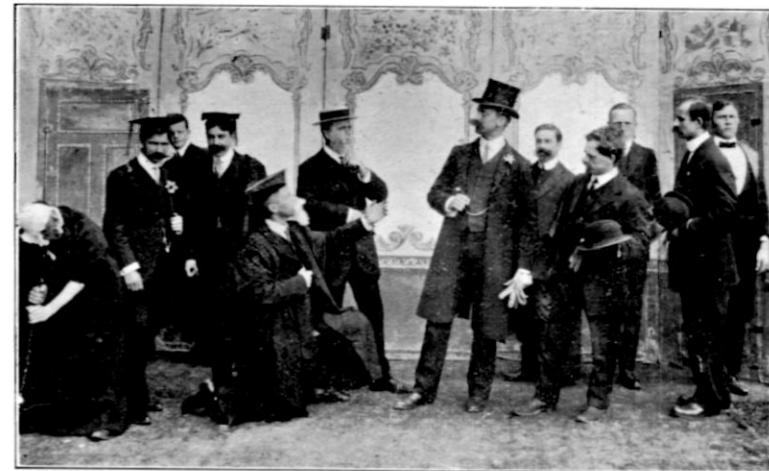
January 31st.—"The rain it raineth every day." Let us hope that "sweet February" will not visit us in mourning robes.

February 3rd. "Macbeth" was reproduced before a distinguished array of visitors. The performance, aided by a first-class orchestra from the city, was again a splendid success. The promoters and directors (not to say the scenic manager) are to be heartily congratulated.

February 4th. Photographs of the play were taken this morning. In the evening a sorrowful band trudged the long road from Limerick to Mungret. However, all were thoroughly roused by the delighted evening entertainment by the Gaelic League, the chief item of which was Boyle's "Eloquent Dempsey."

February 5th.—Ash Wednesday. The ashes were blessed this morning by Fr. Rector.

February 7th. Terrific hurricane. It was nearly impossible to stand after dinner, and all under six stone



MAGAFFEY: "O τεις μέ, τεις μέ, τὰ μέ οίλιρ σουτ-ρε, τὰ—"

LORD LIEUTENANT: "Stop that tomfoolery."

DR. MCHATKIN (aside): "Oh, it's no language, it's a kind of muttering only. 'Tis the hot weather that's doing it."

put a few additional stones in their pockets in order to prevent themselves from being blown away.

February 11th.—No 3 of the "Electric Spark" appeared. The leading article on "My First Smoke," by Mr. DeCourcy is a thrilling manifestation of the workings of the human soul under the influence of nicotine. "Old Bob" has said his last word, and we feel all the sorrow of parting with an old friend. Mr. Montague, S.J., kindly contributed an article on the "Off-side" Rule, which, it is hoped, will put an end to all disputes on the subject.

February 15th. We all went to see the International Hockey Match, 'Ireland v. Wales' Ireland, as everybody knows, carried off the victory by 3 goals to nil.

February 16th. Fresh from Ireland's great victory, we here in Mungret hasten to raise the Olympic dust by some well-fought games. Hence, we draw a match with Limerick United; hence, J. Hennessy is declared victor of the Apostolic Junior League, and, hence, a few days

after, in the Lay Boys' Senior League, the Celtics take some spring out of the Springboks, and Ireland's Own run up 5 goals to nil again Liberties. Oh Liberty! how few goals are scored in thy name!

February 20th. The Apostolics start Hurling to-day. The vigour and interest with which they have entered into the game show that the spirit of the Gael is still living in their hearts.

February 22nd. The United States' citizens resident in Mungret procured a free day in honour of George Washington. A sharp-tongued wag is reported to have said that this was the day on which George Washington did not tell a lie. No heed, however, is to be paid to such a remark, as the wag was under the shadow of a full class day.

February 23rd. Hockey and Hurling start. Energetic matches the order of the day. In order to avoid all party feeling we shall say hockey and hurling, hurling and hockey, alternately.

March 2nd. The League matches came to an end to-

A beautifully-illuminated frontespiece was the work of Mr. O'Donoghue, S.J. Mr. O'Donoghue gives the keynote to the whole number in his opening article "Thoughts for St. Patrick's Day," in which he points out the ways in which we here in Mungret are to make the Irish Language a living tongue, and the manner in which we can support Irish Industries. A collection was made for the Gaelic League with good results. Then at Dinner—no unimportant item in the day's programme—Br. Purcell provided an excellent board, so that altogether we were "in clover." There was a House Concert in the evening in which Fr. Rector and some other members of the Community lent their assistance; so on the whole it was a worthy celebration of the National Festival.

March 18th. Easter Exams. commence.

March, 20th, 21st, 22nd. Ceremonies of Holy Week carried out in all solemnity. There was *Tenebrae* in the evening. Mr. Gallagher's choir gave us an excellent rendering of the Holy Week music.

March 22nd. Holy Saturday. After the ceremonies



OFFICIALS.

J. Morris (Study Pref.), L. Nally (Pref. Sod. B.V.M.), W. Nesdale (Pref. II. Club),
R. Brennan (Pref. I. Club), D. O'Beirne (Pref. III. Club), P. O'Shaughnessy (Pref. S. H. A.),
J. McArdle (Study Pref.),
R. Deasy (Capt. II. Club), P. Carey (Pref. Sen. Apos.), W. Harnett (Capt. '12-'13),
T. Lawlers (Pref. Jun. Apos.), D. Gleeson (Editor "Electrical Spark"),
E. Tuomey (Capt. IV. Club), J. O'Connor (Capt. III. Club).

day, leaving the Celtic winners by a comfortable margin. In the evening Fr. Rector gave a lecture on "Patriotism." He pointed out that true patriotism was shown, not in day-dreaming, but in our practical ever-day lives, and he enumerated the many ways by which Irishmen should fulfil their duties towards their native country.

March 7th. Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas. The Philosophers have a free day. They walk to Doonass.

March 9th. The question of Conscriptio was discussed in the Apostolics Debating Society. The voting was even both ways.

March 17th. Feast of St. Patrick. The National Feast Day was celebrated with every mark of solemnity and rejoicing. Fr. Tomkins of Belvedere College, Dublin, preached at the High Mass. A special St. Patrick's Day number of the "Electric Spark" was published.

a number of the Lay Boys went home for Easter. In the evening Mr. Barrett, S.J., of Clongowes gave us a most interesting lecture on Napoleon.

March 23rd Easter Sunday. The Community, including Mr. Barrett, S.J., played a hockey match against a scratch team of the Lay Boys. The Community won by 4 goals to 2.

March 24th. After Breakfast we all started for Limerick en route for Killaloe where we spent a most enjoyable day.

March 25th. The Apostolics, under the direction of Fr. O'Kelly, set out to spend the day at Askeaton. Fr. McCormick and Mr. Gallagher accompanied them. Askeaton was left about 4 o'clock and all arrived back safely at about 8 o'clock.

After our journey to Killaloe yesterday we were glad to spend the morning in a *far niente* fashion. In the evening we went into Limerick to see "The Pirates of Penzance." We returned at the unearthly hour of 11-45 p.m., and had tea.

March 27th. Classes resume for the last term of the year. The Intermediate examinations are with the sun climbing steadily up the heavens.

March 29th. Fr. J. O'Riordan visited his *Alma Mater* to-day. He has just returned from Rome where he was lately ordained.

March 30th. Hurling matches between Apostolics and Lay Boys. In the senior match against the House XV. the Apostolics had the game to themselves the score being 7 goals to 2. In the junior match there was excellent play on both sides, but here again the Apostolics came off victors by 6 goals to 4 goals 1 point.

April 1st. We wish a happy feast to all those who

body asked why the wires were being put up, whereat it was replied "a half-day."

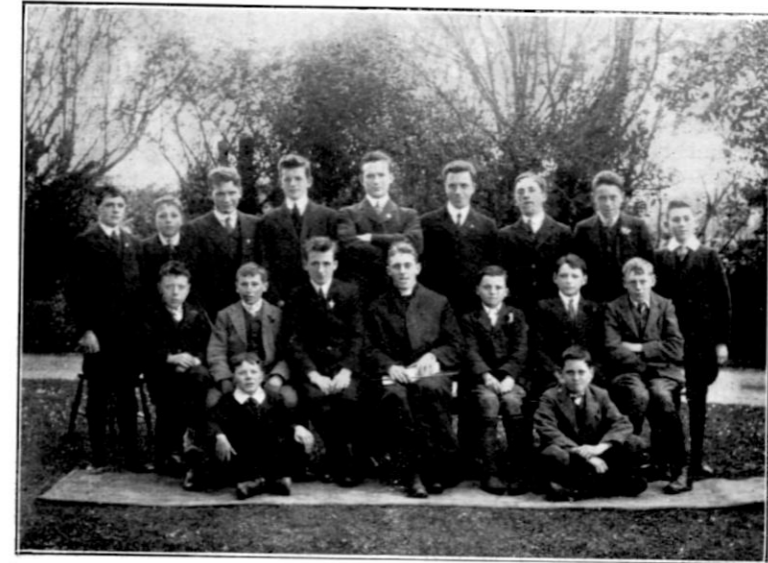
April 24th. Fr. Rector who has been unwell lately left this morning for Petworth. We wish him a rapid recovery.

April 27th. The officials of the House were photographed this morning. It was pleasant to see the Prefects smile.

May 1st. The weather does not promise to make Our Lady's month a season of sunshine. The cricket ground is navigable at low water.

May 6th. By constant rolling we have got our playing fields into fair condition for cricket; but the rain is persistent.

May 11th, 12th—Whitsuntide. The continuous bad weather makes cricket impossible. An XI. of past Mungret boys came down from Dublin. There was no question of cricket, but the old boys enjoyed themselves thoroughly re-visiting the scenes of their school days.



CHOIR.

F. Quigley, S. Cahill, M. Keyes, J. Bulman, R. Brockway, F. O'Rourke, E. Barry,
P. O'Shaughnessy, G. Dillon,
E. Tuomey, C. McFatee, C. Devine, Rev. R. Gallagher, S.J., R. Newland,
B. Cunningham, N. Sinnott,
J. Hession, J. Byrne.

have the honesty to admit that to-day is their birthday.

April 2nd. Half-day in honour of St. Joseph.

April 4th. R. Brockway read a most instructive paper on the "Persecution of Catholics in England and Ireland." A few dates later M. Clasby gave us a lecture on St. Joseph.

April 13th. Patronage of St. Joseph. Fr. Emmet, S.J., preached at High Mass. In the evening he gave us a most interesting lecture on Social Work in America. His fund of humour and amusing anecdotes added to the interest of the subject matter.

April 17th. Despite the weather the Hockey XI. turned out to play a match with Mr. Nestor's XI. The visiting team was strong and it gave us quite enough to do to draw a well-contested match.

April 22nd. Great interest is shown in the work of putting up the wires for the wireless telegraphy. Some-

May 21st.—Fr. Provincial arrived this evening on his annual visit.

May 22nd.—Corpus Christi. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place in the evening. Father Provincial officiated.

May 29th.—It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of poor Dominick Murray, who passed away after a short illness. As a notice of his death will be found elsewhere we have but to add that the sorrow for his loss felt by the whole house is a sufficient proof not only of the affection of his companions, but also a testimony to the holiness of his life. R.I.P.

June 2nd.—The days are drawing rapidly to a close. We hasten therefore to close the chronicle of the year. To all readers and admirers we make our low Adieu. The curtain falls.

THE OBSERVATORY.

THE work at Mungret embraces Seismology and Meteorology. Want of time compels us to defer a report on the Seismological branch, but it is hoped that when our new Seismographs have been completed—a matter that will require much time and labour—we shall, at length, be free to undertake the systematic tabulation of the times and phases of the earthquakes recorded here.

The meteorological work is that of a Normal Climatological Station in connection with the Meteorological Office; but in addition to the ordinary instruments for observations of various temperatures, pressure, and rainfall, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m., the station is equipped with self-recording instruments for pressure, temperature, rainfall, hygrometry, wind and sunshine. The values obtained from the 36 daily readings are, after corrections and reductions, entered in the report furnished to the central office. A summary of these observations appears in the "Monthly Weather Report," which deals in this way with the daily record from the 270 Normal and Auxiliary stations of the kingdom. A detailed report of daily values is however published separately for 16 representative stations:—of which four are in Ireland, Armagh, Markree Castle (Sligo), Dublin and Mungret. These reports form Part III. of the "British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book." There can, therefore, be no advantage in retabulating these detailed figures here, and it will be of more general interest to give a summarised view of the weather conditions around the stations. But as mere lists of figures require careful study to interpret general weather movements, and as the graphing of results presents the conditions much more effectively, we have endeavoured to present the year's weather under this form.

As our Station is the only one in this country engaged in upper air investigation it has been judged well to give a somewhat more detailed record of the results obtained over Ireland, by means of balloons. These ascents are made in connection with the "International Commission for the Investigation of the Upper Atmosphere," the expenses being borne by each county taking part in the investigation. The task of undertaking this work for Ireland was entrusted to us by the Joint Committee of the British Association and Royal Meteorological Society. The very heavy expenses entailed have been so far

defrayed by a grant from them. Balloons and their recording instruments are costly things, so that taking into account balloons lost at sea, etc., each successful ascent costs between four and five pounds. The important value of the results has justified this costly series of experiments, but it is much to be feared that the exploration of the atmosphere over our country cannot be continued without the generous help of private donors. To those who think that Ireland should continue to hold its place in the International Investigation Scheme we appeal for the necessary help.

WM. O'LEARY, S.J., Director.

GRAPH I.

In preparing the yearly graphs for rain, sunshine and temperature, we have not followed the usual method of graphing the values for individual days. Variations from day to day may be very irregular, and insignificant variations gain prominence at the expense of the general trend of the readings. The average weather conditions over a longer period may perhaps be regarded as a truer indication. We have, therefore, taken 15 days as a weather unit, and have set down the average weather conditions during that period to the middle day of the group. Thus e.g. March 1st gives the following graph values. Rain days (days with .005 ins. or more of rain) 12. Inches of rain, 1.95; sunshine, 50 hrs.; air temperature, 45°; ground temperature, 45°. This means that during the period from February 23rd to March 8th inclusive there were 12 rain days, with a total of 1.95 ins., 50 hrs. bright sunshine, an average air temperature of 45° F., and an average ground temperature of 45° F. The average values for every day in the year have been calculated in this way and graphed in. The work has been laborious, entailing some 2,000 routine calculations, but it is hoped that a more generally useful and intelligent interpretation of the year's weather has been secured. According to the ordinary usage ground temperature has been read at 9 p.m. only. The resulting graph does not, therefore, represent a true mean. Ground temperature lags considerably on air temperature, so that in summer especially the 9 p.m. reading approaches the maximum. It would seem advisable to make observations both at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

GRAPH II.

The direction of the wind is noted three times a day. Its frequency from each of the principal points is entered for each month. The Wind Rose presents this more clearly. From the central point lines are drawn along the principal directions proportional in length to the number of observations corresponding. Thus the prevalence of winds for January is indicated by the lengths of the black lines forming the innermost star. A set of skeleton lines following indicates in the same way the prevalence of winds in February. March follows indicated by black lines, and so on to December. In

order to pick out a particular month more easily each month is separated from the next by drawing a polygon around it. In this way the prevalence from the various directions for any month, season, or the whole year, may be seen at a glance. Our prevailing winds were thus South, South-West and West. By comparing the length of the indicating line with the scale we get the number of observations.

Upper Air Investigation by Registering Balloons.

Ascents made at the invitation of the Joint Committee of the British Association and Royal Meteorological Society for Scientific Aeronautics.

Report read by Mr. E. Gold, M.A., Secretary to the Committee, at the British Association Meeting, Dundee, 1912.

Section A.—Dundee, 1912.] [BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Meetings of the Joint Committee were held in the Rooms of the Royal Meteorological Society, on October 18, 1911, and July 5, 1912. At the meeting in October it was decided to continue the ascents of registering balloons at Mungret College, Limerick, with the co-operation of the Rev. W. O'Leary, S.J., so far as the funds at the disposal of the Committee would permit.

As the cost of hiring cylinders for hydrogen for the ascents was considerable, it was subsequently decided to purchase a cylinder, and accordingly an 80-foot cylinder and cover were obtained from the British Oxygen Co., Glasgow. This, at a cost of 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, holds sufficient hydrogen for the single and short series ascents, but an additional cylinder is necessary for the long series of ascents extending over a week.

Ascents have been made in September, November, December, 1911, and January, April, June, 1912. No ascents were made in March and May owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The ascent could not be made in February through the delay in getting hydrogen, owing to the dock strike at Glasgow.

Particulars of the ascents, including the date and time, the height reached, and the conditions of the pressure distribution at the time are given in Table I. The detailed values of the temperature at different heights are given in Table II.

Out of the fourteen balloons liberated seven have been recovered, giving six good records to heights of 13 to 18 kilometres. In all six cases the stratosphere was reached. Out of eighteen balloons liberated since ascents were begun at Mungret College in June 1911, ten have been recovered, giving nine records to heights varying from 13 to 21 kilometres. The average height of the stratosphere from these ascents is 10.7 kilometres, which is very nearly the same as the mean height for England. The majority of the ascents relate, however, to the summer and Autumn months, when the mean height is greater

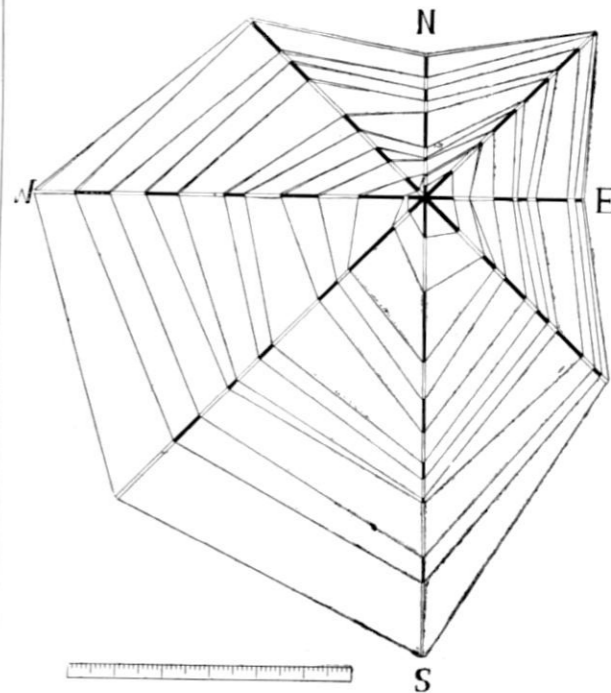
than usual. The pressure was also above the average at the time of the ascents, the mean for the nine occasions being approximately 764 mm. for M.S.L. Thus, so far as these ascents give information as to the average state of affairs, the results indicate that the stratosphere is lower over Ireland in the summer and autumn months than it is over England or the Continent.

It ought, however, to be pointed out that the ascents were made for the most part during a period when there was a gradient for northerly winds, and it is under such conditions that low values of Hc appear to occur in other places.

Three ascents made in Ireland, in July 1908 and August 1910, by Captain Ley, gave a higher value for the mean height, 11.7 kilometres, corresponding with a mean sea-level pressure of 767 mm. If account is taken of the pressure and of the season the value is, however, not greater than the mean value for England or the Continent. (The value of Hc increases by about 0.5 kilometre for each 4 mm. increase of pressure).

None of the seven balloons sent up in December 1911, January and April 1912, were recovered, but as only one balloon was recovered out of eight sent up by Mr. Dines at Pynton Hill in the same period, it is probable that the losses are to be attributed to the special character of the weather rather than to the situation of the station.

The results obtained are indeed very gratifying,



GRAPH II.—WIND ROSE.

and the best thanks of the Committee are due to the Rev. W. O'Leary and the authorities of Mungret College, for their assistance, without which such a series of ascents would have been quite beyond the resources at the disposal of the Committee.

The Joint Committee have arranged to continue ascents at Mungret College, but they have decided that investigations over the sea are necessary both to supplement this work and to solve the problem of the effect of the ocean on the height of the stratosphere, and to throw further light on the connection between the distribution of pressure and the vertical temperature gradient.

There is, moreover, a better chance of recovering balloons at sea than on land in clear weather, since a vessel of moderate speed can keep the balloon in sight for a sufficient time to give a good indication of the place of fall.

The Committee therefore ask for re-appointment with a grant of 50l. to be devoted to balloon ascents over the sea.

Report of the Council, Royal Meteorological Society, January, 1913.

RESEARCHES IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE.

The Joint Committee of the Society and the British Association have continued their efforts towards extending our knowledge of the upper air by investigations in regions which were not covered by the network of official stations.

Registering balloons have been sent up from Mungret College, Limerick, on the International days, except when the conditions were decidedly unfavourable. The results have been published along with those from other upper air stations in the British Isles in the *Meteorological Year Book* of the Meteorological Office, and a brief report was made to the last meeting of the British Association, which had contributed £30 towards the cost of the ascents during 1911-12. At the Dundee meeting, the British Association made a grant of £50 towards the cost of extending the work by observations over the sea. The cost of continuing the observations at Mungret College is now falling on the Upper Air Fund of the Society, and, in order that this pioneer work should not fail, it is desirable that special contributions should be made.

BALLOON ASCENTS, MUNGRET JAN., 1911, TO JANUARY, 1913.

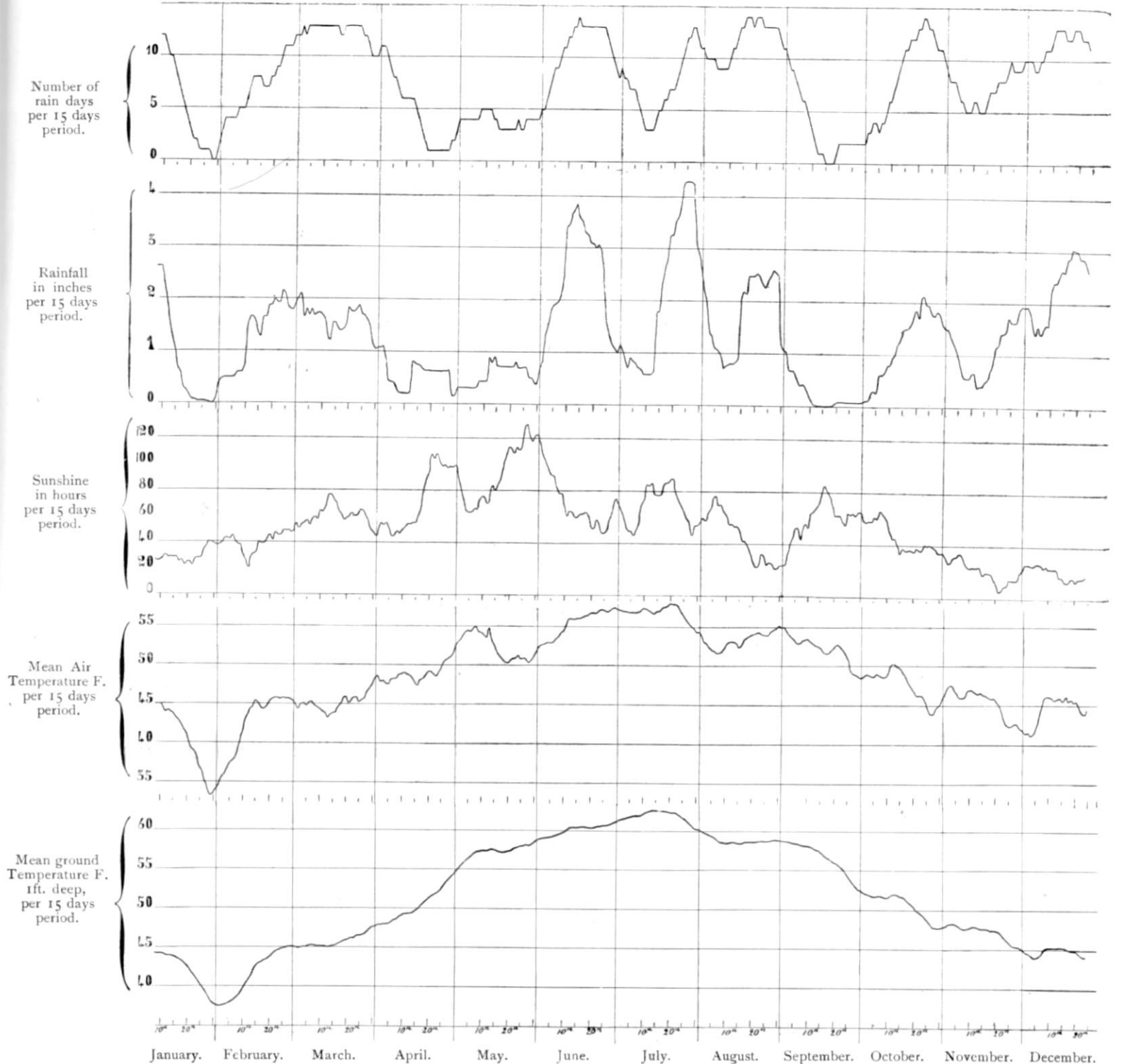
Results are entered in C.G.S. or absolute units. Heights and distances are given in kilometres (kms.) 8 kms. = 5 miles approximately. Barometric pressure is stated in Megadynes per sq. centimetre (Mgd.) Temperatures are given in absolute units. $A^{\circ} = C^{\circ} + 273$.

When two temperature columns are given for the same ascent, the first refers to temperatures on ascent, the second whilst the balloon is falling.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE—Summary of Results from Registering Balloons.

	June 8th, 1911 7-0 a.m.	June 9th, 1911 7-10 a.m.	July 6th, 1911 7-10 a.m.	Sept. 11th, 1911 6-43 p.m.	Sept. 12th, 1911 7-0 a.m.	Sept. 12th, 1911 6-50 p.m.	Sept. 13th, 1911 7-0 a.m.	Sept. 15th, 1911 7-20 a.m.	Nov. 9th, 1911 7-10 a.m.	June 6th, 1912 7-0 a.m.	July 6th, 1912 7-15 a.m.	July, 31st, 1912 7-15 a.m.	Oct. 4th, 1912 7-10 a.m.	Jan. 3rd, 1913 7-15 a.m.
Max. Height kms.	17	13	21	6?	14	15	18	16	14.2	13.6	15	14.8	15.7	9.8
Temperature	221°	213°	223°	259°	226°	221°	224°	221°	—?	?	232°	233°	213°	219°
Min. Temp.	212°	213°	216°		217°	216.5°	222°	219°	220°	221°	221°	227°	213°	219°
Height Kms.	12.5	12.13	12.7	See Note	10.7	11.2	10.4	15.5	14	9.2	10.1	9	14	9.8
Hc. Kms.	12.5	11.7	12.7	See Note	10.7, 11	11.2	10.4	9.9	7.8	9.2	10.1	9	10	?
Tc A°	212°, 216°	213°	216°		217°, 219°	216.5°	222°	221°	220°	221°	221°	227°	217°	?
Direction	Kildysart	B'tvn't	Templemore	Aberdeen	Athlone	Borrisokane	Borrisoleigh	Nr. Buttevant	Youghl	Charleville	Kilfenora	Portarlinton	Middleton	Thurles
Kms.	280°	185°	68°	56°	30°	45°	70°	180°	143°	190°	320°	56°	157°	85°
	31	48	56	620	90	60	48	38	54	23	55	107	83	27

GRAPH I.



RAIN, SUNSHINE AND TEMPERATURE AT MUNGRET DURING 1912.
NOTE:—The values entered for any day refer to the values for a group of 15 days with that day as centre.

Hc. and Tc. refer to height and temperature where the stratosphere was reached.

The falling point of the balloon is indicated by the number of degrees counted clockwise from due north of Mungret, and its distance in kms.

REMARKS.

June 8th, 1911—Winds E.N.E. light Faint cirrus.
 June 9th, 1911—Winds N.E. 3. Cumulus. No high clouds. A rather different type of instrument was used, and the record may be in part due to lag.
 July 6th, 1911—Calm. Cloudy. Cirrus moving slowly from W.
 Sept. 11th, 1911—Max. height certainly did not exceed 6 km., but radiation spoilt the records above 5 km. The balloon used had been kept for some time and was probably defective.
 September 12th, 1911—Wind N by E. 3. Drizzle. 7 a.m. Isothermal on both traces from 6.1 to 6.3 km.

September 12th, 1911—Fine. Wind N. 3. Inversion 6.50 p.m. 274° to 277° at 1.5 km. on one trace. Isothermal at 277° from 1.2 to 1.7 km. on the other.
 September 13th, 1911—Fine. Wind N. Inversion of 5° at 2.1 km.
 September 15th, 1911—Wind N. 3. Strato-cumulus. Inversion 267° to 272° at 1.8 km. on one trace, 269° and 272° at 2 km. on the others.
 November 9th, 1911—Cloudy. Disappeared in S.E. Temperatures are somewhat doubtful as the Zero was found to be altered on the return of the instrument.
 July 6th, 1912—Isothermal 1.7 to 2.2 km.
 October 4th, 1912—269° at 1.5 km. Isothermal 217° at 9.9 km. 218° at 10.2 km. The figures are very unusual. For so high a barometer the temperature from 2 to 6 km. is very low, and the Isothermal is low. Similar results, but not so masked, are shown at Pyrtan Hill (Oxford).
 January 3rd, 1913—Inversion of 1° at 1.8 km. Isothermal at 250° 5.2 to 5.5 km.



SOME OF OUR B.A.'s OF LAST YEAR.

R. Boyle.

M. Gilbert.

W. Gallagher.

R. Butler.

B. O'Reilly.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL. On the 26th of September we played our first football matches of the season. This longed-for day was hailed by all the clubs with the usual exuberance of spirits. Not only were we urged on by the novelty of the game to play up with all our might but also by the desire of distinguishing ourselves on our first appearance, and so prove ourselves worthy of a place on our Club XI.

Rev. Mr. Montague, S.J. organised a Junior League which did much to intensify the interest usually taken in the game among the lower clubs. Six teams were selected from the two clubs to play for a pretty set of medals procured by Mr. Montague. The teams competing for the league were The Bohemians, The Sons of Rest, Dogs of War, Mullane's Dragoons, Die Hards, Rakes of Mallow. The laurels of victory fell to the Die Hards, captained by R. Cussen, whom we heartily congratulate.

Seeing the success of and the enthusiasm engendered by the Junior League, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, S.J. determined to start a Senior League to be picked from I. and II. clubs. Four teams were got together, Celtic, Ireland's Own, The Springboks and Liberties.

Celtic's victory over the Liberties finally decided the issue, by putting them one point above the highest possible of every other team, and secured for them the Set of Medals.

COMMUNITY V. HOUSE XI.

October 20th. Our first match was against the Community which took place on I. club field. In this match R. Brennan and W. Nesdale played for the Community, consequently our team was very much weakened. We were beaten as we expected, though the play was very evenly distributed over the field. Mr. Gallagher, S.J., Mr. Montague, S.J., Mr. Kelly, S.J., were probably the most prominent players on the Community side, while Harnett, McCullough and Deasy distinguished themselves on our XI.

MUNGRET V. CAHIR PARK.

November 23rd. We met Cahir Park team on the I. club grounds. This team was not so formidable as we anticipated, for we beat them by the rather wide margin of 3 goals, scored respectively by Bull, Butt and Harnett. However, the mettle of our team was tested, and we now feel with confidence that we were fit to stand against all comers.

MUNGRET V. LIMERICK UNITED.

December 15th. Our first match against "Limerick United"—a match which we all looked forward to with much anxiety—took place on I. Club field. After the usual preliminaries, Harnett won the toss and we played against the wind. Harnett started off and our forwards were soon quickly moving with beautiful combination. However, the left back on the visitor's side soon cleared the ball back to our half of the field. Here a struggle

ensued between Aspenwall (visitors' capt.) and J. Moloney, who soon sent the ball towards the visitor's goal again. McCullough now got possession and passed to Harnett who scored. Limerick in return scored another. After the centre off the visitors pressed our goal, which was soon saved by a brilliant clear from Brennan. Harnett now made an attack, but failed to score. The half-time was:—

Mungret	...	...	1 goal.
Limerick	...	...	1 goal.

Play was now resumed and the visitors made some vigorous attacks, but our backs proved to be invincible. It was now that M. Butt distinguished himself by his brilliant dashes up the left wing. The ball was brought to our half of the field again, when there was a foul against us, our custodian Cleary made a vigorous attempt to save, but, however, Aspenwall getting through the backs, scored with his head. The ball was put in play again and our goal was pressed, when a good kick from Brennan changed the scene to mid field. Limerick again pressed, Deasy and Moloney being prominent for a considerable time. Our forwards then made a vigorous attack on the Limerick goal and scored. Result:

Mungret	...	...	2 goals.
Limerick United	...	...	2 goals.

MUNGRET V. LIMERICK UNITED.

February 16th. Again we played "Limerick United," Aspenwall won the toss and started off on a determined rush, but was soon repulsed by Nesdale. During the first half there was some brilliant play exhibited on both sides, but there was a penalty given against us, which was made good by the visitors. Half time found us with the score:

Limerick	...	...	1 goal.
Mungret	...	...	nil.

During the second half McCullough and Deasy on our side made some brilliant attacks, but in vain, for the visitors' backs were very strong. At last Nesdale sent the ball well up the visitors' half of the field which was received by Bull. He passed to Harnett who rushed and scored. This brought the score to a level. After this the visitors' forwards attacked our goal repeatedly, but Nesdale, Brennan and Madigan were invincible. When the whistle went for full time the score was:

Mungret	...	...	1 goal.
Limerick	...	...	1 goal.

Our football season is now over, and in truth we can look back with pride on our unparalleled success. We were not defeated in any of our out-matches. Much of our success must be attributed to Rev. Fr. Dillon, S.J., who excited such a keen interest in the game in all the clubs throughout the season.

W. F. MALONEY (Secretary).

APOSTOLICS' FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Apostolics commenced their football season this year with a rather poor prospect of a good XI. Some of our best men of last year had left us, and a great number of the present players were rather fresh at the game. However, after a certain amount of hard practice we got up a very tolerable XI. This year's play was a decided improvement on that of former years in Mungret, as regards the science of the game.

The "Community Matches" aroused considerable interest this year, and in preparation for the first we got up a match, Munster v. "House." The "House" team included amongst its members Mr. Montague, S.J. and

In the first half the Community played with the wind and hill, and from the outset pressed hard. Again and again the Apostolic backs and goalkeeper cleared, but the opposing forwards were not to be baulked, and in a determined rush sweeping all before them they brought the ball to the goal mouth. Here a scrimmage ensued, and after an anxious moment Mr. Gallagher, S.J., who was to the front in all rushes, scored, giving the goalkeeper no chance of saving. Soon after this the half-time whistle went, leaving the Community leading by 1 goal to nil. From the time play was resumed until the end the Apostolics pressed hard, and their failure to score may be attributed to the beautiful play of the Community back, R. Brennan. In the last



FOOTBALL XI.

R. Cussen, P. Duffy, D. O'Connell, T. O'Shea, W. Nesdale.
M. Butt, R. Deasy, R. Brennan, W. Harnett (Capt.), J. McCulloch, J. Maloney.

Mr. Kelly, S.J. The match came off on October 20th. The ground was good, and the match, contrary to expectation ended in a win for the Munster XI., by 4 goals to nil.

COMMUNITY V. APOSTOLICS.

November 1st. Our first Community match came off on the lay boys' grounds. The weather was fine and the sod was in excellent condition. The Community were aided by the prefects and some lay boys, altogether making up the strongest XI that could be picked from the house.

COMMUNITY V. APOSTOLICS.

December 8th. After our defeat of November 1st we determined to win the next match at all costs, and so taking advantage of our mistakes and short-comings in the last contest, we fielded a much better XI. The Community XI was slightly changed, but if anything

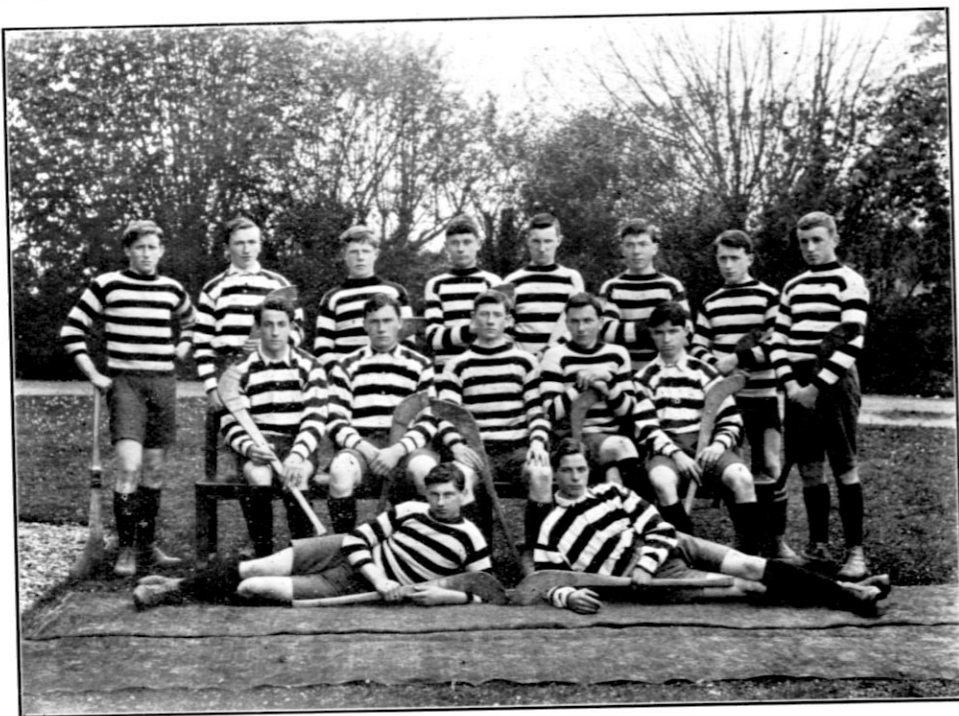
strengthened. From the kick-off the Apostolics were on the offensive, and soon had a beautiful goal per Lennon to their credit. The Community failed to score in the first half. Early in the second half Clasby sent in a low shot which Cleary, the Community goalkeeper failed to save. We were now leading by two goals and felt pretty sanguine of success, but in the last quarter the Community scored per McArdle, which was followed by another score by McCulloch. Thus, at time up the honours were divided, 2 goals each, after a fast well-contested match. This closed our football season, as the term after Christmas was very short and hurling commenced early. J. Curtin deserves special mention as our best half, and also M. Kelly as goalkeeper. L. JOYE.

of the game, promised a most successful season. We were not disappointed.

In the Apostolic notes will be found the names of the members of that part of the house who played on our first XV. We are bound to say here that they gave us much material help in our out-match, and played as well as the best. Surely, a combined team of Lay Boys and Apostolics would defy all comers!

HOUSE XV. V. APOSTOLICS' XV.

Our first match with the Apostolics need not detain us



HURLING.

R. Brennan, J. Curtin, J. Maloney, N. Ryan, E. Linehan, L. Nally, J. McCulloch, D. O'Connell, P. Carey, L. Joye, W. Harnett (Capt.), D. O'Beirne, M. Power, R. Deasy, J. Hennessy.

HURLING NOTES. If we are to judge of the development of the National spirit in Mungret by the support given to the National game, we may safely say, that as Irishmen, we are taking our part in helping on the cause of our country. For this year has not been behind any previous season in the enthusiastic support of Hurling by the majority of the house. The exceptionally fine weather which ushered in the game was an additional encouragement, and the general improvement all round, consequent upon a more thorough knowledge

as it has been described elsewhere. Our defeat on this occasion did not come as a surprise. Three of our best men were absent, and again the Apostolic XV. this year was exceptionally strong. It remains to the XV. of next year to retrieve our loss.

MUNGRET V. CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

April 13th. The ground on account of the fine weather was in excellent condition. Mr. Halvey was referee. At the throw-in Mungret broke away and a pretty piece of combination between Harnett and Joye brought the ball well into the visitors' territory, but a vigorous puck from Casey saved the situation and brought the ball amid-fields. For a short time play was confined to the centre,

but suddenly Harnett got a chance and scored a point. After this the game got very lively. Both sides attacked vigorously and not without success. At half-time the score stood :-

Mungret	...	...	2 goals 2 pts.
Institute	...	...	1 goal

In the second half our forwards attacked so determinedly that for a time the visitors were thrown on the defensive. Despite the splendid display of their backs we succeeded in getting through a number of times. Catholic Institute, however, had soon put up another goal and another point, but when the whistle blew we led by a good margin—

Mungret	...	...	4 goals 6 pts.
Institute	...	...	2 goals 1 pt.

Broken weather prevented us from keeping other engagements on our programme. However, amongst ourselves, we had many excellent matches, for we were not going to allow the game to suffer from decay. We must thank Mr. Halvey who, this year as in former years, has taken a most active interest in our hurling, and has spared no effort in showing us the technique and art of the game.

W. F. MOLONEY, Secretary.

APOSTOLICS' HURLING NOTES.

Hurling made its entrance this year amidst great rejoicings. We were tired of football and longed for the "clash of the ash." The old game still holds a foremost place in our hearts, and so we joyfully welcomed it. The weather, too, was splendid and this was of no small importance in ensuring the success of the game.

On February 14th the Seniors started hurling, the Juniors a few days later, as they were finishing a Football League. The enthusiasm which all showed at the first match and in subsequent ones promises well for the success of the game amongst the Apostolics. We were in hopes of getting some "hurlers" amongst the new men, nor were we disappointed, and with these and what remained of last year's team, we hoped to get up a XV. second to none in the house.

Owing to the state of the weather we could have no match, as is usual, with the Lay-boys on St. Patrick's Day, but on March 30th we met them for the first time. The ball was set in motion by G. O'Riordan who acted as referee, and soon the Apostolic forwards were away only to be repulsed by the clean hitting of Bob Brennan, who throughout saved his posts again and again. Coming again to the attack the ball went through for a major for the Apostolics. The play was for the most part now centred round the Lay-boys goal till O'Connell sent the leather over the half line to Harnett, who passed to Moloney. A score seemed certain, but Hennessy, our full, saved beautifully. The ball was kept about mid-field for some time now, but Curtin once more sent it to his forwards. After some hard, fast play the Apostolics scored again, this time a point. The game looked fairly even now, but soon the Apostolics drew away and when the half-time whistle went, the score was :-

Apostolics	...	...	3 goals, 2 points.
Lay-boys	...	...	1 goal.

After the resumption of play the Lay-boys fell away, and the Apostolics scored several times. Pat Carey and

Curtin played well on right and left wings respectively, and kept their forwards going in fine style. The final whistle sounded, leaving the game in favour of the Apostolics :-

Apostolics	...	...	7 goals, 6 points.
Lay-boys	...	...	2 goals.

The Juniors played the III. Club on the same day and beat them, but this was a much better contested game. The teams were fairly equal and the game was a hard one. Jack Hayes played an excellent game for the Apostolics, also Standen and Jim O'Connell. On the other side Keane, Sinnot and Rodgers did well. It is pleasant to see such promising players amongst the Juniors and it speaks well for future hurling in Mungret.

On Thursday, 17th April, the Senior Second XV. met the Junior XV. on the Seniors' grounds. The day was wet, and the ground was in poor condition. From the throw-in the Juniors pressed and soon got an easy goal. From the puck-out Kelly got possession and the Senior forwards brought the ball like lightning to the Juniors' posts which Kelly beat for a major. The match now waxed fast and furious, Kelly and McArdle playing well for the Seniors, while Cashen and Jack Hayes did wonders for the Juniors. At half-time the score stood 1 goal each.

In the second half the Juniors were determined to carry all before them, and Standen soon beat Clancy, the Senior custodian, for a goal. This put the Seniors on their mettle, and Kelly, after one of his brilliant rushes, scored the equalizing goal. The final whistle sounded after a fast, well-contested game, leaving the match a draw; 2 goals each.

Six Apostolics played on the House team this year. The weather on the whole was rather favourable for the game, and this no doubt was instrumental in making it a success. A great deal of credit is due to the lads for the interest they took in making this year's hurling a success, also our sincere thanks are due to Fr. Cahill for the pains he has taken to forward hurling in Mungret. It is mainly due to his efforts that our National game is played here as it ought to be played.

L. T. JOYE.

HOCKEY NOTES. The trenchant criticism of last year's Hockey in the ANNUAL cannot be repeated this year. Whether we consider the excellence of the weather, or the individual skill of each player, or the scientific play of the whole team, the hockey season left little to be desired. Indeed, an additional feature, absent not unusually, even in good clubs, was the knowledge which every player showed of his neighbour's game. Individual skill—we all know it—is of little avail. At the same time science and combination often go for nothing through ignorance or disregard of the tactics and style of the individual. But when each knows the strong and the weak points of the other, when forwards and halves share the game in even measure, when the full backs can be trusted at anxious moments to give the forwards an open field for a rush, then the game cannot fail to afford all the enjoyment of which it is capable. Indeed, the unflagging interest of all the players was very noticeable. An after dinner match was as exciting and as well played as an ordinary half-day game, a half-day brought a game as good as an out-match. If we can attribute this marked improvement over last year's hockey to anyone in particular, it is to Mr. Montague, S.J. When he was in the field, careless, unscientific play was not tolerated, and we all felt the benefit his presence afforded to the general success of a game. Mr. Kelly, S.J., and Mr. Gallagher, S.J., were constant players in all our matches, and distinguished themselves against the Catholic Institute. G. O'Connor

and R. Fitzgerald, for sure hitting, cannot be beaten. P. O'Shaughnessy passes splendidly. Unfortunately, he shoots many of his goals from outside the circle.

The Junior Hockey Club faithfully reflected the glories of the first teams. In fact it is no disparagement to the Seniors to say that there is promise of even better hockey at Mungret in future years. An opportunity for distinguishing themselves was afforded in a match against the Second XI. of the house, which the Juniors won after a hard-fought game. J. Byrne, R. O'Neill, and B. Cunningham played exceedingly well. Second Club, however, have still to learn the combination and science of First Club. This, we feel assured, is only a question of time and practice.

MUNGRET V. MR. NESTOR'S XI.

On April 17th we had a match against Mr. Nestor's

their inside right scored, making the score one all. Eight minutes more was called by the umpire and this was a sort of signal to our men, especially to the forwards, for they tried with might and main to score another goal but all to no effect. This strong defence by the visitors is principally due to T. O'Brien and J. MacNamara, goal and left full respectively.

Mungret	1 goal.
Mr. Nestor	1 goal.

CRICKET. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Cricket season, this year opened later than usual. This, however, only served to make us play up with all the more energy



HOCKEY XI.

D. Gleeson, E. Johnson, J. Duncan, J. Neylon, P. O'Shaughnessy, P. Breen, G. O'Connor, E. Scanlan (Capt.), J. McCurtin, R. Fitzgerald, S. Cahill.

XI. after dinner. The ground was rather muddy on account of the previous rainfall. The match started at 3-40 p.m., the visiting team playing with the wind. The visitors made some determined rushes but were promptly stopped by the backs. Once, however, they completely broke through and their centre forward shot, but it did not result in a goal, for Fr. Dillon, S.J., saved it excellently by kicking it out to touch. At half-time no score had been made. From the beginning of the second half the ball was in the visitors' territory the greater part of the time, but, notwithstanding this, we only succeeded in getting one goal, shot by Mr. Montague, S.J., off a pass by J. McCurtin who did excellent work as outside right. After the score the visitors renewed their former charges with double vigour and it was during one of these that

during the few weeks that remained to us. After a few matches it became clear that our House XI. was not inferior to any of former years. W. Harnett is still in splendid form, batting and bowling as well, and better than ever. R. Brennan is a fast bowler, swerving from leg. Amongst the coming men R. Fitzgerald is noted for steady play, combined with good scoring. M. Power behind the wickets is a strong wall. We had arranged a match, Mungret v Past, for Whit-Monday. The day was rainy, and we were not able to play.

MUNGRET V. CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

This Match was played on May 25th. The crease was in excellent condition, favouring perhaps the batsman. Mungret went in first, and although a few wickets went down very fast in the beginning Harnett and Fitzgerald set to breaking the bowlers, which they did with great success. The scoring now became rapid and after a good innings we stood with 100 to our credit. Brennan and Harnett then did great execution and wickets fell rapidly. The score was as follows:—

MUNGRET XI.	
Mr Montague, S.J. b H Nestor	... 0
J Coakley b H Nestor	... 4
W Harnett b J Roberts	... 26
D Gleeson b H Nestor	... 0
R Fitzgerald c J Roberts, b J Spain	... 28
R Brennan b H Nestor	... 12
P Morrissey c and b J Spain	... 17
W Maloney b J Spain	... 8

E Scanlan c M Quade b W Bourke	... 1
M Power b J Spain	... 0
E. Johnson not out	... 1
Extras	... 3

Total 100

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.	
J Spain b R Brennan	... 5
J Lynch b R Brennan	... 12
J Mc Mahon c J Coakley b R Brennan	... 0
W Bourke b W Harnett	... 7
H Nestor b R Brennan	... 6
Dr. Roberts b W Harnett	... 0
M Hayes b W Harnett	... 0
V Dowling not out	... 2
E Clifford b W Harnett	... 0
M Quade b W Harnett	... 0
W Roche run out	... 3
Extras	... 2

Total 37

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

For a considerable number of years the trend of educational methods in this country has been the alienation of the great majority of its people from the scene of its greatest industry, and, it must be admitted that the course has been almost successful in bringing about this dire result. Our people had come to the point of treating farming in all its branches with contempt, it was an occupation calling for no special abilities, and suited for those members of families who were not brilliant enough to fill what we may describe in common parlance as "a more respectable position." Fortunately, for the industry, and more especially for the preservation of the backbone of the good old Irish race itself, we had—as we often had before in times of emergency—a few far-seeing men who saw the pitfalls that lay in our path and warned us of the danger. They suggested many ways of warding it off. As often happens under such circumstances, failure attended some of their methods when these were tried practically. Then, because of their failure, a wave of prejudice rose up against innovations of all kinds, so much so that when other and tried schemes were introduced they failed to receive the support which they deserved. Later on, however, when found of practical value, the interest of agriculturists was again enlisted in their favour, and this interest continues to increase as time goes on.

The basis of all successful schemes for the promotion of the welfare of any calling is education so adapted as to fit the citizen for the life he intends to follow. Those at the head of affairs in the Agricultural world have kept this in view, and as a consequence very hopeful results have been achieved. Although Agriculture is the oldest industry in the world, it did not become seriously affected by the force of competition—like much newer industries—until a comparatively recent date. The advent of competition was really a blessing in disguise, because it brought the industry out of the old rut along which it had been struggling, and compelled the workers to use greater judgment and originality in the conduct of their operations. Inventors and experimenters set to work. Men like Jethro Tull, the famous English Agriculturist experimented on a large scale, with different kinds of crops and methods of treatment of same; McCormack, an Irish-American, invented the binder; Lawes, the Chemist, first made artificial manure; Patterson, did great work in the selection of good races of farm crops; and Bates & Booth laid the foundations of some of our most useful breeds of live stock. These were really the pioneers of the new movement, and, as such, deserve to be remembered with gratitude. Their perseverance in their efforts, often in the face of great difficulties, should be a lesson and a model to students like us at the present juncture.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Here, it might be well to give a brief review of the progress of Agricultural Education in Ireland. The matter was first taken up in 1826 by a committee of Ulster gentry in Co. Derry. A farm, and residential school were provided; the course of instruction was mainly practical and was well appreciated—an average of sixty students being trained each year. The institute was maintained by fees and by public subscription, until 1850, when the National Board of Education took over the responsibility. This Board had already interested themselves in the matter of Agricultural Education. In 1838 they made Agriculture a subject of instruction at their training colleges in Dublin, and, in order to be better able to demonstrate their theories, a farm was purchased at Glasnevin and buildings erected thereon. This is the site of the modern Albert Agricultural College.

The scheme proved so successful at the time, that the National Board decided on extending the work in the provinces. In this way the provincial model farms sprang up until, in the year 1856, there were twenty of them in all in full working swing, turning out trained farmers who afterwards made a name for themselves by the successful conduct of their business. Here, it will be interesting to note that not the least successful of these model farms was the one at present connected with this college. Some of the farm buildings and other out-offices still remain. The good example set by the College in keeping up the old associations and in giving the subject of Agriculture a place in its curriculum is bound to have a marked effect in raising the industry in the public estimation.

A number of farm schools under private influence also sprang up, and matters were progressing at a very satisfactory rate until an outcry was raised in England against the cost of maintaining the public schools. Commissions were appointed, and as a result of their recommendations the numbers of these schools were reduced to two, viz. — The Model Farm, Cork, at present titled the Munster Institute, and utilized for the training of farmers daughters, and the Model Farm, Glasnevin, now the Albert Agricultural College. This was in 1874. Then the Board conceived the idea of introducing the subject to National Schools—the experiment was tried, and worked with some measure of success until the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in 1899. This body then took over all responsibilities in the matter of Agricultural Education with results which are known to practically every one of us. At first, attention was mainly devoted to a system of itinerant lectures to farmers. This had the effect of, at least, causing farmers to think of their business, and to take a little more interest in operations connected with it. Next came the establishment of Agricultural Stations—something on the same lines as the old Model Farms—at one centre in each province. At these places, young men who intend to become farmers get a sound training in their business; the course extends over a period of ten months. In many cases it is not convenient for farmers' sons to spend a year away from home, and in order to give these men an opportunity of bettering themselves Winter Agricultural Classes have been established. The course provided extends over a period of sixteen weeks during the winter months when farm work is not so pressing as at other times. It is a comprehensive one, and is framed so as to suit the locality in which the class is held. The classes are conducted by the County Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are two in nearly every county in Ireland. In addition to teaching, these men carry out series of experiments with crops and stock with the object of determining how to obtain the maximum return in each case with the minimum cost. The results of experiments already carried

out are procurable from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Dublin, and are given free to those who apply for them. In their spare time the Instructors visit farms in their district and give advice on general farming matters. They also act as Samplers of seeds, manures, and feeding stuffs, and as a result of their efforts the standard of quality of these articles has been very much improved.

In addition to the courses of instruction given at the Agricultural Station and Winter Classes, farmers' sons can avail themselves of more extended courses at the Albert College, Glasnevin, and at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, where a Faculty of Agriculture has been established. Here it might be mentioned that valuable scholarships, tenable for a period of four years, are provided for at this latter institution. Last, but not least, an experiment is now being tried at a few selected centres, of which this College is the most important, of meeting the student before he leaves school in order to initiate him into some of the problems of country life—to excite in him an interest in the wonders of nature, and so gradually to encourage him to cultivate such a love of his surroundings as not to be easily lured away by the more shallow attractions offered by cities and towns in our own and in foreign countries. Instead of "Away from the land" the cry should be "Back to the land." Did not Goldsmith wisely say—

"A bold peasantry—their country's pride—
When once destroyed could never be supplied."

After all, the children of a country are her future citizens, and unless their education and general training are such as befit them for their occupations, what hopes of success can we place in the time to come.

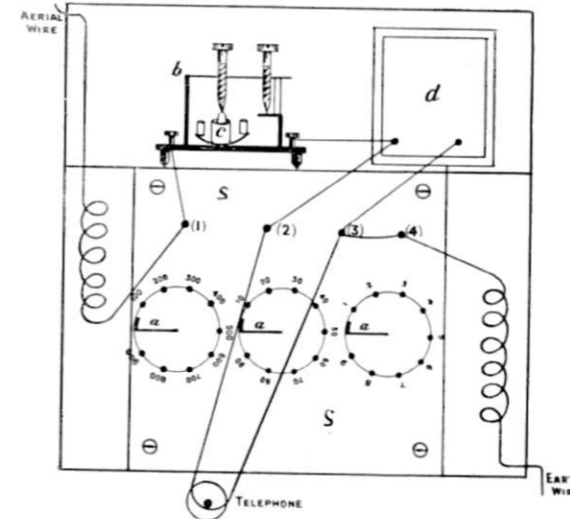
As regards the experiment at present being conducted at selected centres the aim has been to provide a course on the science of soils and crops that will interest the pupils and be helpful in farm practice. Each of the scientific facts discussed and demonstrated is shown to have a bearing on operations and phenomena familiar to boys brought up in the country. The course should prove of undoubted value in the development of the pupils' powers of observation, and the knowledge gained will lead to a better appreciation of the facilities offered for further instruction at agricultural classes and colleges.

It is my earnest hope that the members of the Agricultural Class in this College will in future years be leaders in new movements for the uplifting of our old and honoured industry, and one on which all the others depend directly or indirectly.

P. F. MALONEY, A.R.C. Sc. I.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In an article in the "Educational Review" of March, 1913, Fr. Ryan, C.M., gave detailed plans for fitting up a wireless receiving station in a school. Acting on these instructions we have fitted up the necessary instruments here in Mungret. Readers of the Annual may therefore be interested to know the general principles of wireless telegraphy and the manner in which messages may be received.



WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS.

I.—THE ELECTRIC WAVES.

The message is transmitted by electric sparks between the terminals of a battery or dynamo. One of these is connected with the earth and the other with the aerial wire. The wave length is regulated by the length and inductance of the aerial it is transmitted from. To receive this message the receiving station must tune its aerial by regulating the amount of inductance in order to receive the message distinctly. Take for example Clifden, Co. Galway, one of the transatlantic wireless stations. It uses a wave four miles long to transmit its messages in order to carry as far as America. To receive a message from Clifden it would be necessary to have a wave of great length or great inductance. This need not necessarily be all an aerial, but may be

supplemented by coils of wire arranged in hundredths, tens and units or similar values, so that by turning their respective handles or slides the correct amount of inductance may be obtained in order to tune it to the required wave length.

As the coils increase the inductance of the circuit considerably (since they are made in closely wound layers) the length of coiled wire needed is comparatively small. Thus, one thousand yards of aerial wire might be equivalent to one hundred yards of coiled wire. It does not follow then that there should only be a short aerial and the rest coiled wire. The longer and more elevated the aerial is the better chance there is of receiving messages than if a short aerial were used, supplemented by coiled inductance close to the ground. In the large wireless stations the aerial is composed of a network of wires supported by steel poles three hundred feet in height thus securing a splendid aerial both from the length of wire used and its height.

II.—THE DETECTOR.

When a wireless current passes along a conductor it oscillates backwards and forwards. This oscillation is so rapid on the receiving wires, that it renders the telephone incapable of responding to it. To prevent this oscillation a simple piece of apparatus is used called a "detector." This is connected with the aerial and when the current comes it has to pass through sensitive crystals of certain metals which will only allow the current to pass one way and stops the surging returning current. The telephone is thus able to respond to this practically continuous current and is not blocked by the backward oscillation. The detector is then connected to a condenser. This is only composed of alternate layers of tin-foil and paraffined paper, but it has the effect of increasing the amount of the current which would otherwise be too weak to be heard in the telephone. The condenser is connected across the wires of the telephone and this in turn is connected to the earth wire which completes the circuit.

III.—THE EARTH CONNECTION.

The earth connection is formed by burying the wire some depth in the ground—or better still to branch it off and bury each branch

separately. Moist or damp earth is the best as it forms the best conductor. If this is not convenient a very good connection can be made by soldering the wire to a lead pipe which has been well cleaned by scraping or filing where the connection is made. As these pipes pass through both moist and dry ground they are the surest way of securing a good earth connection.

IV. THE MUNGRET STATION.

The Mungret aerial runs along the roof in the form of a Z. The copper wire used measure about one hundred yards. The wires are about seventy feet from the ground, or one hundred and ten feet above the sea-level. Hence, we have succeeded in getting an excellent aerial.

The aerial is then connected with the receiving box. This box measures 2ft. 5ins. square, by 4ins. deep. Behind the slate S in sketch are placed the coils of wire for tuning. These are

connected according to their value to the brass buttons numbered 100, 10, 1, etc. Hence, by turning these handles the instrument can be tuned to the required wave length. This length can only be discovered by experiment, as the actual value in length of the units used is not known.

The aerial wire is connected with brass stud No. 1 on slate. This again is connected with the detector B, which has been already described. (C is one of the cups containing the sensitive crystal). The connection runs from the detector to the condenser D, to studs 2 and 3, to which the telephone is connected. Stud 3 is connected with stud 4, to which is attached the earth wire. The circuit is thus complete.

We hope next year when our station is in full working order to publish notes which may be found of practical interest to those who intend to fit up receiving instruments.

D COYLE (Poetry I.)

EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following:—

The Clongowinian,
Our Alma Mater,
All Hallows' Annual,
Xaverian,
Dial,
Fordham Monthly,
Georgetown College Journal,
Mangalore Magazine,
The Xavier,
Spring Hill Review,
Fleur-de-Lis,
St. Ignatius' College Review,
Salesian College Journal,
The Mountaineer,
Marquette College Journal,

Relations de Chine,
Ceylon et Madagascar,
Missions Belges,
The Belvederian,
Ἡμερησίῳ Μυτιλήνης Πρωτοῦ,
Beaumont Review,
Stonyhurst Magazine,
St. Servais (Liege),
Zi-Ka-We College Journal,
Xaverian (Calcutta),
Gonzaga (Spokane),
American College Bulletin (Louvain)
Carlovian,
Il Pennisi,
Semper Fidelis.

In Memoriam.

May God in his mercy look down on you, in your hour of grief! but it will be a consolation for you to know, as we all do that he is in heaven, and praying for each one of us.

We will never cease to remember very tenderly the days which we spent with him in Mungret College. We will always be proud that we could call him friend, and to meet him one day will be a reason for some of us to keep near to God.

We are only school-boys of the Apostolic school, but we want his mother to know the names of some of his friends:—

M. J. Deignan.	P. O'Donnell.
P. McGill.	E. Standen
M. B. Clune.	J. O'Connell.
M. A. Geehan.	T. Barrett.
E. Lyons.	



LETTER FROM THE LAY BOYS.

Dear Mrs. Murray—By the great sorrow we feel at Dominick's death, we can easily understand how much more acute his mother's grief must be. Later, it may be some little comfort to you to know what we, the lay-boys of his class, thought of your boy.

The more we knew Dominick, the more we liked him. Outside class we found him a generous, big-hearted fellow, and in class he was considered the straightest of boys.

In a competition we had three of the most honourable boys elected as Committee-men. When the results of the voting became known, Dominick's name was at the head of the list. We were not mistaken in our choice as Dominick always behaved in a manly and straightforward way.

These words, my dear Mrs. Murray, are but few, still, we who write them are only boys, and we mean what we say. Thus, we know that you will accept them in the spirit in which they are written, and we most earnestly hope that they will be some little consolation to you in your grief.

(Signed),

J. O'Sullivan.	C. Lucey.
E. Twomey.	N. Pomeroy.
D. Fitzgerald.	W. Courtney.
H. DeCourcy.	A. MacCurtin.
M. Walsh.	J. Danaher.
E. Scanlan.	M. B. Devane.

To his afflicted parents we offer our sincerest sympathies in the loss of their son. R.I.P.

On Thursday, May 29th, Dominick Murray, one of our Apostolic students died a happy and peaceful death. Although it was known some time before he died that there was no hope of recovery, the rapidity of his decline came as a shock to us all. For some short time previously we had noticed a marked change coming over him; his face was becoming paler and he was rapidly losing strength, and energy. The doctor declared it a serious case of Anaemia, and ordered removal to the hospital. Then came the news that all hope of recovery had been given up, and finally, on Thursday afternoon we heard that Dominick was dead.

On Friday evening, May 30th, the community and boys met the hearse at the avenue gate. In solemn procession to the chant of the Miserere, the coffin was carried along the avenue and placed in the chapel. On the following morning at 9-0 a.m. the Office for the dead and Solemn Requiem Mass were sung. The funeral procession to the college cemetery was solemn and devotional. First walked the Sub-deacon, carrying the cross and accompanied by the acolytes, after them the lay boys, wearing crêpe; then, his brother apostolics, followed by the choir and the community. The coffin, accompanied by his sorrowing parents, was carried by the boys of both divisions of the house.

Apostolics and lay boys of I Grammar each drew up a letter fully signed and addressed to Mrs. Murray. In their letters they expressed in simple language the thoughts that lay close to their hearts. We can do no better here than copy them one by one.

LETTER FROM THE APOSTOLICS.

Dear Mrs. Murray—On behalf of the class companions of your son, we wish to tender our deepest sympathy to you, now, in your hour of distress.

We know what a loss Dominick is to you, because we feel it ourselves. We knew him at a time when you did not, and we have seen him growing kindlier and more lovable every day. He was a good friend and a very decent fellow. He was first in his class, and stood high in the boys' opinion. He spoke kindly even to the smallest of us. In our class competitions he always took a lively interest, and did all in his power to make class pleasant for us.

His masters have always spoken kindly of him, and by their words have relieved us greatly in our grief for his loss. His many other companions regret his loss as much as we do, and it is the ambition of each one of us, now, that he is taken away from us, to get some small souvenir of him.

REVIEWS.

"GOD OR CHAOS." By the Rev. Robert Kane, S.J.

"God or Chaos" is the striking title of a new work by Fr. Kane. Centuries ago the alternative was forcibly presented to the men of Israel on Mt. Carmel—"how long do you halt between two sides? if the Lord be God, follow Him, but if Baal, then follow him." This tendency to halt on the confines of truth and error has a strange attraction for the child of 'modern' thought in the so-called 'liberal' school. He loves to roam in a country where there is neither day nor yet night, but a nebulous haze obscuring the landscape. And, as of old, these prophets of Baal are four hundred and fifty. It is with unfeigned pleasure then that we welcome a clear statement of the truth by one who can so happily combine vigour of thought with vigour of expression.

Fr. Kane divides his book into four well-marked sections. The first section is entitled "Realities and Reasons." It is the starting point. And the reader—we refer especially to the unphilosophic reader—should start there. Philosophy, as the author remarks, "dwells in the region of abstract and rarified thought," and one who has not travelled over the ground, covered in these pages, will find himself wandering in a country of which he does not understand the tongue. But, if he allows himself to be led step by step he will find in Father Kane a fascinating guide, leading him on gently with many an apt illustration, happy phrase and clear cut proposition, subtly persuading him. All the while, that he is no stranger in the land, but is merely learning to make the most reasonable use of his own reason.

We have read somewhere of a would-be musician, who, on hearing that the professor charged a guinea for the first lesson and five shillings for each subsequent one, thought he would like to begin with the second. To the novice in Philosophy this is a common temptation, with which the author so happily deals in the chapter on "Beginnings."

Some eighty odd pages are spent in clearing the ground. The reader, however, has not been engaged in a mere work of preparation. He has been advancing steadily, all the while, passing through what the author terms 'successive strata of assertions, each of which presupposes and adds to those that had been laid before.'

A book was recently published in which the origin of things is described as a "Universal ocean of latent possibilities or interpenetrating dispositions in which we may imagine a vague unrest arising." How comforting to turn from the "ocean of latent possibilities," where we did suffer from the "unrest arising," to the firm earth of solid argument once more, introduced by Father Kane, in his second book, to the principle of all reality—the Supreme Power, whose existence explains all things and without whom there can be naught but the void of Chaos!

The third and fourth books are natural corollaries to the writer's theme. The subject would seem incomplete without some word about the nature of God, whose existence had been vindicated. And the terse and suggestive chapters on "Free-will," "The Origin of Evil,"

"Hell," throw an interesting light, as is claimed, on the mental temper of those who cast their lot on that no-man's land, with their know-nothing creed, on the fringe of the great "unknowable"!

We hope that many a past Mungret student, who has spent laborious hours over the technical phraseology of the metaphysics of the schools, will welcome an old acquaintance in more familiar garb.

"FIVE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH POETRY." From Chaucer to De Vere. By the Rev. George O'Neill, S.J., M.A., Professor of English, University College, Dublin. (The Educational Company of Ireland, Ltd., Dublin and Belfast.)

Though written primarily for a special class of students, this book is by no means meant for that class alone. The "general" reader and the advanced student will find much to learn from it—from its selections, its order, its critical remarks and its notes. The editor of a new selection of English poetry, says Fr. O'Neill, cannot with honesty shirk the task of writing an exculpatory preface—of giving solid reasons for so daring a step. Fr. O'Neill's reasons are perfectly convincing, and nobody who reads, or still better, who studies his book, will wish it unwritten. It aims at illustrating the development of English Poetry from 1380 to 1850, from Chaucer to De Vere. It opens with Chaucer for reasons that are obvious; it closes with De Vere for reasons which, if not so obvious are just as sound.

Any student with a taste for poetry and literature that is worth cultivating may be trusted to read modern poetry for himself. Its appeal is so arresting and its presence so obtrusive (he reads of it in his newspaper, and hears of it from his friends and comes across it in innumerable tasty booklets) that he is sure to have a nodding acquaintance with Patmore, Thompson, Morris, Swinburne, Rossetti and many more.

The danger really is, not that contemporary poetry will not be read, but that the poetry of other ages, fashions and ideas may be neglected. It is to meet this danger that Fr. O'Neill's book is written.

The book is by no means an anthology—though it has been hailed as such by many reviewers—nor is it a book of elegant extracts or purple patches. Anthologies have their own use, though they are now in bad odour, but it is mischievous to call them text books. They are meant to give pleasure, not to instruct. They are to be read rather than studied. They are not sufficiently systematic or complete to be meat for growing youths. It is obviously impossible to illustrate a writer like Dryden, or Johnson or Pope in a clever passage. The excellences and defects of poets do not lie so close together as to be illustrated by a few lines. The characteristics of a period cannot be seen in a short passage. The poets who depend for their effect on directness, or on closeness of thought, or

completeness of treatment rather than on catching a momentary inspiration—these poets fare hardly in an anthology.

The question of notes is a delicate one, but Fr. O'Neill has met it as well as could be expected. His notes bear a sensible proportion to the amount of text; they are suggestive and explanatory and generally brief. Displays of curious and quaint lore are conspicuous by their absence. Some attention is given, especially in the later notes, to questions of metre and technique, which will prove inspiring to many students.

One of the best features of the book is the short appreciation prefixed to the selections of every author. Some of them are very happy, all of them are instructive.

The note on Gray is judicious and acute. "Gray's genius was naturally fine rather than discerning. It was admirably cultivated and brought with it the gifts of discernment and taste; it lacked however, the strength to speak out in full independence of the conventions of the Johnsonian era." The last remark will come to many with a curious sense of enlightenment.

Speaking of Byron's poetry he writes—"Much of his poetry is the thrilling and vehement expression of grief, anger and scorn, aroused by causes which unhappily were but too real—in others or in himself; much of it is spoiled by the lack of self discipline which also spoiled his life. At times he forces the note of genuine passion and becomes theatrical. His technical skill is uncertain, sometimes deserting him, occasionally achieving faultlessly splendid effects."

It would not be easy to give a more just or comprehensive judgment of Byron's poetry in any other three sentences.

The book, to sum up, is the work of a deep and accurate student of literature, and we wish it the success that it deserves.

"THE PROBLEM OF CERTAINTY." By René Jeannié, S.J., Paris (Beauchesne), 1912, pp. i-xvi., 1-500. * "Criteriologia, vel Critica Cognitio Certæ."

With much pleasure do we greet a second important philosophical work from a past pupil of Mungret. The former one is the now well-known History of Philosophy, by Dr. Wm. Turner, which appeared in 1903.† That recently to hand is by Fr. René Jeannié, a nephew of Fr. René, S.J. Having entered the Society and completed his studies, Father Jeannié taught Philosophy in the Scholasticate at Jersey. One fruit of his labours there, has been the present work. It will interest his former school companions to know that since last Autumn he has been in China, and that he is now engaged in teaching Theology at Zi-Ka-Wei near Shanghai.

The book is an examination, an assaying, of certainty. A man, even one usually careful, may be "quite certain" of something, and it may afterwards turn out beyond dispute that he was wrong. Whence the sceptic argues, with some plausibility:—"If once, then perhaps always. Suppose I hold anything, what assurance can I have that it may not prove to be untrue?" A most contrary creature (you will say); but how is he to be dealt with?

Some writers of the school are of so robust a mental fibre that they find no difficulty here. One, two, three, and the thing is done. A fact, a principle, and a condition are shot at him, and the poor sceptic or idealist is floored, never to rise again. Not all are satisfied with this easy victory. To these others it seems that the modern idealist is too slippery a gentleman, has too much of the jiu-jitsu about him, to be so easily thrown, that somehow the blows hardly got 'home' on him more than they would on a ghost, or else he bore them as cheerily as an elastic punching ball. In more sober phrase, they

† Revised in M. A., 1904, p. 34.

agree with M. de Wulf, who holds that through Kant's influence this difficulty about certitude has become the problem *par excellence* of contemporary philosophy, that the present day philosopher must face the troublesome question: does the *analysis of human knowledge* give grounds for certitude?—that, in fine, the modern trends of thought make it incumbent on the new scholasticism to take up new positions without abandoning the old ones.‡

The author of the book before us is of this turn of thought. His position may perhaps be put thus: he suspects that the off-hand procedure of the exaggerated dogmatists (as M. de Wulf calls them) has a certain element of begging the question, and judges that another line of defence is better founded in theory. But apart from this, the former method does not affect the idealists, who regard it as a mere beating of the air. Meanwhile scepticism, in its protean forms, is deplorably rife. Here is a method, newer perhaps in some ways, but which attacks the question from a point of view nearer to theirs by the instrument of psychological introspection; in which, therefore, a common platform, however slight, may be found to start from, and in which there is a hope of progress being made. Briefly, he holds that the aptitude of the mind to attain to truth with certainty is not to be supposed *a priori*—at most it may be hoped for—but should be discovered in the *very acts* of the faculty. (p. 105).

To the writer it seems that this more modern treatment does really carry the analysis of the act or state of certitude further back or deeper down than the peremptory method which has had much vogue since the days of Balme and Tongiorgi, at the same time resting it on a sure basis, and thus is to be regarded as a real advance. However the author admits that these writers approached the problem from a somewhat different point of view; so the dispute may not be beyond the hope of reconciliation.

Fr. Jeannié aims at clearness of statement, and with notable success. From stage to stage the special point for inquiry is well set forth, and the conflicting opinions carefully explained; e.g., as to the proper statement of the critical problem (c.2.a.2. p. 97), as to the method of Descartes (c.3.a.2. p. 138). He has also the laudible quality of frankness, of stating the views he holds without ambiguity, or unnecessary "hedging";—see for instance the very illuminating discussion of the sensible qualities of bodies (pp. 414-25).

Besides the Latin text in which the scholastic form is maintained, the foot notes and a short summary at the end of each chapter are in French, while citations from modern writers are usually given in the original, not rarely in English.

The book is nicely brought out and clearly printed, as befits the well-known firm of publishers.

To play a big fish (say a sceptic, or one who wobbles on questions of truth and certainty) needs a long and a strong line. Fr. Jeannié seems, if we may say so, to have spun a line at once very strong and very fine of introspective reasoning in the pages of this work. By its aid we hope and expect that he (and others too) will play and land many a thumper.

W.

"THE ARMAGH HYMNAL." A collection of Hymns and Translations compiled by Shane Leslie, King's College, Cambridge, and John Stratford Collins, St. John's College, Cambridge.—The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland.

We have just received a copy of this hymn book. Its merits from so many points of view are so high that it deserves most careful perusal before any justice can be done to it. We are therefore obliged to defer a review of the book to the Annual of 1914.

‡ Scholasticism, Old and New. Translated by P. Coffey, D.Ph. pp. 216 7.

Obituary.

ROLAND COLOHAN, Galway, August, 1912.
 GERARD PIERSE, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry, August, 1912.
 JOHN A. BARRY, Kanturk, March, 1912.
 J. HAYES, Limerick, April, 1912.
 REV. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Chicago, January, 1913.



In August, 1912 occurred the death of Roland Colohan, of Galway. Accompanied by a friend, he had set out for a sailing excursion in Lough Corrib. A high wind was blowing and after leaving the shelter of an island they found themselves in rough water. The boat began to fill, and both saw that their only chance was to swim for the island. The water was exceedingly cold, as the day happened to be one of the coldest during the whole Summer. Roland was an excellent swimmer; but, whether it was that he found himself benumbed with the cold, or seized with a cramp, he turned back to the boat and clung to the mast which was still above water. His companion perceiving this, immediately returned to the boat in order to assist him. Before he had time to reach him, Roland had sunk. His friend dived to try and save him. Failing in this, he swam back to the shore which he reached with great difficulty and gave the alarm. The body of the drowned boy was afterwards discovered. We offer our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement. R.I.P.

Last August, the sad news reached us of the death of Gerard Pierse. He was the son of Dr. Pearse of Lixnaw, Co. Kerry. He passed the few years of his College life here at Mungret, where gentle character won for him the affection of his companions. Although his delicate health did not seem to promise him a long life, his early death came as a shock to all. We offer his afflicted parents our sincere sympathies in their sorrow. R.I.P.

Rev. Joseph Wright, Chicago, Jan., 1913.—We have heard of the happy death of Rev. Joseph Wright, Mungret ('89-'94), but the details have not yet reached us, save that before his death Fr. Wright was engaged in the work of the missionary in the city of Chicago.—R.I.P.

It was with deep regret that we heard last March of the early death of John A. Barry, of Kanturk, who was at Mungret from 1904 to 1908.

All who were here in those years will remember Jack as a bright, clever fellow, well liked by all, always to the fore in class work, and a useful man in the games.

For a couple of years past he had been in the Bank of Ireland, and in 1913 he was stationed at the head office at Dublin.

Early in March he caught a bad chill, which brought on acute pneumonia, and other complications, and he died at the home of his relatives, at Bray, after three weeks' illness.

It is consoling to know that Jack had a most holy and happy death, and in the sufferings of his illness he edified all by his patience and fervent prayer.

His readiness to meet the call was indeed the reward of his earnest piety and staunchness to duty during the years he was here at Mungret. May he rest in peace.



JOHN A. BARRY.

The death of J. Hayes, in Limerick, last April, will cause deep regret amongst all his Mungret friends. He came to Mungret in 1907, but left the same year. His weak health prevented him from enjoying the full vigour of life, and all the remedies of climate and change proved unavailing against the ravages of sickness. Last April our Lord called him to eternal rest.—R.I.P.

Just as we go to Press, we learn of the death of Willie McElligott, who was in Mungret 1900-1902, but, as the Annual is just through the Press, we must defer a more lengthened notice until next year.

MUNGRET COLLEGE, NEAR LIMERICK. 1912—1913.

RECTOR : REV. PATRICK F. TIGHE, S.J.

COLLEGE STAFF :

REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, S.J., Minister. REV. THOMAS HEAD, S.J., Spiritual Father. REV. JOHN CASEY, S.J., Prefect of Studies. REV. EDWARD CAHILL, S.J., Moderator of the Apostolic School. REV. EDWARD DILLON, S.J., Pref. of Discipline. REV. WILLIAM O'LEARY, S.J., Dir. Sod. B.V.M. and Dir. of Observatory. REV. WILLIAM McCORMACK, S.J. REV. WILLIAM KANE, S.J. REV. PATRICK O'MARA, S.J., Dir. Sod. Holy Angels.	REV. AUGUSTINE O'KELLY, S.J., Assistant Moderator. REV. JOHN FALLON, S.J. REV. ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J. REV. JAMES TOMKIN, S.J. REV. RICHARD GALLAGHER, S.J. REV. HUGH KELLY, S.J. REV. PATRICK O'DONOGHUE, S.J. REV. JEROME MAHONY, S.J. REV. THOMAS MONTAGUE, S.J. A. B. FELL, Esq.
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LAY BROTHERS :

BR. PURCELL, S.J. M. J. MALONE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Medical Adviser. P. O'MEEHAN, Esq., L.D.S., Dental Surgeon. J. FARRELL, Esq., Drawing Master.	BR. McCABE, S.J. A. D. FITZGERALD, Esq., Professor of Music. J. GRIFFIN, Esq., Land Steward. P. MALONEY, Professor of Agricultural Science.
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COLLEGE ROLL, 1912—1913.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS.

(2nd Year)—Apostolic School.
 Brennan, Robert (Pref. 1st. Club)
 McArdle, James (Pref. Small Study)
 Morris, John (Pref. Big Study)
 (1st Year).
 Bulman, John
 Carey, Patrick (Pref. Sen. Aps.)
 Joye, Laurence
 Kelly, Michael
 Lennon, Owen
 Nevin, John
 O'Beirne, Daniel (Pref. III. Club)
 O'Rourke, Francis (Pref. II. Club)

LAY SCHOOL.

Butt, Joseph
 Butt, Michael
 Coakley, Joseph
 Deasy, Richard,
 (Capt. II. Club)
 Duffy, Patrick
 Gleeson, Dermot

APOSTOLIC SCHOOL.

RHETORIC.

Barry, Edmund
 Cashen, Richard
 Clasby, Michael
 Curtin, John
 Hayes, Thomas
 Long, Timothy
 Nesdale, William
 O'Connor, Michael
 O'Sullivan, Daniel
 Paye, Frederick

POETRY I.

Coyle, David Jennings, Charles Loftus, Thomas McCurtin, John, (Sec. II. Club) Neylon, Joseph O'Regan, Anthony	Carey, Daniel Devine, Charles Johnston, Thomas Nolan, Patrick O'Connor, Vincent Tobin, Andrew
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LAY SCHOOL.

Bull, William
 Cleary, Patrick
 Clune, Francis
 Culhane, Basil
 Danaher, James
 Guerin, Joseph
 Guerin, William
 Hennessy, Denis
 Lahiff, John
 Madigan, Timothy
 Maher, Patrick
 Moloney, James
 Morrin, John J.
 Morrin, John W.
 O'Brien, John
 O'Malley, Arthur
 Power, Maurice
 Sheahan, Michael
 Sinnott, Nicholas

APOSTOLIC SCHOOL

POETRY II.

Brazil, John
 Brockway, Robert
 Canning, George
 Cullen, Patrick
 Hayes, Edward
 Keyes, Michael
 MacInerney, Edward
 Mahon, Thomas
 Mahony, James
 O'Brien, John
 O'Donoghue, Peter
 O'Loughlin, James
 O'Riordan, George
 Spillane, John

MATRICULATION.

Canning, Michael
 Durcan, John
 Harnett, William
 (Capt. I. Club.)
 Jennings, Maurice
 McCormac, Jerome
 MacCullough, Joseph
 Mulcahy, Paul
 Nally, Louis
 (Pref. Sod. B.V.M.)
 O'Connell, David
 O'Connell, Patrick
 O'Shea, Dermot
 Quigley, Mark
 Walsh, John

LAY SCHOOL. APOSTOLIC SCHOOL.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Ahern, Cornelius
 Baker, Louis
 Barry, Charles
 Breen, Patrick
 Conheady, John
 Considine, Patrick
 Cunningham, Brian
 Cussen, Joseph
 Cussen, Robert (Sec. III. Club)
 Delany, Thomas
 Devane, Michael
 Harty, Edward
 Hayes, Denis
 Hogan, Michael
 Johnson, Edwin
 Keane, Thomas
 Kirby, Bartholomew
 Kirby, Maurice
 Linehan, Edward
 Lonergan, William
 Maloney, William (Sec. I. Club)
 McNamara, John
 Morrissey, Patrick
 Mulcair, Thomas
 Murphy, Philip
 O'Connor, George
 O'Connor, John (Capt. III. Club)
 O'Grady, Thomas
 O'Shea, Thomas
 O'Sullivan, John
 Peacocke, Joseph
 Rice, John
 Rice, Nicholas
 Ryan, Nathaniel
 Sadleir, Richard
 Walsh, Morgan

FIRST OF GRAMMAR.

Byrne, Joseph	Connelly, Stephen
Courtney, William	Deignan, Michael
DeCoutcy, Henry	McGill, Patrick
Fitzgerald, Richard	Murray, Dominick
Hickey, Mathew	
Lucey, Christopher	
O'Brien, Thomas	
Scanlan, Emmet	
Twomey, Edward (Capt. IV. Club)	

SECOND OF GRAMMAR

Burke, John	Barrett, Thomas
Dunphy, Michael	Clune, Michael
Kelly, Michael	Geehan, Michael
Lee, Bernard	Glover, Anthony (Sacristan)
MacCarthy, Cecil	Hayes, John
O'Connor, Frederick	Hennessy, James
O'Mullane, Daniel	
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, (Prof. Sod. H.A.)	Hickie, James
O'Sullivan, Mark	Kennedy, Charles
Pomeroy, Nicholas	Lawless, Thomas, (Prof. Jun. Aps.)

LAY SCHOOL.

SECOND OF GRAMMAR—Continued.
 Quigley, Francis
 Stack, Dermot
 Stack, Joseph
 Walsh, Maurice

APOSTOLIC SCHOOL.

McNamara, John
 Magill, Patrick
 Moonan, Joseph
 Murphy, William
 O'Connell, James
 Rorke, John
 Stack, Richard
 Standen, Edward

THIRD OF GRAMMAR.

(1st Division).

Cahill, Stanislaus	Clancy, Patrick
Dillon, Leo	Comber, Peter
Donegan, William	Forde, Michael
Delany, James	Lyons, Edward
Golding, John	McDonnell, Leo
Guiry, Michael	O'Donnell, Patrick
Hession, John	Reed, Charles
McCurtin, Austin	
McEntee, Henry	
Prendergast, Michael	
Rodgers, Alphonsus	

(2nd Division).

Cleary, Michael	Kenny, Patrick
Cousins, Robert	Kiernan, Michael
Coyle, Vincent	McDonnell, Anthony
Darey, Mathew	McGrath, Timothy
Downey, Patrick	McNamara, John
Forrest, Joseph	McNamara, Michael
Hanley, John	Neylon, Patrick
McDonnell, Joseph	Ryan, William
Murphy, Denis	Stack, James
Newland, Richard	
O'Grady, Charles (Sec. IV. Club)	
O'Keeffe, Joseph	
Power, Maurice	
Skinner, Emmet	

RUDIMENTS:

Linehan, James
 McEntee, Charles
 Murphy, Philip
 O'Brien, Jerome
 O'Donnell, Maurice
 O'Donnell, Vasco
 O'Neill, Reginald
 O'Shaughnessy, Cecil

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